# Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia 

Working Draft of June 10, 2005

by

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# Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia -- Current Status 

The publication nearly forty years ago of the Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas, by A.E. Radford, H.E. Ahles, and C.R. Bell, was a landmark. It was the result of an extraordinary effort to document the flora of the Carolinas, and after its publication, the existence of "the Manual" helped generate an interest in and further studies of the flora of the region. Since its publication in 1968 , 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 (one hopes) generally advanced. Increasingly, identification of the flora of our area (and other states of the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic) by academic researchers, agency personnel, and advanced amateurs 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.

Current Status. Since 1990, I (and collaborators) have been working on a new treatment of the flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia, to fill the need for a new standard reference to aid in the consistent identification of the flora of the region. While building on the tradition of the Manual, the Flora is not a revision or second edition; it takes some different approaches, has features the Manual lacks, lacks features the Manual has, and has an expanded geographic scope. Initial draft treatments are now complete for about $90 \%$ of families, genera, and species, based on extensive research in the field, library, and herbarium. Prior to publication, additional herbarium research and annotation (based primarily at the UNC Herbarium, but involving other collections with regional coverage) and field testing will be completed. This work will of course result in changes to draft treatments.

The Flora will include treatment of all species in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia (the primary flora area), with less detailed treatment of species occurring east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River and Mason-Dixon line, excluding Florida (the secondary flora area of Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware). A selection of taxa occurring in a tertiary area including southern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Mississippi, the Florida Parishes of Louisiana (those east of the Mississippi River), and northern Florida (especially the Panhandle and counties adjacent to Georgia) has also been included; this selection emphasizes native taxa and species believed to be potentially present in the primary or secondary areas. Approximately 5600 species and infraspecific taxa are recognized for the primary flora area (Carolinas and Virginia), with an additional 1000 taxa from the secondary flora area. Approximately 6600 taxa will be keyed and treated. Originally, Georgia was part of the secondary flora area, but has been added to the primary area. The treatments are being revised gradually to reflect this change, and some process "messiness" will be apparent to the user.

Publication of the first edition is projected to occur in several years, and to be intermediate in format and content between a "guide" (such as Wofford, Clewell, or Wunderlin) and a full "manual" (such as Radford, Ahles, \& Bell, Fernald, or Gleason \& Cronquist). For instance, full descriptions of each genus and species will not be included in the first edition, but detailed discussion of taxonomy, habitats, and rarity, comparison to unrelated but similar species, extensive bibliography (providing access to systematic, ecological, and population biology literature), and illustrations will be included. A "county dot map atlas" for the flora area is planned (and initial steps are underway), but will be issued as a separate publication at a later date.

Current review copies are available at any time from the author (over 1000 have already been distributed). These are being distributed in order to improve the quality of the formally published edition, by generating substantial review and comment prior to publication by a wide variety of users. Copies are provided at cost of xerox reproduction. The Flora can also be downloaded in pdf files from the website of the University of North Carolina Herbarium (www.herbarium.unc.edu).

## Features

Taxonomic treatment. Taxonomic treatments generally follow recent monographic and revisionary work, but an effort is 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 "RAB Manual", based on new evidence, including (but not limited to) cladistic methods applied to morphologic and molecular data. Ironically, these results have often resulted in a validation of earlier, narrower generic (and familial) concepts espoused by Small, Rydberg, and others. Varieties are less frequently recognized than by Fernald, though a considerable number of species and infraspecific taxa "lumped" by RAB are recognized (generally following more recent monographic or revisionary work). Some taxa not formally recognized are discussed and characters for their recognition provided.

Detailed keys. Keys are 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 (of course, this is not possible for all groups). 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 all species from the primary flora area (North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia), as well as all species occurring in a broader secondary area. The inclusion in the keys of taxa from the broader, secondary area will facilitate the discovery of range
extensions, as well as extending the usefulness of the Flora to a broader geographic area. 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 live characters may differ from those of pressed specimens. Some keys have been adapted from literature cited; where the adaptation is particularly close, credit is given to the source by specific citation. All keys should be regarded as "draft"; many will be substantially altered prior to publication, based on additional field and herbarium testing.

Habitat. Information is provided about the habitat of the taxon. Especially for more localized, specialized, or rare taxa, the habitat is described in considerable detail. Supplemental habitat information for GA rare species is taken from online information posted by the Georgia Natural Heritage Program.

Native status. The native or alien status is stated. If there is a question, that is mentioned or discussed. For aliens, an opinion is given as to whether the taxon is naturalized, persistent, waif, etc. in the primary flora area.

Flowering/fruiting dates. Flowering and fruiting dates are provided for the primary flora area, in a format similar to the Manual. These are derived from herbarium specimens viewed by the author (collected from within the Flora area), from field observations by the author (within the Flora area), and from literature cited.

Distribution of species. A statement of the rangewide 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 Castanea). The distribution within the primary area is provided by state and physiographic province.

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. So far, about 1500 references are cited, and more will be added prior to publication.

Synonymy. Cited synonymy is provided to regional floras, monographs, revisions, and other significant floristic treatments. This allows comparison of the treatment in the Flora to other treatments, and convenient access to the other treatments. Synonymy is provided comprehensively for the following floras: Radford, Ahles, \& Bell (1968); Small (1933); Fernald (1950); Gleason and Cronquist 1st edition (1952); Godfrey \& Wooten (1979, 1981); Vascular Flora of the Southeastern States (Cronquist 1980, Isely 1990); Wofford (1989); Gleason and Cronquist 2nd edition (1991); Kartesz (1999); and Flora of North America (1993, 1997, 2000). Also, cited synonymy is provided for some families to other important and influential works, such as Hitchcock \& Chase for grasses, Correll for orchids, Luer for orchids, Mackenzie for Carex, Wilbur for legumes (1961), etc. Synonymy used in recent monographs and revisions is also cited. All names attributed to the Flora area in other floras, monographs, and revisions are accounted for.

Rarity. Species monitored as rare, threatened, or endangered by the state agencies of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, or by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are so indicated. While the details of rarity status will change, this will still provide the user a preliminary indication that the taxon is one of conservation concern.

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" (as they have been called) add to the general usefulness and interest of what is intended to be a rigorous, practical, and interesting flora.

## Introduction

The understanding of the flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia has progressed substantially since the publication thirty years ago of the landmark Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas, by A.E. Radford, H.E. Ahles, and C.R. Bell. 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 advanced. Increasingly, identification of the flora of our area (and other states of the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic) by academic researchers, agency personnel, and advanced amateurs 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 most people who need them. The absence in the region of a modern standard for the systematic treatment, nomenclature, and identification of the flora compromises scientific studies, ecological research, and agency inventory, management, and monitoring of ecosystems and rare species.

I intend this new flora for the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia to fulfill part of the need, until a thorough revision of the Manual is feasible. The emphasis of the Flora is on workable and detailed keys to all taxa, emphasizing vegetative characters where possible(to extend the period of the year in which species can be identified), detailed description of known habitats in the 3-state region, additional characters or hints useful in discrimination from similar species (including species not closely related but superficially similar and therefore confused), reference to the body of recent literature various aspects of the flora of our area, and discussion of abundance, phytogeography, and ecology. Our knowledge of the flora of our region is far poorer than is generally
recognized, and past floras have sometimes contributed to this impression, by obscuring taxonomic judgments or "lumping" poorly known taxa. An attempt is here made to draw attention to taxonomic questions or controversies, while at the same time presenting (as best as possible) a useable, current, consensus treatment. In making taxonomic decisions, I have generally relied strongly on recent monographs and revisions and the checklist of Kartesz (1999) (reviewed by hundreds of experts), but have tempered published treatments with field knowledge, examination of herbarium material, and consultation with other botanists in the region. While reluctant to disagree with recent monographs (by authors who have studied the groups in more detail than I have), I have also attempted to impose a somewhat consistent concept of taxonomic categories (family, genus, species, subspecies, and variety), so as not to have a very uneven treatment, with some genera divided finely and others coarsely.

The geographic scope of the Flora is Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The three recent atlases of the Virginia flora (the most recent being Harvill et al., 1992) have done much to elucidate the state's flora, and to encourage a new wave of floristic exploration. The addition of the state of Virginia to the geographical scope covered by Radford, Ahles, \& Bell offers a number of advantages. The four-state region is a compact and relatively natural unit; Virginia, with its strong representation of Southern Aappalachian and Southeastern Coastal Plain species, has stronger floristic affinities to the Carolinas than to states to its north and west, with which it has often been treated in the past (as in Fernald, Gleason \& Cronquist, etc.). The four-state coverage will provide botanists working primarily in one state with a greater regional perspective, and should promote an increased knowledge of each state's flora, by making readily available information on species nearby.

## Taxonomic Philosophy

The concept that floras should be "conservative" (i.e. should take a "lumping" approach) strikes me as dangerous. Horton (1972), for instance, states "manual treatments in general should be conservative, leaving the fine points of distinction among taxa, especially infraspecific ones, to the monographer." Floras become the standard used by the great majority of users in an area, and taxa that are "lumped" are lost to the conciousness of all botanists other than a few specialists. Thus, two parallel taxonomies are established, one in common use and one (based on the best judgments of experts in the groups) not used, except by a few, interested in (and able to) seek out the papers of specialists. Ecological studies, species lists for parks or natural areas, rare species surveys, and assessments of the ecological significance of potential conservation areas are all flawed if not based on the best current information available. Moreover, from the standpoint of information theory and information management, a species list using a "lumped" taxonomy has lost information; if a "split" taxonomy has been used, the information is retained.

Even a casual perusal of the synonymy listed under the species of nearly any substantial genus in our flora will reveal taxa that have been variously treated as species, infraspecific taxa (variety or subspecies), and included within another taxon. Further studies, sometimes based on different techniques, sometimes simply by a different taxonomist with a different taxonomic philosophy, often result in the overturning of a previous taxonomic judgment. The basic categories of our taxonomy still do not have generally accepted, consensus definitions and criteria. With the taxonomy of our area still in such flux, I am inclined to provisionally accept some infraspecific taxa (or at least mention their alleged characters in the discussion under a species) so that they are not "lost in the shuffle."

The problem of the infraspecific categories variety and subspecies is a vexing one. A recent study of current practice in the use of various infraspecific categories showed that the usage of variety and subspecies was profoundly muddled, with regional traditions as important as taxonomic philosophy in determining usage (Hamilton \& Reichard 1992). Anderson, Crum, \& Buck (1990), in a recent checklist of North American mosses, concluded "we have been unwilling to list both subspecies and varieties because the differences between them are not clear to us. As far as we can judge, a subspecies and a variety are the same thing. The varietal designation has long been used in botany, more specifically in bryology, and we see no particular gain, at least at this stage of our knowledge, in attempting to erect more than the single infraspecific category, variety". Holmgren (1994) has also presented a strong argument for use of the varietal rank. The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature provides a strong basis for the use of "variety" as the primary taxonomic level below species, and "subspecies" only when an additional intervening level is desired. "4.1. The secondary ranks of taxa in descending sequence are tribe (tribus) between family and genus, section (sectio) and series (series) between genus and species, and variety (varietas) and form (forma) below species. 4.2. If a greater number of ranks of taxa is desired, the terms for these are made by adding the prefix "sub-" to the terms denoting the principal or secondary ranks. A plant may thus be assigned to taxa of the following ranks (in descending sequence): regnum, subregnum, divisio or phylum, subdivisio or subphylum, classis, subclassis, ordo, subordo, familia, subfamilia, tribus, subtribus, genus, subgenus, sectio, subsectio, series, subseries, species, subspecies, varietas, subvarietas, forma, subforma" (Greuter et al. 2000).

While I strongly agree with this sentiment, standardizing all infraspecific taxa recognized in our area to either variety or subspecies would involve hundreds of new combinations; such proliferation of combinations (not based on new knowledge of the taxa) seems undesirable, though such an approach was taken by Dorn (1988) in the considerably smaller flora of Wyoming. For now, I am primarily using variety where choices exist, but accepting subspecies where an equivalent varietal name does not exist. Occasionally (following recent monographers), I have accepted subspecies as an infraspecific category indicating a more distinctive taxon than variety. This is not a happy solution, since it means that the categories of subspecies and variety are not used consistently to indicate a different level of taxonomic distinction. I have been disinclined to use quadrinomials, as, for instance, Chamaecrista nictitans (Linnaeus) Moench ssp. nictitans var. aspera (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Irwin \& Barneby, because they generally strike me as unwieldy, impractical, and unnecessarily confusing, without providing sufficient compensating benefits (our state of knowledge rarely warranting or supporting such finely distinguished classifications of relationships).

In general, the user or reader will find the following general differences in taxonomic treatment, as compared to other floristic treatments of the area, such as Radford, Ahles, \& Bell (RAB), Fernald (F), Gleason and Cronquist, 1st and 2nd editions (G, C), Small (S), Godfrey \& Wooten (GW), the treatments so far published as part of the vascular flora of the southeastern states (SE),

Kartesz (K), Wofford (W), and Harvill et al. (H). Family level taxonomy generally follows Cronquist's recent work (reflected in C and K), with a few groups split more finely; this represents a generally somewhat finer splitting than RAB, F, G, GW, W, and H, substantially coarser than $S$. Generic level taxonomy has for the last several decades been generally headed towards finer divisions; this treatment reflects that trend, with genera split somewhat more than RAB, F, G, W, and H, about the same as C, GW, K , and SE, and more coarsely than S. It is interesting to note, though, that our generic concepts are now perhaps more than halfway back to Small and Rrydberg! At the species level, the treatment is about equivalent to C, K, and SE, slightly more finely split than F and G, substantially more finely split than RAB, GW, H, and W, and substantially coarser than S. Infraspecific taxa are recognized much more frequently than $R A B, H$, and $W$, somewhat more frequently than $G W$, about the same as $C, G, K, S E$, and much less frequently than $F$ (probably less than half of Fernaldian varieties are recognized at any level). S did not use varieties (except very exceptionally); many taxa recognized by $S$ as species are here regarded as varieties, or not recognized at all. Overall and on average, substantially more taxa are recognized than are by RAB and H, slightly more than by C, G, GW, W, about the same as $K$ and SE, and substantially fewer than by $F$ or $S$.

The Flora is being prepared as time allows. Drafts of family and genus treatments are being made available to interested botanists for use and field-testing. Some treatments must be considered tentative until further testing in the field and herbarium can be accomplished. All treatments should be considered as works in progress at this time, likely to change slightly or greatly before publication. For some species, determination of the distributions, habitats, and phenology requires additional herbarium and field work, not yet completed. I welcome suggestions on format and content.

## Progress (as of June 10, 2005)

Working drafts now completed of: 193 families, 1229 genera, 4561 species or infraspecific taxa.
Estimated totals in $1^{\circ}$ and $2^{\circ}$ flora area: 234 families, 1343 genera, 6000 species or infraspecific taxa.
Percentage complete: families ( $82.9 \%$ ), genera ( $93.6 \%$ ), species ( $79.6 \%$ ).

## Contents (as of June 10, 2005)

Genus name in bold italics $=$ working draft completed
Family name in bold = working draft completed
Genus or family name in regular type = working draft not yet completed
[in brackets are the number of genera with completed drafts, and the number of species or infraspecific taxa]

## FERNS AND FERN ALLIES

Aspidiaceae: [see Dryopteridaceae, Thelypteridaceae]
Aspleniaceae [1: 17]: Asplenium [17].
Azollaceae [1: 2]: Azolla [2].
Blechnaceae [2: 3]: Blechnum [1], Woodwardia [2]
Dennstaedtiaceae [2: 3]: Dennstaedtia [1], Pteridium [2].
Dryopteridaceae [12: 30]: Arachniodes [1], Athyrium [2], Cyrtomium [2], Cystopteris [5], Deparia [2], Diplazium [1],
Dryopteris [9], Gymnocarpium [2], Matteuccia [1], Onoclea [1], Polystichum [1], Woodsia [3].
Equisetaceae [1: 5]: Equisetum [5].
Grammitidaceae [1: 1]: Micropolypodium [1].
Hymenophyllaceae [2: 5]: Hymenophyllum [2], Trichomanes [3].
Isoetaceae: Isoetes (in progress).
Lycopodiaceae [8: 18]: Dendrolycopodium [3], Diphasiastrum [2], Huperzia [4], Lycopodiella [4], Lycopodium [2],
Palhinhaea [1], Pseudolycopodiella [1], Spinulum [1].
Lygodiaceae [1: 2]: Lygodium [2].
Marsileaceae [2: 3]: Marsilea [2], Pilularia [1].
Ophioglossaceae [4: 17]: Botrychium [3], Botrypus [1], Ophioglossum [6], Sceptridium [7].
Osmundaceae [1: 4]: Osmunda [4].
Polypodiaceae [3: 5]: Phlebodium [1], Pleopeltis [1], Polypodium [3].
Psilotaceae [1: 1]: Psilotum [1].
Pteridaceae [7: 19]: Adiantum [4], Argyrochosma [1], Astrolepis [2], Cheilanthes [5], Cryptogramma [1], Pellaea [4], Pteris
[2]. [and also see Dennstaedtiaceae]
Salviniaceae [1: 2]: Salvinia [2].
Schizaeaceae [1: 1]: Schizaea [1]. [and also see Lygodiaceae]
Selaginellaceae [1: 8]: Selaginella [8].
Thelypteridaceae [3: 10]: Macrothelypteris [1], Phegopteris [2], Thelypteris [7].
Vittariaceae [1: 2]: Vittaria [2].

## GYMNOSPERMS

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Cephalotaxaceae [1: 1]: Cephalotaxus [1].
Cupressaceae [6: 9]: Chamaecyparis [1], Cunninghamia [1], Juniperus [3], Platycladus [1], Taxodium [2], Thuja [1].
Ginkgoaceae [1: 1]: Ginkgo [1].
Pinaceae [6: 24]: Abies [2], Cedrus [1], Larix [1], Picea [3], Pinus [15], Tsuga [2].
Taxaceae [2: 2]: Taxus [1], Torreya [1].
Taxodiaceae: [see Cupressaceae]
Zamiaceae [1: 1]: Zamia [1].
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DICOTYLEDONS

Acanthaceae [9: 22]: Dicliptera [1], Dyschoriste [2], Elytraria [1], Hygrophila [2], Justicia [5], Pseuderanthemum [1], Ruellia [8], Stenandrium [1], Yeatesia [1].
Aceraceae: [see Sapindaceae]
Actinidiaceae: Actinidia.
Adoxaceae [1: 4]: Sambucus [4], Viburnum (in progress).
Aizoaceae [3: 5]: Sesuvium [3], Tetragonia [1], Trianthema [1]. [also see Molluginaceae]
Altingiaceae [1: 1]: Liquidambar [1].
Amaranthaceae [7: 11]: Achyranthes [1], Alternanthera [3], Amaranthus (in progress), Celosia [2], Froelichia [2], Gomphrena [1], Guilleminea [1], Iresine [1].

Anacardiaceae [3: 13]: Cotinus [2], Rhus [6], Toxicodendron [5].
Annonaceae [1: 7]: Asimina [7].
Apiaceae [45: 101]: Aegopodium [1], Aethusa [1], Ammi [2], Ammoselinum [2], Anethum [1], Angelica [3], Anthriscus [3], Apium [2], Bupleurum [2], Carum [1], Centella [1], Chaerophyllum [4], Ciclospermum [1], Cicuta [4], Conioselinum [1], Conium [1], Coriandrum [1], Cryptotaenia [1], Daucus [2], Erigenia [1], Eryngium [10], Falcaria [1], Foeniculum [1], Heracleum [1], Hydrocotyle [8], Ligusticum [1], Lilaeopsis [2], Osmorhiza [2], Oxypolis [4], Pastinaca, Perideridia [1], Petroselinum [1], Peucedanum [1], Pimpinella [1], Polytaenia [1[, Pseudotaenidia [1], Ptilimnium [6], Sanicula [7], Scandix [1], Sium [1], Spermolepis [3], Taenidia [1], Thaspium [4], Torilis [3], Trepocarpus [1], Zizia [3].
Apocynaceae [11: 49]: Amsonia [6], Angadenia [1], Apocynum, Asclepias [25], Catharanthus [1], Cynanchum [3], Gonolobus [1], Matelea [7], Nerium [1], Periploca [1], Trachelospermum [1], Vinca, [2].
Aquifoliaceae [1: 18]: Ilex [18].
Araliaceae [4: 10]: Aralia [4], Eleutherococcus [1], Hedera [3], Panax [2].
Aristolochiaceae [5: 17]: Aristolochia [1], Asarum [3], Endodeca [1], Hexastylis [10], Isotrema [2].
Asclepiadaceae: [see Apocynaceae]
Asteraceae [123: 471]: Acanthospermum [3], Achillea (in progress), Acmella [2], Ageratina [5], Ageratum [2], Ambrosia (in progress), Ampelaster [1], Amphiachyris [1], Anaphalis [1], Antennaria [9], Anthemis [4], Arctium (in progress), Arnica [1], Arnoglossum [6], Artemisia [11], Aster (in progress), Astranthium [1], Baccharis [4], Balduina [3], Balsamita [1], Bellis [1], Berlandiera [1], Bidens (in progress), Bigelowia [2], Boltonia [4], Borrichia [1], Brickellia [2], Brintonia [1], Calyptocarpus [1], Carduus [3], Carphephorus [5], Centaurea [9], Chamaemelum [2], Chaptalia [1], Chondrilla [1], Chrysanthemum [1], Chrysogonum [3], Chrysoma [1], Chrysopsis [5], Cichorium [1], Cirsium [14], Cnicus [1], Conyza [4], Coreopsis [20], Cosmos [2], Crepis [4], Croptilon [1], Dendranthema [1], Doellingeria [3], Dracopis [1], Echinacea [5], Echnops [1], Eclipta [1], Elephantopus [4], Emilia [1], Erechtites [2], Erigeron [10], Eupatorium [29], Eurybia [16], Euthamia [5], Eutrochium [5], Facelis [1], Filago [3], Fleischmannia [1], Gaillardia [3], Galinsoga [2], Gamochaeta [8, in progress], Gnaphalium [1], Grindelia [2], Guizotia [1], Gymnostyles [1], Hartwrightia [1], Hasteola [1], Helenium [7], Helianthus [30], Heliopsis [3], Heterotheca [3], Hieracium [13], Hymenopappus [1], Hypochaeris [4], Inula [1], Ionactis [1], Iva [6], Ixeris [1], Krigia [5], Lactuca (in progress), Lapsana [1], Leontodon [2], Leucanthemum [2], Liatris (in progress), Lygodesmia [1], Madia [1], Marshallia [7], Matricaria [2], Melanthera [1], Mikania [1], Oclemena [2], Oligoneuron [3], Onopordum [1], Packera [10], Palafoxia [1], Parthenium [5], Petasites [1], Picris [2], Pityopsis [8], Pluchea [6], Polymnia [2], Prenanthes [10], Pseudognaphalium [5], Pterocaulon [1], Pyrrhopappus [1], Ratibida [2], Rudbeckia (in progress), Rugelia [1], Santolina [1], Sclerolepis [1], Scolymus [1], Senecio [1], Sericocarpus [3], Silphium (in progress), Silybum [1], Smallanthus [1], Solidago (in progress), Soliva [1], Sonchus (in progress), Stokesia [1], Symphyotrichum (in progress), Tagetes [3], Tanacetum [2], Taraxacum (in progress), Tetragonotheca [1], Tragopogon [3], Tussilago [1], Verbesina [7], Vernonia (in progress), Xanthium (in progress), Youngia [1], Zinnia [2].
Aucubaceae: [see Garryaceae]
Balsaminaceae [1: 3]: Impatiens [3].
Bataceae [1: 1]: Batis [1].
Begoniaceae [1: 1]: Begonia [1].
Berberidaceae [7: 11]: Berberis [3], Caulophyllum [2], Diphylleia [1], Jeffersonia [1], Mahonia [2], Nandina [1], Podophyllum [1].
Betulaceae [5: 19]: Alnus [6], Betula [8], Carpinus [2], Corylus [2], Ostrya [1].
Bignoniaceae [4:5]: Bignonia [1], Campsis [1], Catalpa [2], Macfadyena [1].
Boraginaceae [14: 36]: Amsinckia [1], Anchusa [1], Borago [1], Buglossoides [1], Cynoglossum [3], Echium [2], Hackelia [1], Heliotropium [5], Lithospermum [4], Mertensia [1], Myosotis [8], Onosmodium [5], Plagiobothrys [1], Symphytum [2].
Brassicaceae [49: 123]: Alliaria [1], Allysum [1], Arabidopsis [2], Arabis [10], Armoracia [1], Barbarea [2], Berteroa [1], Boechera (in progress), Brassica [4], Braya [1], Bunias [2], Cakile [3], Calepina [1], Camelina [2], Capsella [1], Cardamine [18], Chorispora [1], Cleome [2], Coincya [1], Conringia [1], Descurainia [3], Diplotaxis [3], Draba [6], Eruca [1], Erucastrum [1], Erysimum [3], Hesperis [1], Iberis [1], Isatis [1], Leavenworthia [10], Lepidium (in progress), Lobularia [1], Lunaria [1], Matthiola [1], Microthlaspi [1], Moricandia [1], Nasturtium [3], Neobeckia [1], Paysonia [5], Physaria [2], Polanisia [3], Raphanus [2], Rapistrum [1], Rorippa [7], Sinapis [2], Sibara [1], Sisymbrium [2], Teesdalia [1], Thlaspi [2], Turritis [1], Warea [1].
Buddlejaceae: [see Scrophulariaceae].
Buxaceae [2: 3]: Buxus [1], Pachysandra [2].
Cabombaceae [2: 2]: Brasenia [1], Cabomba [1].
Cactaceae [1: 6]: Opuntia [6].
Caesalpiniaceae: [see Fabaceae]
Callitrichaceae: [see Plantaginaceae].
Calycanthaceae [1: 2]: Calycanthus [2]
Calyceraceae [1: 1]: Acicarpha [1].
Campanulaceae [5: 10]: Campanula [6], Campanulastrum [1], Jasione [1], Lobelia (in progress), Platycodon [1], Triodanis (in progress), Wahlenbergia [1].
Cannabaceae [3: 8]: Cannabis [1], Celtis [3], Humulus [4]
Capparaceae: [see Cleomaceae]
Caprifoliaceae [3: 23]: Lonicera [16], Symphoricarpos [3], Triosteum [4]. [also see Adoxaceae, Diervillaceae, Linnaeaceae]
Caryophyllaceae [24: 81]: Agrostemma [1], Arenaria [3], Cerastium [10], Dianthus [3], Drymaria [1], Holosteum [1], Honckenya [1], Lychnis [1], Minuartia [8], Moehringia [1], Moenchia [1], Myosoton [1], Paronychia [11], Petrorhagia [1], Polycarpon [1], Sagina [2], Saponaria [1], Scleranthus [1], Silene [16], Spergula [3], Spergularia [2], Stellaria
[9], Stipulicda [1], Vaccaria [1].
Casuarinaceae [1: 1]: Casuarina [1].
Celastraceae [4: 13]: Celastrus [2], Crossopetalum [1], Euonymus [9], Paxistima [1]
Celtidaceae: [see Cannabaceae]
Ceratophyllaceae [1: 3]: Ceratophyllum [3].
Chenopodiaceae [9: 16]: Atriplex [4], Bassia [2], Beta [1], Chenopodium (in progress), Cycloloma [1], Salicornia [2], Salsola
[2], Sarcocornia [1], Spinacia [1], Suaeda [2].
Chrysobalanaceae [1: 1]: Licania [1].
Cistaceae [3: 21]: Crocanthemum [8], Hudsonia [3], Lechea [10].
Cleomaceae [2: 5]: Cleome [2], Polanisia [3].
Clethraceae [1: 2]: Clethra [2].
Clusiaceae: [see Hypericaceae]
Compositae: [see Asteraceae]
Convolvulaceae [7: 28]: Calystegia (in progress), Convolvulus [1], Cuscuta (in progress), Dichondra [1], Evolvulus [2], Ipomoea [16], Jacquem ontia [1], Merremia [1], Stylisma [6].
Cornaceae: Cornus (in progress).
Crassulaceae [5: 19]: Crassula [2], Diamorpha [1], Hylotelephium [3], Rhodiola [1], Sedum [12]. [and also see Penthoraceae]
Cucurbitaceae [9: 13]: Cayaponia [1], Citrullus [1], Cucumis [2], Cucurbita [3], Echinocystis [1], Lagenaria [1], Luffa [2], Melothria [1], Sicyos [1].
Cuscutaceae: [see Convolvulaceae]
Cyrillaceae [2: 3]: Cliftonia [1], Cyrilla [2].
Diapensiaceae [3: 5]: Galax [1], Pyxidanthera [2], Shortia [2].
Diervillaceae [2, 4]: Diervilla [3], Weigela [1].
Dionaeaceae [1: 1]: [see Droseraceae].
Dipsacaceae [2: 4]: Dipsacus [3], Knautia [1].
Droseraceae [1: 6]: Dionaea [1], Drosera [6].
Ebenaceae [1: 1]: Diospyros [1].
Elaeagnaceae [1: 4]: Elaeagnus [4].
Elatinaceae [1: 4]: Elatine [4].
Empetraceae: [see Ericaceae]
Ericaceae [28: 96]: Agarista [1], Andromeda [1], Arctostaphylos [1], Bejaria [1], Calluna [1], Ceratiola [1], Chamaedaphne [1], Chimaphila [2], Elliottia [1], Epigaea [1], Erica [1], Eubotrys [2], Gaultheria [2], Gaylussacia [9], Hypopitys [1], Kalmia [6], Leucothoe [2], Lyonia [6], Menziesia [1], Monotropa [1], Monotropsis [1], Orthilia [1], Oxydendrum [1], Pieris [3], Pyrola [3], Rhododendron [18], Vaccinium [26], Zenobia [1].
Euphorbiaceae [12: 59]: Acalypha [6], Chamaesyce [13], Cnidoscolus [1], Croton [9], Ditrysinia [1], Euphorbia [20], Manihot [1], Ricinus [1], Stillingia [2], Tragia [3], Triadica [1], Vernicia [1]. [and also see Phyllanthaceae]
Fabaceae [66: 261]: Abrus [1], Acacia [1], Aeschynomene [5], Albizia [1], Alysicarpus [1], Amorpha [8], Amphicarpaea [2], Apios [2], Arachis [1], Astragalus [8], Baptisia [11], Centrosema [1], Cercis [1], Chamaecrista [5], Cladrastis [1], Clitoria [2], Crotalaria [10], Cytisus [1], Dalea [11], Desmanthus [1], Desmodium [26], Dioclea [1], Erythrina [1], Galactia [7], Genista [1], Gleditsia [2], Glottidium [1], Glycine [1], Glycyrrhiza [1], Gymnocladus [1], Indigofera [4], Kummerowia [2], Lablab [1], Lathyrus [10], Lespedeza [14], Leucaena [1], Lotus [3], Lupinus [4], Macroptilium [1], Medicago [7], Melilotus [4], Mimosa [3], Mucuna [1], Neptunia [2], Orbexilum [6], Parkinsonia [1], Pediomelum [2], Phaseolus [5], Pisum [1], Pueraria [1], Rhynchosia [6], Robinia [8], Securigera [1], Senna [6], Sesbania [2], Strophostyles [3], Stylosanthes [1], Styphnolobium [1], Tephrosia [4], Thermopsis [3], Trifolium [23], Trigonella [1], Ulex [1], Vicia [20], Vigna [2], Wisteria [3], Zornia [1]. [and also see Krameriaceae]
Fagaceae [3: 45]: Castanea [4], Fagus [2], Quercus [39].
Fumariaceae [6: 11]: Adlumia [1], Capnoides [1], Corydalis [3], Dicentra [4], Fumaria [1], Lamprocapnos [1].
Garryaceae [1:1]: Aucuba [1].
Gelsemiaceae [1: 2]: Gelsemium [2].
Gentianaceae [8: 36]: Bartonia [3], Centaurium [3], Frasera [1], Gentiana [9], Gentianella [2], Gentianopsis [1], Obolaria [1], Sabatia [16]. [and also see Menyanthaceae]
Geraniaceae [2: 12]: Erodium [2], Geranium [10].
Grossulariaceae [1: 8]: Ribes [8].
Guttiferae: [see Hypericaceae]
Haloragaceae [2: 12]: Myriophyllum (in progress), Proserpinaca [4].
Hamamelidaceae [2: 3]: Fothergilla [2], Hamamelis [1]. [and also see Altingiaceae]
Hippocastanaceae: [see Sapindaceae]
Hydrangeaceae [4: 11]: Decumaria [1], Deutzia [1], Hydrangea [5], Philadelphus [4].
Hydrastidaceae [1: 1]: Hydrastis [1].
Hydroleaceae [1: 3]: Hydrolea [3].
Hydrophyllaceae [6: 19]: Ellisia [1], Hydrophyllum [5], Nama [1], Nemophila [1], Phacelia [8].
Hypericaceae [2: 42]: Hypericum [38], Triadenum [4].
Illiciaceae [1: 2]: Illicium [2].
Iteaceae [1: 1]: Itea [1].
Juglandaceae [2: 15]: Carya [13], Juglans [2].
Krameriaceae [1: 1]: Krameria [1].
Labiatae: [see Lamiaceae]
Lamiaceae [44: 138]: Agastache [3], Ajuga [3], Blephilia [3], Callicarpa [2], Clerodendrum [3], Clinopodium [9], Collinsonia [4], Conradina [1], Cunila [1], Dicerandra [5], Dracocephalum [1], Elsholtzia [1], Galeopsis [3], Glechoma [1],

Hedeoma [2], Hyptis [2], Hyssopus [1], Lamiastrum [1], Lamium [5], Leonotis [1], Leonurus [3], Lycopus [8], Macbridea [1], Marrubium [1], Meehania [1], Melissa [1], Mentha [9], Monarda [11], Mosla [1], Nepeta [1], Ocimum [1], Origanum [1], Perilla [2], Physostegia [4], Prunella [3], Pycnanthemum [18], Rosmarinus [1], Salvia [8], Satureja [1], Scutellaria (in progress), Sideritis [1], Stachys (in progress), Synandra [1], Teucrium (in progress), Thymus [1], Trichostema [5], Vitex [1].
Lardizabalaceae [1: 1]: Akebia [1].
Lauraceae [6: 10]: Cinnamomum [1], Laurus [1], Lindera [4], Litsea [1], Persea [2], Sassafras [1].
Leguminosae: [see Fabaceae].
Leitneriaceae: [see Simaroubaceae].
Lentibulariaceae [2: 19]: Pinguicula [3], Utricularia [16].
Lepuropetalaceae: [see Parnassiaceae].
Limnanthaceae [1: 1]: Floerkea [1].
Linaceae [1: 9]: Linum [9].
Linnaeaceae [3: 3]: Abelia [1], Kolkwitzia [1], Linnaea [1].
Loganiaceae [2: 5]: Mitreola [3], Spigelia [2]. [and also see Gelsemiaceae].
Loranthaceae: [see Viscaceae].
Lythraceae [9: 14]: Ammania [2], Cuphea [2], Decodon [1], Didiplis [1], Lagerstroemia [1], Lythrum [4], Punica [1], Rotala [1], Trapa [1].
Magnoliaceae [2: 9]: Liriodendron [1], Magnolia [8].
Malvaceae [21: 41]: Abelmoschus [1], Abutilon [1], Alcea [1], Althaea [1], Anoda [1], Callirhoe [3], Firmiana [1], Gossypium [1], Hibiscus [8], Iliamna [2], Kosteletzkya [2], Malva [4], Malvastrum [1], Malvaviscus [1], Melochia [1], Modiola [1], Napaea [1], Pavonia [1], Sida [5], Tilia [3], Triumfetta [1].
Martyniaceae [1: 1]: Proboscidea [1].
Melastomataceae [1: 10]: Rhexia [10].
Meliaceae [1: 1]: Melia [1].
Menispermaceae [3: 3]: Calycocarpum [1], Cocculus [1], Menispermum [1].
Menyanthaceae [2: 4]: Menyanthes [1], Nymphoides [3].
Mimosaceae: [see Fabaceae]
Molluginaceae [1: 1]: Mollugo [1].
Moraceae [6: 8]: Broussonetia [1], Cudrania [1], Fatoua [1], Ficus [2], Maclura [1], Morus [2].
Myricaceae [3: 7]: Comptonia [1], Morella [5], Myrica [1].
Myrsinaceae [4: 22]: Anagallis [4], Glaux [1], Lysimachia [16], Trientalis [1].
Nelumbonaceae [1: 2]: Nelumbo [2].
Nyctaginaceae [2: 5]: Boerhavia [2], Mirabilis [3].
Nymphaeaceae [2: 8]: Nuphar [6], Nymphaea [2]. [and also see Nelumbonaceae]
Nyssaceae [1: 4]: Nyssa [4].
Oleaceae [7: 23]: Chionanthus [1], Forestiera [4], Forsythia [2], Fraxinus [6], Ligustrum [8], Osmanthus [1], Syringa [1].
Onagraceae [6: 73]: Chamerion [1], Circaea [3], Epilobium [6], Gaura [5], Ludwigia [28], Oenothera [30].
Orobanchaceae [13: 29]: Agalinis (in progress), Aureolaria [7], Buchnera [2], Castilleja [2], Conopholis [1], Dasistoma [1], Epifagus [1], Macranthera [1], Melampyrum [3], Orobanche [4], Pedicularis [3], Schwalbea [1], Seymeria [2], Striga [1].
Oxalidaceae: Oxalis (in progress).
Paeoniaceae [1: 1]: Paeonia [1].
Papaveraceae [8: 14]: Argemone [2], Chelidonium [1], Eschscholtzia [1], Glaucium [1], Macleaya [1], Papaver [6], Sanguinaria [1], Stylophorum [1]. [and also see Fumariaceae]
Parnassiaceae [2: 5]: Lepuropetalon [1], Parnassia [4].
Passifloraceae [1: 3]: Passiflora [3].
Paulowniaceae [1: 1]: Paulownia [1].
Pedaliaceae [1: 1]: Sesamum [1].
Penthoraceae [1: 1]: Penthorum [1].
Phrymaceae [4: 12]: Lindernia [6], Mazus [2], Mimulus [3], Phryma [1].
Phyllanthaceae [1: 1]: Phyllanthus [3].
Phytolaccaceae [1: 2]: Phytolacca [2].
Piperaceae [1]: Peperomia [1].
Pittosporaceae [1: 1]: Pittosporum [1].
Plantaginaceae [23: 67]: Amphianthus [1], Antirrhinum [2], Bacopa [5], Callitriche (in progress), Chaenorrhinum [1], Chelone [4], Collinsia [1], Cymbalaria [1], Digitalis [2], Gratiola [7], Kickxia [2], Leucospora [1], Limnophila [1], Limosella [1], Linaria [1], Mecardonia [1], Micranthemum [2], Misopates [1], Nuttallanthus [3], Penstemon [12], Plantago [13], Scoparia [2], Sophronanthe [2], Veronica (in progress), Veronicastrum [1]
Platanaceae [1: 1]: Platanus [1].
Plumbaginaceae [1: 1]: Limonium [1].
Podostemaceae [1: 1]: Podostemum [1].
Polemoniaceae [3: 27]: Ipomopsis [1], Phlox [23], Polemonium [3].
Polygalaceae [1: 23]: Polygala [23].
Polygonaceae [7: 19]: Brunnichia [1], Eriogonum [3], Fagopyrum [1], Fallopia [5], Persicaria (in progress), Polygonella [6], Polygonum (in progress), Reynoutria [2], Rheum [1], Rumex (in progress).
Portulacaceae [4: 18]: Claytonia [4], Montia (in progress), Phemeranthus (6), Portulaca [8], Talinum [1].
Primulaceae [2: 3]: Dodecatheon [2], Hottonia [1].
Punicaceae: [see Lythraceae].

Ranunculaceae [20: 90]: Aconitum [3], Actaea [5], Adonis [1], Anemonella [1], Anemone [10], Aquilegia [2], Caltha [1], Clematis [17], Consolida [2], Coptis [1], Delphinium [5], Enemion [1], Eranthis [1], Helleborus [1], Myosurus [1], Nigella [1], Ranunculus [26], Thalictrum [9], Trautvetteria [1], Xanthorhiza [1]. [and also see Hydrastidaceae]
Resedaceae [1: 5]: Reseda [5].
Rhamnaceae [6: 14]: Berchemia [1], Ceanothus [4], Frangula [2], Hovenia [1], Rhamnus [5], Sageretia [1].
Rhizophoraceae [1: 1]: Rhizophora [1].
Rosaceae [25: 91]: Agrimonia [7], Amelanchier (in progress), Aphanes [1], Argentina [1], Aronia [3], Aruncus [3], Chaenomeles [1], Crataegus (48-in progress), Dalibarda [1], Exochorda [1], Filipendula [2], Fragaria (in progress), Geum [9], Kerria [1], Malus (in progress), Neviusia [1], Physocarpus [2], Porteranthus [2], Potentilla [11], Prunus (in progress), Pyracantha (in progress), Pyrus [2], Rhodotypos [1], Rosa (in progress), Rubus [20], Sanguisorba [3], Sibbaldiopsis [1], Sorbaria [1], Sorbus [2], Spiraea [11], Stephanandra [1], Waldsteinia [3]. [and also see Chrysobalanaceae]
Rubiaceae [12: 49]: Asperula [1], Cephalanthus [1], Cruciata [1], Diodia (in progress), Galium, Houstonia, Mitchella [1], Mitracarpus [1], Oldenlandia [3], Paederia (in progress), Pentodon [1], Pinckneya [1], Richardia [2], Sherardia [1], Spermacoce (in progress).
Rutaceae [4: 6]: Citrus[1], Ptelea [2], Ruta [1], Zanthoxylum [2].
Salicaceae [2: 24]: Populus, Salix.
Samolaceae [1: 1]: Samolus [1].
Santalaceae [4: 4]: Buckleya [1], Comandra [1], Nestronia [1], Pyrularia [1].
Sapindaceae [5:24]: Acer [13], Aesculus [6], Cardiospermum [1], Koelreuteria [3], Sapindus [1].
Sapotaceae [1: 5]: Sideroxylon [5].
Sarraceniaceae [1: 11]: Sarracenia [11].
Saururaceae [1: 1]: Saururus [1].
Saxifragaceae [8: 23]: Astilbe [2], Boykinia [1], Chrysosplenium [1], Heuchera [8], Mitella [1], Saxifraga [7], Sullivantia [1], Tiarella [2]. [and also see Grossulariaceae, Hydrangeaceae, Iteaceae, Parnassiaceae, and Penthoraceae]
Schisandraceae [1: 1]: Schisandra [1].
Scrophulariaceae [3: 10]: Buddleja [2], Scrophularia [2], Verbascum [6]. [and also see Orobanchaceae, Phrymaceae, and Plantaginaceae]
Simaroubaceae [2: 2]: Ailanthus [1], Leitneria [1].
Solanaceae [10: 26]: Calibrachoa [1], Capsicum [1], Datura [4], Lycium [3], Nicandra [1], Nicotiana [2], Nierembergia [1], Petunia [1], Physalis [11], Salpichroa [1], Solanum (in progress).
Sphenocleaceae [1: 1]: Sphenoclea [1].
Staphyleaceae [1: 1]: Staphylea [1].
Styracaceae [2: 8]: Halesia [5], Styrax [3].
Symplocaceae [1: 1]: Symplocos [1].
Tamaricaceae: Tamarix (in progress).
Tetrachondraceae [1: 1]: Polypremum [1].
Theaceae [4: 6]: Camellia [2], Franklinia [1], Gordonia [1], Stewartia [2].
Thymelaeaceae [1: 1]: Dirca [1].
Trapaceae: [see Lythraceae]
Tropaeolaceae [1: 1]: Tropaeolum [1].
Turneraceae [1: 1]: Piriqueta [1].
Ulmaceae [2: 10]: Planera [1], Ulmus [9]. [also see Celtidaceae].
Umbelliferae: [see Apiaceae].
Urticaceae [5: 14]: Boehmeria [2], Laportea [1], Parietaria [4], Pilea [3], Urtica [4].
Valerianaceae [2: 5]: Valeriana [2], Valerianella [3].
Verbenaceae [3: 6]: Glandularia [3], Lantana (in progress), Phyla [2], Stylodon [1], Verbena (in progress). [and also see Lamiaceae and Phrymaceae]
Violaceae [2: 39]: Hybanthus [2], Viola [40].
Viscaceae [1: 1]: Phoradendron [1].
Vitaceae [4: 17]: Ampelopsis, Cissus, Parthenocissus, Vitis.
Zygophyllaceae [2: 3]: Kallstroemia [1], Tribulus [2].

## MONOCOTYLEDONS

Acoraceae [1: 2]: Acorus [2].
Agavaceae [4: 10]: Camassia [1], Manfreda [1], Schoenolirion [3], Yucca [5].
Alismataceae [3: 28]: Alisma [3], Echinodorus [4], Sagittaria [21].
Alliaceae [3: 18]: Allium [15], Ipheion [1], Nothoscordum [2].
Alstroemeriaceae [1: 1]: Alstroemeria [1].
Amaryllidaceae [8: 23]: Crinum [2], Galanthus [2], Hymenocallis [6], Leucojum [1], Lycoris [1], Narcissus [6], Sternbergia [1], Zephyranthes [4].
Araceae [15: 28]: Arisaema [5], Arum [1], Calla [1], Colocasia [1], Landoltia [1], Lemna [7], Orontium [1], Peltandra [2], Pinellia [1], Pistia [1], Spirodela [1], Symplocarpus [1], Wolffia [3], Wolffiella [1], Xanthosoma [1]. [and also see Acoraceae]
Arecaceae [4: 5]: Butia [1], Rhapidophyllum [1], Sabal [2], Serenoa [1].
Asparagaceae [1: 1]: Asparagus [1].
Bromeliaceae [1: 4]: Tillandsia [4].

Burmanniaceae [2: 3]: Apteria [1], Burmannia [2].
Cannaceae [1: 3]: Canna [3].
Colchicaceae [2: 7]: Colchicum [1], Uvularia [6].
Commelinaceae [4: 18]: Commelina [9], Cuthbertia [2], Murdannia [2], Tradescantia [5].
Convallariaceae: [see Ruscaceae].
Cymodoceaceae [2: 2]: Halodule [1], Syringodium [1].
Cyperaceae [17: 372]: Bolboschoenus [4], Bulbostylis [6], Carex (in progress), Cladium [2], Cymophyllus [1], Cyperus [59], Dulichium [1], Eleocharis (in progress), Eriophorum [4], Fimbristylis [13], Fuirena [4], Isolepis [2], Kyllinga [4], Lipocarpha [3], Rhynchospora [71], Schoenoplectus [12], Scirpus [11], Scleria [12], Trichophorum [2].
Dioscoreaceae [1: 5]: Dioscorea [5]
Eriocaulaceae [3: 12]: Eriocaulon (8), Lachnocaulon [3], Syngonanthus [1].
Gramineae: [see Poaceae]
Haemodoraceae [1: 1]: Lachnanthes [1].
Hemerocallidaceae [1: 2]: Hemerocallis [2].
Hostaceae [1: 3]: Hosta [3].
Hyacinthaceae [4: 8]: Hyacinthoides [2], Hyacinthus [1[, Muscari [3], Ornithogalum [2].
Hydrocharitaceae [5: 7]: Egeria [1], Elodea [3], Hydrilla [1], Limnobium [1], Vallisneria [1].
Hypoxidaceae [1: 6]: Hypoxis [6].
Iridaceae [5: 15]: Belamcanda [1], Calydorea [1], Crocus, Crocosmia [1], Gladiolus (in progress), Herbertia (in progress), Iris (in progress), Nemastylis [1], Sisyrinchium [11].
Juncaceae [2: 45]: Juncus [38], Luzula [7].
Juncaginaceae [1: 1]: Triglochin [1].
Lemnaceae: [see Araceae]
Liliaceae [8: 25]: Clintonia [2], Erythronium [6], Lilium [10], Medeola [1], Prosartes [2], Streptopus [2], Tricyrtis [1], Tulipa [1]. [and also see Agavaceae, Alliaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Asparagaceae, Colchicaceae, Hemerocallidaceae, Hostaceae, Hyacinthaceae, Hypoxidaceae, Melanthiaceae, Nartheciaceae, Ruscaceae, Smilacaceae, Themidaceae, Tofieldiaceae, Trilliaceae] - for disposition of genera in the formerly very broadly interpreted Liliaceae, see beginning of Liliaceae family treatment in the main text.
Marantaceae [1: 1]: Thalia [1].
Mayacaceae [1: 1]: Mayaca [1].
Melanthiaceae [9: 17]: Amianthium [1], Anticlea [1], Chamaelirium [1], Helonias [1], Schoenocaulon [1], Stenanthium [5], Veratrum [5], Xerophyllum [1], Zigadenus [1].
Najadaceae [1: 5]: Najas [5].
Nartheciaceae [3: 7]: Aletris [4], Lophiola [1], Narthecium [2].
Nolinaceae: [see Ruscaceae]
Orchidaceae [26: 84]: Aplectrum [1], Arethusa [1], Calopogon [5], Cleistes [2], Coeloglossum [1], Corallorrhiza [6], Cypripedium [7], Epidendrum [1], Epipactis [1], Galearis [1], Goodyera [2], Habenaria [2], Hexalectris [1], Isotria [2], Liparis [2], Listera [3], Malaxis [4], Platanthera [17], Platythelys [1], Pogonia [1], Ponthieva [1], Pteroglossaspis [1], Spiranthes [18], Tipularia [1], Triphora [1], Zeuxine [1].
Poaceae [122: 474]: Aegilops [2], Agrostis [10], Aira [3], Alopecurus [4], Ammophila [1], Amphicarpum [2], Andropogon [19], Anthenantia [2], Anthoxanthum [2], Apera [1], Aristida [18], Arrhenatherum [2], Arthraxon [1], Arundinaria [2], Arundo [1], Avena [2], Axonopus [3], Bothriochloa [4], Bouteloua [4], Brachyelytrum [2], Brachypodium [1], Briza [1], Bromus [17], Calamagrostis [4], Calamovilfa [1], Cenchrus [5], Chasmanthium [4], Chloris [2], Chrysopogon [1], Cinna [2], Coelorachis [4], Coix [1], Cortaderia [1], Ctenium [2], Cynodon [1], Cynosurus [2], Dactylis [1], Dactyloctenium [1], Danthonia [4], Deschampsia [2], Desmazeria [1], Diarrhena [2], Dichanthelium [53], Digitaria [10], Dinebra [1], Distichlis [1], Echinochloa [7], Eleusine [2], Elymus (in progress), Elyonurus [1], Eragrostis [26], Eremochloa [1], Eriochloa [2], Eustachys [3], Festuca [5], Glyceria [10], Gymnopogon [3], Hackelochloa [1], Hainardia [1], Heteropogon [1], Hierochloe [1], Holcus [2], Hordeum [4], Imperata [1], Koeleria [1], Lagurus [1], Leersia [4], Leptochloa [6], Limnodea [1], Lolium [3], Luziola [1], Melica [2], Melinis [1], Microstegium [1], Milium [1], Miscanthus [1], Muhlenbergia [15], Neeragrostis [1], Oplismenus [2], Oryza [1], Oryzopsis [1], Panicum [22], Parapholis [1], Pascopyrum [1], Paspalum (in progress), Pennisetum, Phalaris [5], Phanopyrum [1], Phleum [2], Phragmites [2], Phyllostachys [6], Piptatherum [2], Piptochaetium [1], Poa [17], Polypogon [3], Pseudosasa [1], Puccinellia [2], Rostraria [1], Rottboellia [1], Saccharum [6], Sacciolepis [2], Schedonorus [2], Schizachne [1], Schizachyrium [5], Sclerochloa [1], Secale [1], Setaria (in progress), Sorghastrum [4], Sorghum [3], Spartina [6], Sphenopholis [6], Sporobolus [15], Steinchisma [1], Stenotaphrum [1], Thinopyrum (in progress), Torreyochloa [2], Tragus [1], Tridens [5], Triplasis [2], Tripsacum [1], Trisetum [1], Triticum [1], Uniola [1], Urochloa [4], Vulpia [5], Zea [3], Zizania [1], Zizaniopsis [1], Zoysia (in progress)
Pontederiaceae [3: 7]: Eichhornia [1], Heteranthera [4], Pontederia [2].
Potamogetonaceae [2: 31]: Potamogeton [29], Stuckenia [2].
Ruppiaceae [1: 1]: Ruppia [1].
Ruscaceae [4: 10]: Convallaria [2], Liriope (in progress), Maianthemum [4], Nolina [1], Polygonatum [3].
Scheuchzeriaceae [1:1]: Scheuchzeria [1].
Smilacaceae [1: 16]: Smilax [16].
Sparganiaceae: [see Typhaceae]
Stemonaceae [1: 1]: Croomia [1].
Themidaceae [1: 1]: Dichelostemma [1],
Tofieldiaceae [2: 4]: Pleea [1], Tofieldia [3].
Trilliaceae: [1: 26]: Trillium [26].
Typhaceae [2: 8]: Sparganium [4], Typha [4].

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Uvulariaceae: [see Calochortaceae, Colchicaceae, Liliaceae].
Xyridaceae [1: 19]: Xyris [19].
Zannichelliaceae [1: 1]: Zannichellia [1].
Zosteraceae [1: 1]: Zostera [1]. [also see Cymodoceaceae]
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    Cyperaceae: Rhynchospora, Scleria.
    Melastomataceae.
    Poaceae: Dichanthelium, Panicum.
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    Cistaceae: Lechea.
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    Gentianaceae: Sabatia.
    Haloragaceae: Myriophyllum (with A.S. Weakley).
    Lamiaceae: Lycopus.
    Violaceae: Viola.
Brian van Eerden --
    Juncaceae: Juncus.
Thomas F. Wieboldt --
Cyperaceae: Carex (with A.S. Weakley and B.A. Sorrie).
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## Acknowledgments

Reviews, comments, contributions, and support have so far been gratefully received from the following: Jim Allison, Jame Amoroso, Lewis Anderson, Loran Anderson, Matthew Barnett-Lawrence, Rodney Bartgis, Jeffrey Beam, Allen Belden, Millie Blaha, Marj Boyer, Ted Bradley, Edwin Bridges, Richard Broadwell, Dan Brunton, A.J. Bullard, Bill Burk, Julian Campbell, Susan Carr, Jay Carter, Linda Chafin, Roy Coomans, Bob Dellinger, Pete Diamond, Jamey Donaldson, Wilbur Duncan, Mary Felton, Gary Fleming, Cecil Frost, Chris Frye, Chick Gaddy, Kancheepuram Gandhi, Bill Gensel, Bob Godfrey, Tom Govus, Ben Hafer, Arthur Haines, Jim Hardin, Karin Heiman, Hal Horwitz, John Kartesz, Gary Kauffman, Benson Kirkman, Bob Kral, Julia Larke, Chris Lea, Richard LeBlond, Harry LeGrand, Steve Leonard, Chris Ludwig, Laura Mason, Jim Massey, Jim Matthews, Bob McCartney, Kathleen McCoy, Carol Ann McCormick, Patrick McMillan, Julie Moore, Mike Moore, Larry Morse, Bill Moye, Nora Murdock, Zack Murrell, Robert Naczi, John Nelson, Guy Nesom, Claire Newell, Cary Norquist, Shawn Oakley, Doug Ogle, Tom Patrick, Karen Patterson, Linda Pearsall, Sam Pearsall, Bob Peet, Dan Pittillo, Bert Pittman, Richard Porcher, Milo Pyne, Al Radford, Tom Rawinski, Doug Rayner, Mary Russo, Mike Schafale, Alan Smith, Inge Smith, Bruce Sorrie, Dave Taylor, John Thieret, Nancy Van Alstine, Brian van Eerden, Dan Ward, Donna Ware, Allison Weakley, Tom Wentworth, Peter White, Tom Wieboldt, Gene Wofford, Donna Wright, Richard Wright, Steve Young, NatureServe (Durham Office), the Southern Resource Office of The Nature Conservancy, the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (Division of Parks and Recreation), the Virginia Division of Natural Heritage, the Conservation Trust for North Carolina, and the NCU, NCSC, DUKE, UGA, VDB at BRIT, FSU, US, BRIT, WILLI, BOON, WCUH, and UNCC herbaria.

## FERNS AND FERN ALLIES

## ARTIFICIAL KEY TO THE GENERA OF FERNS AND FERN ALLIES



## Key A -- Pteridophytes reduced to thalloid or filamentous, free-living gametophytes

1 Gametophytes filamentous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Trichomanes (HYMENOPHYLLACEAE)
1 Gametophytes thalloid, ribbon-like and branched.

2 Gemmae uniseriate (1 cell wide) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Vittaria (VITTARIACEAE)

## Key B -- Pteridophytes growing as floating or rooted aquatics

1 Plant a floating aquatic.
2 Leaves less than 1 mm long, reddish or green, without hairs on the upper surface . . . . . . . . . . . Azolla (AZOLLACEAE)
2 Leaves 5-50 mm long, bright green, with obvious hairs on the upper surface . . . . . . . . . . . Salvinia (SALVINIACEAE)
1 Plant a rooted aquatic
3 Plant cloverlike, with 4 leaf segments borne terminally . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Marsilea quadrifolia (MARSILEACEAE)
3 Leaves linear
4 Plants cormose, with numerous undivided leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Isoetes (ISOETACEAE)
4 Plants rhizomatous, the leaves reduced to a winged petiole . . . . . . . . . . . . Pilularia americana (MARSILEACEAE)

Key C -- 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 (EQUISETACEAE)
1 Stem 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, 1-50 cm long, $20 \times$ or more as long as wide
3 Leaves solitary (though often the internodes very short from a thin, creeping rhizome); sporangia borne in a spherical (ca. 3 mm in diameter) sporocarp on a separate branch from the rhizome

Pilularia (MARSILEACEAE)
3 Leaves numerous from a corm or short rhizome; sporangia either borne in the expanded leaf bases (Isoetes) or in 2 rows at the tip of the linear fertile leaves (Schizaea).
4 Leaves straight, arching, or flaccid, from a 2-3-lobed corm; sporangia borne in the expanded, hyaline leaf bases
Isoetes (ISOETACEAE)
4 Leaves notably spiral-curly, from a short rhizome; sporangia borne in 2 rows at the tip of the linear fertile leaves
Schizaea (SCHIZAEACEAE)
2 Leaves various (scale-like, awl-like, moss-like, or flat), but not linear and grass-like, mostly 1-10x as long as wide.
5 Leaves inconspicuous, reduced to a few nerveless scales (less than 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 (PSILOTACEAE)
5 Leaves either larger or, if scale-like, with nerves and longer than the internodes (the leaves thus overlapping); sporangia yellowish to brownish, 1-locular, less than 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, Diphasiastrum, and Dendrolycopodium).
6 Plant with leaves very numerous and overlapping along the creeping, ascending, or erect stems, the leaves usually 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.
$7 \quad$ Sporangia borne in flattened or quadrangular strobili sessile at the tips of leafy branches; spores and sporangia of two sizes, the megasporangia larger and borne basally in the strobili

7 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 of one size.
8 Leafy stems erect, simple or dichotomously branched, the ultimate branches vertically oriented; sporophylls like the sterile leaves or only slightly reduced, in annual bands along the stem; vegetative reproduction by leafy gemmae near stem apex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Huperzia (LYCOPODIACEAE)
8 Leafy stems prostrate or erect, if erect then generally branched, the ultimate branches spreading (horizontal) or ascending; sporophylls differing from sterile leaves, either broader and shorter, or more spreading, aggregated into terminal cones; lacking vegetative reproduction by gemmae.
9 Leaves herbaceous, pale or yellow-green, dull, deciduous; leafy stems creeping; rhizome dying back annually to an underground vegetative tuber at apex; [of wetlands, mostly on moist or wet sands or peats].
10 Leaves of the prostrate stems 0.5-1.2 mm wide, ciliate-toothed or not toothed; leaves of the erect stem many, overlapping, spirally arranged; leaves of the strobilus resembling leaves of the prostrate and upright stems in size and shape; upright stems $1.5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter (including the leaves). $\qquad$ Lycopodiella (LYCOPODIACEAE)
10 Leaves of the prostrate stems $1.3-2.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, not toothed; leaves of the erect stem few, not overlapping, whorled; leaves of the strobilus much reduced relative to leaves of the prostrate and upright stems; upright stems $1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter (including the leaves)...

> Pseudolycopodiella (LYCOPODIACEAE)

9 Leaves rigid, bright to dark green, shiny, evergreen; leafy stems mainly erect, treelike, fanlike, or creeping (if creeping, then the leaves with elongate, hyaline hair-tips); rhizome trailing, perennial; [of uplands, mostly in moist to dry soils].
11 Branches 1-5 mm wide (including the leaves), compressed to quadrangular, with 4 ranks of leaves; branching of strobilus stalks dichotomous . . Diphasiastrum (LYCOPODIACEAE)
11 Branches 4-12 mm wide, terete (to somewhat compressed in Dendrolycopodium obscurum), with 6 or more ranks of leaves; branching of strobilus stalks (when present), pseudomonopodial (falsely appearing to have a main axis from which branches arise). 12 Strobili borne on elongate, sparsely leafy peduncles borne at the tips of leafy, ascending branches; leaves with attenuate, hyaline hair-tips .

Lycopodium (LYCOPODIACEAE)
12 Strobili sessile, borne directly above densely leafy portions of upright branches; leaves acuminate to acute.
13 Erect leafy stems $3-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter (including the leaves), treelike or fanlike, with a definite main axis; leaves acute at the apex; horizontal shoots subterranean, without winter biud constreictions

Dendrolycopodium (LYCOPODIACEAE)
13 Erect leafy stems 10 mm or more in diameter (including the leaves), branched 14 times subdichoromously; leaves with a 0.4-1.0 mm long stiff spinule; horizontal shoots at or near the ground surface, with winter bud constrictions

Spinulum (LYCOPODIACEAE)
6 Plant with leaves not as above (see below).
14 Plant with 1 (-several) leaves, the sterile leaf blade 0.3-24 cm long, ovate to lanceolate, entire-margined, obtuse, the longer fertile portion with 2 rows of sporangia somewhat imbedded in it Ophioglossum (OPHIOGLOSSACEAE)
14 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).
15 Leaf blades (2-) 8-30 cm long, cordate at the base, the tip long-attenuate, often proliferous (bearing a plantlet at the tip); sporangia in 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 . $\qquad$
Asplenium rhizophyllum (ASPLENIACEAE)
15 Leaf blades 0.3-1.6 cm long, cuneate at the base, rounded to 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, 0.1-0.3 mm in diameter, the leaves scattered along it

Trichomanes petersii (HYMENOPHYLLACEAE)

Key D -- Small pteridophytes, epipetric or epiphytic, growing on rock, tree bark, walls,

## or over rock in thin soil mats or in small soil pockets

1 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). \{key Hymenophyllum and Trichomanes under this lead\} 2 Leaves bipinnatifid, at least the lowermost pinnae deeply lobed.

3 Lowermost (and other) pinnae with numerous, rather even lobes .......... Phegopteris (THELYPTERIDACEAE) 3 Lowermost pinnae with a few, irregular lobes (the upper pinnae unlobed) . . . . . . Pteris multifida (PTERIDACEAE) 2 Leaves pinnatifid, the pinnae not lobed.

4 Leaf blades with a long-attenuate apex, blade unlobed for $1 / 3$ its length; sori elongate Asplenium (ASPLENIACEAE)
4 Leaves without a long-attenuate apex, blade lobed for most of its length; sori round.
5 Plants dwarf, the leave blades less than 5 cm long; [occurring only in permanently moist habitats, as in grottoes
behind waterfalls] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Micropolypodium (GRAMMITIDACEAE)
5 Plants larger, the leave blades $7-30 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; [occurring on moist to dry habitats].
6 Leaf blade densely scaly on the lower surface; leaf segment margins entire; rhizome 1-2 mm in diameter
Pleopeltis (POLYPODIACEAE)
6 Leaf blade scaleless on the lower surface; leaf segment margins denticulate; rhizome 3-6 mm in diameter
Polypodium (POLYPODIACEAE)
1 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 pinnate or pinnate-pinnatifid.
8 Leaves of a very delicate texture, 1 cell thick; sori borne in cups on the leaf margins; [of rock outcrops with high air humidity].
9 Indusium ("involucre") bivalvate (deeply divided into 2 flaps); receptacle not exserted from between the 2 flaps of the indusium .

Hymenophyllum (HYMENOPHYLLACEAE)
9 Indusium ("involucre") tubular or funnelform, sometimes slightly 2-lobed; receptacle long and whiplike, exserted from the mouth of the tubular indusium

Trichomanes (HYMENOPHYLLACEAE)
8 Leaves of an herbaceous, subcoriaceous, or coriaceous texture, more than 1 cell thick; sori otherwise; [of various habitats, not strictly of moist sites].
10 Pinnae more than 1 cm wide; leaves subcoriaceous to coriaceous; veins anastamosing, rejoining to form a netlike pattern

Cyrtomium (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
10 Pinnae less than 1 cm wide; leaves herbaceous to subcoriaceous; veins free, not rejoining.
11 Sori on the undersurface of the leaf, away from the margins .......... Asplenium (ASPLENIACEAE)
11 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.
12 Leaf undersurface densely covered with stellate and ciliate scales
Astrolepis sinuata ssp. sinuata (PTERIDACEAE)
12 Leaf undersurface glabrous or with non-stellate scales.
13 Rachis dark-brown or purple; leaf margin unmodified, though often revolute
Pellaea (PTERIDACEAE)
13 Rachis green or tan; leaf margin modified into a false indusium, reflexed to cover the sori
Pteris vittata (PTERIDACEAE)
7 Leaves bipinnate or more divided.
14 Leaf blade pentagonal or broadly triangular in outline, ca. $1 \times$ as long as wide.
15 Leaf blade pentagonal in outline, the terminal pinna by far the largest; rhizome 5-8 mm in diameter; indusia present, thick, persistent, and reniform; [introduced species, naturalized in moist ravines in SC]

Arachniodes (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
15 Leaf blade broadly triangular in outline, the basal pinnae by far the largest; rhizome ca. 1 mm in diameter; indusia absent; [native species of mountain peaks of $n$. NC and VA]. Gymnocarpium (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
14 Leaf blade elongate, mostly lanceolate, generally $4 \times$ or more as long as wide (except in Adiantum capillus-veneris, with leaf blade often only $1.5-3 \times$ as long as wide, but not notably triangular or pentagonal in outline).
16 Sori not marginal, either naked, or slightly to strongly hidden by indusia.
17 Leaf blades 3-12 cm long; sori elongate, covered by a flap-like, entire indusium
Asplenium (ASPLENIACEAE)
17 Leaf blades 4-30 (-50) cm long; sori globular, surrounded or covered by an entire, ciliate, or divided indusium.
18 Veins reaching the margin; 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

18 Veins ending short of the margin; 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 (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
16 Sori marginal, usually more-or-less hidden under the revolute margin of the pinnule.
19 Sori round or oblong, distinct and separate along the pinnule margins; leaves bright-green, glabrous, herbaceous, delicate, and flexible . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Adiantum (PTERIDACEAE)
19 Sori continuous along the pinnule margins; leaves mostly dark-green or glaucous, often pubescent, coriaceous, tough, and stiff.

20 Leaves strongly dimorphic, the fertile leaves obviously longer than the sterile and with narrow elongate ultimate segments
20 Leaves essentially monomorphic.
21 Lower leaf surfaces covered with whitish powder, otherwise glabrous or sparsely pubescent . .
[Argyrochosma] (PTERIDACEAE)
21 Lower leaf surfaces pubescent (or glabrous in Cheilanthes alabamensis), never with conspicuous whitish powder

Cheilanthes (PTERIDACEAE)

## Key E -- Small pteridophytes, terrestrial, growing in soil, not associated with rock outcrops

1 Petiole branched once dichotomously, each branch bearing 3-7 pinnae in one direction only, the outline of the blade fanshaped, often broader than long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Adiantum pedatum (PTERIDACEAE)
1 Petiole not branched dichotomously, the outline of the blade either longer than broad or triangular and about as wide as long 2 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).
3 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) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Botrychium (OPHIOGLOSSACEAE)
3 Sporangia either borne on normal leaf blades or on specialized (fertile) leaves separate from the rhizome.
4 Leaves monomorphic, the sori borne on normal leaf blades . . . . . . . . . Phegopteris (THELYPTERIDACEAE)
4 Leaves dimorphic, the sori borne on leaves significantly different than normal leaves.
5 Fertile leaf woody, brown, with bead-like segments; pinnae margins entire, often wavy or the lowermost even somewhat lobed; pinnae mostly with obtuse apices, tending to be borne opposite

Onoclea (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
5 Fertile leaf stiff but herbaceous, green, the pinnae linear, not at all bead-like; pinnae margins finely serrulate, otherwise slightly wavy or straight; pinnae mostly with acute apices, tending to be borne alternate

Woodwardia areolata (BLECHNACEAE)
2 Leaves pinnate, pinnate-pinnatifid, 2-pinnate, or even more divided (the rachis naked for most of its length, often winged in the apical portion)
6 Leaves broadly triangular in outline, about as broad as long; 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)

Sceptridium (OPHIOGLOSSACEAE)
6 Leaves lanceolate in outline, much longer than broad; sporangia either borne on normal leaf blades, on slightly dimorphic blades, 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).
7 Leaf blades 1-8 cm long; 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)

Botrychium (OPHIOGLOSSACEAE)
7 Leaf blades 10-30 (-100) cm long; sporangia either borne on normal leaf blades or on slightly dimorphic blades. 8 Leaves dark green, subcoriaceous, evergreen ................. . . Polystichum (DRYOPTERIDACEAE) 8 Leaves light to medium green, herbaceous, deciduous to semi-evergreen.

9 Sori continuous along the midrib of the pinna
Blechnum (BLECHNACEAE)
9 Sori distinct.
10 Sori elongate; leaf blades somewhat dimorphic, the fertile larger and erect, the sterile smaller and prostrate, the larger leaf blades $2-4(-6.5) \mathrm{cm}$ widesplenium platyneuron (ASPLENIACEAE)
10 Sori round; leaf blades monomorphic; the larger leaf blades $5-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide
Thelypteris (THELYPTERIDACEAE)

Key F -- Medium to large pteridophytes, epipetric, growing on rock, walls, over rock in thin soil mats or in small soil pockets, or on tree trunks

1 Leaves 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 (more than 10 cm apart) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lygodium (LYGODIACEAE)
1 Leaves not vine-like, 0.3-1 m long, the branching not as described above, the pinnae regularly and more-or-less closely spaced (mostly less than 10 cm apart).
2 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid or less divided, the pinnae entire, toothed, lobed or pinnatifid.
3 Sori marginal, continuous, covered by a reflexed false indusium along the leaf margin; pinnae usually opposite, linear, not toothed or lobed

Pteris vittata (PTERIDACEAE)
3 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.
4 Sori elongate, the indusium flap-like, attached along the side; leaf blades (if more than 30 cm long) less than 7 cm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Asplenium platyneuron (ASPLENIACEAE)
4 Sori circular or globular, the indusium peltate, reniform, or cuplike; leaf blades (if more than 30 cm long) more than 5 cm wide.

5 Leaves pinnatifid . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Phlebodium (POLYPODIACEAE)
5 Leaves 1-pinnate or more divided.
6 Leaves 1-pinnate, the pinnae toothed and each with a slight to prominent lobe near the base on the side towards the leaf tip, dark green, subcoriaceous to coriaceous; indusia peltate.
7 Veins anastamosing, rejoining to form a netlike pattern; pinnae 4-25 pairs per leaf; [non-native, rarely naturalized] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cyrtomium (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
7 Veins branching dichotomously, free, not rejoining to form a netlike pattern; pinnae 25-50 pairs on larger leaves; [native, common]

Polystichum (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
6 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid, the pinnae pinnatifid, generally lacking a prominent basal lobe, light green to dark green, herbaceous to subcoriaceous; indusium either reniform or cuplike.
8 Vascular bundles in the petiole 3-7
Dryopteris (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
8 Vascular bundles in the petiole 2, uniting above.
9 Indusium reniform, arching over the sorus . . . . . . . Thelypteris (THELYPTERIDACEAE)
9 Indusium cuplike, attached beneath the sorus and consisting of 3-6 lanceolate to ovate segments . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Woodsia obtusa (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
2 Leaves 2-pinnate or more divided, the pinnae divided to their midribs.
9 Sori marginal and borne on the underside of the false indusium; petioles and rachis shiny black or reddish-black, glabrous except at the very base of the petiole; pinnules fan-shaped or obliquely elongateAdiantum (PTERIDACEAE)
9 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.
10 Leaf blades pentagonal or broadly triangular in outline, ca. $1 \times$ as long as wide.
11 Leaf blade pentagonal in outline, the terminal pinna the largest; sori submarginal, roundish, the indusium reniform

Arachniodes (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
11 Leaf blade broadly triangular in outline, the basal pinnae the largest; sori marginal, linear, indusium absent, protected by the revolute leaf margin and a minute false indusium . . Pteridium (DENNSTAEDTIACEAE)
10 Leaf blades elongate, mostly lanceolate, generally $4 \times$ or more as long as wide.
12 Outline of leaf blade narrowed to base, the widest point more than 7 pinna pairs above the base, the lowermost pinnae $1 / 4$ or less as long as the longest pinnae; rhizomes long-creeping, the leaves scattered, forming clonal patches $\qquad$ Thelypteris noveboracensis (THELYPTERIDACEAE)
12 Outline of the leaf blade slightly if at all narrowed to the base, the widest point less than 5 pinna pairs from the base, the lowermost pinnae more than $1 / 2$ 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).
13 Rhizomes long-creeping, leaves scattered, forming clonal patches; vascular bundles in the petiole 1, U-shaped (even in the lower petiole); sori very small, marginal in sinuses, the indusium cuplike, 2parted, the outer part a modified tooth of the leaf blade; leaf blades conspicuously puberulent with septate hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dennstaedtia (DENNSTAEDTIACEAE)
13 Rhizomes short-creeping, the leaves clustered, not forming clonal patchesascular bundles in the petiole 2-7 (sometimes uniting to 1 in the upper petiole); sori mostly larger, mostly not marginal, the indusium not as above (though cuplike inWoodsia obtusa); leaf blades either glabrous, glabrescent, with flattened scales, or puberulent with glandular trichomes.
14 Vascular bundles (3-) 5 ( -7 ) in the petiole . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dryopteris (DRYOPTERIDACEAE) 14 Vascular bundles 2 in the petiole (or uniting near the leaf blade into 1).

15 Leaves 25-65 cm wide, with whitish, straight, acicular hairs; [species adventive and weedy, presently known in our area only from the Coastal Plain of SC]

Macrothelypteris (THELYPTERIDACEAE)
15 Leaves 5-25 (-30) cm wide, with scales and minute glands (sometimes also with septate hairs); [native species, widespread].
16 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid; indusium cuplike, attached beneath the sorus and consisting of 3-6 lanceolate to ovate segments

Woodsia obtusa (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
16 Leaves 2-pinnate-pinnatifid; indusium flaplike or pocketlike, attached at one side of the sorus and arching over it.
17 Leaves $10-30 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, the tip acute to acuminate; indusium flaplike.
Athyrium (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
17 Leaves $4-9 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, the tip long-attenuate; indusium pocketlike or hoodlike.
Cystopteris bulbifera (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)

Key G -- Medium to large pteridophytes, terrestrial,
growing in soil, not associated with rock outcrops
1 Leaves 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 (more than 10 cm apart)

Lygodium (LYGODIACEAE)
1 Leaves not vine-like, 0.3-3 m long, the branching not as described above, the pinnae regularly and more-or-less closely spaced (mostly less than 10 cm apart).
2 Leaf blades broadly (about equilaterally) triangular, pentagonal, or flabellate in outline, 0.7-1.3× as long as wide.

3 Leaf blades flabellate or fan-shaped in outline, the petiole branched once dichotomously, each branch bearing 3-7 pinnae in one direction only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Adiantum pedatum (PTERIDACEAE)
3 Leaf blades pentagonal or broadly triangular in outline, the petiole not branched dichotomously.
4 Leaf blade pentagonal in outline, the terminal pinna the largest; sori submarginal, roundish, the indusium reniform Arachniodes simplicior (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
4 Leaf blade broadly triangular in outline, the basal pinnae the largest; sori marginal, linear, indusium absent, protected by the revolute leaf margin and a minute false indusium (Pteridium), or sporangia borne in a stalked, specialized, fertile portion of the blade (Botrychium).
5 Sporangia borne in marginal, linear sori, indusium absent, protected by the revolute leaf margin and a minute false indusium; texture of mature blades somewhat fleshy; plants solitary from a short underground rhizome with thick, mycorrhizal roots; [primarily of moist forests] . . . . Botrypus (OPHIOGLOSSACEAE)
5 Sporangia borne in a stalked, specialized, fertile portion of the blade; texture of mature leaf blades hard and stiff; plants colonial from deep-seated rhizomes; [primarily of moist to dry woodlands and savannas]

Pteridium (DENNSTAEDTIACEAE)
2 Leaves elongate in outline, mostly ovate, lanceolate, oblanceolate, or narrowly triangular, 1.5-10× or more as long as wide.
6 Leaves 2-pinnate or more divided, the pinnae divided to their midribs.
7 Leaf blade divided into sterile and fertile portions, the fertile pinnae basal, the sterile pinnules $30-70 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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 $7-11 \mathrm{~mm}$ long and $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide

Osmunda regalis var. spectabilis (OSMUNDACEAE)
7 Leaf blade not divided into sterile and fertile portions (though often not all pinnules on a leaf bearing sporangia), the pinnules bearing sporangia only slightly if at all reduced in size, both fertile and sterile pinnules usually 4-20 mm long and 2-10 mm wide.
8 Rhizomes long-creeping, leaves scattered, forming clonal patches; vascular bundles in the petiole 1, Ushaped (even in the lower petiole); sori very small, marginal in sinuses, the indusium cuplike, 2-parted, the outer part a modified tooth of the leaf blade; leaf blades conspicuously puberulent with septate hairs

Dennstaedtia (DENNSTAEDTIACEAE)
8 Rhizomes short-creeping, the leaves clustered, not forming clonal patches; vascular bundles in the 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. 9 Vascular bundles (3-)5(-7) in the petiole . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dryopteris (DRYOPTERIDACEAE) $9 \quad$ Vascular bundles 2 in the petiole (or uniting near the leaf blade into 1).

10 Leaves $25-65 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, with whitish, straight, acicular hairs; [species adventive and weedy, presently known in our area only from the Coastal Plain of SC]

10 Leaves $5-25(-30) \mathrm{cm}$ wide, with scales and minute glands (sometimes also with septate hairs); [native species, widespread].
11 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid; indusium cuplike, attached beneath the sorus and consisting of 3-6 lanceolate to ovate segments ........... Woodsia obtusa (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
11 Leaves 2-pinnate-pinnatifid; indusium flaplike or pocketlike, attached at one side of the sorus and arching over it.
12 Leaves $10-30 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, the tip acute to acuminate; indusium flaplike . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Athyrium (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
12 Leaves 4-9 cm wide, the tip long-attenuate; indusium pocketlike or hoodlike $\qquad$ Cystopteris bulbifera (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
6 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid or less divided, the pinnae entire, toothed, lobed or pinnatifid.
13 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 dimorphic, the fertile much modified, stiff and/or woody.
14 Fertile leaf woody, brown, with bead-like segments; pinnae margins entire, often wavy or the lowermost even somewhat lobed; pinnae mostly with obtuse apices, tending to be borne opposite

## Onoclea sensibilis var. sensibilis (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)

14 Fertile leaf stiff but herbaceous, green, the pinnae linear, not at all bead-like; pinnae margins finely serrulate, otherwise slightly wavy or straight; pinnae mostly with acute apices, tending to be borne alternate

Woodwardia areolata (BLECHNACEAE)
13 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.
15 Rhizomes long-creeping, leaves scattered, forming clonal patches.
16 Sori roundish, borne away from the main veins; pinna lobes of sterile leaves with the lateral veins free and pinnately arranged (the lowermost lateral vein sometimes joining that of the adjacent pinna lobe just below the sinus, but the remainder of the lateral veins all free)

16 Sori elongate, borne end to end along either side of the main veins; pinna lobes of sterile leaves with reticulate, chain-like venation along the central vein . . . . Woodwardia virginica (BLECHNACEAE)
15 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 Matteucia)
17 Plants moderately to very robust, the leaves typically 6-30 dm tall; leaves either strongly dimorphic,
the fertile leaves very unlike the sterile, brown at maturity (Matteucia and Osmunda cinnamomea) 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); rachises scaleless, petioles scaleless (except at the base in Matteucia).
18 Leaves strongly tapering to the base from the broadest point (well beyond the midpoint of the blade), the basalmost pinnae much less than $1 / 2$ as long as the largest pinnae Matteucia struthiopteris (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
18 Leaves slightly if at all tapering to the base, about equally broad through much of their length, the basalmost pinnae much more than $1 / 2$ as long as the largest pinnae

Osmunda (OSMUNDACEAE)
17 Plants mostly less robust, the leaves $3-10 \mathrm{dm}$ tall (except Dryopteris ludoviciana, D. celsa, and D. goldiana 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, 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 scaleless, but at least the petiole and often also the rachis scaly if the plants over 1 m tall.
18 Sori elongate, the indusium elongate, attached along one side as a flap.
19 Petiole and rachis lustrous brownish-black; fertile leaves $2-8(-12) \mathrm{cm}$ wide
Asplenium platyneuron (ASPLENIACEAE)
19 Petiole and rachis green; fertile leaves 10-20 (-30) cm wide.
20 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid (the pinnae pinnatifid) . . Deparia (DRYOPTERIDACEAE) 20 Leaves 1 -pinnate (the pinnae entire) . . . . . . . . . . Diplazium (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
18 Sori roundish, the indusium kidney-shaped or roundish, attached by a central stalk.
21 Leaves 1-pinnate, the pinnae toothed and each with a slight to prominent lobe near the base on the side towards the leaf tip, dark green, subcoriaceous to coriaceous; indusia peltate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Polystichum (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
21 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid, the pinnae pinnatifid, generally lacking a prominent basal lobe, light green to dark green, herbaceous to subcoriaceous; indusium reniform.
22 Vascular bundles in the petiole 4-7 ........... Dryopteris (DRYOPTERIDACEAE)
22 Vascular bundles in the petiole 2, uniting above
Thelypteris (THELYPTERIDACEAE)

## ASPLENIACEAE Frank 1877 (Spleenwort Family)

A family of a single genus and more than 720 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. 2004), a conclusion followed here. References: Kramer \& Viane in Kramer \& Green (1993); Schneider et al. (2004).

## Asplenium Linnaeus 1753 (Spleenwort)

Asplenium is a large, nearly cosmopolitan genus of more than 720 species, with centers of diversity in the Appalachians, Central America mountains, Andes, and Himalayas. References: Wagner, Moran, \& Werth in FNA (1993b); Moran (1982); Taylor, Mohlenbrock, \& Burton (1976); Murakami et al. (1999); Kramer \& Viane in Kramer \& Green (1993).

Identification notes: Several of the more frequently encountered sterile hybrids are included in the key and treated fully below.
1 Leaves simple, unlobed (or sometimes with a few, irregular forkings); veins free or anastamosing-areolate.
2 Leaf blades 0-3 mm wide, linear, forking or with a few toothlike projections . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [A. septentrionale] 2 Leaf blades 10-40 mm wide, lanceolate, lance-attenuate, or oblong.

3 Leaf apex long-attenuate and characteristically producing plantlets at the tip; veins anastomosing . A. rhizophyllum 3 Leaf apex acute or obtuse, not attenuate, not producing plantlets at the tip; veins free.

4 Longer indusia of each frond avg. 1.2 cm long; leaves (1-) avg. 2.3 (-3.4) dm long; [native in TN, AL, and elsewhere, in natural limestone sinkholes] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [A. scolopendrium var. americanum]
4 Longer indusia of each frond avg. 1.7 cm long; leaves (1-) avg. 3 (-6) dm long; [rarely introduced in North America, typically in artificial settings, such as wells] . . . . . . . . . . . [A. scolopendrium var. scolopendrium]
1 Leaves pinnatifid (at least in the lower half of the leaf), pinnate, pinnate-pinnatifid, bipinnate, or tripinnate, the apex obtuse, acute, acuminate, or attenuate; veins free.
5 Rachis dull green throughout its length, or at least towards the tip; leaves pinnatifid to tripinnate, the outline of the leaf blade narrowly to broadly triangular, widest at the base.
6 Petiole dark throughout its length (from base to first leaflet).
7 Leaves bipinnate at the base, pinnate-pinnatifid above; spores normal $\qquad$ . A. bradleyi 7 Leaves pinnate at the base, pinnatifid above; spores abortive (very rarely normal, outside of our area)
A. xebenoides
$6 \quad$ Petiole partially or entirely green (darkened or not at its base).

Leaves pinnatifid or pinnate through most or all of their lengths.
9 Leaves pinnatifid, sometimes fully pinnate at the base; spores normal
A. pinnatifidum

9 Leaves pinnate, sometimes pinnate-pinnatifid at the base; spores abortive A. $\times$ trudellii

8 Leaves bipinnate to tripinnate.
10 Petiole darkened towards the base; pinnules toothed, lacerate, pinnatifid, or pinnate; leaves bipinnate to tripinnate, the leaf blades lanceolate-ovate to lanceolate-oblong; ultimate leaf segments sessile or nearly so; [of acidic rocks]
A. montanum

10 Petiole entirely green; pinnules toothed; leaves bipinnate, the leaf blades ovate-triangular; ultimate leaf segments mostly stalked; [of calcareous rocks] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. ruta-m uraria var. cryptolepis
5 Rachis shiny black or dark brown throughout its length; leaves pinnate, the outline of the leaf blade linear, lanceolate, or oblanceolate, with more-or-less parallel sides for much of its length.
11 Pinnae orbicular to obovate-oblong, $1-2 \times$ as long as wide, the base more-or-less symmetrical (if auriculate, only slightly so and on the side of the pinna towards the base of the leaf); old leaf rachises often with persistent projections left from the disarticulation of the pinnae.
12 Sori 4-6 (-9) per pinna, up to 2 mm long; rhizome scales up to 3 mm long; petiole relatively thin, shiny, coppery or bronze; pinnae mostly alternate, suborbicular, spaced more distantly, thinner in texture, set at a fairly oblique angle to the rachis, often slightly auriculate on the side of the pinna towards the leaf base; spores mostly 29-36 $\mu$ long; stomate guard cells mostly 38-43 $\mu$ long; [mostly of noncalcareous rocks]

## A. trichomanes ssp. trichomanes

12 Sori 4-9 (-12) per pinna, up to 3 mm long; rhizome scales up to 5 mm long; petiole relatively thicker, blackishbrown; pinnae mostly opposite, oblong, spaced more closely, thicker in texture, set at a nearly right angle to the rachis, rarely at all auriculate; spores mostly 34-43 $\mu$ long; stomate guard cells mostly 41-49 $\mu$ long; [of calcareous rocks] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. trichomanes ssp. quadrivalens
11 Pinnae oblong-rectangular, $2 \times$ or more as long as wide, the base asymmetrical or auricled (more prominently auricled on the side of the pinna towards the tip of the leaf); old leaf rachises lacking persistent projections left from the disarticulation of the pinnae.
13 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] . . A. platyneuron
13 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].
14 Main vein of the pinna running along the basal edge; sori 1 (-3) per pinna, $1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, borne along the basal edge, the indusium translucent, whitish, opening towards the leaf tip $\qquad$ A. monanthes

14 Main vein of the pinna running more-or-less medially; sori 4-10 per pinna (on well-developed pinnae), 1.01.5 mm long, borne on both sides of the main vein, the indusium opaque, greenish, opening towards the pinna tip.
15 Pinnae margins subentire; pinnae blue-green, coriaceous, borne at right angles to the rachis or slightly reflexed, usually strictly opposite throughout the entire length of the leaf blade .. A. resiliens 15 Pinnae margins shallowly crenate or crenate-serrate; pinnae bright-green, subcoriaceous, borne at right angles to the rachis or ascending, opposite below but usually becoming alternate in the apical $1 / 3-1 / 2$ of the leaf blade
16 Pinna margins crenate to serrate; pinna base lacking an auricle, or the auricle rudimentary; veins evident; spores 64 per sporangium
A. heterochroum

16 Pinna margins shallowly crenate; pinna base with auricle; veins obscure; spores 32 per sporangium
A. heteroresiliens

Asplenium bradleyi D.C. Eaton, Bradley's Spleenwort. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA, SC): dry outcrops of felsic sedimentary or metasedimentary rocks, such as sandstone, quartzite, or metaquartzite, at low to moderate elevations; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Watch List). April-October. PA, MD, OH, KY, s. IL, and MO south to c. NC, c. GA, AL, TN, and AR, reaching its greatest abundance in the Ozarkian highlands. This species is a fertile allotetraploid derived from hybridization between A. montanum and A. platyneuron. Its chromosome complement can be symbolized MMPP. The sterile hybrid has also been found in NC; its chromosome complement is MP. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W; = A. $\times$ bradleyi]

Asplenium ×ebenoides R.R. Scott (pro species) [A. platyneuron $\times$ rhizophyllum], Scott's Spleenwort. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): moist outcrops of calcareous sedimentary rocks, such as limestone, dolostone, and on coquina limestone (shell marl), at low elevations; rare. May-October. VT, NJ, c. PA, OH, s. IL, and MO south to e. VA, w. NC, nw. GA, c. AL, TN, and AR. So far as is known, $A$. ×ebenoides is a sterile hybrid throughout our range (chromosome complement symbolized PR). In AL, however, one population in Hale County has undergone chromosome doubling and is a fertile allotetraploid (PPRR). Populations of this taxon, especially if consisting of many individuals, should be checked for fertile spores. [ $=\mathrm{K} ;=\times$ Asplenosorus ebenoides (R.R. Scott) Wherry -- F; = Asplenosorus ebenoides (R.R. Scott) Wherry -- G; = Asplenium ebenoides R.R. Scott -- FNA, S]

Asplenium heterochroum Kunze, Bicolored Spleenwort. Cp (GA, SC): fairly moist outcrops of calcareous sedimentary rocks, such as coquina limestone ("marl"); rare (GA Special Concern). Se. and sc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) south to $n$. FL; West Indies; Belize. [= FNA, K; < A. heterochroum Kunze -- S, in part]

Asplenium heteroresiliens W.H. Wagner, Marl Spleenwort, Carolina Spleenwort, Wagner's Spleenwort, Morzenti's Spleenwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): fairly moist outcrops of calcareous sedimentary rocks, such as coquina limestone ("marl"), along small blackwater streams or larger rivers, at low elevations, and rarely also on old ruins made of tabby (a cement made from lime, sand and oyster shells); rare (US Species of Concern, GA Threatened, NC Endangered, SC Rare). April-October. Rare and scattered from se. NC to se. GA, sw. GA, and n. FL, on the Coastal Plain. This species is an apogamous (producing viable spores asexually) allopentaploid derived from hybridization of the sexual tetraploid $H$. heterochroum Kunze (of Florida and the West Indies) and the apogamous triploid $A$. resiliens. Its chromosome complement can be symbolized EEEHH. [= RAB; = A. $\times$ heteroresiliens --

FNA, K; < A. heterochroum Kunze -- S, in part]
Asplenium monanthes Linnaeus, Single-sorus Spleenwort. Mt (NC, SC): 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; rare (NC Endangered, SC Rare). April-October. Scattered in highly humid (montane or maritime) parts of the tropics, subtropics, and warm temerate areas, known from se. and sw. North America, the West Indies (Hispaniola and Jamaica), n. South America, Central America, Mexico, South Africa, Hawaii, and Sandwich Islands, the Azores, Madeira Islands, Madagascar, and the Philippines. In the continental United States, it is known from widely scattered sites with humid and calcareous microhabitats: humid escarpment gorges in Transylvania County, NC and Oconee County, SC; moist limestone outcrops in n. peninsular and Panhandle FL (Nelson 2000); sinkholes limestone talus in the collapsed mouth of a sinkhole in Jackson County, AL; and the Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County, AZ. [= RAB, FNA, K, W]

Asplenium montanum Willdenow, Mountain Spleenwort. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to dry outcrops of metamorphic, sedimentary, or igneous rocks, such as gneiss, schist, amphibolite, quartzite, rhyolite, sandstone, mostly at moderate to high elevations (up to over 2000 m ), but in the Piedmont to as low as 150 m ; common. May-October. Primarily Appalachian: s. VT, MA, NY, OH, and KY south to c. NC, n. GA and AL; absent from the Ozarkian highlands. A. montanum is one of the diploid progenitors of the reticulately evolved Appalachian Asplenium complex; its chromosome complement is symbolized MM. It is one parent of $A$. bradleyi, A. pinnatifidum, and A. ×trudellii (and of other sterile hybrids). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Asplenium pinnatifidum Nuttall, Lobed Spleenwort. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fairly moist to very dry outcrops of felsic sedimentary or (mostly low-grade) metamorphic rocks, such as sandstone, phyllite, and schist, at low to moderate elevations; uncommon (NC Watch List, SC Rare). May-October. NJ, se. PA, wc. PA, s. OH, IN, IL, and MO south to w. NC, c. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), AL, n. MS, AR, and e. OK. This species is a fertile allotetraploid derived from hybridization of $A$. montanum and $A$. rhizophyllum; its chromosome complement is symbolized MMRR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, S, W; = A. pinnatifidum var. pinnatifidum -- G; = A. $\times$ pinnatifidum -K ]

Asplenium platyneuron (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Ebony Spleenwort. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to dry soils of forests, woodlands, old fields; also on outcrops, especially of calcareous rocks, at low to moderate elevations; common. April-October. Québec, Ontario, se. MN, IA, and se. CO south to FL, TX, NM, and AZ (and varieties or relatives reported from Central and South America). 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. xebenoides (as well as other sterile hybrids). A. platyneuron in general, and var. platyneuron specifically, is by far the most common of our Asplenia, and the only one found characteristically away from rock. 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 more than 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 less than 3.5 cm long, pinnae subentire to pinnatifid, larger leaves to 20-45 (-50) cm tall, with 25-50 pairs of pinnae). [= RAB, C, FNA, S, W; > A. platyneuron var. bacculum-rubrum (Featherman) Fernald - F, G, K; > A. platyneuron var. incisum (Howe ex Peck) B.L. Robinson -- F]

Asplenium resiliens Kunze, Blackstem Spleenwort. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA): moist to dry outcrops of calcareous sedimentary or metamorphic rocks, such as limestone, dolostone, or marble, sometimes on narrow seams of calcareous materials in otherwise acidic rocks, mostly at low to moderate elevations, but remarkably on Grandfather Mountain at over 1800 m ; common in VA, rare in VA Piedmont, NC, and SC (NC Watch List, SC Rare). April-October. Sc. PA, KY, s. IL, MO, se. KS, OK, TX, CO, and s, NV south to FL, TX, AZ, and Mexico; also in the West Indies, Central America, and South America. 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Asplenium rhizophyllum Linnaeus, Walking Fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): moist outcrops of calcareous sedimentary, calcareous metamorphic, or mafic metamorphic rocks, such as limestone, dolostone, calcareous siltstone, amphibolite, mostly at low to moderate elevations, rarely to 1500 m or higher; common (but local) in VA Mountains, uncommon in VA Piedmont, rare in VA Coastal Plain, uncommon in NC Mountains, rare in NC Piedmont and Coastal Plain (SC Rare). MayOctober. S. Québec, Ontario and se. MN south to c. GA, AL, MS, AR, OK, and IA. This species, sometimes placed in the genus Camptosorus because of its strikingly different morphology from (most) other Asplenium, is one of the diploid progenitors of the reticulately evolved Appalachian Asplenium complex. It is a parent of A. pinnatifidum and A. xebenoides (as well as other sterile hybrids), both of which have inherited a limited ability to produce plantlets at the attenuate leaf-tip. It is closely related to Asplenium sibiricum of e. Asia. [= RAB, C, FNA, K, W; = Camptosorus rhizophyllus (Linnaeus) Link -- F, G, S]

Asplenium ruta-muraria Linnaeus var. cryptolepis (Fernald) Wherry, American Wall-rue. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): moist to dry outcrops of calcareous sedimentary or metamorphic rocks, such as limestone, dolostone, or marble, at low to moderate elevations; uncommon in VA (rare in Piedmont, rare in NC) (GA Special Concern). May-October. A. ruta-muraria is a circumboreal species of Europe, Asia, and North America; in North America it ranges as var. cryptolepis from VT, s. Ontario and n. MI south to n. NJ, w. NC, nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), n. AL, TN, and AR. Var. ohionis is very likely only a form. The relationship of North American A. ruta-muraria (here distinguished as var. cryptolepis), a tetraploid, to the diploid and tetraploid subspecies of $A$. rutamuraria present in Europe and e. Asia is uncertain. Given the prevalence of allopolyploidy in Asplenium and slight morphologic differences between American and European material, I prefer not to assume its identity to the European plants. In Europe A. rutamuraria is an abundant plant of masonry, such as the defensive walls of towns and cities; it is very rarely seen on walls in North America, presumably because they are not old enough. [<A. ruta-muraria -- RAB, C, FNA, W; > A. cryptolepis Fernald var. cryptolepis -- F, S; > A. cryptolepis Fernald var. ohionis Fernald -- F, S; > A. ruta-muraria var. ohionis (Fernald) Wherry -- G; > A. ruta-muraria var. cryptolepis - G; > A. ruta-muraria var. lanceolum Christ -- K; > A. ruta-muraria var. cryptolepis - K, in a narrower sense]

Asplenium trichomanes Linnaeus ssp. quadrivalens D.E. Meyer emend. Lovis, Maidenhair Spleenwort. Mt (VA): moist outcrops of calcareous sedimentary rocks, such as limestone or dolostone; rare (VA Watch List). May-October. Ssp. quadrivalens is known from North America and Europe (at least); in North America it is substantially rarer than ssp. trichomanes and more limited in range, occurring from New England and s. Ontario south to w. VA, OH, and s. IL, and in British Columbia, WA, and OR. Ssp.
quadrivalens is a tetraploid of uncertain origin, presumably autotetraploid, but perhaps the result of the hybridization of 2 ecologically differentiated diploid races of $A$. trichomanes. [= FNA, K, W; < A. trichomanes -- RAB, C, F, G, S]

Asplenium trichomanes Linnaeus ssp. trichomanes, Maidenhair Spleenwort. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): 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; common (SC Rare). May-October. A. trichomanes as a whole is a complex species, with diploid, tetraploid, and hexaploid elements, occurring in North America, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and Asia. Ssp. trichomanes is known to occur in Europe and North America (at least); in North America, it ranges from Newfoundland to AK, south to NC, c. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), c. AL, AR, OK, w. TX, se. AZ, and w. OR. Ssp. trichomanes is a diploid, probably involved in the origin of ssp. quadrivalens. [= FNA, K, W; < A. trichomanes -- RAB, C, F, G, S]

Asplenium $\times$ trudellii Wherry (pro species) [montanum $\times$ pinnatifidum], Trudell's Spleenwort. Pd (GA, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist outcrops of felsic sedimentary or metamorphic rocks, such as sandstone, phyllite, schist, at low elevations; rare. MayOctober. This taxon is a sterile triploid hybrid (MMR) of A. montanum and A. pinnatifidum. It is considerably more common than most other sterile Asplenium hybrids, sometimes occurring without one or either parents. There are some reports that it can sometimes produce fertile spores. [= F, FNA, K; = Asplenium pinnatifidum Nuttall var. trudellii (Wherry) Clute -- G; = Asplenium trudellii Wherry -- S; = ×Asplenosorus trudellii (Wherry) Mickel]

Asplenium scolopendrium Linnaeus var. americanum (Fernald) Kartesz \& Gandhi, American Hart's-tongue Fern, is a very rare taxon, occurring in humid sinkholes in e. TN and n. AL, and other habitats, farther north in c. NY, n. MI, and Ontario; it is also reported as naturalized in MD by Reed (1953). [= FNA, K; = Phyllitis scolopendrium (Linnaeus) Newman var. americana Fernald -C, F, G]

Asplenium scolopendrium Linnaeus var. scolopendrium is reported as naturalized in a well in MD by Reed (1953). [=FNA, K; = Phyllitis scolopendrium (Linnaeus) Newman var. scolopendrium -- C, F, G]

Asplenium septentrionale (Linnaeus) Hoffmann, Forked Spleenwort, occurs in WV (Hardy and Monroe counties), close to the VA line. It occurs on acidic rocks and may well be found in our area, as it is so inconspicuous. Its chromosome formula is SSSS. [ $=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{FNA}, \mathrm{K}$ ]

The following additional hybrids (with both parents occurring in our area) are known; not all have been reported from our area, but all could plausibly occur here. They can usually be fairly readily recognized by observers experienced with both of their parents; their morphology is intermediate between the two parents, and they are usually (though not always) found in close proximity to both parents.

Asplenium ×alternifolium Wulfen (pro sp.) [A. septentrionale $\times$ trichomanes]. Chromosome formula $=$ SSTT. Known from Hardy County, WV (Wagner et al. 1991). [= FNA, K]
Asplenium $\times$ boydstoniae (Walter) Short [A. ebenoides $\times$ platyneuron]. Chromosome formula $=$ PPPR. Known from Hale County, AL. This hybrid can only occur in association with fertile (autotetraploid) A. ebenoides, which is so far knbown only from Hale County, AL. [= FNA, K]
Asplenium $\times$ clermontiae Syme $[A$. ruta-muraria $\times$ trichomanes $]$. Chromosome formula $=$ TTUU. Known from $\mathrm{OH} .[=\mathrm{K} ;=A$. $\times$ clermontae -- FNA, orthographic variant]
Asplenium $\times$ gravesii Maxon [A. bradleyi $\times$ pinnatifidum]. Chromosome formula $=$ MMPR. Known from GA, VA, TN, KY, and other states. [= FNA, K]
Asplenium $\times$ herb-wagneri W.C. Taylor \& Mohlenbrock [A. pinnatifidum $\times$ trichomanes]. Chromosome formula $=$ MRT. [ $=$ FNA, K]
Asplenium $\times$ inexpectatum (E.L. Braun ex Friesner) Morton [A. rhizophyllum $\times$ ruta-muraria]. Chromosome formula $=$ RUU. [= FNA, K]
Asplenium $\times$ kentuckiense $T . N$. McCoy [A. pinnatifidum $\times$ platyneuron]. Chromosome formula $=$ MPR. Known from several localities in the VA Mountains and Piedmont. [= FNA, K]
Asplenium $\times$ morganii W.H. Wagner [A. platyneuron $\times$ ruta-muraria]. Chromosome formula $=$ PUU. Known from MD. [= K]
Asplenium $\times$ shawneense (R.C. Moran) H.E. Ballard [A. rhizophyllum $\times$ trichomanes]. Chromosome formula $=$ RT. [= FNA, K]
Asplenium $\times$ virginicum Maxon [A. platyneuron $\times$ trichomanes]. Chromosome formula $=$ PT. [=FNA, K]
Asplenium $\times$ wherryi D.M. Smith $[A$. bradleyi $\times$ montanum]. Chromosome formula $=$ MMP. Known from Murray Co. GA. [=FNA, K ]

## Camptosorus

[see Asplenium]
Phyllitis
[see Asplenium]

## AZOLLACEAE Wettst. 1903 (Mosquito Fern Family)

Azollaceae consists of the single genus Azolla, with about 6 species. References: Lumpkin in FNA (1993b).

## Azolla Lamarck 1783 (Mosquito Fern)

A small genus of about 6 species, floating aquatics, in tropical and warm temperate regions. Very un-fernlike, this floating aquatic looks superficially more like an aquatic liverwort. 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 has a symbiotic, nitrogen-fixing cyanobacterium, Anabaena azollae Strasburger. The nitrogen-fixing capabilities of Azolla 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: Lumpkin in FNA (1993b).

1 Largest hairs on upper leaf lobe with 2 or more cells; megaspores densely covered with tangled filaments ..... A caroliniana
1 Largest hairs on upper leaf lobe with 1 cell; megaspores with raised angular bumps, visible through a sparse layer of filaments
A. filiculoides

Azolla caroliniana Willdenow, Eastern Mosquito Fern, Water fern. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): stagnant waters of interdune ponds, limesink ponds, old millponds, beaver ponds, floodplain sloughs; uncommon (though often locally abundant, rare in Mountains and Piedmont of Virginia only). June-September. Widespread in the se. United States, extending irregularly north (partly from introductions) into s. New England and MN, and south into the tropics. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S]

Azolla filiculoides Lamarck. Cp (GA): freshwater lake; rare, introduced from w. North America. This species is reported for e. GA from a freshwater lake on Sapelo Island, McIntosh Co. (Bates \& Browne 1981), presumably as an accidental introduction. [= FNA, K]

## BLECHNACEAE (C. Presl) Copeland 1947 (Deer Fern Family)

A family of about 9 genera and 250 species, cosmopolitan in distribution. References: Lellinger (1985); Cranfill in FNA (1993b); Kramer, Chambers, \& Hennipman in Kramer \& Green (1993).

1 Veins of sterile leaves free; sori continuous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Blechnum
1 Veins of sterile leaves anastomosing; sori distinct from one another, in rows . . . . . . . . . . ................. Woodwardia

## Blechnum Linnaeus 1753 (Deer Fern)

A genus of about 220 species, of nearly cosmopolitan distribution (mostly tropical and especially Southern Hemisphere). References: Kramer, Chambers, \& Hennipman in Kramer \& Green (1993).

Blechnum occidentale Linnaeus var. minor Hooker, Hammock Fern. Cp (GA): moist forests; rare. S. GA south to FL, the West Indies, Central America, and South America. [= FNA; <B. occidentale -- K, S]

## Woodwardia J.E. Smith 1793 (Chain Fern)

A genus of about 13 species of temperate and tropical portions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Kramer, Chambers, \& Hennipman in Kramer \& Green (1993).

1 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. W. areolata

1 Sterile leaves pinnate-pinnatifid, the pinnae 15-20 pairs per leaf, fully distinct, the rachis therefore not winged by leaf tissue, the pinnae themselves pinnatifid W. virginica

Woodwardia areolata (Linnaeus) T. Moore, Netted Chain Fern. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to wet, acid, organic soils, such as bogs, blackwater bottomlands, pocosins; common (rare in VA Mountains). May-September. Ranging from Nova Scotia west to MI and MO, south to FL and e. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. When fruiting structures are not present, sometimes confused with Onoclea, but $W$. areolata has the pinnae tending to be alternate (vs. tending to be opposite), the pinnae tending to be acute or acuminate (vs. obtuse), and the pinna margin finely serrulate (vs. entire). See Cranfill (1983) for a discussion of the geography and ecology of W. areolata. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Lorinseria areolata (Linnaeus) K. Presl -- S]

Woodwardia virginica (Linnaeus) J.E. Smith, Virginia Chain Fern. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to wet, acid, organic soils, such as bogs, blackwater bottomlands, pocosins, sometimes in standing water, as in periodically flooded coastal plain depression ponds; common (rare in VA Mountains and VA Piedmont). June-September. Ranging from Nova Scotia west to MI and IL, south to FL and TX, and in Bermuda, primarily on the Coastal Plain. Sometimes confused when sterile with Osmunda cinnamomea (which see for discussion). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Anchistea virginica (Linnaeus) K. Presl -- S]

## DENNSTAEDTIACEAE Pichi Sermolli 1970 (Bracken Family)

A family of about 16 genera and 370 species, of cosmopolitan distribution; the circumscription is very uncertain and controversial, however. References: Lellinger (1985); Cranfill in FNA (1993b); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1993).

1 Leaf blades elongate in outline, at least $4 \times$ as long as broad, membranaceous; sori globular, separate

## Dennstaedtia Bernhardi 1801 (Cuplet Fern)

A genus of about 45 species, of tropical to temperate distribution; Dennstaedtia is poorly known and of uncertain circumscription. References: Nauman \& Evans in FNA (1993b); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1993).

Dennstaedtia punctilobula (Michaux) T. Moore, Hay-scented Fern, Pasture Fern, Boulder Fern. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): rocky or dry woodlands and forests, rock outcrops, pastures, clearings, roadbanks; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain). June-September. Nova Scotia and Québec west to MI, south to NC, n. GA, n. AL, and AR, progressively more montane southwards. This common species can be distinguished from other woodland ferns with deciduous fronds of similar size and shape (such as Athyrium, Dryopteris, and Thelypteris) by the following characteristics: leaves yellow-green or pale-green in color, with whitish-gray glandular trichomes, petioles silvery-pilose, leaves borne scattered (as clonal patches), sori tiny (less than 0.5 mm in diameter). Dennstaedtia is a large, pantropical genus; only D. punctilobula is temperate in distribution. Anatomical evidence indicates that it is not closely related to tropical Dennstaedtia, and its separation from that genus may be warranted. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

* Dennstaedtia cicutaria (Sw.) T. Moore. AL. \{investigate status\} [= K]


## Pteridium Gleditsch ex Scopoli 1760 (Bracken)

A genus of 2-11 species, cosmopolitan in distribution. 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: Jacobs \& Peck in FNA (1993b).

1 Terminal segments of well-developed pinnules $2-4 \times$ as long as broad, about 3-7 mm wide, the margins usually pubescent; lower surface of rachis and costae shaggy pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. aquilinum var. latiusculum
1 Terminal segments of well-developed pinnules 6-15× as long as broad, about 2-5 mm wide, the margins usually glabrous or sparsely pilose; lower surface of rachis and costae glabrous or sparsely pilose . . . . . . P. aquilinum var. pseudocaudatum

Pteridium aquilinum (Linnaeus) Kuhn var. Iatiusculum (Desvaux) Underwood ex Heller, Eastern Bracken. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): mainly in dry woodlands, forests, and heath balds, up to 1600 m in elevation; common (rare in Coastal Plain). July-September. The species is nearly worldwide in distribution; var. latiusculum is itself very widely distributed, occurring in most of North America (largely replaced by var. pseudocaudatum in the Southeast), in Mexico, and in Eurasia. The relationship of these two varieties is discussed in detail by Speer \& Hilu (1999) and Speer, Werth, \& Hilu (1999). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = P. latiusculum (Desvaux) Hieronymus var. latiusculum -- S]

Pteridium aquilinum (Linnaeus) Kuhn var. pseudocaudatum (Clute) Heller, Tailed Bracken, Southern Bracken. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): mainly in dry sandy woodlands, often locally abundant in sandhills and flatwoods; common (uncommon in Piedmont). July-September. Var. pseudocaudatum is primarily a variety of the Southeastern Coastal Plain (where it is ubiquitous and abundant), but is reported north to MA, OH, IN, s. MI, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = P. latiusculum (Desvaux) Hieronymus var. pseudocaudatum (Clute) Maxon -- S]

DRYOPTERIDACEAE Ching 1965 (Wood-fern Family)
A family of about 47 genera and 1700 species, cosmopolitan in distribution, but concentrated in temperate and montane areas. References: Smith in FNA (1993b); Lellinger (1985); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1993).

1 Leaves dimorphic, the pinnae or pinnules of the fertile leaves contracted, brown, and more-or-less beadlike; [subfamily Athyrioideae, tribe Onocleeae].
2 Sterile leaves pinnate-pinnatifid, 6-25 dm tall, broadest towards the tip; fertile leaves 1-pinnate; veins free; rhizomes of 2 types, the slender, creeping rhizomes leafless, giving rise at intervals to extremely stout, vertical rhizomes which bear a cluster of many leaves Matteucia
2 Sterile leaves pinnatifid, 2-10 dm tall, broadest near the base; fertile leaves 2-pinnate; veins netted; rhizomes all slender and creeping, the leaves borne scattered along the rhizome . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Onoclea
1 Leaves monomorphic (the fertile like the sterile), or slightly dimorphic (the fertile differing from the sterile only in size, shape, or orientation).
3 Sori elongate, indusia present and flaplike, attached along a long side; vascular bundles in the petiole 2; [subfamily Athyrioideae, tribe Physematieae].
4 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 Athyrium
4 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.
5 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid, the pinnae pinnatifid . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Deparia 5 Leaves 1-pinnate, the pinnae entire . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Diplazium
3 Sori round, indusia present or absent, if present reniform, peltate, cuplike, or lateral (but not attached along a long side);
vascular bundles in the petiole either 2 or 4-7.
6 Leaf blades pentagonal or broadly triangular in outline, ca. $1 \times$ as long as wide.
7 Leaf blade pentagonal in outline, the terminal pinna by far the largest; rhizome 5-8 mm in diameter; indusia present, thick, persistent, and reniform; vascular bundles in the lower petiole 4-7; [introduced species, naturalized in moist ravines in SC]; [subfamily Dryopteridoideae, tribe Dryopterideae] . . . . . . . . Arachniodes
7 Leaf blade broadly triangular in outline, the basal pinnae by far the largest; rhizome ca. 1 mm in diameter; indusia absent; vascular bundles in the lower petiole 2; [native species of mountain peaks of $n$. NC and VA]; [subfamily Athyrioideae, tribe Physematieae]

Gymnocarpium
6 Leaf blades lanceolate, oblong, or ovate in outline, $2 \times$ or more as long as wide.
8 Leaves 1-pinnate, the pinnae toothed and each with a slight to prominent lobe near the base on the side towards the leaf tip, dark green, subcoriaceous to coriaceous; indusia peltate; [subfamily Dryopteridoideae, tribe Dryopterideae].
9 Veins anastamosing, rejoining to form a netlike pattern; pinnae 4-25 pairs per leaf; [non-native, rarely
naturalized] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cyrtomium
9 Veins branching dichotomously, free, not rejoining to form a netlike pattern; pinnae 25-50 pairs on larger
leaves; [plant a common native species]
Polystichum
8 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid to more divided, the pinnae pinnatifid or themselves fully divided, generally lacking a prominent basal lobe, light green to dark green, herbaceous to subcoriaceous; indusia reniform, cuplike, or lateral.
10 Indusia reniform; vascular bundles in the lower petiole 4-7; plants medium to large, the larger leaf blades $23-100 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, (8-) 10-40 cm wide; [subfamily Dryopteridoideae, tribe Dryopterideae] . . . . . Dryopteris 10 Indusia hoodlike, pocketlike, cuplike, or consisting of numerous hairs attached below the sorus; vascular bundles in the lower petiole 2; plants small to medium, the larger leaf blades $5-65 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $1.5-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide (sometimes longer or wider in Cystopteris bulbifera, distinguishable by its long-attenuate leaf tip and bulblets); [subfamily Athyrioideae, tribe Physematieae].
11 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 11 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

## Arachniodes Blume 1828 (East Indian Holly Fern)

A genus of about 50-60 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions, and especially of Asia and America. References: Smith in FNA (1993b); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1993).

* Arachniodes simplicior (Makino) Ohwi, Simpler East Indian Holly Fern. Pd (SC): moist banks in forested creek ravine; rare, introduced from Japan and China. Gordon (1981) discusses this interesting introduced population, apparently established for several decades at the time of its discovery, and likely originating from spores. [= FNA, K]


## Athyrium Roth 1799 (Lady Fern)

A genus of about 180 species, cosmopolitan in distribution, but concentrated in e. and se. Asia. 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 in FNA (1993b); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1993); Kelloff et al. (2002).

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 strands); Athyrium and Deparia have 2, Dryopteris has 4-7.

1 Leaf blade widest near middle (the fourth or fifth pair of pinnae from the base the largest); margins of indusium toothed or ciliate (not glandular); rachis glandular; spores yellow or brown, finely papillose; petiole scales persistent, up to 1 cm long and 1.5 mm wide
A. angustum

1 Leaf blade widest near base (the second or third pair of pinnae from the base the largest); margins of indusium ciliate and glandular-ciliate; rachis eglandular; spores brown or dark brown, reticulate-wrinkled; petiole scales early deciduous, up to 5 mm long and 1 mm wide
A. asplenioides

Athyrium angustum (Willdenow) K. PresI, Northern Lady Fern. Mt (NC, VA?): rock outcrops on grassy balds at high elevations; rare (NC Watch List). June-September. The occurrence of this northern species is not fully documented in NC or VA; it was found in the 1980's by Murray Evans on Hump Mountain, on or near the TN-NC border. Newfoundland and $n$. Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to w. NC, e. TN, OH, MO, and NE. Reported for VA by Kartesz (1999). [= S; = A. filix-femina (Linnaeus) Roth ex Mertens var. michauxii (Sprengel) Farwell -- C, F, G; = A. filix-femina var. angustum (Willdenow) G. Lawson -- FNA; = A. filixfemina ssp. angustum (Willdenow) Clausen -- K, W]

Athyrium asplenioides (Michaux) A.A. Eaton, Southern Lady Fern. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common. May-September. MA, WV, IL, and KS south to n . FL and e. TX. [= RAB, S; = A. filix-femina (Linnaeus) Roth ex Mertens var.

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asplenioides (Michaux) Farwell -- C, F, FNA, G; = A. filix-femina ssp. asplenioides (Michaux) Hultén -- K, W]
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Cyrtomium K. Presl 1836 (Net-veined Holly Fern)
A genus of about 15 species, of temperate regions of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. Perhaps better treated as a portion of Polystichum; at the least, Cyrtomium is closely related to Polystichum. Both species in our area are apogamous triploids. References: Yatskievych in FNA (1993b); MacDougal (1976); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1993).

1 Leaf coriaceous, the upper surface dark green and shiny; pinnae 4-10 (-12) pairs per leaf, 1.5-3 cm wide, the margins coarsely toothed or undulate
C. falcatum

1 Leaf less coriaceous, the upper surface pale green and dull; pinnae (8-) 10-25 pairs per leaf, 1-2 cm wide, the margins finely denticulate ..................................................................................... . . . . fortunei var. fortunei

* Cyrtomium falcatum (Linnaeus f.) K. Presl, Asian Net-veined Holly Fern. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA?, VA): ditches, old mortar of brick walls; rare, native of e. Asia. [= FNA, K, S; = Polystichum falcatum Linnaeus f.]
* Cyrtomium fortunei J. Smith var. fortunei, Fortune's Net-veined Holly Fern. Cp (GA, SC), Pd? (GA?): old mortar of brick walls; rare, native of se. China. Two other varieties are known; neither appears to be naturalized in North America. [= FNA; < C. fortunei -- K]


## Cystopteris Bernhardi 1806 (Bladder Fern, Brittle Fern)

A genus of about 20 species, semicosmopolitan in distribution, primarily of temperate regions but also in montane to alpine settings in tropical regions. References: Haufler, Moran, \& Windham in FNA (1993b); Haufler, Windham, \& Ranker (1990); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1993).

Identification notes: See Woodsia for suggestions on distinguishing between Cystopteris and Woodsia, similar ferns often confused.

1 Lowest pair of pinnae the longest, thus the leaf widest at the base; bulblets often present on the rachis; indusia, rachises, and veins with stalked glands (these sometimes sparse in C. tennesseensis).
2 Leaf blade $10-55 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, usually $2-3 \times$ as long as the reddish to tan petiole; bulblets usually present, smooth, green, 2-3 mm in diameter, usually on the rachis and the costa; spores $20-27 \mu$ long C. bulbifera

2 Leaf blade 6-25 cm long, usually about $1 \times$ as long as the dark brown petiole; bulblets present or absent, deformed and scaly, dark, less than 1.5 mm in diameter, on the rachis only; spores 25-35 $\mu$ long
C. tennesseensis

1 Lowest pair of pinnae shorter than the second or third pair, thus the leaf widest above the base; bulblets never present; indusia, rachises, and veins eglandular.
3 Leaf blade (2.5-) 3-4× as long as wide; pinnae usually perpendicular to the rachis (or even reflexed); margins of pinnae serrulate, the teeth sharp; basal pinnules sessile, truncate to rounded at the base; indusium up to1 mm long, lanceolate; pinnae usually perpendicular to rachis; [on rock outcrops]
3 Leaf blade 2-2.5 (-3)× as long as wide; pinnae usually at an acute angle to the rachis, curving toward the blade apex; margins of pinnae crenulate, the teeth rounded; basal pinnules short-stalked or sessile, rounded to cuneate at the base; indusium about 0.5 mm long, ovate to round; pinnae usually at an acute angle to the rachis; [on rock outcrops or forest floor].
4 Rhizome long-creeping, the apex extending 10-60 mm beyond the last of the widely-spaced petioles (especially as seen from late spring to summer); rhizome covered with scales and tan to golden hairs; spores 20-32 $\mu$ long; leaves membranaceous in texture; basal pinnules conspicuously stalked; petiole green to tan, darkened at base; lowermost pinnules of each pinna deeply cut; [typically on forest floor, less commonly on rocks]
4 Rhizome short-creeping, the apex extending only $1-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ beyond the last of the closely-spaced petioles; rhizome covered with scales, lacking hairs; spores $32-42 \mu$ long; leaves thicker in texture; basal pinnules slightly stalked or merely cuneate to the base; petiole dark brown; lowermost pinnules of each pinna slightly lobed; [often on rocks, less commonly on forest floor]
C. tenuis

Cystopteris bulbifera (Linnaeus) Bernhardi, Bulblet Fern, Bulblet Bladder Fern. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): moist outcrops and talus of calcareous rocks, rarely up to 1500 m elevation; uncommon, rare in Piedmont (SC Rare). May-August. Newfoundland west to MN, south to NC, AL, and AR; also disjunct in UT, AZ, NM, and TX. This species is a diploid involved in the reticulate evolution of Cystopteris in e. North America. It is one parent of C. tennesseensis. Its genome can be symbolized BB. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Cystopteris fragilis (Linnaeus) Bernhardi, Fragile Fern, Brittle Fern. Mt (NC, VA): cliffs, ascending in our area to 1650 m ; rare (VA Rare). June-September. Circumboreal, in North America ranging from Newfoundland west to AK, south to MA, CT, NJ, montane NC, VA, KY, MO, OK, TX, NM, and AZ. This species is a fertile allotetraploid, presumed to be derived from hybridization between C. reevesiana Lellinger and an extinct or currently undiscovered second parent (C. "hemifragilis"); its genome can be symbolized HHRR (Paler \& Barrington 1995). C. fragilis appears to be a complex needing further study; additional entities may be found to warrant taxonomic recognition (see FNA for discussion). [= FNA, K, W; = C. fragilis var. fragilis -- C, F, G, S]

Cystopteris protrusa (Weatherby) Blasdell, Lowland Bladder Fern. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich woods or on moss- and soil-covered talus in boulderfields, occasionally on ledges of rock outcrops; common (SC Rare). April-June. NY and Ontario west to $M N$, south to GA, AL, MS, LA, AR, e. KS, and IA. 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. $[=R A B, C, F N A, K, W$; $=C$. fragilis var. protrusa Weatherby -- F, G, S]

Cystopteris tennesseensis Shaver, Tennessee Bladder Fern. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC): moist to dry outcrops of calcareous rocks, including coquina limestone ("marl") in the outer Coastal Plain; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). April-June. PA, KY, IL, WI, and IA south to NC, $n$. AL, AR, and OK. This species is a fertile allotetraploid derived from hybridization between C. bulbifera and C. protrusa. Its genome can be symbolized BBPP. Haufler, Windham, \& Ranker (1990) consider this a "successfully fledged and vigorous young species," adapted to a hybrid niche not successfully utilized by either parent [= RAB, C, FNA, K, W]

Cystopteris tenuis (Michaux) Desvaux, Mackay's Bladder Fern. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): moist outcrops and cliffs of metamorphic and sedimentary rocks, occasionally in moist soils near rock outcrops; uncommon (NC Rare). May-August. Newfoundland west to MN and NE, south to VA, IL, and MO, and in the mountains to NC, TN, and n. GA. This species is a fertile allotetraploid derived from hybridization between C. protrusa and an extinct or currently undiscovered second parent ( $C$. "hemifragilis"); its genome can be symbolized HHPP (Paler \& Barrington 1995). [= FNA, K, W; = C. fragilis var. mackayi Lawson -C, F, G]

Hybrids frequently occur where two or more species of Cystopteris grow in proximity. The following hybrids may be anticipated in our area:

Cystopteris bulbifera $\times$ tennesseensis.
Cystopteris bulbifera $\times$ tenuis [C. $\times$ illinoensis R.C. Moran].
Cystopteris fragilis $\times$ tenuis.
Cystopteris protrusa $\times$ tennesseensis.
Cystopteris protrusa $\times$ tenuis.
Cystopteris tennesseensis $\times$ tenuis [C. $\times$ wagneri R.C. Moran].

## Deparia Hooker \& Greville 1829

A genus of about 40-50 species, primarily in tropical to warm temperate Asia and Africa. Our species is the only species native to the New World; it has several very closely related species in e. Asia (in section Lunathyrium). References: Kato in FNA (1993b); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1993).

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

Deparia acrostichoides (Swartz) M. Kato, Silvery Spleenwort. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): moist forests, cove forests; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain). June-September. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to NC, SC, n. GA, n. AL, and AR. Unlike Athyrium, Deparia has the costal groove not continuous with the rachis groove. In addition, Deparia has multicellular hairs on the leaf blades. It stores starch in the swollen, persistent petiole bases. [= FNA, K, W; = Athyrium
thelypteroides (Michaux) Desvaux -- RAB, C, F, G; = Diplazium acrostichoides (Swartz) Butters -- S]

* Deparia petersenii (Kunze) M. Kato. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, native to se. Asia. Introduced and naturalized in the Southeast, including in c. and s. GA, AL, and FL. [= FNA; = Deparia petersonii - K, orthographic variant; = Deparia japonica (Thunberg) M. Kato, misapplied; = Diplazium japonicum (Thunberg) Beddome, misapplied]

Diplazium Swartz 1800 (Twin-sorus Fern, Glade Fern)
A genus of about 400 species, primarily tropical and north temperate in distribution. References: Kato in FNA (1993b); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1993).

Diplazium pycnocarpon (Sprengel) M. Broun, Glade Fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): 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); uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain and south of VA) (NC Watch List, SC Rare). July-September. Widespread in e. North America, much more common in limestone areas of the Ridge and Valley than in the primarily acid-soil Blue Ridge and Piedmont. [= FNA, K; = Athyrium pycnocarpon Sprengel -- RAB, C, F, G; = Homalosorus pycnocarpos (Sprengel) PichiSermolli -- S, W]

## Dryopteris Adanson 1763 (Wood-fern, Shield-fern)

A genus of about 250 species, nearly cosmopolitan, but concentrated in temperate Asia. References: Montgomery \& Wagner in FNA (1993b); Montgomery \& Paulton (1981); Montgomery (1982); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1993); Hoshizaki \& Wilson (1999).

Identification notes: Dryopteris and Athyrium are often confused when not fertile; they can be easily distinguished by breaking off a leaf and counting vascular bundles (which will appear as thread-like strands). Dryopteris has 5 and Athyrium has 2.

Many Dryopteris species will hybridize with one another to form sterile hybrids. Whenever two or more Dryopteris species are found growing together, there is a good chance that hybrids are present. Hybrids generally show intermediacy between the two parents, and have abortive sporangia or spores. For further information on hybrids, see the discussion of hybrids following the species accounts.

1 Leaves bipinnate-pinnatifid to tripinnate-pinnatifid (or to quadripinnate in the lower pinnae).
2 Leaves evergreen, minutely glandular-pubescent, especially on the indusium, rachis, and pinnae midribs; first basalpointed pinnule of the basal pinna shorter than or equal to the next outermost basal-pointed pinnule; first basal-pointed pinnule of the basal pinna usually less than $2 \times$ as long as the first tip-pointed pinnule of the basal pinna . . D. intermedia
2 Leaves deciduous, lacking gland-tipped hairs (except occasionally on the indusium); first basal-pointed pinnule of the basal pinna longer than the next outermost basal-pointed pinnule; first basal-pointed pinnule of the basal pinna more than $2 \times$ as long as the first tip-pointed pinnule of the basal pinna.
3 Leaf blade ca. $1 \times$ as long as the petiole; indusium occasionally glandular; first basal-pointed pinnule of the basal pinna $2.5-5 \times$ as long as the first tip-pointed pinnule of the basal pinna . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. campyloptera 3 Leaf blade $2 \times$ as long as the petiole; indusium glabrous; first basal-pointed pinnule of the basal pinna ca. $2 \times$ as long as the first tip-pointed pinnule of the basal pinna
D. carthusiana 1 Leaves pinnate-pinnatifid to bipinnate (or to bipinnate-pinnatifid in the lower pinnae).

4 Sori marginal; leaves evergreen, gray-green, leathery in texture
4 Sori medial or submedial; leaves evergreen or deciduous, dark- to bright-green, thin to stiff in texture.
5 Leaves dimorphic, the deciduous, fertile leaves erect, $2-3 \times$ as long as the spreading, evergreen, sterile leaves, which form a winter "rosette"; fertile leaves linear-lanceolate in outline, generally $4-8 \times$ as long as wide; pinnae mostly $1.5-3 \times$ as long as wide, triangular; scales at base of petiole tan.
6 Fertile pinnae nearly in plane of the blade (like a closed Venetian blind); fertile leaves 12-20 cm wide
D. clintoniana

6 Fertile pinnae usually twisted out of the plane of the leaf axes, often nearly to 90 degrees (like an open Venetian blind); fertile leaves $8-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide
D. cristata

5 Leaves not dimorphic, or only slightly so, deciduous ( $D$. celsa and D. goldiana) or evergreen (D. Iudoviciana); fertile leaves lanceolate to ovate in outline, generally $1.5-4 \times$ as long as wide; pinnae mostly $3-4 \times$ as long as wide; scales at base of petiole dark brown with tan margins.
$7 \quad$ Leaves evergreen, fertile only towards the tip, the fertile pinnae and segments narrower than the sterile and more widely spaced; scales at the petiole base light brown, not shiny . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. Iudoviciana 7 Leaves deciduous, fertile throughout or nearly so, the fertile pinnae and segments not differentiated from sterile ones; scales at petiole base medium to dark brown, shiny or not.
8 Sori submedial, not touching the costule at maturity; leaf blade lanceolate, usually $2-4 \times$ as long as wide, gradually tapering at the apex; scales at the petiole base medium to dark brown, with a narrow black central band
D. celsa

8 Sori medial, touching the costule at maturity; leaf blade ovate to narrowly ovate, usually $1.5-3 \times$ as long as wide; abruptly tapering at the apex; scales at the petiole base dark brown, nearly black, with a narrow pale margin
D. goldiana

Dryopteris campyloptera Clarkson, Mountain Wood-fern. Mt (NC, VA): spruce-fir forests, northern hardwood forests; common (VA Watch List). July-September. Newfoundland and n. Québec south to extreme n. PA, and from extreme s. PA south through e. WV and w. VA to e. TN and w. NC. This species is a fertile allotetraploid derived from hybridization of $D$. intermedia and the northern and western D. expansa (K. Presl) Fraser-Jenkins \& Jermy, which does not (now) reach our area. The chromosome complement is symbolized EEII. [= RAB, C, K, S, W; = D. spinulosa (O.F. Mueller) Watt var. americana (Fischer ex Kunze) Fernald -- F; = D. austriaca (Jacquin) Woynar ex Schinz \& Thellung var. austriaca -- G]

Dryopteris carthusiana (Villars) H.P. Fuchs, Spinulose Wood-fern, Toothed Wood-fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines, rich forests, and sloping rock outcrops; common, uncommon to rare south and east of VA Mountains (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). June-September. Irregularly circumboreal, in North America ranging from n. Québec west to Yukon, south to NC, SC, TN, AR, NE, w. MT, and WA. This species is a fertile allotetraploid derived from hybridization of $D$. intermedia and " $D$. semicristata," a hypothetical species which may now be extinct. Its chromosome complement is symbolized IISS. [= C, FNA, K, W; = D. spinulosa (O.F. Mueller) Watt -- RAB, S; = D. spinulosa var. spinulosa -- F; = D. austriaca (Jacquin) Woynar ex Schinz \& Thellung var. spinulosa (O.F. Mueller) Fiori -- G]

Dryopteris celsa (W. Palmer) Knowlton, W. Palmer, \& Pollard ex Small, Log Fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA): swamps, seepage bogs; uncommon (GA Special Concern). June-September. Ranging (scattered) from ne. NJ and ne. NY west to s. IL, e. MO, and AR, south to SC, nw. GA, n. AL, TN, and n. LA; disjunct in w. NY and w. MI. This species is a fertile allotetraploid derived from hybridization of D. goldiana and D. Iudoviciana; its chromosome complement is symbolized GGLL (Werth 1991). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, S, W; = D. goldiana (Hooker ex Goldie) ssp. celsa W. Palmer -- G]

Dryopteris clintoniana (D.C. Eaton) Dowell, Clinton's Wood-fern, Broad Swamp Fern. Pd? (VA?): moist to wet forests; rare. This species is fertile allohexaploid derived from hybridization of $D$. cristata and $D$. goldiana; its chromosome complement is symbolized GGLLSS. This species has a disputed southern distribution; it is sometimes attributed to our area (as by Shetler \& Orli 2000). It is definitely known as far south as se. PA, sc. PA, and OH. It is provisionally accepted for our area; additional study is needed. [= FNA, C, G, K; = D. cristata (Linnaeus) A. Gray var. clintoniana (D.C. Eaton) Underwood - F]

Dryopteris cristata (Linnaeus) A. Gray, Crested Wood-fern. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (*GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): bogs, swamp forests; uncommon (GA Special Concern). July-September. Circumboreal, in North America from Newfoundland to s. Saskatchewan and se. British Columbia, south to NC, TN, OH, IN, n. IL, IA, NE, and ID; disjunct in AL. This species is a fertile allotetraploid derived from hybridization of D. Iudoviciana and "D. semicristata," a hypothetical species which may be extinct. Its chromosome complement is symbolized LLSS. It has also served as a "parent species" of $D$. clintoniana, a fertile allohexaploid
derived from $D$. cristata $\times$ goldiana. Thus, its genome constitutes two thirds of the genome of $D$. clintoniana. [=RAB, C, FNA, G, K, S, W; = D. cristata var. cristata -- F]

Dryopteris goldiana (Hooker ex Goldie) A. Gray, Goldie's Wood-fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): boulderfield forests, rich cove forests, seepage swamps, especially over calcareous sedimentary or mafic metamorphic or igneous rocks; uncommon (NC Watch List, SC Rare). June-September. New Brunswick west to s. Ontario and MN, south to nw. SC, n. GA, n. AL, TN, KY, IL, and IA. This species is one of the diploid "parent species" of the e. North American reticulately-evolved Dryopteris complex. Its genome (symbolized GG) forms half of the genome of the tetraploid D. celsa, and one third of the hexaploid D. clintoniana, which does not occur as far south as our area. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, S, W; = D. goldiana ssp. goldiana -- G]

Dryopteris intermedia (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) A. Gray, Fancy Fern, Evergreen Wood-fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): cove forests, other moist, rocky forests, over a variety of substrates; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain) (SC Rare). June-September. Newfoundland west to MN, south to n. GA and AR. This species is one of the diploid "parent species" of the e. North American reticulately-evolved Dryopteris complex. Its genome (symbolized II) forms half of the genome of the tetraploids D. campyloptera and D. carthusiana. [= RAB, C, FNA, K, S, W; = D. spinulosa (O.F. Mueller) Watt var. intermedia (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Underwood -- F; = D. austriaca (Jacquin) Woynar ex Schinz \& Thellung var. intermedia (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Morton -- G]

Dryopteris Iudoviciana (Kunze) Small, Southern Wood-fern. Cp (GA, NC, SC): blackwater swamp forests; rare (NC Watch List). June-September. A Southeastern Coastal Plain species: e. NC south to s. FL, west to s. AL and s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999); disjunct in the West Gulf Coastal Plain of LA and AR. 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). [= RAB, FNA, K, S]

Dryopteris marginalis (Linnaeus) A. Gray, Marginal Wood-fern. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): rock outcrops, boulderfield forests, other rocky forests; common (less common in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain). June-September. Newfoundland west to s. Ontario and MI, south to SC, c. GA, AL, TN, AR, and e. OK. D. marginalis has not participated in the reticulate evolution of Dryopteris in e. North America; it does, however, form sterile hybrids with some other species. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

The following hybrids are known between species which occur in our area. If the hybrid has been reported from our area, it is so indicated. In addition, the chromosome formulae are indicated, using the conventions listed at the end. These hybrids all have unbalanced chromosome complements which do not allow pairing. Thus, all produce aborted spores (if they produce spores at all), which can be recognized (at $30-40 \times$ ) by their irregular size, shape, and color. For further information on these hybrids and a key to them, see Montgomery (1982).
D. campyloptera $\times$ intermedia. Known from NC. Chromosome formula $=$ EII.
D. campyloptera $\times$ marginalis. Known from VA. Chromosome formula $=$ EIM.
D. carthusiana $\times$ cristata $[D . \times u l i g i n o s a(A . B r a u n ~ e x ~ D o w e l l) ~ D r u c e] . ~ K n o w n ~ f r o m ~ V A . ~ C h r o m o s o m e ~ f o r m u l a ~=I L S S . ~$
D. carthusiana $\times$ intermedia [D. $\times$ triploidea Wherry]. Known from NC and VA. Chromosome formula $=1 I S$. This is one of the commonest Dryopteris hybrids.
D. carthusiana $\times \boldsymbol{m}$ arginalis $[\boldsymbol{D} . \times$ pittsfordensis Slosson]. Chromosome formula $=I M S$.
D. celsa $\times$ cristata. Known from NC. Chromosome formula $=$ GLLS.
D. celsa $\times$ goldiana. Chromosome formula $=G G L$.
D. celsa $\times$ intermedia [D. $\times$ separabilis (Wm. Palmer) Small]. Known from NC and VA. Chromosome formula $=$ GIL.
D. celsa $\times$ ludoviciana [D. xaustralis (Wherry) Small]. Known from GA, NC, SC, and VA. Chromosome formula $=$ GLL.
D. celsa $\times$ marginalis [D. $\times$ leedsii Wherry]. Chromosome formula $=$ GLM.
D. clintoniana $\times$ marginalis $[D . \times b u r g e s s i i$ Boivin]. Chromosome formula $=$ GLMS.
D. cristata $\times$ intermedia [D. $\times$ boottii (Tuckerman) Underwood]. Known from VA. Chromosome formula $=I L S$. This is one of the commonest Dryopteris hybrids.

D. goldiana $\times$ intermedia. Known from NC. Chromosome formula $=\mathrm{GI}$
D. goldiana $\times$ marginalis. [D. $\times n$ neowherryi W.H. Wagner]. Known from NC and VA. Chromosome formula $=$ GM.
D. intermedia $\times$ marginalis. Known from VA. Chromosome formula $=I M$.
$E=D$. expansa
$G=D$. goldiana
I = D. intermedia
$\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{D}$. Iudoviciana
$S=D$. "semicristata" (hypothetical taxon, perhaps extinct)

## Gymnocarpium Newman 1851 (Oak Fern)

A genus of about 8 species, north temperate in distribution. References: Pryer in FNA (1993b); Pryer \& Haufler (1993)=Z; Pryer (1992); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1990). Key based on FNA.

1 Sessile basal basiscopic pinnule of the proximal pinnae with basal basiscopic pinnulet shorter than the adjacent pinnulet; pinnae of second pair sessile, with basal pinnules shorter than the adjacent pinnule (or second basal pinule rarely stalked); spores 27-31 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ in diameter
G. appalachianum

1 Sessile basal basiscopic pinnule of the proximal pinnae with basal basiscopic pinnulet more or less equal in length to the
adjacent pinnulet; pinnae of second pair usually sessile, with basal pinnules more or less equal in length to the adjacent pinnule; spores 34-39 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ in diameter

Gymnocarpium appalachianum Pryer \& Haufler, Appalachian Oak Fern. Mt (NC, VA): moist, rocky forests, at medium to high elevations; uncommon (US Species of Concern, NC Rare, VA Watch List). June-September. Endemic to the c. and s. Appalachians (known from ne. WV, nw. VA, sc. PA, and disjunct in nw. NC and OH). Electrophoretic and morphologic analyses show that it is one of the diploid parents of the widespread allotetraploid G. dryopteris. In NC, it is limited to a single site, below the north-facing summit cliffs on Bluff Mountain, Ashe County, where seepage results in extensive ice formations which frequently persist until June. [= FNA, K, Z; < G. dryopteris (Linnaeus) Newman - C, G, W; < Dryopteris disjuncta (Ledeb.) C.V. Morton - F]

Gymnocarpium dryopteris (Linnaeus) Newman is circumboreal, occurring throughout northern and central Eurasia, Greenland, south in North America to MD (?), s. PA, OH, MI, WI, IA, w. SD, CO, n. NM, and c. AZ. Since it approaches our area from the north and closely resembles G. appalachianum, it should be carefully sought in our area, especially in the mountains of VA. See Pryer \& Haufler (1993) for a detailed analysis of the distinguishing features between G. appalachianum and G. dryopteris. Gymnocarpium robertianum (Hoffmann) Newman of n. North America, south to MI, MN, and WI. [= FNA, K, Z; Dryopteris disjuncta (Ledeb.) C.V. Morton - F, misapplied; < G. dryopteris - C, G (also see G. appalachianum)]

Triploids are known from the mountains of VA. Their identity is uncertain; based on geography they are presumably $G$. appalachianum $\times$ dryopteris, but could be G. $\times$ brittonii (Sarvela) Pryer \& Haufler [= G. disjunctum $\times$ dryopteris]. Triploids can be distinguished from G. appalachianum by the presence of malformed spores, irregular in shape and size, often intermixed with large round spores (vs. all spores reniform and relatively uniform in size and shape). [G. ×brittonii (Sarvela) Pryer \& Haufler - K]

## Matteuccia Todaro 1866 (Ostrich Fern)

A genus of 1 species, north temperate in distribution. Two other species formerly included in Matteucia (or sometimes in Onoclea) are better treated in the genus Pentarhizidium Hayata (Gastony \& Ungerer 1997). References: Johnson in FNA (1993b); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Matteuccia struthiopteris (Linnaeus) Todaro var. pensylvanica (Willdenow) C.V. Morton, Ostrich Fern. Mt, Pd (VA): alluvial forests and calcareous wetlands; rare (VA Rare). The species is circumboreal; the North American var. pensylvanica ranges from Newfoundland west to AK, south to VA, MO, SD, and British Columbia. The North American var. pensylvanica is separated from the Eurasian var. struthiopteris on the basis of its concolorous rhizome scales (vs. bicolorous scales) and less truncate pinna lobes. Matteuccia stores starch in its persistent petiole bases. [= FNA, G; < M. struthiopteris -- C, K; = Pteretis pensylvanica (Willdenow) Fernald -- F]

## Onoclea Linnaeus 1753 (Sensitive Fern)

A genus of 1 species, of temperate e. North America and e. Asia. References: Johnson in FNA (1993b); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Onoclea sensibilis Linnaeus var. sensibilis, Sensitive Fern, Bead Fern. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, swamps, wet disturbed places; common. May-June. The species ranges from Newfoundland west to MN and CO, south to FL, TX, and CO; also in e. Asia. Var. sensibilis is North American; var. interrupta is Asian. The recognition of two varieties is supported by molecular evidence. The genus is monotypic. 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. The expanded, persistent petiole bases store starch. [< O. sensibilis -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

## Polystichum Roth 1799 (Holly Fern)

A genus of about 180 species, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. References: D.H. Wagner in FNA (1993b); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Polystichum acrostichoides (Michaux) Schott, Christmas Fern. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to dry forests and woodlands; common. June-September. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to s. FL and e. TX; also in Mexico. One of the most familiar ferns in e. North America. Var. lonchitoides Brooks, allegedly endemic to $W V$, is of uncertain taxonomic value. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, S, W; > P. acrostichoides var. acrostichoides -- K; > P. acrostichoides var. lonchitoides Brook - K]

## Woodsia R. Brown 1810 (Woodsia, Cliff Fern)

A genus of about 30 species, of temperate and cool-temperate regions, widespread in the Northern Hemisphere, in montane tropical South America, and south temperate in Africa and South America. References: Windham in FNA (1993b); Kramer et al. in Kramer \& Green (1990).

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.

1 Petioles with a distinct joint about 1-3 cm above the base, the petiole bases of former leaves forming a fairly even stubble; leaf blade lacking glands (though bearing both long septate hairs and pale linear scales); indusium of numerous filamentous segments W. ilvensis

1 Petioles lacking a distinct joint, the petiole bases of former leaves disintegrating irregularly and forming an uneven stubble; leaf blade with stalked glands, at least below on the costae, costules, and veins (and also bearing nonglandular hairs and/or linear scales); indusium of 3-6 lanceolate segments.
2 Rachis with flattened, septate, white hairs and elongate stipitate glands; leaf blade with flattened, septate, white hairs and elongate stipitate glands . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . W. appalachiana
2 Rachis with scattered scales; leaf blade with sparse to dense stipitate glands . . . . . . . . . . . . W. obtusa ssp. obtusa
Woodsia appalachiana T.M.C. Taylor, Appalachian Woodsia, Appalachian Cliff Fern, Mountain Woodsia. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): on cliffs of sandstone, shale, granite, granitic gneiss, and hornblende gneiss; uncommon, rare in North Carolina (NC Rare). June-September. Endemic to the Southern and Central Appalachians of VA, WV, NC, and TN and the Ozarks of AR. This species is similar to $W$. scopulina of the western mountains of AK south to CO and CA. The eastern plants have been variously treated as a full species, a subspecies or variety of $W$. scopulina, or as indistinguishable from $W$. scopulina (see synonymy). It now appears that $W$. appalachiana may be a rather cryptic but distinct element of a reticulate complex also involving $W$. scopulina ssp. scopulina (of the Rocky Mountains) and W. scopulina ssp. laurentiana Windham (primarily of the Rocky Mountains but also disjunct eastwards in Ontario and Québec). Windham in FNA (1993b) treats these three entities as subspecies, and suggests that ssp. laurentiana is the allotetraploid derivative of hybridization of the eastern and western diploids. If this is indeed so, each of the 3 entities should be recognized at the species level. [= F, K; < W. scopulina D.C. Eaton -- RAB, C, S, W; = W. scopulina ssp. appalachiana (T.M.C. Taylor) Windham -- FNA; = W. scopulina var. appalachiana (T.M.C. Taylor) Morton -- G]

Woodsia ilvensis (Linnaeus) R. Brown, Rusty Woodsia, Rusty Cliff Fern. Mt (NC, VA): cliffs of amphibolite, greenstone, other rocks; uncommon, rare in NC and apparently only in the northernmost few counties of that state (NC Rare). June-September. Circumboreal, ranging in North America from Newfoundland and AK south to VA, nw. NC, OH, n. IL, nw. IA, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Woodsia obtusa (Sprengel) Torrey ssp. obtusa, Common Woodsia, Blunt-lobed Cliff Fern. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rock outcrops of various sorts, moist talus, terrestrial near rock outcrops; common. June-September. ME, Québec, MN, and e. NE, south to FL and TX. [= FNA, K; < W. obtusa -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W]

## EQUISETACEAE L.C. Richard ex de Candolle 1805 (Horsetail Family)

A family with a single genus and about 15 species. References: Hauke in FNA (1993b); Lellinger (1985); Mickel (1979); Hauke in Kramer \& Green (1990); Des Marais et al. (2003).

Equisetum Linnaeus 1753 (Horsetail, Scouring Rush)
A genus of about 15 species, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. References: Hauke in FNA (1993b); Lellinger (1985); Mickel (1979); Hauke in Kramer \& Green (1990); Des Marais et al. (2003); Guillon (2004).

1 Stems perennial, evergreen, stiff; sterile and fertile stems monomorphic and either unbranched or with 2-3 short and unequal branches per node; [subgenus Hippochaete].
2 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
E. hyemale ssp. affine

2 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. ramosissimum ssp. ramosissimum
1 Stems annual, deciduous, the sterile stems flexible; sterile and fertile stems dimorphic or monomorphic, usually branched (often copiously so) but sometimes unbranched or sparsely and irregularly so; [subgenus Equisetum].
3 Sterile and fertile stems monomorphic; sterile and fertile stems sparsely and irregularly branched; stem ridges 12-24, indistinct; diameter of the central cavity of the stem about 4/5's of the stem diameter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. fluviatile
3 Sterile and fertile stems dimorphic; sterile stems copiously branched and green, fertile stems unbranched or branched, green, tan, brown, or purplish; stem ridges 4-18, distinct; diameter of the central cavity of the stem usually less than $3 / 4$ 's of the stem diameter.
4 Sheaths of the sterile stems 3-10 mm long, the teeth dark brown with white margins; sterile stems regularly whorled with simple branches (rarely rebranching) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. arvense 4 Sheaths of the sterile stems $10-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the teeth reddish-brown with brown margins; sterile stems regularly whorled with branches which regularly rebranch . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. sylvaticum

Equisetum arvense Linnaeus, Field Horsetail. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): moist streambanks, bottomlands, moist disturbed sites; common. March-April. A circumboreal species, occurring throughout North America. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, S, W; E. arvense var. arvense -- F]

Equisetum fluviatile Linnaeus, Water Horsetail, Pipes. Mt (VA): open calcareous wetlands; rare (VA Rare). June-August.

Circumboreal, south in North America to n. VA, PA, IL, IA, and WA. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, W]
Equisetum hyemale Linnaeus ssp. affine (Engelmann) Calder \& R.L. Taylor, Tall Scouring Rush. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): riverbanks, alluvial floodplains; common (uncommon in NC and SC). May-September. Ssp. affine occurs nearly throughout North America and in Mexico and Guatemala; ssp. hyemale is Eurasian. [= FNA; E. hyemale var. affine (Engelmann) A.A. Eaton -$R A B, C, K, W ;>E$. hyemale var. affine $-F$, in a narrower sense; > E. hyemale var. robustum (A. Braun) A.A. Eaton -- F; > E. hyemale var. pseudohyemale (Farwell) Morton -- G; > E. hyemale var. elatum (Engelmann) Morton -- G; E. praealtum Rafinesque -S ; = Hippochaete hyemalis (Linnaeus) Bruhin ssp. affinis (Engelmann) W.A. Weber]

Equisetum ramosissimum Desfontaines ssp. ramosissimum, Branched Scouring Rush. Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from the Old World, where it is widespread in Europe, Asia, and Africa. This species was apparently introduced long ago on ship's ballast to Wilmington (New Hanover Co. NC), and other southeastern ports, such as Pensacola, FL and New Orleans, LA. It is 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. [= FNA; < E. ramosissimum -- K; = Hippochaete ramosissima (Desfontaines) Farwell ssp. ramosissima]

Equisetum sylvaticum Linnaeus, Woodland Horsetail. Mt (VA): seepage swamps; rare (VA Rare). Circumboreal, south in North America to MD, n. VA, WV, OH, MI, WI, IA, WY, MT, and WA. [=C, FNA, K; > E. sylvaticum var. sylvaticum - F, G; > E. sylvaticum var. pauciramosum Milde -- F, G]

Equisetum $\times$ ferrissii Clute (pro sp.) [=E. hyemale $\times$ laevigatum]. There are old reports, repeated in RAB, S, and FNA, of the occurrence of $E . \times$ ferrissii Clute (pro sp.) [= E. hyemale $\times$ laevigatum] in our area; documentation of these reports is not known; it is reported for Prince George's County, MD ((Shetler \& Orli 2000). E. xferrissii may be distinguished from E. hyemale var. affine (to which it will key above) by the failure of its cones to produce spores at all or the production of aborted spores (vs. production of normal spores) and most stem sheaths lacking a blackish band well below the teeth (vs. most stem sheaths with a narrow to broad blackish band well below the teeth). [= FNA, K; = Hippochaete $\times$ ferrissii (Clute) Škoda \& Holub] \{add synonymy\}

Equisetum laevigatum A. Braun. Widespread in n. North America, south to CT, NY, PA, KY, AR, and TX. There are old reports, repeated in $R A B$, and $S$, of this species in our area; documentation of these reports is not known. It will key to $E$. hyemale ssp. affine in the above key, but has the strobilus apex rounded (vs. pointed), and aerial stems annual (vs. perennial). [= FNA, K; = Hippochaete laevigata (A. Braun) Farwell] \{add synonymy\}

Equisetum $\times$ litorale Kühlewein ex Ruprecht (pro sp.) [arvense $\times$ fluviatile] is reported by FNA for VA. It can be distinguished from E. arvense by its white, mis-shapen spores. [= FNA, K] \{add synonymy\}

## GRAMMITIDACEAE (C. Presi) Ching 1940 (Dwarf Polypody Family)

A family of 5-10 genera and about 500-600 species, tropical to subtropical. References: Smith in FNA (1993b); Parris in Kramer \& Green (1990).

## Micropolypodium Hayata (Dwarf Polypody)

A genus of about 30 species, mainly of tropical America and e. and se. Asia. Micropolypodium has traditionally been considered a part of a broadly circumscribed Grammitis, but has been recircumscribed at the generic level by Smith (1992). Smith in FNA (1993b) states that our species "probably warrants generic status under the name Micropolypodium Hayata, a primarily neotropical genus with representatives in eastern Asia (Malaysia, China, Sikkim, Taiwan, and Japan)." References: Smith in FNA (1993b); Massey et al. (1983); Smith (1992)=Z.

Micropolypodium nimbatum (Jenman) A.R. Smith, Dwarf Polypody. Mt (NC): on ceiling of grotto in spray cliff of waterfall in humid gorge; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered). Sporophytes (juvenile only) have been found at only a single site in North America, in Macon County, NC. Gametophytes (and/or sporophytes) may be present at other spray cliffs in the escarpment gorges of sw. NC or adjacent SC and GA. Other than this disjunct temperate-zone occurrence, the species is known from Cuba, Jamaica, and Hispaniola. See Moran (1998) for an interesting discussion and overview of independent fern gametophytes in e. North America. [= Z; = Grammitis nimbata (Jenman) Proctor -- RAB, FNA, K]

## HYMENOPHYLLACEAE Link 1833 (Filmy Fern Family)

A family of 6-10 (or many more) genera and 600-650 species. See Moran (1998) for an interesting discussion and overview of independent fern gametophytes in e. North America. References: Farrar in FNA (1993b); Iwatsuki in Kramer \& Green (1990); Morton (1968).

1 Sporophytes present.


## Hymenophyllum J.E. Smith 1793 (Filmy Fern)

As here very broadly circumscribed, a genus of about 330 species, almost strictly tropical in distribution. Sphaerocionium C. Presl and other segregates are often recognized; these segregates may well be warranted. Iwatsuki in Kramer \& Green (1990) takes a broad view of the genus, recognizing only Sphaerocionium among the potential segregates. If this distinction is recognized, $H$. tunbrigense is in Hymenophyllum and H. tayloriae in Sphaerocionium (the combination has not been made). References: Raine, Farrar, \& Sheffield (1991); Iwatsuki in Kramer \& Green (1990); Morton (1968).

1 Sporophytes present.
Leaf blade with stellate hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. tayloriae
$2 \quad$ Leaf blade glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. tunbrigense
1 Gametophytes only present.
3 Gemmae present; margin crenate, composed predominantly of cells with concave outer walls; archegonia and antheridia rare; plant forming sprawling, ribbon-like forms; branches filamentous to broad; proliferations abundant, arising marginally and centrally
H. tayloriae

3 Gemmae absent; margin entire, composed predominantly of straight-sided cells; archegonia and antheridia common, often present on the same gametophyte; plant typically forming rosettes; branches always broad; proliferations few, always marginal H. tunbrigense

Hymenophyllum tayloriae Farrar \& Raine, Gorge Filmy Fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC): spray cliffs near waterfalls, permanently moist ceilings of grottoes in escarpment gorges with high rainfall; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). This species is endemic to the southern end of the Southern Appalachians (Transylvania, Jackson, and Macon counties, NC, Pickens and Oconee counties, SC, Rabun County, GA (Davison 1997) and sites in e. TN and n. AL. It was recently named (in honor of the first collector), following the demonstration that it represented a gametophyte distinct from the gametophytes of any (sporophytically) known species (Raine, Farrar, \& Sheffield 1991), including H. tunbrigense, present in the close vicinity. Raine, Farrar, \& Sheffield (1991) point out that " $H$. tayloriae is distinguished from the independent gametophytes of Vittaria appalachiana Farrar \& Mickel by its 2-dimensional spathulate gemmae (those of $V$. appalachiana are uniseriate), rhizoid attachment only to marginal cells, yellow-green color, and glossy texture. Thalloid liverworts of similar size are generally more than one cell thick or have a distinct midrib, have notched apical meristems, and do not produce spathulate gemmae." An immature sporophyte, collected by Taylor in 1936, has stalked stellate hairs on the margins and midrib of the leaf and was the only sporophytic collection of the species until the recent discovery of additional juvenile sporophytes in AL (FNA 1993b). [= FNA, K; = "a branching ribbon-like gametophyte with marginal rhizoids and small, ovate, plate-like gemmae several cells wide, of the genus Hymenophyllum" -- RAB; = Sphaerocionium sp. 1]

Hymenophyllum tunbrigense (Linnaeus) J.E. Smith, Tunbridge Filmy Fern. Mt (SC): moist rock faces in an escarpment gorge with high rainfall; rare (SC Rare). June-September. The occurrence of this filmy fern in the escarpment gorge of Eastatoe Creek (and its tributaries) is remarkable. Overall, H. tunbrigense is a "Gulf Stream plant," found in highly humid, climates in the West Indies, and the maritime west coast of the British Isles. H. tunbrigense somewhat resembles Trichomanes boschianum. This species may yet be found in NC in similarly rugged and humid escarpment gorges. It differs from $T$. boschianum in having the sporangia not extending beyond the deeply 2 -lobed involucre (as opposed to having the sporangia exserted beyond the slightly bilobed, funnelform involucre). [= RAB, FNA, K, W]

## Trichomanes Linnaeus 1753 (Filmy Fern)

Depending on circumscription, a genus of 80-300 species, primarily tropical. Dubuisson et al. (2003) and other molecular phylogenetic studies of Trichomanes suggest that some of the segregates may warrant recognition at the generic level. References: Iwatsuki in Kramer \& Green (1990); Morton (1968); Dubuisson et al. (2003).

1 Plant a sporophyte (thus with simple, lobed, or pinnate-pinnatifid leaves).
2 Leaves pinnate-pinnatifid, more than 5 cm long; [subgenus Trichomanes, section Lacosteopsis] ....... T. boschianum
2 Leaves simple to slightly lobed, less than 2 cm long; [subgenus Didymoglossum, section Didymoglossum] .. T. petersii
1 Plant a gametophyte (thus filamentous, forming felt-like mats).
3 Gametophytes free-living, distant from sporophytes of T. boschianum or T. petersii
T. intricatum (see discussion under T. intricatum)

3 Gametophytes growing in association with or in proximity to sporophytes of $T$. boschianum or $T$. petersii.
T. boschianum or $\boldsymbol{T}$. petersii (see discussion under T. intricatum)

Trichomanes boschianum Sturm, Appalachian Filmy Fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): on rock outcrops, usually vertical or overhanging, usually in deeply shaded grottoes receiving seepage or spray from waterfalls; rare (GA Rare, NC Threatened, SC Rare). June-September. W. NC and w. SC west to ne. GA, AL, MS (Menapace, Davison, \& Webb 1998), and AR, and north to s. $\mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{KY}$, and s. IL; also disjunct in Chihuahua, Mexico. See Belden et al. (2004) for more details on the first documented Virginia occurrence. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Trichomanes intricatum Farrar, Grotto-felt, Appalachian Trichomanes, Weft Fern. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): on ceilings or back walls of grottoes, especially in humid gorges or near or behind waterfalls; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). This species is rather widespread in e. North America, from VT, MA, CT, IN, and IL south to NC, SC, GA, AL, TN, and KY. T. intricatum cannot be morphologically distinguished from gametophytes of $T$. boschianum or $T$. petersii; the electrophoretic and phytogeographic evidence of Farrar (1992) leave little question, however, that it should be considered a distinct species. Although Farrar (1992) found that 30
of 30 populations of Trichomanes gametophytes "east of the Mississippi River that were not within or adjacent to sporophyte populations of $T$. boschianum or $T$. petersii" were $T$. intricatum, the key above (based on proximity to sporophytes) should be considered to provide only a presumptive or likely identification of gametophytes. Farrar (1992) also showed that independent gametophytes in AR were those of $T$. boschianum and T. petersii. Farrar (1992) points out the "intriguing possibility that somewhere in the Appalachian Mountains sporophytes of this species may yet exist." Probably the most likely area in which to search for the sporophyte generation of $T$. intricatum is the escarpment gorge region of NC, SC, and GA near Highlands, NC, where topography, waterfalls, and the highest rainfall east of the Cascade Mountains combine to create microclimatic conditions that have favored the relict survival of numerous species of mosses, liverworts, and ferns. Any filmy-fern sporophyte which differs from $T$. boschianum, $T$. petersii, or Hymenophyllum tunbrigense should be investigated carefully. Vittaria appalachiana and Hymenophyllum tayloriae gametophytes differ from Trichomanes intricatum in being thallose rather than filamentous. [= FNA, K; = "a filamentous gametophyte, with spindle-shaped gemmae one cell wide but with the cells decreasing in size toward the apices, of the genus Trichomanes" -- RAB]

Trichomanes petersii A. Gray, Dwarf Filmy Fern. Mt (NC, SC), Cp (GA): on vertical faces of acidic rock outcrops in humid gorges, 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; rare (GA Rare, NC Threatened, SC Rare). June-August. W. NC and w. SC southwest to FL, AL, MS, and LA, and north to AR and s. IL; also in Mexico and Guatemala. This diminutive species is often overlooked, except by bryologists and hepaticologists; it does superficially resemble a moss or liverwort more than a fern. It occurs on tree bark in some parts of its range. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, W; = Didymoglossum petersii (A. Gray) Copeland]

## ISOETACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Quillwort, Merlin's-grass)

A family of a single genus and about 300 species. Isoetaceae, along with Selaginellaceae and Lycopodiaceae, now appear to be only distantly related to other extant pteridophytes and seed plants (Pryer et al. 2001). References: Jermy in Kramer \& Green (1990).

## Isoetes Linnaeus 1753 (Quillwort, Merlin's-grass)

A genus of about 300 species, cosmopolitan in distribution. References: Taylor et al. in FNA (1993b); Hoot, Napier, \& Taylor (2004); Boom (1982); Kott \& Britton (1983); Brunton \& Britton (1996a, 1996b, 1997, 1998, 1999); Caplen \& Werth (2000a, 2000b); Musselman \& Knepper (1994); Musselman, Bray, \& Knepper (1996, 1997); Musselman et al. (1995); Musselman, Taylor, \& Bray (2001); Musselman (2001)=Z; Jermy in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Isoetes acadiensis L. Kott, Acadian Quillwort. Cp (VA): freshwater tidal marshes; rare. A tetraploid species (2n=44). [= FNA, K; < I. tuckermanii A. Braun - C, F, G]

Isoetes appalachiana Brunton \& Britton, Appalachian Quillwort. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (SC), Mt (VA): seepages, small woodland streams, ephemeral wetlands, backwaters; uncommon (GA Special Concern). A tetraploid species ( $2 \mathrm{n}=44$ ), apparently derived from a southern I. engelmannii entity and I. valida (Hoot, Napier, \& Turner 2004), genotype=SSVV. See Brunton \& Britton (1997) for additional information. [=K, Z; < I. engelmannii -- RAB, C, FNA, W; < I. engelmannii var. engelmannii - F, S; > I. engelmannii var. georgiana Engelmann]

Isoetes boomii N. Luebke, Boom's Quillwort. Cp (GA): shallow water of slow-moving streams; rare (GA Special Concern). Known from Laurens County, GA and AL. A hexaploid species ( $2 \mathrm{n}=66$ ). [= FNA, K; < I. boomii - Z (also see I. georgiana)]

Isoetes butleri Engelmann, Butler's Quillwort. Mt (GA): seepage areas on calcareous glades; rare (GA Special Concern). Occurs in calcareous areas of the midwest, extending east to c. TN, nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), and n. AL. A diploid species (2n=22), genotype=BB. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, S, Z]

Isoetes engelmannii A. Braun. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): usually in permanent water bodies with active current; common. A diploid species $(2 n=22)$. Apparently there are 2 cryptic taxa currently called I. engelmannii (Hoot, Napier, \& Taylor 2004), genotype NN and genotype SS. [= K, Z; <I. engelmannii -- RAB, C, G, FNA, W (also see I. appalachiana, I. hyemalis, and I. valida); < I. engelmannii var. engelmannii-F,S]

Isoetes flaccida A. Braun var. alata Pfeiffer, Winged Florida Quillwort. Cp (GA): springs, streambottoms, riverbottoms, ditches; rare. S. GA and FL. A diploid species (2n=22). [= FNA, K, S; < I. flaccida - Z]

Isoetes georgiana N. Luebke, Georgia Quillwort. Cp (GA): \{\}. Known only from GA (Colquitt, Dodge, Irwin, Tift, Tucker, Turner, and Worth counties). A hexaploid species ( $2 n=66$ ). See Brunton \& Britton (1996b) for additional information. Musselman (2001) indicates that this may be conspecific with I. boomii. [= FNA, K; <I. boomii-Z]

Isoetes hyemalis Brunton, Wintergreen Quillwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA?, NC, VA): blackwater streams and sandy streambanks; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). Sc. VA south through e. and c. NC to GA, AL, and FL Panhandle (Nelson 2000), in the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont. A tetraploid species ( $2 \mathrm{n}=44$ ), apparently derived from 2 unknown or extinct species, $X$ and $Y$ (Hoot, Napier, \& Taylor 2004). See Brunton, Britton, \& Taylor (1994) and Brunton \& Britton (1996a) for additional information on this species. [= K, Z; <I. engelmannii -- RAB, C, G; < I. engelmannii var. engelmannii - F, S]

Isoetes junciformis Brunton \& Britton, Rush Quillwort. Cp (GA): ephemeral wetland swales in bottomland hardwood swamps; rare (GA Special Concern). In sw. GA Coastal Plain (Tift and probably Calhoun counties, GA). A tetraploid species ( $2 \mathrm{n}=44$ ). See Brunton \& Britton (1999) for additional information. [= Z]

Isoetes lacustris Linnaeus, Lake Quillwort. Mt (VA): (VA Rare). July-September. A decaploid species (2n=110). [= FNA, C, K; > I. macrospora Durieu - F, G, W]

Isoetes mattaponica L.J. Musselman \& W.C. Taylor, Mattaponi River Quillwort. Cp (VA): tidal rivers; uncommon? Rivers flowing into Chesapeake Bay. A diploid relative of $I$. acadiensis. A diploid species ( $2 \mathrm{n}=22$ ). See Musselman, Taylor, \& Bray (2001)
for additional information on this species.
Isoetes melanopoda Gay \& Durieu ex Durieu, Blackfoot Quillwort. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (SC): clay soils in low woods, seeps on sandstone or granitic rocks; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). In MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). A diploid species (2n=22), genotype= PP. [= FNA, K, C, G, Z; < I. melanopoda -- RAB (also see I. melanospora, I. virginica, I. piedmontana)]

Isoetes melanospora Engelmann, Black-spored Quillwort. Pd (GA, SC): in pools on granite flatrocks; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered). A diploid species (2n=22). [= Z, S; <I. melanospora -- FNA, K; <I. melanopoda -- RAB]

Isoetes microvela Brunton. Cp (NC): banks of rivers in the outer Coastal Plain; rare. May-July (-September). See Brunton \& Britton (1998) for additional information. [= K]

Isoetes piedmontana (N.E. Pfeiffer) C.F. Reed, Piedmont Quillwort. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): in seepage on granitic flatrocks; uncommon (VA Rare). [= K, Z; < I. melanopoda -- RAB; < I. virginica -- C, F, FNA, G]

Isoetes riparia Engelmann ex A. Braun, Shore Quillwort. (VA Watch List). A tetraploid species ( $2 \mathrm{n}=44$ ), apparently derived from the southern I. engelmannii entity and I. echinospora (Hoot, Napier, \& Taylor 2004). [<I. riparia - RAB, C, FNA (also see I. saccharata); > I. riparia var. riparia -- G, K; > I. riparia var. amesii (A.A. Eaton) Proctor - G, K; > I. riparia var. robbinsii (A.A. Eaton) Proctor - G; > I. riparia var. reticulata (A.A. Eaton) Proctor - G]

Isoetes saccharata Engelmann. Cp (VA): \{disentangle from I. riparia\} [ $=\mathrm{K} ;<\operatorname{l}$. riparia - C, FNA; = I. riparia var. palmeri (A.A. Eaton) Proctor - G]

Isoetes sp. 1. Pd (SC): pools on granite flatrocks; rare. Forty Acre Rock, Lancaster County, SC. Being worked on by W.C. Taylor.

Isoetes sp. 3. $\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{VA})$ : tidal marshes. A diploid relative of I. melanopoda. Being worked on by C. Caplen. A diploid species (2n=22).

Isoetes tegetiformans Rury, Mat-forming Merlin's-grass. Pd (GA): in shallow pools on granite flatrocks; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered). Endemic to a few granite flatrocks in ne. GA, near the SC line. A diploid species $(2 n=22)$, genotype=TT. [= FNA, K, Z]

Isoetes valida (Engelmann) Clute, Mountain Quillwort, Carolina Quillwort. Mt (NC, SC, VA): bogs (growing in Sphagnum), pools, ponds; common (GA Special Concern). A diploid species ( $2 \mathrm{n}=22$ ). Genotype=VV. [=K, Z; = I. caroliniana (A.A. Eaton) N. Luebke -- FNA; <I. engelmannii -- RAB, C, W; = I. engelmannii A. Braun var. caroliniana A.A. Eaton - F, S]

Isoetes virginica N.E. Pfeiffer, Virginia Quillwort. Mt (VA), Pd (NC, SC?, VA): in woodland streams; rare (US Species of Concern, VA Rare). July-September. See Brunton, Britton, \& Wieboldt (1996) for additional information. [= C, K; < I. melanopoda Gay \& Durieu ex Durieu -- RAB; < I. virginica -- C, F, FNA, G, W (also see I. piedmontana)]

Isoetes louisianensis Thieret, Louisiana Quillwort. S. AL, MS, and LA. [= FNA, K] \{add to synonymy\}
Isoetes tenella Léman, Spiny-spore Quillwort. South to PA and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= K; = I. echinospora Durieu - FNA; > I. echinospora var. echinospora - F, G; > I. echinospora var. muricata (Durieu) Engelmann - C, F, G; > I. echinospora var. braunii (Durieu) Engelmann - G; > I. muricata Durieu] \{add synonymy\}

Isoetes tennesseensis N.T. Luebke \& J.M. Budke. Endemic to Polk County, TN, near the North Carolina-Georgia state line, in the Hiawassee River. An octoploid species. See Luebke \& Budke (2003) for additional information. [< I. lacustris - FNA, K, formerly misidentified as a southern disjunct population of I. lacustris]

Isoetes tuckermanii A. Braun, Tuckerman's Quillwort. South to MD (Kartesz 1999). A tetraploid species (2n-44), apparently derived from hybridization of a northern I. engelmannii entity and an unknown or extinct species, Z (Hoot, Napier, \& Taylor 2004), genotype=NNZZ. [= FNA, K; < I. tuckermanii - C, F, G]

The following hybrids are known from our area, or nearby:

Isoetes ×altonharvillii Musselman \& Bray [I. engelmannii × valida]. Known from Mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain of VA. [= K ]
Isoetes $\times$ bruntonii Knepper \& Musselman [I. engelmannii $\times$ hyemalis]. Known from Coastal Plain of VA. [= K]
Isoetes $\times$ fairbrothersii Montgomery \& Taylor [I. engelmannii $\times$ macrospora]. Known from s. NJ. [= K]
Isoetes $\times$ carltaylorii Musselman [I. engelmannii? $\times$ riparia]. Known from Coastal Plain of VA.

## LYCOPODIACEAE Mirbel 1802 (Clubmoss Family)

A family of $10-15$ genera and about 400 species. Lycopodiaceae, along with Selaginellaceae and Isoetaceae, now appear 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 divide Lycopodium of our area into six genera in three subfamilies, as follows: Huperzia in Subfamily Huperzioideae, Lycopodium and Diphasiastrum in Subfamily Lycopodioideae, and Lycopodiella, Palhinhaea, and Pseudolycopodiella in Subfamily Lycopodielloideae. Haines (2003a) further divides Lycopodium into 3 genera: Dendrolycopodium, Spinulum, and Lycopodium s.s. The reasoning behind this division is very strong, and it is here followed. Profound diferences in anatomy, morphology, reproduction, gametophyte morphology, and karyotype support this separation. The chromosome numbers of our genera: Dendrolycopodium ( $x=34$ ), Diphasiastrum ( $x=23$ ), Huperzia ( $x=67,68$ ), Lycopodiella ( $x=78$ ), Lycopodium ( $x=34$ ), Palhinhaea ( $\mathrm{x}=55$ ), Pseudolycopodiella ( $\mathrm{x}=35$ ), and Spinulum ( $\mathrm{x}=34$ ). Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green (1990) and Wikström \& Kenrick (2000) follow a somewhat broader coarse, recognizing 3 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." 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. References: Lellinger (1985); Mickel (1979); Wagner and Beitel (1992); Beitel (1979); Snyder \& Bruce (1986); Wagner \& Beitel in FNA (1993b); Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green (1990); Wikström \& Kenrick (2000, 2001); Øllgaard (1987); Haines (2003a). Key based in part on Haines (2003a).

1 Leafy stems erect, simple or dichotomously branched, the ultimate branches vertically oriented; sporophylls like the sterile leaves or only slightly reduced, in annual bands along the stem; vegetative reproduction by leafy gemmae near the stem apex; [subfamily Huperzioideae]

Huperzia
1 Leafy stems prostrate or erect, if erect then generally branched, the ultimate branches spreading (horizontal) or ascending; sporophylls differing from sterile leaves, either broader and shorter, or more spreading, aggregated into terminal cones; lacking vegetative reproduction by gemmae; [subfamily Lycopodioideae].
2 Leaves herbaceous, pale or yellow-green, dull, deciduous; principal leafy stems creeping (except erect and repeatedly branched in Palhinhaea); rhizome dying back annually to an underground vegetative tuber at apex; spores rugulate; [of wetlands, mostly on moist or wet sands or peats]; [subfamily Lycopodielloideae].
3 Upright shoots repeatedly branched; strobili nodding at the ends of the branches; [known to occur from se. SC southwards]

Palhinhaea
3 Upright shoots not branched; strobili erect on upright shoots; [widespread in our area].
4 Leaves of the prostrate stems $0.5-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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; upright stems $1.5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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; upright stems $1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter (including the leaves) .................. Pseudolycopodiella
2 Leaves rigid, bright to dark green, shiny, evergreen; principal leafy stems mainly erect, treelike, fanlike, or creeping (if creeping, then the leaves with elongate, hyaline hair-tips); rhizome trailing, perennial; spores reticulate; [of uplands, mostly in moist to dry soils].
5 Branches 1-5 mm wide (including the leaves), compressed to quadrangular, with 4 ranks of leaves; branching of strobilus stalks dichotomous Diphasiastrum
5 Branches 4-12 mm wide, terete (to somewhat compressed in Dendrolycopodium obscurum), with 6 or more ranks of leaves; branching of strobilus stalks (when present), pseudomonopodial (falsely appearing to have a main axis from which branches arise).
6 Strobili borne on elongate, sparsely leafy peduncles borne at the tips of leafy, ascending branches; leaves with attenuate, hyaline hair-tips . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lycopodium
6 Strobili sessile, borne directly above densely leafy portions of upright branches; leaves acuminate to acute.
7 Erect leafy stems $3-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter (including the leaves), treelike or fanlike, with a definite main axis; leaves acute at the apex; horizontal shoots subterranean, without winter biud constreictions

7 Erect leafy stems 10 mm or more in diameter (including the leaves), branched 1-4 times subdichoromously; leaves with a $0.4-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long stiff spinulel; horizontal shoots at or near the ground surface, with winter bud constrictions

Spinulum

## Dendrolycopodium A. Haines 2003 (Tree-clubmoss)

A genus of 4 species, temperate and subarctic. Haines (2003a) makes the case for this genus as distinct from Lycopodium s.s. and other relatives. References: Wagner \& Beitel in FNA (1993b); Wagner, Beitel, \& Moran (1989); Hickey (1977); Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green (1990); Haines (2003a)=Z.

1 Leaves of the main vertical axis spreading (30-90 degree angle to stem) in the vicinity of the lower lateral branches, prickly to the touch; branchlets round in cross-section, the 6 ranks of leaves (2 lateral ranks, 2 adaxial ranks, and 2 abaxial ranks) equal in length and spreading to ascending

> D. dendroideum

1 Leaves of the main vertical axis appressed (15-30 degree angle to stem) in the vicinity of the lower lateral branches, soft to the touch; branchlets slightly to strongly dorsiventrally flattened in cross-section, the 6 ranks of leaves ( 4 lateral ranks, 1 adaxial rank, 1 abaxial rank) round or slightly to very unequal, the abaxial leaves more appressed and mostly shorter than (to equal to) the spreading lateral leaves.
2 Abaxial leaves of the horizontal branchlets about one half to two thirds as long as the lateral leaves; leaves of the abaxial and adaxial ranks generally appressed to the branchlet, the lateral 4 ranks spreading at a (27-) ca. 40 (-59) degree angle from the branchlet, thus the branchlet and leaves together ca. $6-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
2 Abaxial leaves of the horizontal branchlets about the same length as the lateral leaves; leaves of all the ranks spreading at a (21-) ca. $27(-36)$ degree angle from the branchlet, thus the branchlet and leaves together 3.5-6 (-7) mm wide
D. hickeyi

Dendrolycopodium dendroideum (Michaux) A. Haines, Tree Ground-pine, Round-branch Clubmoss, Prickly Tree-clubmoss. Mt (NC, VA): openings, grassy balds, high elevation spruce-fir and northern hardwood forests; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). July-September. The northernmost of the L. obscurum complex, ranging from $n$. Québec and Newfoundland west to AK, south to w. NC, MO, MN, SD, CO, MT, ID, and WA; also in Asia. [ $=$ Z; < Lycopodium obscurum var. dendroideum (Michaux) D.C. Eaton -- RAB, F, G; = Lycopodium dendroideum Michaux -- FNA, K, W; < L. obscurum -- C]

Dendrolycopodium hickeyi (W.H. Wagner, Beitel, \& R.C. Moran) A. Haines, Pennsylvania Ground-pine, Hickey's Treeclubmoss. Mt (NC, VA): grassy balds, bog margins, forest openings; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). July-September. N. Québec and Newfoundland west to MN, south to NJ, w. NC, and n. IN. [= Z; < Lycopodium obscurum var. dendroideum (Michaux) D.C. Eaton -- RAB, F, G; = Lycopodium hickeyi W.H. Wagner, Beitel, \& R.C. Moran -- FNA, K; = Lycopodium obscurum var. isophyllum Hickey -- W; < L. obscurum -- C]

Dendrolycopodium obscurum (Linnaeus) A. Haines, Common Ground-pine, Flat-branched Tree-clubmoss. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): acidic forests; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Coastal Plain). July-September. The southernmost of the L. obscurum complex, ranging from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick west to MI and WI, south to n. GA, n. AL, and IN. [= Z; = Lycopodium obscurum Linnaeus -- FNA, K; = Lycopodium obscurum var. obscurum -- RAB, F, G, W; < L. obscurum -- C, S]

## Diphasiastrum Holub 1975 (Flat-branched Clubmoss, Running Cedar)

A genus of about $15-20$ species, mostly north temperate amd subarctic. This group is sometimes treated as Lycopodium section Complanata (Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green 1990, Øllgaard 1987, Wikström \& Kenrick 2000). References: Wagner \& Beitel in FNA (1993b); Haines (2003a)=Z; Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green (1990); Wikström \& Kenrick (2000).

1 Foliage dark green, not glaucous; horizontal branchlets $2-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide (including the leaves); branchlets without conspicuous annual constrictions; rhizomes $0-1 \mathrm{~cm}$ deep (which can be determined by pulling up a single upright shoot -- the depth to rhizome is approximately the length of the white portion of the vertical stem); abaxial rank of leaves shorter than lateral ranks (thus the branchlets flat in cross-section)
D. digitatum

1 Foliage blue-green, glaucous; horizontal branchlets 1-2 mm wide (including the leaves); branchlets with conspicuous annual constrictions; rhizomes (1-) 5-12 cm deep; abaxial rank of leaves as long as lateral ranks (thus the branchlets more-or-less square in cross-section)
D. tristachyum

Diphasiastrum digitatum (Dillenius ex A. Braun) Holub, Common Running-cedar, Fan Ground- pine. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), $C p$ (NC, SC, VA): dry to mesic forests and openings, especially common in disturbed sites, such as successional pine forests; common. July-September. Widespread in e. North America. Hickey \& Beitel (1979) and Holub (1975a \& 1975b) explain the nomenclatural decision to accept the epithet 'digitatum' over the more familiar 'flabelliforme.' [= FNA, Z; = Lycopodium flabelliforme (Fernald) Blanch -- RAB, S; = Lycopodium digitatum Dillenius ex A. Braun -- C, K, W; = Lycopodium complanatum Linnaeus var. flabelliforme Fernald -- F, G]

Diphasiastrum tristachyum (Pursh) Holub, Blue Running-cedar, Ground-cedar. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): dry forests, glades, balds, barrens, forest openings; uncommon, rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). July-September. Widespread in ne. North America, south in the mountains to nw. SC, ne. GA, and AL. [= FNA, Z; = Lycopodium tristachyum Pursh -- RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Diphasiastrum $\times$ habereri (House) Holub [D. digitatum $\times$ tristachyum; is known from widely scattered localities in our area. [= FNA, Z; $=$ Lycopodium $\times$ habereri House -K ]

## Huperzia Bernhardi (Firmoss, Clubmoss)

A genus of about $10-15$ species, north temperate and arctic (and tropical mountains of Asia). Within the Lycopodiaceae, Huperzia has "an isolated position", basal to the remainder of the family, and is sometimes separated in a separate family, the Huperziaceae (Haines 2003a). References: Wagner \& Beitel in FNA (1993b); Haines (2003a)=Z; Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green (1990); Wikström \& Kenrick (2000).

Identification notes: Several hybrids are known from our area; they usually occur in intermediate habitats (such as in thin soil at the base of cliffs) and generally are found in proximity to both parents, but sometimes occur in the absence of one or both parents. Hybrids can be recognized by their intermediate morphology.

1 Leaves oblanceolate, the apical portion toothed with 1-8 large, irregular teeth; leaves $6-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $1.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; stomates on lower leaf surface only (visible at $10 \times$ or preferably 20-40×); spores 23-29 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ in diameter; [mainly of forest soils] .
H. lucidula

1 Leaves lanceolate (awl-shaped), margins not toothed, or minutely toothed in the apical portion only with 1-3 low teeth; leaves 3-9 mm long, 0.6-1.3 mm wide; stomates on both leaf surfaces (visible at $10 \times$ or preferably 20-40×); spores 29-38 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ in diameter; [mainly of rock outcrops].
2 Leaves spreading, (3-) 5-9 mm long, ca. 1 mm wide, usually sparsely toothed; stomates relatively few on the upper leaf surface (1-25 on each side of midrib); [of outcrops at low to medium elevations]
H. porophila

2 Leaves ascending to spreading, 2-7.5 mm long, 0.6-0.8 (-1.0) mm wide, untoothed (though sometimes with minute, single cell bumps); stomates relatively many on the upper leaf surface (30-90 on each side of midrib); [of high to medium elevations].
3 Leaves dimorphic, those at the base longer and spreading wider from the shoot axis than those from the apical portion of the plant; gemmiferous branches borne throughout the apical portion of mature shoots; lateral leaves of gemmae 0.5-1.1 mm wide H. appressa

3 Leaves relatively monomorphic; gemmiferous branches, if present at all, borne in 1 pseudowhorl at the apex of seasonal growth; lateral leaves of gemmae 1.3-2.5 mm wide
[H. selago]

Huperzia appressa (Desvaux) A. Löve \& D. Löve, Appalachian Firmoss. Mt (GA, NC, VA): rock outcrops at high elevations (very rarely at middle elevations), rarely also in seepage or along banks of small streams at high elevations, and in fens (on hummocks); rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-August. N. Québec and Newfoundland west to Ontario, MI, and MN and south along the Appalachians to w. NC, e. TN, and ne. GA. This species was named in 1992 as $H$. appalachiana (Beitel \& Mickel 1992), but $H$. appressa (Desvaux) A. Löve \& D. Löve is an older combination that applies to the same species (Haines 2003a). Though morphologically only subtly differentiated from the circumboreal $H$. selago (for distinctions see Beitel \& Mickel 1992; Brunton Wagner, \& Beitel 1992; Haines 2003a), the case for the distinctness of H . appressa is confirmed by the production of sterile (abortive-spored) hybrids where it co-occurs with H. selago. [= Z; = H. appalachiana Beitel \& Mickel -- FNA, K; <Lycopodium selago Linnaeus -- RAB, S, W; ><Lycopodium selago Linnaeus var. appressum (Desvaux) Petrovic -- C, F; ><Lycopodium selago var. selago -- C, G]

Huperzia lucidula (Michaux) Trevisan, Shining Firmoss, Shining Clubmoss. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): moist forests and ravines; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Coastal Plain). June-August. Widespread in ne. North America, south to SC, TN, IN, IL, and MO. [= FNA, K, Z; = Lycopodium lucidulum Michaux -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W]

Huperzia porophila (Lloyd \& Underwood) Holub, Rock Clubmoss. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): rock outcrops and cliffs, especially in the spray of waterfalls, at low to medium elevations; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). June-August. Centered in the sedimentary Central Appalachians, H. porophila ranges from ne. PA, WV, OH, and WI south to NC, TN, nw. AL, and e. MO. Waterway (1986) clarified the distinctions between H. porophila and H. lucidula. [= FNA, K; = Lycopodium porophilum Lloyd \& Underwood -- RAB, C, F, S, W; < Lycopodium selago var. patens (Beauvois) Desvaux -- G, misapplied]

Huperzia selago (Linnaeus) Bernhardi ex Martius \& Schrank, Northern Firmoss, is circumboreal, ranging south in North America to NY, New England, and the Great Lakes region, and disjunct to OH. It could easily occur as a disjunct in our area, and should be sought in the high mountains. [= FNA, Z; >< Lycopodium selago Linnaeus var. appressum (Desvaux) Petrovic -- C, F; >< Lycopodium selago var. selago -- C, G; > Huperzia selago (Linnaeus) Bernhardi ex Martius \& Schrank var. selago -- K]

Huperzia ×bartleyi (Cusick) Kartesz \& Gandhi [H. lucidula x porophila] is reported for NC by Waterway (1986). This hybrid can be told from its parents by the presence of stomates on both surfaces of the leaf (unlike H. lucidula), but their marked lower density on the upper surface (unlike H. porophila). [= K, Z]

Huperzia $\times$ protoporophila A. Haines [H. appressa $\times$ lucidula] may be expected at cliff bases on high elevation rocky summits. It is known from Chimney Rock Park, Rutherford County (the lowest elevation occurrence of H. appressa in NC) and from Roan Mountain, Mitchell County, and Grandfather Mountain, Avery County. This hybrid can be told from its parents by the presence of stomates on both surfaces of the leaf (unlike H. lucidula), but their marked lower density on the upper surface (unlike $H$. appressa). An additional useful character is the distribution of gemmiphores (i.e., gemmiferous branches): those of Huperzia appressa are abundantly distributed throughout the apical portion of mature plants, while those of the hybrid are confined to 1 or 2 pseudowhorls at the apex of annual growth (i.e., there are large gaps between the pseudowhorls of gemmiferous branches). [= Z]

## Lycopodiella Holub 1964 (Bog Clubmoss)

(also see Pseudolycopodiella)

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 recently named from MI (Bruce, Wagner, \& Beitel 1991), and additional cryptic or semicryptic species may be found in the Southeastern Coastal Plain. This group is variously treated as genus Lycopodiella, or as Lycopodiella section Lycopodiella (Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green 1990, Wikström \& Kenrick 2000). References: Wagner \& Beitel in FNA (1993b); Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green (1990); Wikström \& Kenrick (2000); Haines (2002, 2003a, 2003b)=Z.

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 Coastal Plain. Hybrids occur. Juvenile plants, resprouting in spring or after fire are especially difficult. In contrast to the other species, Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana and, to a lesser degree, L. prostrata, are dorsiventrally flattened (or apparently distichous), but it seems that juvenile sprouts of all species are somewhat flattened.

1 Leaves of the horizontal shoots entire (rarely those toward the shoot apex with a few teeth); horizontal shoots, excluding the leaves, 0.5-0.9 (-1.0) mm in diameter; each horizontal shoot segment commonly producing a single upright shoot; [in our area, a plant of the Mountains]
L. inundata

1 Leaves of the horizontal shoots toothed (except when inundated); horizontal shoots, excluding the leaves, 1.5-5.0 mm in diameter; each horizontal shoot segment producing 2-6 upright shoots; [collectively primarily of the Coastal Plain, with some disjunctions inland into the Piedmont and Mountains].
2 Fertile leaves (sporophylls) 2.9-5.0 (-5.2) mm long, appressed at maturity, entire or with short teeth less than 0.3 mm long; strobili $3-6 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter at maturity
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 $10-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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, $5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $0.5-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; erect stems many, equally spaced along the prostrate stems, progressively shorter and sterile towards the apex of the prostrate stems $\qquad$ . L. 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 ( $4-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $0.4-0.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide) than the lateral leaves ( $7-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $0.7-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide); erect stems few, clustered well behind the apex of the prostrate stems, mostly fertile and subequal in length .

Lycopodiella alopecuroides (Linnaeus) Cranfill, Foxtail Clubmoss. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, seepages, and other wet, sandy sites; common (rare in Mountains and Piedmont). July-September. Primarily Southeastern Coastal Plain: se. MA south to FL and west to se. 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 (Haynes 2001). [= FNA, K, Z; < Lycopodium alopecuroides Linnaeus -- RAB (also see L. prostrata); = Lycopodium alopecuroides Linnaeus -- C, G, S, W]

Lycopodiella appressa (Chapman) Cranfill, Southern Bog Clubmoss. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): savannas, seepages, bogs; common (rare in Mountains and Piedmont). July-September. Primarily Southeastern Coastal Plain: se. Newfoundland and MA, south to FL, west to OK, AR, and TX, and disjunct in the mountains of KY, TN, NC, and in sw. MI. [= FNA, $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}$; = Lycopodium appressum (Chapman) Lloyd \& Underwood -- RAB, C, S, W; = Lycopodium inundatum Linnaeus var. bigelovii Tuckerman -- F, G]

Lycopodiella inundata (Linnaeus) Holub, Northern Bog Clubmoss. Mt (NC, VA): gravelly or sandy seepage areas in bogs at middle to high elevations; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). July-September. A circumboreal species, ranging south in the Appalachians to NC, where it was first found in 1986 (Weakley, in prep.). [= FNA, K, Z; = Lycopodium inundatum Linnaeus -- C, W; = Lycopodium inundatum var. inundatum -- F, G]

Lycopodiella prostrata (Harper) Cranfill, Featherstem Clubmoss, Prostrate Bog Clubmoss. Cp (GA, NC, SC); Pd (GA): savannas, seepages; uncommon. July-September. A Southeastern Coastal plain endemic, ranging from se. NC south to FL and west to TX. [= FNA, K; < Lycopodium alopecuroides -- RAB; = Lycopodium prostratum Harper -- C, S]

All pairwise combinations of sympatric species form fertile hybrids (only L. inundata and L. prostrata are entirely allopatric and not known to hybridize). The following hybrids should be expected where the parents grow together. Which occur in our area is uncertain at present.

Lycopodiella alopecuroides $\times$ appressa. [= Lycopodiella $\times$ copelandii (Eiger) Cranfill $-\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}$; Lycopodium $\times$ copelandii Eiger]
Lycopodiella alopecuroides $\times$ inundata. [= Lycopodiella $\times$ robusta (R.J. Eaton) A. Haines $-Z]$. See Haynes (2002) for additional information.

Lycopodiella alopecuroides $\times$ prostrata. [= Lycopodiella $\times$ brucei Cranfill -K ; = Lycopodium $\times$ brucei (Cranfill) Lellinger] Lycopodiella appressa $\times$ inundata. [Lycopodiella $\times$ gilmanii A. Haines $-Z$ ]. Earlier tentative reports of Lycopodiella margueritae J.G. Bruce, W.H. Wagner, \& Beitel for the Mountains of Virginia are apparently based on this hybrid. See Haynes (2003a, 2003b) for additional information. [= Lycopodiella margaritiae J.G. Bruce, W.H. Wagner, \& BeiteI - K, misapplied; = Lycopodiella $\times$ gilmanii A. Haines - Z]

Lycopodiella appressa $\times$ prostrata.

Lycopodium Linnaeus 1753 (Running Clubmoss)
(see also Dendrolycopodium, Diphasiastrum, Huperzia, Lycopodiella, Palhinhaea, Pseudolycopodiella, and Spinulum)
A genus of 5-10 species, mainly temperate and subarctic. The prospective fractionation of Lycopodium has resulted in the creation of more natural genera, more comparabvle to those in other groups of plants. References: Wagner \& Beitel in FNA (1993b); Wagner, Beitel, \& Moran (1989); Hickey (1977); Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green (1990); Haines (2003a)=Z.

1 Strobili 2-5, borne on alternate "pedicels" branching from the central "peduncle"; leaves 4-6 mm, spreading to loosely ascending . $\qquad$ alternate "pedicels" branching from the central "peduncle"; leaves 4-6 mm, spreading to loosely L. clavatum

1 Strobili 1 (rarely 2, if then, the 2 strobili not on separate "pedicels," but sessile at the top of the "peduncle"; leaves $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, ascending to appressed
[L. lagopus]
Lycopodium clavatum Linnaeus, Running Clubmoss. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): openings, balds, roadbanks, open forests; uncommon (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain) (GA Special Concern). July-September. Circumboreal, south in e. North America along the Appalachians to NC and n. GA. [= RAB, FNA, K, W, Z; < L. clavatum -- C (see also L. lagopus)]; = L. clavatum var. clavatum -- F, G, S]

Lycopodium lagopus (C. Hartman) G. Zinserling ex Kuzeneva-Prochorova ranges south to c. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and Tucker County, in e. WV (Gottlieb 2002). [= FNA, K, Z; < L. clavatum -- C; > L. clavatum Linnaeus var. monostachyon Greville \& Hooker -- F, G; > L. clavatum var. megastachyon Fernald \& Bissel -- F, G; > L. clavatum var. brevispicatum Peck -- F]

## Palhinhaea Vasconcellos \& Franco 1967 (Nodding Clubmoss)

A genus of 10-15 species, tropical and subtropical. This group is variously treated as the genus Palhinhaea or as Lycopodiella section Campylostachys (Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green 1990, Wikström \& Kenrick (2000). References: Wagner \& Beitel in FNA (1993b); Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green (1990); Wikström \& Kenrick (2000).

Palhinhaea cernua (Linnaeus) Vasconcellos \& Franco, Nodding Clubmoss, Staghorn Clubmoss. Cp (GA, SC): wet savannas, disturbed moist areas; uncommon (rare in SC). This species is pantropical, occurring in the both the Neotropics and the Paleotropics. Its occurrence in our area may be adventive. [= FNA; =? Lycopodiella cernua (Linnaeus) Pichi Sermolli var. cernua -K; = Lycopodium cernuum Linnaeus -- S]

## Pseudolycopodiella Holub 1983 (Carolina Bog Clubmoss)

A genus of about 12 species, subcosmopolitan. This group has often been treated as section of $L$ cycopodium (or of Lycopodiella); it appears to warrant status as a genus separate from Lycopodiella. In addition to the morphologic distinctions, this species has considerable anatomical differences, a different base chromosome number than the four species of Lycopodiella ( $x=35 \mathrm{vs} . x=78$ ), and does not hybridize with Lycopodiella (Wagner \& Beitel 1992). Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green (1990) and Wikström \& Kenrick (2000) retain it as Lycopodiella section Carolinianae. References: Wagner \& Beitel in FNA (1993b); Haines (2003a)=Z; Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green (1990); Wikström \& Kenrick (2000).

Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana (Linnaeus) Holub, Carolina Bog Clubmoss, Slender Clubmoss. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, seepages; uncommon, rare in VA (VA Rare). July-September. This species occurs in se. North America, the West Indies, and is widespread in the Southern Hemisphere; in North America, it ranges from MA south to FL and west to e. TX. [= FNA, Z; = Lycopodium carolinianum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, S; =? Lycopodiella caroliniana (Linnaeus) Pichi Sermolli var. caroliniana -K ]

## Spinulum A. Haines (Bristly Clubmoss)

A genus of 3 species, north temperate and subarctic. References: Wagner \& Beitel in FNA (1993b); Wagner, Beitel, \& Moran (1989); Hickey (1977); Øllgaard in Kramer \& Green (1990); Haines (2003a)=Z.

Spinulum annotinum (Linnaeus) A. Haines, Stiff Clubmoss, Bristly Clubmoss. Mt (VA): high elevation hardwood or coniferous forests; uncommon (NC Watch List). August-October. A circumboreal species, south in North America to NJ and MN, and in the Appalachians to WV, sw. VA, and e. TN (Blount County). Two varieties have been considered to reach our area in VA: var. acrifolium Fernald and var. annotinum. They are doubtfully distinct but need further study. This species was reported for NC by Lellinger (1985) and FNA, and is apparently indicated as occurring in NC on the range map in Mickel (1979); there is apparently no documentation for these reports, though the species occurs in Grayson County, VA, a county adjacent to NC. There is also an old collection from the Great Smoky Mountains of TN. Its occurrence in NC is certainly plausible, and it should be sought. [= Z; Lycopodium annotinum Linnaeus -- C, FNA, K, W; > L. annotinum var. acrifolium Fernald -- F, G; > L. annotinum var. annotinum - F, G]

## LYGODIACEAE C. Presi 1845 (Climbing Fern Family)

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 in FNA (1993b).

## Lygodium Swartz 1800 (Climbing Fern)

A genus of about 40 species, mostly tropical, with a few temperate species.
1 Sterile pinnae palmately lobed into $4-8$ smooth to undulate lobes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. palmatum
1 Sterile pinnae pinnately divided into numerous serrate pinnules . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. japonicum

* Lygodium japonicum (Thunberg) Swartz, Japanese Climbing Fern. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Asia. June-September. Rare in our area, but common and weedy in FL, the leaves (up to 30 m in length!) climbing into the canopy of trees in swamp forests and other wet habitats. [= RAB, FNA, K, S]

Lygodium palmatum (Bernhardi) Swartz, American Climbing Fern, Hartford Fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): bogs, moist thickets, swamp forests, in strongly acid soils; uncommon (GA Special Concern, SC Rare, VA Watch List). JulySeptember. Widespread in e. North America, but uncommon or rare in most of its range. The species is perhaps most common in the Cumberland Plateau of KY and TN. Garrison (1992) discusses two forms of the species, "one with long appressed hairs scattered over the lower (abaxial) side of the sterile leaflets and the other relatively hair-free." The two forms appear to be geographically differentiated, the pubescent form predominating south and west of Maryland, the glabrous form occurring primarily in the Northeast. Both forms are present in our area. Further research is needed to determine the taxonomic significance of this variation in pubescence. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

## MARSILEACEAE Mirbel 1802 (Water-clover Family)

A family of 3 genera and about 55-75 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Johnson in FNA (1993b); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).


## Marsilea Linnaeus 1753 (Water-clover)

A genus of 50-70 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Johnson in FNA (1993b); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990); Knepper, Johnson, \& Musselman (2002).

| 1 | Leaves strongly bicolored . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. mutica |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Leaves unicolored . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. Muadrifolia |  |

1 Leaves unicolored M. quadrifolia

* Marsilea mutica Mettenius. Cp (VA), Pd (GA): ditches, ponds; rare, introduced from Australasia.
* Marsilea quadrifolia Linnaeus, European Water-clover. Pd (NC): shallow water of artificial impoundment; rare; native of Europe. Not seen fertile in NC. First reported for our area in 1992; sold in garden stores as an aquatic to be grown in water gardens, and likely to be encountered more widely in the future. [= C, F, FNA, G, K]


## Pilularia Linnaeus 1753 (Pillwort)

A genus of 3-6 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Dennis \& Webb (1981); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).
Pilularia americana A. Braun, American Pillwort. Pd (GA, SC): vernal pools and seepage areas on granitic flatrocks; rare (GA Special Concern). This peculiar plant has a puzzling distribution, being known from several disjunct regions: OR to s. CA; NE to TX; AR; TN; and GA to SC. The fragmented distribution may be at least partly explainable by the inconspicuous nature of the plant. It lacks a leaf-blade, the $1-8 \mathrm{~cm}$ long petiole being narrowly winged, appearing rather like an Isoetes or Juncus leaf. In vegetative condition, it may be recognized as a "fern" by the typical coiled ("fiddlehead") development of young leaves. The primary rhizome produces individual "fronds" at nodes, a short rhizome branch at each node also produces "fronds." First reported for SC in 1993 (J. Allison, pers. comm.). [= FNA, K, S]

## OPHIOGLOSSACEAE (R. Brown) Agardh 1822 (Adder's-tongue Family)

A family of $7-8$ genera and about $75-115$ species. The Ophioglossaceae is only distantly related to the leptosporangiate ferns; Pryer et al. (2004) indicate that it is most closely related to Psilotaceae. References: Wagner \& Wagner in FNA (1993b); Wagner in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Sterile portion of the leaf simple, unlobed; fertile stalks unbranched, the sporangia embedded in a linear spike Ophioglossum 1 Sterile portion of the leaf blade pinnate, pinnatifid, or more divided; fertile stalks branched, the sporangia sessile or stalked.

2 Fertile stalk joined to stalk of 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

Sceptridium
2 Fertile stalk joined to stalk of 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.
3 Sterile portion of the leaf blade 1-2-pinnate; plants usually less than 20 cm tall; sterile blade fleshy in texture, 1-8 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Botrychium 3 Sterile portion of the leaf blade 3-pinnate or even more finely divided; plants (9-) 30-50 cm tall; sterile blade herbaceous in texture, $10-40 \mathrm{~cm}$ long Botrypus

## Botrychium Swartz 1801 (Moonwort)

A genus of 25-30 species, nearly cosmopolitan, but primarily temperate and concentrated in North America and e. Asia. Botrychium as traditionally circumscribed to include Botrypus and Sceptridium is very heterogeneous (Hauk, Parks, \& Chase 2003); I have here accepted the arguments of Hauk (1996), Hauk, Parks, \& Chase (2003), and others recommending recognition of the anciently divergent and molecularly and morphologically distinctive segregates as genera. References: Wagner in Kramer \& Green (1990); Hauk, Parks, \& Chase (2003).

1 Sterile pinnae contracted at the base, thus cuneate or wedge-shaped; leaf blades pinnate to nearly simple, 1-6 cm long, $0.3-2$ cm wide; pinna margins entire, the apices round; [section Simplex]
B. simplex var. simplex

1 Sterile pinnae (or pinnules of 2-pinnate blades) not contracted at the base, thus oblong or elongate; leaf blades pinnate, pinnate-pinnatifid, or 2-pinnate, 1-8 cm long, 0.8-6 cm wide; pinna or pinnule margins entire, lobed, or incised, the pinna apices round, obtuse, or acute; [section Lanceolatum].
2 Sterile pinnae apices obtuse to round at the apex, their segments (and undivided pinnae) about as long as wide, round, obtuse, or truncate at the apex; leaf blade mostly short-petioled (rarely sessile), the petiole (0-) 1-3 cm long; leaf blade pinnate to pinnate-pinnatifid
B. matricariifolium

2 Sterile pinnae acute at the apex, their segments (and undivided pinnae) at least twice as long as wide, mostly lanceolate, acute at the apex; leaf blade sessile, leaf blade pinnate-pinnatifid to 2-pinnate . B. lanceolatum var. angustisegmentum

Botrychium lanceolatum (S.G. Gmelin) Angström var. angustisegmentum Pease \& A.H. Moore, Lanceleaf Moonwort, Narrow Triangle Moonwort. Mt (NC, VA): forests and grassy balds; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). July-August. Var. angustisegmentum ranges from Newfoundland and Ontario south to VA, WV, NC, OH, MI, and MN, and in the Rocky Mountains of Canada and MT. Var. lanceolatum is widespread in $w$. North America. The two varieties are genetically distinct (Farrar \& Wendel 1996). [= C, F, G,

K, W; = B. lanceolatum ssp. angustisegmentum (Pease \& A.H. Moore) R.T. Clausen -- FNA]
Botrychium matricariifolium (A. Braun ex Duwell) A. Braun ex W.D.J. Koch, Daisyleaf Moonwort. Mt (NC, VA): forests (often successional) and old fields; uncommon (NC Rare). June-August. Newfoundland and Alberta south to NC, TN, KY, WV, OH, IL, WI, MN, and ND. [= FNA, K, W; = B. matricariaefolium -- F, G (orthographic variant); > B. matricariaefolium var. matricariaefolium -C]

Botrychium simplex E. Hitchcock var. simplex, Least Moonwort. Mt (NC, VA): forests; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). May-June. Widespread in n . North America, from Newfoundland and British Columbia south to NJ, VA, NC, MI, IN, WI, IA, SD, WY, CO, NM, UT, NV, and CA. Wagner \& Wagner in FNA (1993b) discuss variation within B. simplex. Farrar \& Wendel (1996) indicate that 3 varieties of $B$. simplex have strong genetic divergence, comparable to that usually distinguishing species. $[=C, F, G ;<B$. simplex -FNA, K, W]

## Botrypus Richard 1801 (Rattlesnake Fern)

A genus of 1-2 species, of North America (and depending on circumscription) Asia. References: Hauk, Parks, \& Chase (2003)
Botrypus virginianus (Linnaeus) Holub, Rattlesnake Fern, Sang-find. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide range of fairly dry, mesic, and wet forests, cove forests; common. April-June. Newfoundland and British Columbia south to FL and CA. [= Botrychium virginianum (Linnaeus) Swartz -- RAB, C, FNA, G, K, W; = B. virginianum var. virginianum -- F; = Osmundopteris virginiana (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

## Ophioglossum Linnaeus 1753 (Adder's-tongue)

A genus of about 25-30 species, nearly cosmopolitan, primarily tropical. References: Lellinger (1985); Wagner in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Underground stem globose, nearly spherical, 3-11 mm in diameter; fertile spikes commonly with a conspicuous, acute or attenuate sterile portion (apiculum) at its apex; sterile blade 1-4 cm long, 0.5-2.5 cm wide, borne horizontally near the ground .
 Underground stem narrowly cylindrical or irregularly elongate, $2-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter; fertile spikes without a sterile portion at the apex or the sterile portion inconspicuous; sterile blade $0.5-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $0.2-5.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ 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 O. 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 of the sterile blade subdivided into smaller areoles, further subvided into smaller areoles and free veinlets; sterile blade apiculate O. engelmannii

3 Large areoles ot the sterile blade subdivided into smaller areoles, which lack free veinlets; sterile blade obtuse or acute.
4 Sterile blade ovate-lanceolate, the base obtuse to nearly truncate, broadest less than a quarter of the way from the base to the apex; primary areoles mostly more than 2 mm wide, without included veinlets .. O. 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 less than 2 mm wide, with included veinlets.
5 Sterile blade elliptic, broadest near the middle, acute to attenuate at the base, pale green, dull, herbaceous in texture; basal frond sheath membranaceous and ephemeral; spores 50-60 $\mu$ in diameter . . O. pusillum
5 Sterile blade ovate, broadest below the middle, obtuse at the base, dark green, shiny, firm in texture; basal frond sheath leathery and tending to persist; spores $35-45 \mu$ in diameter . . . . . . . . . . O. pycnostichum

Ophioglossum crotalophoroides Walter, Bulbous Adder's-tongue. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): moist ditchbanks and grassy roadside flats; rare (or overlooked) north of GA. March-September. A Southeastern Coastal Plain species, ranging from e. NC (Dare County) south to FL and west to TX; also in Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, and South America. [= RAB, FNA, S; > O. crotalophoroides var. crotalophoroides -- K; > O. crotalophoroides var. nanum Osten ex de Lichtenstein - K]

Ophioglossum engelmannii Prantl, Engelmann's Adder's-tongue, Limestone Adder's-tongue. Mt (GA, NC?, VA), Pd (GA): dry barrens and glades over calcareous rocks, very rarely on granite; uncommon (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). MarchJune. W. VA, IN, IL, KS, and AZ south to FL and TX; also in Mexico and Central America. Ascribed to NC by Wagner \& Wagner in FNA (1993b), the documentation unknown. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Ophioglossum nudicaule Linnaeus f., Slender Adder's-tongue. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): lawns and other moist, grassy areas; rare or overlooked. E. NC south to s. FL, west to TX; also in Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America, Asia, and Africa. First reported from NC by Thomas \& Marx (1979). [= RAB, FNA, K; > O. dendroneuron E.P. St. John - S; > O. mononeuron E.P. St. John - S; O. tenerum Mettenius - S]

Ophioglossum petiolatum Hooker, Long-stem Adder's-tongue. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): maritime wet grasslands, moist ditchbanks, and grassy roadside flats; rare or overlooked north of GA (NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Rare). March-November. Widespread in se. United States, from se. VA south to FL and west to TX and OK; also in the West Indies, Mexico, n. South America, and Asia. First reported for NC by Thomas \& Marx (1979). Wagner \& Wagner in FNA (1993b) suggest that this species is likely introduced in North America. [= RAB, FNA, K; O. floridanum E. St. John - S] \{add synonymy\}

Ophioglossum pusillum Rafinesque, Northern Adder's-tongue. Mt (NC?, VA): moist streamside meadow; rare (VA Rare). March-July. Nova Scotia west to ND, south to VA, possibly NC, IN, and NE; and in the Pacific Northwest. [= FNA, K; = O. vulgatum

## Linnaeus var. pseudopodum (Blake) Farwell -- F]

Ophioglossum pycnostichum (Fernald) A. \& D. Löve, Southern Adder's-tongue. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests, moist loamy soils of successsional forests and old fields; uncommon (or overlooked) (SC Rare). March-July. Fairly widespread in e. North America, mostly south of the Wisconsinan glaciation, from s. NJ, IN, IL, and s. MI south to FL, MS, and e. TX. O. vulgatum (defined narrowly) is Eurasian. The best treatment of this complex is uncertain. [= W; = O. vulgatum Linnaeus var. pycnostichum Fernald -- RAB, C, F; < O. vulgatum Linnaeus -- FNA, G, K, S]

## Sceptridium Lyon 1905 (Grape Fern)

A genus of ca. 14 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Hauk, Parks, \& Chase (2003); Hauk (1996).
1 Sterile leaf 4-pinnate-pinnatifid, finely divided, the ultimate segments lacerate and linear, less than 3 mm wide .. S. dissectum
1 Sterile leaf 2-pinnate to 4-pinnate, not finely divided, the ultimate segments ovate or oblong, more than 8 mm wide.
2 Sterile pinnae entirely divided into short, round or acute pinnules; lateral pinnules with an inconspicuous and poorlydeveloped central vein; plant producing 1 or 2 leaves per season.
3 Sterile pinna and pinnule apices obtuse to acute (rarely round); ultimate segments mostly rounded at the base, not fan-shaped, ovate or oblong; ultimate segments often crowded and overlapping
S. multifidum

3 Sterile pinna and pinnule apices round to obtuse; ultimate segments cuneate, rounded, or truncate at the base; ultimate segments remote or overlapping.
4 Stalk of the basal sterile pinnae (10-) $15-70 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; roots irregularly ribbed, blackish; ultimate leaf segments fan-shaped, obovate, longer than wide, pinnately veined, the midrib weakly developed; sporulating AugustOctober . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. jenmanii 4 Stalk of the basal sterile pinnae 4-15 (-20) mm long; roots smooth, yellowish; ultimate leaf segments about as long as wide, subflabellately veined, lacking a midrib; sporulating January-April . . . . . . . . . . . . S. Iunarioides
2 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.
$5 \quad$ Sterile pinna and pinnule apices obtuse to rounded (to somewhat acute); ultimate segments mostly ovate, narrowly ovate, or oblong, mostly about $2 \times$ as long as broad or less; overwintering leaves green, not bronze . . S. oneidense 5 Sterile pinna and pinnule apices acute; ultimate segments mostly oblong or lanceolate-oblong, often more than $2 \times$ as long as broad; overwintering leaves bronze (or green if covered by leaves).
$6 \quad$ Sterile blade mostly 2-pinnate, the segments sharply serrulate
S. biternatum

6 Sterile blade mostly 3-pinnate (or more divided, those forms keyed above), the segments entire to obscurely serrulate or crenulate
S. dissectum

Sceptridium biternatum (Savigny) Lyon, Southern Grapefern. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, clearings, old fields; common. August-October. Widespread in se. United States, from MD, PA, s. IN, s. IL, and se. MO south to FL and e. TX. [= Botrychium biternatum (Savigny) Underwood -- RAB, C, FNA, K, S, W; B. dissectum var. tenuifolium (Underwood) Farwell -- F, G]

Sceptridium dissectum (Sprengel) Lyon, Cut-leaf Grape Fern, Dissected Grapefern. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, clearings, old fields; common (rare in Coastal Plain of NC, SC, and GA). August-October. Widespread in ne. North America, from Nova Scotia and Québec west to Ontario and MI, south to FL and TX; also in the West Indies. The two forms have caused much confusion. In our area, forma obliquum is much more common and widely distributed, often confused with $B$. biternatum. Forma dissectum is fairly common in our area only in VA (rare in NC and SC), occurring primarily in the Mountains. The different distributions of the 2 forms suggest that further research is needed. [= Botrychium dissectum Sprengel -- RAB, C, F, FNA, $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{W} ;<B$. dissectum var. obliquum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Clute -- $\mathrm{G} ;<\mathrm{B}$. dissectum var. dissectum -G ; < B. dissectum -S , in a narrower sense; < B. obliquum Muhlenberg ex Willdenow -- S; =]

Sceptridium jenmanii (Underwood) Lyon, Alabama Grapefern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): moist to dryish forests and disturbed areas; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). August-October. VA and TN south to FL, AL, and e. LA; also in the West Indies. 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. [= Botrychium jenmanii Underwood - C, FNA, K, W; = B. alabamense Maxon -- RAB, S]

Sceptridium lunarioides (Michaux) Holub, Winter Grapefern. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA, NC): old fields, pastures, young forests; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). January-April. W. NC and s. SC south to n. FL, and west to e. TX and se. OK. Wagner (1992) proposes that B. lunarioides be treated in a new monotypic section, Hiemobotrychium, of Botrychium, subgenus Sceptridium. 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. [= Botrychium lunarioides (Michaux) Swartz -- RAB, FNA, K; = Holubiella lunarioides (Michaux) Škoda]

Sceptridium multifidum (S.G. Gmelin) M. Nishida, Leather Grapefern. Mt (NC, VA): grassy balds and high elevation meadows; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). August-September. Widespread in n. North America, from Labrador and Alaska south PA, OH (and in the mountains to VA and NC), IN, IL, IA, NE, CO, NM, and CA. [= Botrychium multifidum (S.G. Gmelin) Treviranus -- C, FNA, K, W; >B. multifidum var. multifidum -- F, G; > B. multifidum var. intermedium (D.C. Eaton) Farwell -- F, G]

Sceptridium oneidense (Gilbert) Holub, Bluntlobe Grapefern. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): moist or boggy forests, bogs; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). July-October. Northeastern in distribution and local in its occurrence, from New Brunswick, Québec, and Ontario south to NC, TN, KY, IN, and WI. Recent studies by Warren Hauk suggest that B. oneidense may not be distinct from $B$. dissectum. [= Botrychium oneidense (Gilbert) House -- RAB, C, FNA, K, W; = B. dissectum forma oneidense (Gilbert) Clute -- F ("embarassingly transitional"); = B. multifidum var. oneidense (Gilbert) Farwell -- G]

A family of 1-3 genera and about 15-25 species. References: Lellinger (1985); Whetstone \& Atkinson in FNA (1993b); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990); Yatabe, Nishida, \& Murakami (1999).

## Osmunda Linnaeus (Royal Fern, Cinnamon Fern, Interrupted Fern)

A genus of about 10 species (or if circumscribed more broadly as suggested by molecular phylogenetics to include Todea and Leptopteris, of $15-25$ species), tropical and temperate (most diverse in e. and se. Asia and e. North America). References: Lellinger (1985); Whetstone \& Atkinson in FNA (1993b); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990); Yatabe, Nishida, \& Murakami (1999).

Identification notes: Sterile plants of Osmunda cinnamomea are sometimes confused with Woodwardia virginica, which also has rather coarse, pinnate-pinnatifid leaves and grows in similar wet, acid places. Osmunda is much coarser, 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).

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 mostly 2-forked; [subgenus Osmunda]
O. regalis var. spectabilis

1 Leaves pinnate-pinnatifid, each pinna pinnatifid but not divided into distinct pinnules; spores borne either on separate, modified, fertile leaves, or on modified pinnae in the middle of the leaf blade; veins mostly 1 -forked.
2 Spores borne on modified pinnae in the middle of the leaf blade, pinnae above and below the fertile portion green and leafy; sterile pinnae lacking a tuft of brown tomentum at the base; [subgenus Osmunda] O. claytoniana var. claytoniana
2 Spores borne on separate, modified fertile leaves which (normally) lack green leafy portions; sterile pinnae with a prominent tuft of brown tomentum at the base; [subgenus Osmundastrum].
3 Leaf surfaces and upper portion of the rachis not glandular ................. O. cinnamomea var. cinnamomea 3 Leaf surfaces and upper portion of the rachis densely glandular pubescent . . . . . O. cinnamomea var. glandulosa

Osmunda cinnamomea Linnaeus var. cinnamomea, Cinnamon Fern. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, peatlands, pocosins, wet savannas, floodplains, blackwater stream swamps; common. March-May. Labrador west to MN, south to FL, TX, NM, Central America, and South America. The species also occurs in e. Asia, where generally treated as a separate variety. "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, Kishima, \& Murakami 1999). [= C, F, K; < O. cinnamomea -- RAB, FNA, G, S, W]

Osmunda cinnamomea Linnaeus var. glandulosa Waters, Glandular Cinnamon Fern. Cp (SC, VA), Mt (VA): acidic seepage swamps, sphagnous seeps; rare (VA Rare). March-May. This taxon is poorly understood, but appears to be worthy of taxonomic recognition. It is known from scattered locations in e. North America. [= F, K; < O. cinnamomea -- FNA]

Osmunda claytoniana Linnaeus var. claytoniana, Interrupted Fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA), Cp (VA): upland forests, woodlands, and balds, moist to rather dry; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain). March-June. Newfoundland west to MN, south to n. GA, TN, and AR; another variety occurs in e. and sc. Asia. [= C, F; < O. claytoniana -- RAB, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Osmunda regalis Linnaeus var. spectabilis (Willdenow) A. Gray, Royal Fern. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, marshes (including tidal), moist forests, floodplains, swamp forests; common. March-June. Newfoundland west to Saskatchewan, south to FL, TX, and Mexico; var. regalis is widespread in Eurasia, var. japonica is Japanese. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; < O. regalis -- S]

The hybrid Osmunda $\times$ ruggii R . Tryon [O. claytoniana var. claytoniana $\times$ regalis var. spectabilis] is known from Giles County, VA and one other historic population in CT. It has 2-pinnate sterile leaves, with the pinnules sessile. [= K]

## POLYPODIACEAE (Polypody Family)

A family of about $35-40$ genera and 500-700 species, cosmopolitan, especially tropical. References: Smith in FNA (1993b); Hennipman, Veldhoen, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Leaf blade densely scaly on the lower surface; rhizome 1-2 mm in diameter; leaf segment margins entire ........ Pleopeltis
1 Leaf blade scaleless on the lower surface; rhizome 3-15 (-30) mm in diameter; leaf segment margins denticulate (Polypodium) or entire (Phlebodium).
2 Venation highly reticulate, with 3-4 rows of areoles between the midvein and the margin; rhizome 8-15 (-30) mm in diameter; leaf blade $10-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide

Phlebodium
2 Venation free or with a row of areoles between the midvein and the margin; rhizome 3-6 mm in diameter; leaf blade <9 cm wide

A genus of 2-4 species, of tropical and subtropical regions of the Western Hemisphere. References: Hennipman, Veldhoen, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Phlebodium aureum (Linnaeus) J. Smith, Goldfoot Fern, Golden Polypody. Cp (GA): epiphytic on the old leaf bases of Sabal palmetto, and rarely terrestrial on calcareous soils; rare (GA Special Concern). E. GA (Chatham County), a county adjacent to the SC line) south to FL. [= FNA, K, S; = Polypodium aureum Linnaeus]

## Pleopeltis Humboldt \& Bonpland ex Willdenow 1810 (Shielded-Sorus Polypody)

A genus of about 50 species, primarily tropical. Windham (1993) makes a compelling case, based on morphological, chemical, and molecular data, that the "scaly polypodies" (including the above taxon) are more closely related to Pleopeltis and should be placed there, rather than in Polypodium. References: Windham (1993); Andrews \& Windham in FNA (1993b); Hennipman, Veldhoen, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Pleopeltis polypodioides (Linnaeus) E.G. Andrews \& Windham ssp. michauxiana (Weatherby) E.G. Andrews \& Windham, Resurrection Fern, Scaly Polypody. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): on tree limbs and trunks (especially when leaning) and on rocks; common (rare in n. VA). June-October. Ssp. michauxiana ranges from se. MD, IL, MO, and se. KS, south to s. FL and TX; also in Mexico and Guatemala. Ssp. polypodioides ranges in the West Indies, Central America and South America. Four additional varieties are tropical in Central America, South America, and Africa. [= FNA, K; < Polypodium polypodioides (Linnaeus) Watt -RAB; = Polypodium polypodioides (Linnaeus) Watt var. michauxianum Weatherby -- C, F, G, W; <? Marginaria polypodioides (Linnaeus) Tidestrom -- S]

Polypodium Linnaeus 1753 (Polypody)
(also see Phlebodium and Pleopeltis)
A genus of about 100 species, cosmopolitan. References: Haufler et al. in FNA (1993b); Haufler, Windham, \& Rabe (1995)=Z; Haufler \& Windham (1991); Bryan \& Soltis (1987); Kott \& Britton (1982); Hennipman, Veldhoen, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990); Cusick (2002).
[Note: three leads]
1 Leaf blade averaging 5.8 cm wide (range of 3.2-8.2 cm ), widest at the base, thus the blade elongate-deltoid in outline; rhizome scales averaging 1.1 mm wide, mostly golden brown throughout; paraphyses (sporangiasters) usually more than 40 per sorus (range of 25-120); leaves mostly lobed to apex, without an attenuate, unlobed tip . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. appalachianum
1 Leaf blade averaging 4.5 cm wide (range of $3.0-5.8 \mathrm{~cm}$ ); blade widest near the middle, thus the blade oblong to narrowly lanceolate in outline; rhizome scales averaging 1.5 mm wide, mostly brown, with a dark central stripe; paraphyses (sporangiasters) usually fewer than 40 per sorus (range of 7-69); leaves mostly with an attenuate, unlobed tip . $\boldsymbol{P}$. virginianum
1 Characters intermediate; spores abortive
P. $\times$ incognitum

Polypodium appalachianum Haufler \& Windham [P. virginianum complex], Appalachian Rockcap Fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist rocks at low to high elevations, especially in ravines, on north-facing outcrops, and in other moist sites; uncommon. June-October. Newfoundland west to e. Ontario, south to n. GA and n. AL; nearly restricted to the Appalachian Mountains. Its chromosome complement can be symbolized as AA. It is one parent of $P$. virginianum. [= FNA, $K, Z$; < P. virginianum -- RAB, C, F, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{W}$, in part; < $P$. vulgare Linnaeus var. virginianum (Linnaeus) Eaton -- G , in part]

Polypodium virginianum Linnaeus [P. virginianum complex], Common Rockcap Fern. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): moist rocks; common (rare in Coastal Plain). June-October. Haufler and Windham (1991) indicate that the tetraploid cytotype ( $P$. virginianum) of the $P$. virginianum complex is an allotetraploid derivative of the sterile hybrid of the diploid occurring in our area ( $P$. appalachianum) and another diploid with a boreal distribution ( $P$. sibiricum Siplivinsky). Electrophoretic evidence supports this finding (Bryan \& Soltis 1987, Haufler, Windham, \& Rabe 1995). Thus, Polypodium in our area is another classic example of the reticulate evolution of pteridophytes, and the cytotypes must be treated as species and given names. Unfortunately, the two species are somewhat cryptic, and the relatively frequent triploid backcross makes field identification still more problematic. Individuals not identified to species may be referred to as "Polypodium virginianum complex." The chromosome complement of $P$. virginianum can be symbolized as AASS. [= FNA, K, Z; < P. virginianum -- RAB, C, F, S, W (see also P. appalachianum); < $P$. vulgare Linnaeus var. virginianum (Linnaeus) Eaton -- G (see also $P$. appalachianum)]

Polypodium $\times$ incognitum Cusick is the triploid hybrid [ $P$. appalachianum $\times$ virginianum]. It is rather frequent; there is some evidence that it may reproduce successfully via apogamous spores. It is best recognized by the spores, which are irregular in size and shape. Morphologically, it tends to intermediacy between the two parents, but can closely resemble either. Its chromosome complement can be symbolized AAS.

PSILOTACEAE Kanitz 1887 (Whiskfern Family)
A family of 2 genera and 4-12 species, pantropical and warm temperate. References: Lellinger (1985); Thieret in FNA (1993b); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

## Psilotum Swartz 1800 (Whiskfern)

A genus of 2-3 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 are usually considered to comprise a distinct class (Wagner 1977). The stem is chlorophyllose. Fungal cells interspersed in the outer layers of the rhizome aid in the absorption of nutrients. References: Lellinger (1985); Thieret in FNA (1993b); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Identification notes: The stiff, dichotomously-branched habit of $P$ silotum is unmistakable.

Psilotum nudum (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois, Whiskfern. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd* (NC): in moist bottomland forests, on soil, stumps, and tree bases, along building foundations (where introduced); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). AprilSeptember. S. SC south to s. FL, west to e. TX, disjunct (and apparently native) in ne. NC (Perry \& Musselman 1994), rarely naturalized around buildings in c. NC; also in sw. United States and in the tropics of Central and South America, Africa, and Asia. [= RAB, FNA, K, S]

## PTERIDACEAE (Maidenhair Fern Family)

A family of about 40 genera and about 1000 species. This family may be further subdivided, into families Adiantaceae (Adiantum), Cheilanthaceae (Cheilanthes, Notholaena, Astrolepis, Pellaea, Cryptogramma), and Pteridaceae (Pteris). References: Lellinger (1985); Windham in FNA (1993b); Tryon, Tryon, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Sori round or oblong, distinct and separate along the pinnule margins; leaves bright-green, glabrous, herbaceous, delicate, and flexible; [subfamily Adiantoideae].

Adiantum
1 Sori continuous along the pinnule margins; leaves mostly dark-green or glaucous, often pubescent, coriaceous, tough, and stiff. 2 Leaves strongly dimorphic, the fertile leaves obviously longer than the sterile and with narrow elongate ultimate segments; [subfamily Cheilanthoideae]
[Cryptogramma] 2 Leaves essentially monomorphic.

3 Leaves 2-5-pinnate, the ultimate leaf-segments 1-4 (-8) mm long, more-or-less densely hairy (glabrous in Cheilanthes alabamensis) or covered on the undersurface with a whitish powder; [subfamily Cheilanthoideae].
4 Lower leaf surfaces covered with whitish powder, otherwise glabrous or sparsely pubescent . [Argyrochosma] 4 Lower leaf surfaces pubescent (or glabrous in Cheilanthes alabamensis), never with conspicuous whitish powder

Cheilanthes
3 Leaves 1-2-pinnate, the ultimate leaf-segments $8-100 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, glabrous or sparsely and inconspicuously hairy. 5 Leaf undersurface densely covered with stellate and ciliate scales; [subfamily Cheilanthoideae] ... Astrolepis 5 Leaf undersurface glabrous or with non-stellate scales.

6 Rachis dark-brown or purple; [subfamily Cheilanthoideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pellaea 6 Rachis green or tan; [subfamily Pteridoideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pteris

## Adiantum Linnaeus 1753 (Maidenhair Fern)

A genus of 150-200 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Paris in FNA (1993b); Tryon, Tryon, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Petiole and rachises roughly pubescent; [rare introduction] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. hispidulum
1 Petiole and rachises glabrous; [collectively common natives].
2 Leaves longer than broad, pinnately divided, with a main central axis, not fanlike; ultimate segments rhombic, about as long as broad to slightly longer than broad . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. capillus-veneris
2 Leaves broader than long, dichotomously divided at the summit of the petiole, the two main branches pedately branched, fanlike; ultimate segments oblong, more than $2 \times$ as long as broad.
3 Ultimate segments at middle of penultimate divisions usually more than $3.2 \times$ as long as broad, the apices with sharply denticulate, angular lobes, these lobes separated by deep sinuses 0.6-4 mm deep; segment stalks 0.2-0.9 (1.3) mm long; [disjunct in se. PA on serpentine from a generally more northern and western distribution]
[A. aleuticum]
3 Ultimate segments at middle of penultimate divisions usually less than $3.2 \times$ as long as broad, the apices with rounded, crenulate, or crenate-denticulate lobes, these lobes separated by shallow sinuses 0.1-2.0 (-3.7) mm deep; segment stalks 0.5-1.5 (-1.7) mm long
A. pedatum

Adiantum capillus-veneris Linnaeus, Venus'-hair Fern, Southern Maidenhair. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, VA): moist calcareous rocks, in the Coastal Plain of NC and SC on "marl" (coquina limestone), in the mountains of VA (formerly) on limestone: rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-July. 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 British Columbia, and in Mexico, the West Indies, tropical and warm temperate portions of Central and South America, Eurasia, and Africa. There is some question whether North American plants are conspecific with those in the Old World (Paris in FNA 1993b). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

* Adiantum hispidulum Sw., Rough Maidenhair, Garden Maidenhair. Cp (GA): stone walls; rare, introduced from Asia. Reported for GA (FNA, Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K, S]

Adiantum pedatum Linnaeus, Northern Maidenhair. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, VA): moist forests and cliffs, especially in seepage; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain). June-August. Widespread in e. United States, from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick west to Ontario and MN, south to GA, AL, MS, LA, and OK. [= RAB, FNA, G, K, S, W; = A. pedatum ssp. pedatum -- C; = A. pedatum var. pedatum -- F]

Adiantum aleuticum (Ruprecht) Paris is disjunct on serpentine in se. PA and MD (FNA). It occurs as well at scattered locations in ne. and w. North America, from s. AK south to s. CA, AZ, and Mexico (Chihuahua). [= FNA, K; = A. pedatum Linnaeus ssp. calderi Cody -- C; = A. pedatum Linnaeus var. aleuticum Ruprecht -- F]

## Argyrochosma (J. Smith) Windham 1987 (Powdery Cloak Fern)

A genus of about 20 species, of s. North America, Central America, South America, and the West Indies. Traditionally treated as a component of Notholaena (or sometimes Pellaea) (Tryon, Tryon, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green 1990), but best recognized as a separate genus (Windham in FNA 1993b, Windham 1987, Gastony \& Rollo 1998). Molecular studies show that this group is more closely related to Pellaea and Astrolepis than to Notholaena. References: Windham in FNA (1993b); Windham (1987); Tryon, Tryon, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990); Gastony \& Rollo (1998).

Argyrochosma dealbata (Pursh) Windham occurs on calcareous rocks east to AR and KY. It has leaves 3-5-pinnate, the small ultimate segments covered below with a whitish powder. [= FNA, K; = Notholaena dealbata (Pursh) Kunze -- C, F, G; = Cheilanthes dealbata Pursh; = Pellaea dealbata (Pursh) Prantl]

## 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) References: Benham \& Windham in FNA (1993b); Tryon, Tryon, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990); Gastony \& Rollo (1998).

1 Scales of the upper leaf surface dense and usually persistent; largest pinnae asymmetrically lobed or entire; [rare eastern disjunct known from AL]
[A. integerrima]
1 Scales of the upper leaf surface sparse and usually deciduous; largest pinnae usually symmetrically lobed; [rare eastern disjunct known from GA] A. sinuata $s s p$. sinuata

Astrolepis sinuata (Lagasca ex Swartz) D.M. Benham \& Windham ssp. sinuata, Wavy Cloak-fern. Pd (GA): granitic outcrops and boulders; rare (GA Special Concern). TX west to AZ, south into Central and South America; disjunct in GA. Its leaves are pinnate-pinnatifid, with 30-60 pairs of pinnae. [= FNA, K; Cheilanthes sinuata (Lagasca ex Swartz) Domin; Notholaena sinuata (Lagasca ex Swartz) Kaulfuss]

Astrolepis integerrima (Hooker) D.M. Benham \& Windham occurs as a disjunct on Ketona dolomite in c. AL (Bibb County). Its primary distribution is in sw. United States and Mexico. This taxon is apparently an apogamous triploid derived from Astrolepis cochisensis (Goodding) D.M. Benham \& Windham and an unknown taxon. [= FNA; = Astrolepis $\times$ integerrima -- K; = Cheilanthes integerrima (Hooker) Mickel; = Notholaena integerrima (Hooker) Hevly]

Cheilanthes Swartz 1806 (Lip-fern)
(also see Argyrochosma, Astrolepis)
A genus of about 150 species, primarily in the Western Hemisphere. References: Lellinger (1985)=Z; Windham \& Rabe in FNA (1993b); Tryon, Tryon, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990); Gastony \& Rollo (1998).

1 Leaf surfaces glabrescent; ["Cheilanthes alabamensis group"]
Ch. alabamensis
1 Leaf surfaces pubescent (tomentose, villous, or lanose).
2 Petiole and rachis with a mixture of flattened scales (in C. tomentosa these very narrow and superficially mistakable for hairs) and jointed hairs (as seen at 10x); plants tufted, without creeping rhizomes; margins of leaf segments strongly under-rolled, modified into a scarious flap (false indusium) that covers the sori; [subgenus Physapteris].
3 Leaf blade nearly glabrous above, appearing dark green; scales 0.2-1.0 mm wide, lanceolate; tomentum on the leaf under-surface chestnut-brown (at maturity, whitish when young) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. castanea
3 Leaf blade villous above, appearing whitish or gray-green; scales ca. 0.1 mm wide, linear, nearly hair-like; tomentum on the leaf under-surface white, tan, or silver-gray . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. tomentosa
2 Petiole and rachis with hairs only (as seen at $10 \times$ ); plants mat-forming (with leaves scattered along creeping rhizomes) or tufted (without creeping rhizomes); margins of leaf segments under-rolled but not modified into a scarious flap, the sori more-or-less exposed at maturity; [subgenus Cheilanthes].
4 Petiole and rachis glabrous to sparsely pubescent with rather straight hairs; leaves 3-pinnate, with 7-12 (-15) pairs of pinnae, the lower surface lanose (the hairs curly); leaf blades 2.5-10 (-15) cm long; ultimate segments 1-3 mm long, beadlike

Ch. feei
4 Petiole and rachis rather densely pubescent with long jointed hairs; leaves 2-pinnate-pinnatifid (rarely to 3-pinnate),
with 12-20 pairs of pinnae, the lower surface tomentose (the hairs straight or bent); leaf blades (4-) 8-24 cm long; ultimate segments $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, elongate

Ch. Ianosa

Cheilanthes alabamensis (Buckley) Kunze, Alabama Lip-fern. Mt (GA, NC, VA): dry outcrops of limestone; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). June-September. VA, w. NC, s. MO, and OK south and west to n. GA, AL, TX, NM, se. AZ, and Mexico. Considering morphology and chromosome number (sharing $x=29$ with Pellaea, in contrast to $x=30$ in the rest of Cheilanthes), it has been suggested that Ch. alabamensis and close relatives could be placed equally well in Pellaea, as $P$ alabamensis (Buckley) Baker ex Hooker, as done by Cranfill (1980). Windham \& Rabe in FNA (1993b) suggest that Ch. alabamensis is uncomfortably placed in either Cheilanthes and Pellaea and that "it may constitute a natural group worthy of consideration as a distinct genus." A molecular analysis suggests that Ch. alabamensis and close relatives form a monophyletic group sister to the rest of Cheilanthes; this could be the basis for status as a separate genus or for inclusion in Cheilanthes (but not for inclusion in Pellaea) (Gastony \& Rollo 1998). Our plants are apparently apogamous triploids. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Cheilanthes castanea Maxon, Chestnut Lip-fern. Mt, Pd (VA): dry outcrops of sedimentary or metamorphic rocks (including calcareous shales and siltstones); rare (VA Rare). June-September. Sw. TX to s. AZ, with scattered disjunct occurrences in c. OK, n. AR, e. WV, and c. and w. VA (to be expected elsewhere in our area). The ultimate segments of the pinnules tend to be roundish and closely spaced, so that they overlap the adjacent segments of the pinnule and the segments of the adjacent pinnule. These characters do not match some descriptions (such as in Z). Whether or not Ch. castanea is distinct from or merely a form of Ch. eatonii is controversial. The complex of the 2 taxa includes apogamous triploids and sexual tetraploids. $[=W, Z$; $<C h$. eatonii Baker -- C, FNA, K]

Cheilanthes feei T. Moore, Slender Lip-fern. Mt (VA): dry outcrops of calcareous sedimentary rocks (dolostone); rare (VA Rare). June-September. WI, MN SD, MT, Alberta, and British Columbia south to AR, TX, NM, AZ, s. CA, and n. Mexico; disjunct eastwards in KY and $w$. VA. The only known site in our area is on a dolostone cliff in Pulaski County, VA, where disjunct about 450 km east of a population in Bullitt County, KY, and an additional 200 km from other populations in IL (Wieboldt \& Bentley 1982, Porter \& Wieboldt 1991). The species is an apogamous triploid of unknown parentage. [= C, FNA, G, K, W, Z]

Cheilanthes Ianosa (Michaux) D.C. Eaton, Hairy Lip-fern. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA); Cp (GA): dry outcrops of felsic or intermediate metamorphic and igneous rocks; uncommon. June-September. CT, NY, PA, s. IL, MO, and KS south to FL, AL, MS, LA, and e. TX, and disjunct in WI and MN. Much the commonest lip-fern in our area, a sexual diploid, and the most "eastern" of a predominantly western genus. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, W, S, Z; = Ch. vestita (Sprengel) Swartz -- F]

Cheilanthes tomentosa Link, Woolly Lip-fern. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, SC): dry outcrops of intermediate or calcareous metamorphic, igneous, or sedimentary rocks (including sandstone outcrops in the Coastal Plain of GA and SC); uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain). June-September. Primarily Appalachian, from PA south to KY, GA, and AL, also at scattered localities from AR, OK, and KS south and west to NM, AZ, and Mexico. The species is an apogamous triploid. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, W, S, Z; = Ch. lanosa -- F, misapplied]

## Cryptogramma R. Brown 1823 (Parsley Fern)

A genus of about 10 species, of temperate Eurasia, North America, and South America. References: Alverson in FNA (1993b); Tryon, Tryon, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Cryptogramma stelleri (S.G. Gmelin) Prantl in Engler, Slender Rock-brake, ranges south to c. PA and WV (Randolph County). It is a small fern of calcareous rocks, with dimorphic pinnate-pinnatifid to 2-pinnate leaves to 20 cm long. [= FNA, C, F, G, K]

Pellaea Link 1841 (Cliff-brake)
(also see Argyrochosma, Astrolepis, Cheilanthes)
A genus of about 40 species, mostly in the Western Hemisphere. References: Gastony (1988); Gastony, Yatskievych, \& Dixon (1992); Windham in FNA (1993b); Tryon, Tryon, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990); Gastony \& Rollo (1998); Heafner (2001). Key based in part on Heafner (2001).

1 Petioles terete, glabrous or pubescent; rhizome scales uniformly orangish-brown, entire.
2 Petioles and rachises sparsely to densely pubescent, dull; pinnae long-stalked, those towards the base of the leaf on stalks $5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [of a variety of substrates, including non-calcareous] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. atropurpurea
2 Petioles and rachises glabrous to very sparsely pubescent, shiny; pinnae sessile or short-stalked, those towards the base of the leaf on stalks 0-4 (-6) mm long; [strictly of calcareous substrates] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. glabella ssp. glabella
1 Petioles slightly grooved or flattened, glabrous; rhizome scales with a blackish median stripe and pale brown margins, obscurely toothed.
3 Ultimate segments thin in texture, not strongly rolled, acute to acuminate at the apex, but lacking a mucr or cusp
$P$. viridis
3 Ultimate segments leathery, strongly rolled, mucronate at the apex.
4 Leaves oblong to elliptic in outline; pinnae either ternate towards the base of the leaf and simple towards the tip of the leaf, or all simple; [known from outcrops in the upper Piedmont of SC] . . . . . . . . . . . P. ternifolia ssp. arizonic 4 Leaves usually narrowly triangular in outline; pinnae usually pinnate towards the base, becoming ternate to simple towards the tip; [known from outcrops in Piedmont of NC]
P. wrightiana

Pellaea atropurpurea (Linnaeus) Link, Purple Cliff-brake. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): outcrops of limestone and other rocks (usually either calcareous or mafic), rarely on masonry walls (Wieboldt 1995); common only in the Ridge and Valley of VA,
otherwise uncommon to rare (SC Rare). May-September. 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, as indicated by Lellinger (1985). P. atropurpurea is widespread in e. North America, from VT, NY, MN, SD, Saskatchewan, and Alberta south to FL, AL, TN, AR, TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico; also in Guatemala. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, S, W; = P. atropurpurea var. atropurpurea -- G; = P. ×atropurpurea]

Pellaea glabella Mettenius ex Kuhn ssp. glabella, Smooth Cliff-brake. Mt (VA): dry, exposed outcrops of calcareous rocks (limestone, dolostone), rarely on masonry walls (Wieboldt 1995); rare (VA Watch List). May-September. The diploid, sexuallyreproducing $P$. glabella ssp. missouriensis (Gastony) Windham is (so far as is known) restricted to MO; the apogamouslyreproducing autotetraploid derivative, ssp. glabella, is more widespread, ranging from VT, ONT, and MN, south to VA, TN, KY, AR, OK, and n. TX. Two additional taxa (both western) have been variously treated as additional subspecies of $P$. glabella or as two subspecies of $P$. occidentalis (E.E. Nelson) Rydberg. [= FNA, K; = P. glabella var. glabella -- C ; = $P$. atropurpurea var. bushii Mackenzie -- G; < P. glabella -- F, S, W]

Pellaea ternifolia (Cavanilles) Link ssp. arizonica Windham, Arizona Cliff-brake. Pd (SC): on granitic outcrops; rare. A remarkable disjunct from sw. United States and Mexico to w. SC; see Heafner (2001) for additional information. When discovered, it was believed that this was a SC record for P. wrightiana (Platt \& Townsend 1996), but Heafner (2001) has demonstrated that this actually represents $P$. ternifolia ssp. arizonica. [= FNA, K]

* Pellaea viridis (Forsskål) Prantl, Green Cliffbrake. Cp (GA): outcrop of Altamaha Grit; rare, introduced from Africa. This species is naturalized on an Altamaha Grit outcrop in Coffee County, GA (J. Allison, pers. comm.). Various infraspecific taxa have been recognized in the native range. [= K; = Cheilanthes viridis (Forsskål) Swartz]

Pellaea wrightiana Hooker, Wright's Cliff-brake. Pd (NC): south-facing outcrops of Carolina slate or granitic rock with infrequent nutrient-rich seepage; rare (NC Endangered). May-September. OK west to se. CO and sw. UT, south to TX, AZ, and Mexico, with a few, remarkable disjunct occurrences in c. NC. P. wrightiana is apparently a sexually-reproducing allotetraploid derivative of hybridization between $P$. ternata (Cavanilles) Link and P. truncata Goodding. [= RAB, FNA, K]

Pteris Linnaeus 1753 (Brake)
A genus of about 250-300 species, warm temperate and tropical. References: Nauman in FNA (1993b); Tryon, Tryon, \& Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Rachis winged; pinnae (at least the basal ones) with 1-several lobes or pinnules; outline of leaf blade ovate to orbicular, typically nearly as wide as long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. $\boldsymbol{m}$ ultifida
1 Rachis not winged; pinnae strictly simple, without lobes or pinnules; outline of leaf blade lanceolate, typically $3 \times$ or more as long as wide P. vittata

* Pteris multifida Poiret, Spider Brake. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): old walls with lime mortar; rare, introduced from the Tropics. [= RAB, FNA, K; = Pycnodoria multifida (Poiret) Small -- S]

Pteris vittata Linnaeus, Ladder Brake. Cp (GA, SC): old walls with lime mortar; rare, introduced from China. [= RAB, FNA, K; = Pycnodoria vittata (Linaeus) Small -- S]

## SALVINIACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Floating Fern Family)

A family of a single genus and about 10 species. References: Nauman in FNA (1993b); Schneller in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Salvinia Séguier 1754 (Water Spangles)
A genus of about 10 species, mostly tropical. References: Nauman in FNA (1993b); Lellinger (1985)=Z; Jacono (1999); Schneller in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Leaves 5-15 mm long; multicellular hairs of the upper leaf surface with 4 free, spreading branches (use $10 \times$ magnification . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $S$. minima
1 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 $10 \times$ magnification)

* Salvinia minima Baker, Water Spangles. Cp (GA, SC): quiet waters; rare, probably introduced in our area from further south. [= FNA, K, Z; S. auriculata -- S, misapplied]

Salvinia molesta D.S. Mitchell. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (NC), Mt (VA): still waters of farm ponds, calcareous seepage ponds, and other situations; rare, introduced (potentially a serious weed in our area). S. molesta has been found at scattered sites in 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 (Shenendoah County), where it has been subjected to extermination efforts; it will likely be reintroduced (Anonymous 1999, D. Patterson, pers. comm.). This species is considered a noxious aquatic weed and has been reported from other southeastern states, such as TX and LA (Jacono 1999). Moran \& Smith (1999) support the continued use of the name S. molesta for this species, as opposed to the ambiguous name S. adnata Desvaux. [= FNA, K, Z]

## SCHIZAEACEAE Kaulf. 1827 (Curly-grass Family)

A family of 3-4 genera and about 30 species (depending on circumscription). The Lygodiaceae is often combined with the Schizaeaceae. References: Wagner in FNA (1993b); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

## Schizaea J.E. Smith 1793 (Curly-grass Fern)

A genus of about 10 species (excluding Actinostachys), mostly tropical. References: Wagner in FNA (1993b); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

* Schizaea pusilla Pursh, Curly-grass Fern. Cp (NC): moist, peaty soil under Chamaecyparis thyoides; rare, apparently introduced. May-July. In acid, boggy sites in DE, NJ, NY, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; a similar or possibly identical plant is known from Peru. The leaves are filiform, 1-12 cm long. Spores of Schizaea have been identified in Pleistocene organic sediment from Singletary Lake (Bladen County, NC) and Rockyhock Bay (Chowan County, NC) (Whitehead 1963). Its native occurrence in our area as an extant species is plausible. See LeBlond \& Weakley (2002) for further information on this species' occurrence in North Carolina. [= FNA, C, F, G, K]


## SELAGINELLACEAE Willk. 1861 (Spikemoss Family)

A family of a single genus (as currently broadly conceived) and about 700-750 species. References: Valdespino in FNA (1993b); Tryon (1955); Lellinger (1985); Buck (1977); Somers \& Buck (1975); Jermy in Kramer \& Green (1990). Key adapted in part from Valdespino in FNA (1993b).

## Selaginella Palisot de Beauvois 1804 (Spikemoss)

As currently conceived broadly, a genus of about 700-750 species, cosmopolitan, but mostly tropical. It appears likely that Selaginella will likely be subdivided, based on morphology and molecular phylogenetic analyses (Soják 1992; Škoda 1997; Korall, Kenrick, \& Therrien 1999). Selaginellaceae, along with Lycopodiaceae and Isoetaceae, now appear to be only distantly related to other extant pteridophytes and seed plants (Pryer et al. 2001). References: Valdespino in FNA (1993b); Tryon (1955); Lellinger (1985); Buck (1977); Somers \& Buck (1975); Jermy in Kramer \& Green (1990). Key adapted in part from Valdespino in FNA (1993b).


Selaginella acanthonota Underwood, Spiny Spikemoss, Sand Spikemoss. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, Altamaha Grit glades; uncommon. June-August. S. acanthonota ranges from se. NC south to s. FL, west to panhandle FL. The complex comprising S. acanthonota, S. arenicola, and S. riddellii has been controversial. The complex ranges from se. NC south to s. FL and west to c. TX. S. arenicola Underwood ssp. arenicola is more southern, from n . GA south to s. FL and west to e. panhandle FL. S. arenicola ssp. riddellii (Van Eseltine) R. Tryon occurs in TX, OK, AR, LA, AL, and GA. See Tryon (1955) and Valdespino in FNA (1993b) for additional information on the complex. [= FNA, K; < S. arenicola -- RAB; = S. arenicola Underwood ssp. acanthonota (Underwood) R. Tryon; = Bryodesma acanthonota (Underwood) Škoda]

Selaginella apoda (Linnaeus) Spring, Meadow Spikemoss. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): seepages, bogs, spray cliffs, stream margins, other moist habitats; common. June-October. S. ME, NY, OH, s. IN, AR, and e. OK south to FL, GA, AL, MS, LA, and e. TX. Often overlooked by vascular plant botanists as a moss or liverwort. S. ludoviciana of the Gulf Coast east to GA, and S. eclipes, more northern, are superficially very similar. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Diplostachyum apodum (Linnaeus) Beauvois -S; = Lycopodioides apodum (Linnaeus) Kuntze]

Selaginella arenicola Underwood ssp. arenicola, Sand Spikemoss. Cp (GA): dry sands. E. GA south to s. FL, se. GA, and Panhandle FL. [= FNA, K; = S. arenicola -- S, in the narrow sense; = Bryodesma arenicola (Underwood) Soják]

Selaginella arenicola Underwood ssp. riddellii (Van Eseltine) R.M. Tryon, Riddell Spikemoss. Pd, Cp (GA): dry sands, granite outcrops; uncommon? E. and c. GA west to TX and OK. [= FNA, K; = Bryodesma arenicola (Underwood) Soják ssp. riddellii (Van Eseltine) Škoda]

* Selaginella braunii Baker, Treelet Spikemoss, Braun's Spikemoss. Cp (NC): naturalized around graveyards or gardens; rare, introduced, native of China. [= FNA, K; Lycopodioides]
* Selaginella kraussiana (Kunze) A. Braun, Krauss's Spikemoss, Mat Spikemoss. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): naturalized around gardens or lawns; rare, introduced. [= FNA, K; Lycopodioides]

Selaginella ludoviciana (A. Braun) A. Braun, Gulf Spikemoss, Louisiana Spikemoss. Cp (GA): swamp margins, wet meadows; rare (GA Special Concern). Gulf Coastal Plain from n. FL and sw. GA west to e. LA. [= FNA, K; = Diplostachyon ludovicianum (A. Braun) Small - S ; = Lycopodioides Iudovicianum (A. Braun) Kuntze]

Selaginella rupestris (Linnaeus) Spring, Rock Spikemoss. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): granite flatrocks, other, mostly acidic, rock outcrops, occasionally on greenstone or calcareous shales; common. June-September. S. Greenland and Nova Scotia west to Alberta, south to GA, AL, AR, OK, and NE. Valdespino in FNA (1993b) suggests that two or more cryptic or semicryptic species are present within what is currently called S. rupestris. Additional study is needed. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W; = Bryodesma rupestre (Linnaeus) J. Sojak]

Selaginella tortipila A. Braun, Twisted-hair Spikemoss. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC): rock outcrops, mostly at high elevations; common. July-September. Endemic to the Southern Appalachians (rarely into the Piedmont) of NC, TN, SC, and GA. Occurring close to the VA border; it should be sought there. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, W; = Bryodesma tortipila (A. Braun) J. Sojak]

* Selaginella uncinata (Desv. ex Poir.) Baker, Blue Spikemoss. Cp, Mt (GA): moist forests; rare, introduced from China. Introduced in sw. GA and other places in the Southeastern United States. [= FNA, K; Lycopodioides] \{not yet keyed\}

Selaginella eclipes W.R. Buck, Hidden Meadow Spikemoss, from Québec and Ontario south to NY, OH, KY, AR, and OK, differs from $S$. apoda in having the dorsal leaves with long attenuate apices with a well-developed midrib (vs. with acute apices, or if attenuate, then usually keeled and without a well-developed midrib), and the mature megaspores shiny, the reticulation lax (observed at $40 \times$ ) (vs. dull and closely reticulate). Given its semi-cryptic separation from S. apoda, it could easily be present in our area. \{not keyed\} [= FNA, K; = S. apoda (Linnaeus) Spring ssp. eclipes (W.R. Buck) Škoda; Lycopodioides]

## THELYPTERIDACEAE Pichi Sermolli 1970 (Marsh Fern Family)

A family of 6-30 genera (generic circumscription especially controversial and problematic) and about 900 species. References: Smith in FNA (1993b); Smith \& Cranfill (2002); Lellinger (1985); Mickel (1979); Smith in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Leaf blades 7-25 (-30) cm long, triangular, not more than $2 \times$ as long as wide; rachis with adnate wings between the pinnae; sori without indusia; midribs of pinnae lacking an adaxial groove

Phegopteris
1 Leaf blades (15-) 20-100 cm long, lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, or triangular, more than $2 \times$ 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Macrothelypteris
2 Midribs of the pinnae with an adaxial groove; leaf pinnate to pinnate-pinnatifid ......................... Thelypteris

## Macrothelypteris (H. Itô) Ching 1963 (Maiden Fern)

A genus of about 10 species, tropical and subtropical. References: Smith in Kramer \& Green (1990).

* Macrothelypteris torresiana (Gaudichaud-Beaupré) Ching, Mariana Maiden Fern. Cp, Pd (GA, SC): disturbed areas; uncommon (rare in SC), introduced from the Asian and African tropics. Leonard (1972) discusses the history of this species in the southeastern United States. [= FNA, K; = Dryopteris setigera Blume -- S, misapplied; = Thelypteris torresiana (GaudichaudBeaupré) Alston]


## Phegopteris (C. Presl) Fée 1852 (Beech Fern)

A genus of 3 species, north temperate and boreal. References: Smith in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Rachis wings absent between the two basal pinna pairs; rachis bearing on its lower surface numerous tan to brown, lanceolate scales (these mostly 6-12 cells wide at the base) and acicular hairs $0.3-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long

Ph. connectilis
1 Rachis wings present between the two basal pinna pairs; rachis bearing on its lower surface relatively few, white to pale tan, narrowly lanceolate scales (these mostly 3-5 cells wide at thebase) and hairs 0.1-0.25 mm long

Ph. hexagonoptera
Phegopteris connectilis (Michaux) Watt, Northern Beech Fern. Mt (NC): moist cliffs where wet by spray from waterfalls (at medium elevations), also on high elevation cliffs wet by seepage and in spruce-fir forests; rare (NC Rare). April-August. A circumboreal species, at its southern limit in North America in NC, TN, IA, MT, and OR. Most of the occurrences in NC are at waterfalls in the escarpment gorges of Transylvania, Macon, and Jackson counties, near Highlands. The Southern Appalachian occurrences are disjunct; the species ranges south to $W V$, and is apparently absent from VA, $n$. NC, and $n$. TN. The species is a triploid, reproducing apogamously. [= FNA, K; = Thelypteris phegopteris (Linnaeus) Slosson -- RAB, C, G, W; = Dryopteris phegopteris (Linnaeus) C. Christensen -- F; = Phegopteris phegopteris (Linnaeus) Keyserling -- S]

Phegopteris hexagonoptera (Michaux) Fée, Broad Beech Fern. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic to submesic forests; common (uncommon in the Coastal Plain). April-August. Widespread in eastern North America, from Québec west to Ontario, WI, and MN, south to FL and e. TX. [= FNA, K, S; = Thelypteris hexagonoptera (Michaux) Weatherby -- RAB, C, G, W; = Dryopteris hexagonoptera (Michaux) C. Christensen -- F]

## Thelypteris Schmidel 1763 (Maiden Fern, Shield Fern, Marsh Fern)

A genus of about 875 species, cosmopolitan, perhaps warranting separation into various segregates. Thelypteris is a large and rather heterogeneous group, even with the removal of Phegopteris and Macrothelypteris. Our species fall into several subgenera, sometimes treated as genera: subgenus or genus Thelypteris (Th. palustris var. pubescens), subgenus or genus Parathelypteris (Th. noveboracensis, Th. simulata), subgenus Cyclosorus or genus Christella (Th. dentata, Th. hispidula var. versicolor, Th. kunthii, Th. ovata var. ovata), and subgenus or genus Stegnogramma (Th. pilosa var. alabamensis). The appropriate names, should the segregate genera be adopted, are listed in synonymy. References: Smith (1981); Smith in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Leaves 5-15 (-20) cm wide; rhizome scales 1-4 mm long, lanceolate to ovate, glabrous, pale brown to golden brown, flexible and very thin.
2 Leaf blade broadest near the middle, gradually reduced to the base, the petiole less than $1 / 3$ the length of the blade; [of upland and wetland habitats]; [subgenus or genus Parathelypteris] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Th. noveboracensis
2 Leaf blade broadest near the base, the pinnae stopping abruptly, the petiole $2 / 3$ to fully as long as the blade; [of wetland habitats].
3 Undersurface of blades without glands; lateral veins of sterile lobes forked once between the pinnule midvein and the margin; lower surface of costae with tan, ovate scales; lobes of fertile leaves revolute; indusia ciliate (rarely glabrous); [subgenus or genus Thelypteris] Th. palustris var. pubescens
3 Undersurface of blades with minute, sessile, globular, golden to reddish glands; lateral veins of sterile lobes simple, not forked between the pinnule midvein and the margin; lower surface of costae lacking scales; lobes of fertile leaves plane to slightly revolute; indusia with minute glands along the margins; [subgenus or genus Parathelypteris]

Th. simulata
1 Leaves (6-) 10-35 cm wide; rhizome scales 2-6 mm long, linear-lanceolate, usually minutely pilose, yellowish-brown to brown, stiff and rather thick; [subgenus Cyclosorus or genus Christella].
4 Basal veins from adjacent lobes of the pinna uniting below the sinus (between the sinus and the costa), with a united vein continuing to the sinus.
5 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

Th. dentata
5 Rachises and petioles usually tan; costae sparsely hairy on the lower surface, the hairs variable in length, most of them more than 0.3 mm long and at least some more than 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 . . . Th. hispidula var. versicolor
4 Basal veins from adjacent lobes of the pinna not meeting at all, or reaching the sinus at the same point, thus without a united vein to the sinus.
6 Upper surface of the costae and costules glabrous above (rarely minutely hairy, the hairs never exceeding 0.2 mm in length), eglandular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Th. ovata var. ovata
6 Upper surface of the costae and costules with at least a few stout hairs more than 0.3 mm long; upper leaf surface pubescent to nearly glabrous, also glandular with stipitate glands.
7 Lowermost 1-2 pairs of pinnae distinctly shorter than the pair above (ca. 3/4's as long); basal veins from adjacent lobes of the pinna always meeting . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Th. hispidula var. versicolor
7 Lowermost pair of pinnae equal to or very slightly shorter than the next pair above; basal veins from adjacent lobes of the pinna not meeting at all, or reaching the sinus at the same point . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Th. kunthii

* Thelypteris dentata (Forsskål) E. P. St. John, Downy Maiden Fern. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA): disturbed areas; rare, native to tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa. [= FNA, K, S; = Christella dentata (Forsskål) Brownsey \& Jermy]
* Thelypteris hispidula (Decaisne) C.F. Reed var. versicolor (R. St. John) Lellinger, Hairy Maiden Fern. Cp (GA, SC): on soil in disturbed areas; rare. In our area, probably only adventive from further south. [= FNA, K; = Th. versicolor R. St. John -- S; < Christella hispidula (Decaisne) Holttum; = Th. quadrangularis (Fee) Schelpe var. versicolor (R. St. John) A.R. Smith]

Thelypteris kunthii (Desvaux) C.V. Morton, Kunth's Maiden Fern, Southern Shield Fern. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): coquina limestone ("marl') outcrops, calcareous bluffs and sinkhole slopes, also adventive on and around coquina limestone (marl) riprap around small bridges and ditches; rare (in NC, perhaps only recently adventive from further south). May-August. In North America, ranging from se. NC south to FL and west to TX. [= RAB, FNA, K; < Th. normalis (C. Christensen) Moxley -- S; < Christella normalis (C. Christensen) Holttum]

Thelypteris noveboracensis (Linnaeus) Nieuwland, New York Fern. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): mesic forests, bottomland forests, bogs, submesic forests; common. May-August. Newfoundland and WI south to GA, AL, and AR. Distinctive in the leaves tapering about equally both to tip and base. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, S, W; = Dryopteris noveboracensis (Linnaeus) A. Gray -- F; = Parathelypteris noveboracensis (Linnaeus) Ching]

Thelypteris ovata R. P. St. John var. ovata, Ovate Maiden Fern. Cp (GA, SC): on coquina limestone ("marl") or in disturbed, calcareous areas; rare (GA Rare). S. SC south to s. FL, west to s. AL; and in the Bahamas. In our area, perhaps only adventive from further south. Var. lindheimeri (C. Christensen) A.R. Smith occurs in TX, Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, and Jamaica. [= FNA, K; > Th. ovata var. ovata - S, in a narrower sense; > Th. ovata var. harperi (C. Christensen) R. P. St. John -- S; = Christella ovata (R.P. St. John) Löve \& Löve]

Thelypteris palustris Schott var. pubescens (Lawson) Fernald, Marsh Fern. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, marshes (including freshwater tidal marshes), and bottomland forests; common. June-September. The species is circumboreal, occurring in n . Europe, n . Asia, and n . North America. Var. pubescens is the American variety, ranging from Newfoundland and Manitoba south to FL and TX. [= C, FNA, G, K, W; < Th. palustris -- RAB; = Dryopteris thelypteris (Linnaeus) Swartz var. pubescens (Lawson) A.R. Prince ex Weatherby -- F; < Th. thelypteris (Linnaeus) Nieuwland -- S]

Thelypteris simulata (Davenport) Nieuwland, Bog Fern, Massachusetts Fern. Mt (NC), Cp (VA): in NC in acid peat bogs at about 1000 meters in elevation, in VA in acid seepage swamps in the Coastal Plain; rare (NC Threatened, VA Rare). JulySeptember. Northeastern, ranging from Nova Scotia south to ne. VA (Accomack, New Kent, Northampton and Westmoreland counties) and n. WV (Tucker and Preston counties), and disjunct in NC (Alleghany and Avery counties) and WI. Discovered in NC in the 1980's. Presently known in NC only from two sites. [= C, FNA, G, S, W; = Dryopteris simulata Davenport -- F; = Parathelypteris simulata (Davenport) Holttum]

Thelypteris burksiorum J.E. Watkins \& D.R. Farrar is a narrow endemic of moist sandstone rocks in nc. AL. Watkins \& Farrar (2002) present evidence for its recognition as a species distinct from Thelypteris pilosa. It differs from all our species in having elongate sori (vs. round to slightly oblong), sporangia with minute puberulence (vs. glabrous), and small (less than 20 cm long) evergreen leaf blades. It is in a fourth group (see discussion above), subgenus or genus Stegnogramma. The appropriate combination for its recognition at the species level in Stegnogramma has not been made. [= Thelypteris pilosa (M. Martens \& Galeotti) Crawford var. alabamensis Crawford -- FNA; = Stegnogramma pilosa (M. Martens \& Galeotti) K. Iwatsuki var. alabamensis (Crawford) K. Iwatsuki] \{add to key\}

## VITTARIACEAE (C. Presl) Ching 1940 (Shoestring Fern Family)

A family of about 9 genera and 100 species. References: Crane (1997); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Vittaria J.E. Smith 1793 (Shoestring Fern)
A genus of about 50 species, tropics and subtropics. References: Farrar in FNA (1993b); Farrar \& Mickel (1991); Kramer in Kramer \& Green (1990). Key adapted from Farrar in FNA.

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

1 Gametophytes only present.
2 Gemmae with 2-12 body cells (with at least some present with 2-3 body cells); end cells of gemmae often swollen and larger than the medial cells; rhizoid primordia often absent on 1 or both end cells, seldom present on medial cells; sporophytes apparently not produced
V. appalachiana

2 Gemmae with 4-16 body cells; end cells of gemmae equal to or smaller than the medial cells; rhizoid primordia regularly present on the end cells, as well as on some medial cells; sporophytes frequently produced (and small sporophytes often present in largely gametophytic colonies)
V. lineata

Vittaria appalachiana Farrar \& Mickel, Appalachian Shoestring Fern, "Appalachian Gametophyte." Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): shaded grottoes, undersides of overhanging rock outcrops, especially in moist gorges or on spray cliffs in the vicinity of waterfalls, usually on felsic metamorphic rocks, such as mica schist, mica gneiss, granite gneiss, or metaquartzite; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). This reduced species consists of "a branched, ribbon-like thallus one cell in thickness, usually differentiated into basal and upright branches; basal branches attached to the substrate by numerous short, brown rhizoids emanating from marginal and interior cells; upright branches terminating in the production of gemmae" (Farrar \& Mickel 1991). The species is often overlooked or mistaken for a liverwort; it is most often collected by bryologists and hepaticologists, and was first noted in 1824 by von Schweinitz, who considered it a Jungermannia. Southern and Central Appalachians, south of the glacial boundary, from se. PA, sw. NY, and ne. OH south through c. TN and c. KY to n. GA, n. AL, and n. MS (Menapace, Davison, \& Webb 1998). Although this species has been known for some time (often referred to as the "Appalachian Gametophyte"), it was only recently named formally (Farrar \& Mickel 1991). A range of evidence (morphologic, electrophoretic, and developmental) indicates that it is not the
gametophyte of any known Vittaria sporophyte; instead, it is a distinct taxon, reproducing vegetatively by gemmae, having lost the capability of producing sporophytes. For additional information, see Farrar (1974), Farrar (1978), Gastony (1977), Farrar, Parks, \& McAlpin (1983), and Pittillo et al. (1975). [= FNA; = "a branching, ribbon-like gametophyte, with diffuse rhizoids and linear-shaped gemmae only one cell wide, of the genus Vittaria" -- RAB; = "thalloid, irregularly shaped gametophytes of a species of Vittaria" -- C]

Vittaria lineata (Linnaeus) Smith, Shoestring Fern. Cp, Pd (GA): epiphyte on the bark of Sabal palmetto, but the northernmost site (in Lincoln County, GA, adjacent to SC) was on rock; rare. Se. GA and formerly ec. GA south through FL. Sporophytic plants have pendant linear leaves, $1-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide and up to 60 cm long. [= FNA, K, S]

## GYMNOSPERMS

The gymnosperms are a likely artificial grouping of about 16 families, about 86 genera, and about 850 species. References: Kramer \& Green (1990).


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cone with valvate scales ....................... Cunninghamia (CUPRESSACEAE)
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14 Leaves parallel-sided for most of their length, the apex acute; seeds borne singly in a soft fleshy to leathery aril.
15 Leaves 2.0-7.5 cm long (at least the larger on a branch > 4 cm long) . . . . . . . . . . . ................................... Cephalotaxus (CEPHALOTAXACEAE)
15 Leaves 1.0-3.8 cm long
16 Leaves flexible, the tips pointed but not piercing to the touch; fleshy "cone" ca. 5 mm long, ca. 5 mm in diameter, red when ripe, the seed exposed at the top by a gap in the aril . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Taxus (TAXACEAE)
16 Leaves stiff, the tips piercing to the touch; fleshy "cone" 2.5-3 cm long, ca. 2 cm in diameter, dark green to purple when ripe, seed entirely surrounded by fleshy tissue.

Torreya (TAXACEAE)

## CEPHALOTAXACEAE (Plum-yew Family)

A family of 1 genus and ca. 10 species, trees and shrubs, of e. Asia. References: Farjon (1998); Tripp (1995)=Z; Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Cephalotaxus Siebold and Zuccarini ex Endlicher 1842 (Plum-yew)

* Cephalotaxus ? harringtonia (Knight ex J. Forbes) K. Koch, Plum-yew. Pd (NC): suburban woodlands; rarely grown horticulturally, rarely naturalizing in the vicinity of plantings (as in Chapel Hill, Orange County, NC), introduced from Asia. [? Cephalotaxus harringtonia (Knight ex J. Forbes) K. Koch]


## CUPRESSACEAE (Cypress Family)

(including TAXODIACEAE)

A family of about 25-30 genera and about 120 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: Hart \& Price (1990); Hardin (1971); Watson \& Eckenwalder in FNA (1993b); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

## 1 Leaves alternate.

2 Leaves evergreen, rigid, more than 2 cm long, tapering from near the base to a long-acuminate apex; [subfamily Cunninghamioideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cunninghamia
2 Leaves deciduous, flexible, less than 2 cm long, parallel-sided, the apex short-acute; [subfamily Taxodioideae] Taxodium 1 Leaves opposite or whorled; [subfamily Cupressoideae].

3 Branchlets not disposed in one plane, thus bushy and not fan-like; plants dioecious, male and female cones on separate plants; mature female cones fleshy and berry-like, with smooth surfaces, indehiscent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Juniperus
3 Branchlets disposed in one plane, thus flattened and fan-like; plants monoecious, male and female cones on the same plant; mature female cones woody or leathery, with irregular surfaces, dehiscent.
4 Female cones globose and woody, the hard scales peltate, not imbricate; ultimate branchlets (including the scale leaves) about 1 mm broad . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chamaecyparis
4 Female cones ellipsoid and leathery, the pliable scales basally attached, imbricate; ultimate branchlets (including the scale leaves) about 1.5 mm broad
5 Branchlets flattened in vertical planes; seeds wingless; [planted tree, sometimes persistent] ..... Platycladus 5 Branchlets flattened in horizontal planes; seeds winged; [native tree, but also sometimes planted] . . . . . Thuja

## Chamaecyparis Spach 1841 (White Cedar)

A genus of about 5-8 species, trees, of warm temperate to cool temperate North America and Asia. References: Michener in FNA (1993b); Farjon (1998)=Z; Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Chamaecyparis thyoides (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Atlantic White Cedar, Juniper. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): peat dome and streamhead pocosins, blackwater stream swamps, hillside seepages, in highly acidic, peaty or sandy soils; uncommon (GA Rare, VA Rare). March-April; October-November. S. ME south to n. FL and west to s. MS. From NJ south it is strictly a tree of the Coastal Plain; northwards it is often found in kettle-hole bogs. In SC and GA, Ch. thyoides is absent in the outer Coastal Plain, occurring primarily in the fall-line Sandhills. A prized timber tree, now much reduced in abundance, formerly used for cabinetry, boat-building, shingles, and other uses. The wood is valuable enough (and resistant enough to rot) to have been mined from bogs in NJ. NC has some of the largest remaining stands of Atlantic White Cedar, in areas of very difficult access, such as the interiors of major peat-domes and large peat-filled Carolina bays. The species is generally known as "juniper" in our area. The genus consists of 6 species -- ours, 2 in w. North America, and 3 in Japan \& Taiwan. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S; Ch. thyoides var. thyoides - Z; = Cupressus thyoides Linnaeus]

## Cunninghamia R. Brown 1826 (China-fir)

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

* Cunninghamia lanceolata (Lambert) Hooker, China-fir. Pd (NC): planted horticulturally; rare, perhaps only persistent, introduced from China. A variety of forms are seen, some with dark-green, others with glaucous-blue foliage. [= K, Z; C. sinensis R. Brown]


## Cupressus Linnaeus (Cypress)

The circumscription of Cupressus may require modification, as it appears that Old World and New World members do not form a monophyletic group; New World members would be placed in a new genus. References: Little et al. (2004).

* Cupressus ×leylandii A.B. Jackson \& Dallimore, Leyland Cypress, is commonly planted as an ornamental tree in our area. It is a hybrid between Cupressus nootkatensis D. Don in Lambert [Chamaecyparis nootkatensis (D. Don in Lambert) Spach; Callitropsis nootkatensis (D.Don in Lambert) Örest.] and Cupressus macrocarpa Hartweg. [= $\times$ Cupressocyparis leylandii (A.B. Jackson \& Dallimore) Dallimore \& A.B. Jackson] \{not yet keyed\}


## 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 var. depressa in our area) and section Sabina (J. virginiana in our area) 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 moleclar evidence provides some support. References: Adams in FNA (1993b); Adams (1986); Adams \& Demeke (1993); Adams (1995); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Leaves flat-acicular, 5-20 mm long, never scale-like, with a white line on the upper surface; leaves borne in whorls of 3, spreading at 45-90 degrees from the twig; female cone ("berry") axillary, maturing in 2-3 years; [section Juniperus]

1 Leaves primarily scale-like, ca. 1-2 mm long, though acicular and 2-10 mm long on young trees and some lower branches of larger trees, without a white line on the upper surface (though generally somewhat glaucous); leaves of mature twigs borne in opposite pairs of 2 , decussate (thus 4 -ranked), appressed to the twig (leaves of immature twigs sometimes in whorls of 3 , spreading at 10-45 degrees from the twig); female cones ("berries") terminal on short branches, maturing the first year; [section Sabina].
2 Female cones ("berries") 3-4 mm long; terminal twigs $0.75-0.90 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide (including the scale-like leaves); scale leaves 1.20-1.45 mm long, obtuse to acute; trees generally with rounded crowns, the lower branches often drooping. J. virginiana var. silicicola

2 Female cones ("berries") 4-7 mm long; terminal twigs $0.85-1.00 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide (including the scale-like leaves); scale leaves $1.40-1.65 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, acute; trees generally with sharply tapered crowns, the lower branches generally ascending
J. virginiana var. virginiana

Juniperus communis Linnaeus var. depressa Pursh, Ground Juniper, Mountain Juniper, Common Juniper. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (SC, VA): in thin soil around rock outcrops on mountain summits and Piedmont monadnocks and rocky bluffs (in GA and NC), high elevation old fields (in VA), xeric Coastal plain sandhills (in SC and VA); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). March-April; fleshy cone maturing in second or third year. This species is circumpolar, widespread in $n$. North America, $n$. Europe, and $n$. Asia. In North America it is primarily northern and montane, occurring nearly throughout Canada and AK, south in the Appalachians to $n$. GA, south in the Rocky Mountains to NM, AZ, and CA. Its berry is the juniper berry used as a spice, as well as the main flavoring of gin. It is sometimes planted as a landscaping plant. In e. North America, it is rare and scattered south of PA, MI, and WI, ranging south to a few disjunct sites in VA, NC, SC, GA, and s. IN. As a native species, it is very rare in the Southeast; in NC known only from a few sites, notably Mount Satulah (Macon County) and King's Pinnacle (Gaston County). In SC, a notable population occurs in sandy soils in Aiken County (Hitchcock Woods). Definitely in our area is var. depressa, a decumbent shrub, up to about 1 meter high, forming large clonal patches. Harvill et al. (1992) report scattered sites for var. communis in montane VA; these are based on columnar trees. Adams in FNA (1993b) considers var. depressa to be the only variety occurring in e. United States, and states that var. depressa sometimes forms columnar trees to 10 m tall; such individuals may be the basis of reports of var. communis from our area. Additional problems about the status of Juniperus communis in our area remain unresolved; variation in growth form, morphologic characters, and habitat suggest the possibility of the presence of several native taxa. See Coker \& Totten (1945) for additional discussion. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; J. sibirica Burgsdorff -- S]

Juniperus virginiana Linnaeus var. silicicola (Small) E. Murray, Southern Red Cedar, Coastal Red Cedar. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): maritime forests and scrub, hammocks, coastal shell middens and natural shell deposits, brackish marshes, and other sandy or peaty, circumneutral situations; common. January-February; October-November. Var. silicicola ranges from e. NC south to s. FL, and possibly west to MS. Many recent authors have treated this taxon as a species, but Adams (1986) and Adams in FNA (1993b) consider varietal status more appropriate; Adams (1995) suggests that the two may have diverged as recently as the Pleistocene. The two varieties are said to intergrade in GA. Large individuals can be as much as a meter in diameter. [= FNA, K; = Juniperus silicicola (Small) Bailey -- RAB; = Sabina silicicola Small -- S; = Juniperus virginiana ssp. silicicola (Small) J. Silba]

Juniperus virginiana Linnaeus var. virginiana, Eastern Red Cedar. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide variety of
forests, pastures, old fields, roadsides, and fencerows, primarily upland, occurring most abundantly on on circumneutral soils (including shrink-swell clays), derived from mafic or calcareous rocks; common (especially in the Piedmont). January-March; October-November. Var. virginiana ranges throughout e. United States. The wood is much used for fenceposts and the traditional southern cedar chest (which takes advantage of the moth-deterrent properties of cedar wood). [= C, F, FNA, G, K; = Juniperus virginiana -- RAB, W; = Sabina virginiana (Linnaeus) Antoine -- S]

## Platycladus Spach 1842 (Chinese Arborvitae)

A monotypic genus, a tree, of e. Asia (n. China and Manchuria). Platycladus is distinct from Thuja. References: Watson \& Eckenwalder in FNA (1993); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

* Platycladus orientalis (Linnaeus) Franco, Oriental Arborvitae, Tree-of-life. Cp, Mt (NC): commonly planted, especially in graveyards, and rarely persisting and spreading to pastures, fields, and roadsides; rare, introduced from Asia. [= FNA, K; = Biota orientalis (Linnaeus) Endlicher -- S; = Thuja orientalis Linnaeus]


## 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 two taxa of Taxodium in our area 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 ... because it is my perception that the vast majority of trees (populations) are thus distinguishable." At least in our area, true intermediates appear to be non-existent, though the "mimicry" of the two species creates "pseudo-intermediates" that can cause difficulties in identification. Occasionally, the two species can be seen growing together, in "hybrid habitats," as at the junction of Lake Waccamaw and the Waccamaw River (Columbus County, NC); there are no intermediates, and with both species present for comparison, even juvenile trees are readily identifiable. Neufeld (1986) discusses the different architecture and ecophysiology of the two species. The only other species in the genus is T. mucronatum Tenore, ranging from s. TX south to Mexico and Guatemala. West of the Mississippi River, the architecture of $T$. distichum comes to resemble that of $T$. mucronatum, suggesting the possibility of introgression. For this and other reasons, Watson in FNA (1993b) and other authors prefer to treat $T$. mucronatum as a third variety of $T$. distichum, T. distichum var. mexicanum Gordon. Taxodium is most closely related to Glyptostrobus and Cryptomeris. References: Godfrey (1988)=Z; Duncan and Duncan (1988); Watson in FNA (1993b); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990). Key adapted from Z.

1 Larger knees short, rarely more than 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 juvemile 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 of isolated depressions (clay-based Carolina bays, depression ponds), wet savannas, pocosins and other wet peaty habitats, and, less commonly, blackwater swamps and natural lakes] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. ascendens
1 Larger knees often tall, often over 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 mimic $T$. ascendens); leaves linear, flat, spirally arranged but by twisting of their basal portions spreading laterally and featherlike (pseudodistichous), appressed only on drooping branches of the crown, if at all; leaves mostly $8-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (sometimes less on crown branches); bark thin (less than 1 cm thick), exfoliating in shreddy, orange-brown strips; [trees of brownwater swamp forests, blackwater swamp forests, natural lakes, and millponds]
T. distichum

Taxodium ascendens Brongniart, Pond-cypress. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): limesink ponds (dolines), clay-based Carolina bays, wet savannas, pocosins and other wet, peaty habitats, shores of natural blackwater lakes, swamps of blackwater streams; common. March-April; October. E. NC (or se. VA) south to s. FL, west to e. LA; it is surely one of the most scenic trees of eastern North America. Material resembling $T$. ascendens occurs in se. VA; its taxonomic status is uncertain. [= RAB, G, K, S, Z; < T. distichum -- F; = T. distichum var. imbricarium (Nuttall) Croom -- FNA; = T. distichum var. nutans (Aiton) Sweet]

Taxodium distichum (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard, Bald-cypress. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd* (NC): brownwater and blackwater swamps, usually in riverine situations; common. March-April; October. DE and e. MD south to 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 sites. [= RAB, G, K, S, Z; = T. distichum var. distichum -- C, FNA; <T. distichum -- F (see also $T$. ascendens)]

Thuja Linnaeus 1753 (Arborvitae)
A genus of 5 species, trees, of e. North America, w. North America, and e. Asia. References: Chambers in FNA (1993b); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Thuja occidentalis Linnaeus, American Arborvitae, Northern White Cedar, Flat Cedar. Mt (NC?, VA), Pd (VA): dry limestone, dolostone, and calcareous sandstone cliffs, talus, and bouldefields, rarely in our area in calcareous swamps, also planted and persisting around old homesites and cemeteries (mainly in the Mountains); uncommon (rare in VA Piedmont, rare in NC, where perhaps only introduced). March-April. Nova Scotia, Hudson Bay, and Manitoba south to PA (where considered strictly introduced by Rhoads \& Klein 1993), OH, n. IN, n. IL, and in the mountains to WV, w. VA, and e. TN. This species is alleged by various

Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia, Working Draft of 10 June 2005 -- GINKGOACEAE
authors to have occurred as a native species in nw. NC on limestone bluffs in Alleghany, Ashe, and/or Burke counties, but it has not been relocated in this century, and little apparently suitable habitat occurs in NC. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

## GINKGOACEAE Engler in Engler \& Prantl 1897 (Ginkgo Family)

A family of a single genus and single species, a tree, native of China. Ginkgo has no close living relatives. References: Whetstone in FNA (1993b); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

## Ginkgo Linnaeus 1771 (Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree)

A monotypic genus, a tree, native of China. Ginkgo is famous as a "living fossil," known from fossils nearly 200 million years old which are nearly identical to modern plants; it may be extinct as a native plant. References: Whetstone in FNA (1993b); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

* Ginkgo biloba Linnaeus, Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree. Pd, Mt (NC): frequently planted, rarely escaped to suburban woodlands and yards; rare, native to se. China. As pointed out by Whetstone in FNA (1993b), Ginkgo is only weakly naturalized. [= C, FNA, K]


## PINACEAE (Pine Family)

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

1 Leaves flat and linear; [subfamily Abietoideae].
2 Leaves attached directly to twig; cones 4-5 cm long, erect . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Abies
2 Leaves jointed, on short, persistent base; cones 1-3.8 cm long, pendant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tsuga 1 Leaves needle-like, angular rather than flat in cross-section

3 Leaves borne singly, 4-sided; [subfamily Abietoideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Picea
3 Leaves either borne on short spur-shoots or in fascicles of 2-5, rounded to somewhat flattened in cross-section, but not 4 -sided.
4 Leaves evergreen, more than 3 cm long, borne in fascicles of 2-5; [subfamily Pinoideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pinus 4 Leaves deciduous or evergreen, less than 3 cm long, borne on short spur-shoots; [subfamily Laricoideae].

5 Leaves evergreen; cones 6-12 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cedrus
5 Leaves deciduous; cones 1-2 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Larix

## Abies P. Miller 1754 (Fir)

A genus of about 40-50 species, trees, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, south to Central America. Our 2 native species and other non-natives are grown as ornamentals, especially in the mountains. References: Hunt in FNA (1993b); Liu (1971) $=$ Y; Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Cones 10-15 cm long; [section Abies] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. alba
1 Cones 3.5-8 cm long; [section Balsameae].
2 Bracts of the mature cones shorter than the scales or slightly exserted beyond the scales; stomatal rows (4-) 7 (-8) on each side of the midvein on the lower leaf surface (visible at $10 \times$ ); [plant of the Central Appalachians and north, from Page and Madison counties, VA, northwards].
A. balsamea

2 Bracts of the mature cones longer than the scales and reflexed; stomatal rows (8-) 10 (-12) on each side of the midvein on the lower leaf surface (visible at $10 \times$ ); [plant of the Southern Appalachians, from Grayson and Smyth counties, VA, southwards]
A. fraseri

* Abies alba P. Miller, European Fir, Silver Fir. Mt (NC): naturalized in Highlands, NC (Macon Co.), from plantings made by Harbison in the late 1800's (J.D. Pittillo, pers. comm.); rare. May; October. [= Y]

Abies balsamea (Linnaeus) P. Miller, Balsam Fir, Northern Balsam. Mt (VA): high elevation forests and cliffs; rare (VA Rare). April-May. Newfoundland and Labrador west to n. Alberta, south to NY, PA, MI, WI, and IA, and (disjunct) in the mountains to n. VA (known in our area as a native only from Page and Madison counties, VA). There has been considerable debate over the taxonomic status of some, especially southern, populations of A. balsamea, which show some transition in characters towards $A$. fraseri, and have been variously treated as A. intermedia Fulling, A. balsamea var. phanerolepis Fernald, or A. ×phanerolepis (Fernald) Liu. Variation in e. North American Abies is somewhat clinal, with the greatest geographical and morphological discontinuity between $n$. VA and s. VA. It seems best, therefore, to recognize A. fraseri as a species and A. balsamea as a species including the clinal var. phanerolepis. The balsam woolly adelgid is afflicting this species in Shenandoah National Park. [= C, FNA, K, W, Y, Z; <A. balsamea var. balsamea - F, G; < A. balsamea var. phanerolepis Fernald -- F, G; < A. ×phanerolepis (Fernald) Liu - Y; <A. intermedia Fulling]

Abies fraseri (Pursh) Poiret, Fraser Fir, She Balsam, Southern Balsam. Mt (*GA, NC, VA): high elevation forests, from about 1500-2037m; uncommon (US Species of Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). May-June; September-November. Southern Appalachian endemic, from Grayson and Smyth counties, VA (notably, Mount Rogers) south to e. TN and sw. NC. This species is threatened as a native species by a virulent alien pest, the balsam woolly adelgid, and environmental damage caused by pollution. Populations on

Mt. Rogers and, to a lesser extent, Roan and Grandfather mountains, appear to be relatively healthy. A. fraseri is closely related to the northern Balsam Fir, A. balsamea, and may be a relatively recent derivative of it. During the 1970's and 1980's, the cultivation of Fraser Fir Christmas trees became an important part of the economy of the North Carolina mountains. Most Christmas tree plantations are at $1000-1500 \mathrm{~m}$ in elevation; below 1000 m , Fraser Fir is very susceptible to a fungal root rot (Phytophthora), above 1500 m it grows too slowly to be profitable and is often "flagged" by winds, ruining its shape for commercial purposes. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

## Cedrus Trew 1757 (Cedar)

A genus of 2-4 species, trees, native to $n$. Africa to Asia. References: Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

* Cedrus deodara (Roxburgh ex D. Don) G. Don, Deodar Cedar. Pd, Cp (NC, SC): frequently planted, rarely escaped to suburban woodlands; rare. [= K]


## Larix P. Miller 1754 (Larch)

A genus of about 10 species, trees, of cold temperate and boreal regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Parker in FNA (1993b); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Leaves 2.5-3 cm long; cones 2-3.5 cm long; [alien species rarely planted] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. decidua
1 Leaves 1-2.5 cm long; cones 1.2-2 cm long; [native species south to MD and WV] . . . . . . . . . . ................ [L. laricina]

* Larix decidua P. Miller, European Larch. Mt (NC): forests; rare, introduced from Europe. Planted as an ornamental and experimentally as a forest tree, persisting and sometimes escaping in the high mountains of NC. [= F, K]

Larix laricina (Du Roi) K. Koch, Eastern Larch or Tamarack, ranges south in bogs and swamps to Garrett County, MD and Preston County, WV. [= FNA, C, F, G, K]

Picea A. Dietrich 1824 (Spruce)

A genus of about 40 species, trees, of cool temperate and boreal parts of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Taylor in FNA (1993b); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Cones 10-16 cm long; upper branches spreading to ascending, the lower drooping; outer bud scales without hairlike projections; [plant an alien, but widely planted as an ornamental and sometimes as an experimental timber plantation tree] ...
$\qquad$
1 Cones 1.5-4.5 cm long; upper branches ascending, the lower spreading; outer bud scales prolonged into minute hairlike projections; [plant native].
2 Cones 1.5-2.5 cm long, gray at maturity, long-persistent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. mariana]
2 Cones 2.5-4.5 cm long, red-brown at maturity, short-persistent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. rubens

* Picea abies (Linnaeus) H. Karsten, Norway Spruce. Mt (NC, VA): persisting and escaping from forestry plantations at moderate or high elevations, notably in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Kephart Prong), Mount Mitchell State Park, and the Biltmore Estate; rare, introduced from n. Europe. [= FNA, K]

Picea rubens Sargent, Red Spruce, He Balsam. Mt (NC, VA): common to dominant in spruce and spruce-fir forests at high elevations, scattered in northern hardwood forests, heath balds, boulderfield forests, ridges, and rarely coves, also in bogs or swampy forests at lower elevations (down to about 1000m), ranging in moisture tolerance from dry ridges (though these are often fog-bathed) to saturated peats; uncommon. May-June; October. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick south (interruptedly) to w. NC and e. TN. Hardin (1971) discusses the existence of southern populations of $P$. rubens growing in bogs (notably Long Hope Valley, Ashe and Watauga counties, NC and Pineola Bog, Avery County, NC) with shorter than normal leaves ( $8-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long vs. 12-15 mm long). He suggests that "this may be ecotypic, but one wonders whether the short leaves and bog habitat might reflect a few Black Spruce genes that have persisted since the Pleistocene." Further study with modern electrophoretic and molecular techniques seems warranted. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z; > P. australis Small -- S]

* Picea mariana (P. Miller) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Black Spruce, ranges south to s. PA. It has also been reported from bogs in our area: for NC (Small 1933) and for VA (Fernald 1950). These reports are apparently based on misidentifications of short-leaved, bog-inhabiting populations of $P$. rubens (see discussion under $P$. rubens). [= C, F, FNA, G; > $P$. mariana var. mariana -K]

Pinus Linnaeus 1753 (Pine)

A genus of about 110 species, trees, of the Northern Hemisphere, south to Central America. References: Kral in FNA (1993b); Duncan \& Duncan (1988); Gernandt et al. (2005); Price, Liston, \& Strauss (1998); Richardson (1998); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Identification notes: Young saplings generally have shorter needles than larger saplings and mature trees; measurements in the key are those of mature trees.

## Main Key

Needles 5 in each bundle; each needle with 1 vascular bundle; [subgenus Strobus, section
1 Needles $2-3(-4)$ in each bundle; each needle with 2 vascular bundles; [subgenus Pinus].
2 Bracts and bud scales fimbriate; sheath more than 1.3 cm long; needles $20-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, in bundles of 3 ( -4 ); twigs about 1 cm in diameter; [subgenus Pinus, section Trifoliae, subsection Australes] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. palustris
2 Bracts and bud scales entire or edged with hairs, but not fimbriate; sheath less than 1.5 cm long; needles (2-) 3-30 cm long, in bundles of 2-4; twigs less than 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 2 and 3
5 Needles 3-7 cm long; prickles on cones $3-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, stout (more than 1 mm wide at base of prickle)
$P$. pungens
5 Needles 5-30 cm long; prickles on cones 1-3 mm long, slender (less than 1 mm wide at base of prickle).
6 Needles 17-30 cm long; cones (6) 12-15 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. elliottii var. elliottii
6 Needles 5-12 cm long; cones 4-7 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. echinata
4 Needles in bundles of 3 (rarely with a few 2 's), or 3 and 4.
7 Cones distinctly longer than broad when open or closed, 5-13 cm long; needles mostly (10-) 12-23 (-28) cm long, $0.7-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; buds not resinous (or only slightly so); trunks not producing adventitious sprouts (epicormic sprouting) P. taeda

7 Cones about as broad as long, 3-6 cm long; needles (4-) 7-16 (-20) cm long, 1.5-2.0 mm wide; buds resinous; trunks commonly producing adventitious sprouts (epicormic sprouting), especially in response to fire.
8 Needles (10-) 16-20 (-21) cm long, persisting 3-4 years; cones serotinous; [trees of pocosins, savannas, and other wetlands of the Coastal Pain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. serotina
8 Needles (4-) 7-10 (-15) cm long, persisting only 2 years; cones opening at maturity, not serotinous; [trees of ridges, slopes, bottomlands, and bogs of the Mountains and Piedmont] . . . . . . . . P. rigida 3 Needles in bundles of 2 only.

## 9 Needles stout, 1.3-2 mm wide.

10 Leaves 7-15 cm long; cones 4-6 cm long, each scale bearing a small depressed mucro; [introduced tree, usually planted only on Coastal Plain barrier islands]; [subgenus Pinus, section Pinus, subsection Pinus] .
$P$. thunbergiana
10 Leaves 3-6 (-8) cm long; cones either 6-9 cm long with each scale bearing a stout, woody spine, or 3-6 cm long, unarmed; [native tree of the Mountains and upper Piedmont or introduced tree south to MD and WV]. 11 Cones 6-9 cm long with each scale bearing a stout, woody spine; [native tree of the Mountains and upper Piedmont; [subgenus Pinus, section Trifoliae, subsection Australes] . . . . . . . . . P. pungens 11 Cones $3-6 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, unarmed; [introduced tree south to MD and WV][subgenus Pinus, section Pinus, subsection Pinus]
[P. sylvestris]
9 Needles slender to somewhat stout, $0.5-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
12 Needles $15-25 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; [trees naturalized on barrier islands]; [subgenus Pinus, section Pinus, subsection Pinaster]
P. pinaster

12 Needles 2-17 cm long; [trees generally elsewhere].
13 Needles $10-17 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; branches brittle; spring shoots with a single node, with 1 whorl of branches; [trees of the north, sometimes planted in our mountains]; [subgenus Pinus, section Pinus, subsection Pinus] . $\qquad$ P. resinosa

13 Needles 2-13 cm long; branches flexible; spring shoots usually with several nodes (several whorls of branches); [trees of various habitats].
14 Needles 2-8 cm long, generally twisted; cones opening at maturity, not serotinous, the scales bearing prominent, slender prickles 2-5 mm long; [subgenus Pinus, section Trifoliae, subsection Contortae]
$P$. virginiana
14 Needles 5-13 cm long, twisted or not; cones opening at maturity or serotinous, the scales bearing prominent, short, stout prickles or minute, deciduous prickles, and also with a faint to conspicuous horizontal ridge.
15 Anthers yellow; bark tight, closely ridged, not sloughing off, reminiscent of a hardwood; [native trees of mesic to fairly wet, fertile soils]; [subgenus Pinus, section Trifoliae, subsection Australes]
P. glabra

15 Anthers dark orange; bark flaky, the laminated layers sloughing off in a manner typical of a pine; [non-native (in our immediate area) trees of xeric sands]; [subgenus Pinus, section Trifoliae, subsection Contortae]
P. clausa

## Auxiliary Key to common pines of the Piedmont

1 Needles 12-25 cm long, predominantly in bundles of 3; winter buds more than 1 cm long; cones 6-15 cm long, falling soon after releasing seed; bark plates thick, without crater-like blisters

1 Needles 2-13 cm long, predominantly in bundles of 2; winter buds less than 1 cm long; cones 3-7 cm long, persisting on trees for several years after releasing seed; bark plates thin, with or without crater-like blisters.
2 Needles 7-13 cm long, not twisted, or slightly so, in bundles of 2 (usually with some in bundles of 3), rather slender, less than 1.0 mm wide; bark plates mostly more than 4 cm wide, with crater-like blisters ca. 1 mm in diameter; winter buds not very resinous; $3-4$ year-old twigs rough and flaking . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. echinata
2 Needles 2-8 cm long, typically twisted, in bundles of 2, rather stout, often 1.0-1.2 mm wide; bark plates mostly about 2 cm wide, without crater-like blisters; winter buds very resinous; 3-4 year-old twigs smoothish to rough, but not flaking
$P$ virginiana
Pinus clausa (Chapman ex Engelmann) Vasey ex Sargent, Sand Pine. Cp (GA, *NC): persisting after experimental planting in plantations; rare, native to Florida. P. clausa is closely related to P. virginiana, the northeastern North American P. banksiana, and the northwestern North American P. contorta complex. [= FNA, K, S, Z]

Pinus echinata P. Miller, Shortleaf Pine, Rosemary Pine, Yellow Pine. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry rocky ridges and slopes, sandhills, old fields, forests, generally in rather xeric sites, but also occurring in mesic to even wet sites; common. March-April; September-October. 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Pinus elliottii Engelmann var. elliottii, Slash Pine. Cp (GA, NC*, SC): native in wet pine flatwoods and maritime forests in SC, extensively planted in SC and NC in silvicultural plantations on a wide variety of soils, many of them unsuitable for its successful growth; common. January-February; October-November. P. elliottii var. elliottii ranges from e. SC south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. LA; var. densa Little \& Dorman is restricted to c. and s. peninsular FL. P. elliottii var. densa is perhaps better treated as a full species, Pinus densa (Little \& Dorman) de Laubenfels \& Silba. P. elliottii var. elliottii has been extensively planted throughout the Coastal Plain of NC and SC, where it now occupies tens of thousands of hectares. Superficially, $P$. elliottii resembles both $P$. palustris and $P$. taeda, with cone size and needle length intermediate. P. elliottii var. elliottii is sometimes difficult to tell from $P$. taeda; additional helpful characteristics are the seed cones on $1.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ long stalks (vs. essentially sessile), seed cones reddishbrown 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 revealing reddish patches). [= FNA, K, Z; < P. elliottii -- RAB; P. caribaea Morelet -- S in part, misapplied; $P$. palustris P . Miller -- S in part, misapplied; $P$. heterophylla -- S]

Pinus glabra Walter, Spruce Pine, Walter's Pine. Cp (GA, SC): bottomland forests, rich, moist soils; common, uncommon in SC. March-April; September-October. SC south to $n$. FL and west to se. LA. This pine is unusual in growing in moist (even infrequently flooded), fertile habitats, usually mixed with bottomland hardwoods, and apparently rather shade tolerant, sometimes growing as an understory tree. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, Z]

Pinus palustris P. Miller, Longleaf Pine, Southern Pine. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): 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 augmented by native Americans), now reduced to less than a tenth of its former abundance by a variety of forces, including turpentining, 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 south into GA, in the Bladen Lakes area of Bladen and Cumberland counties, and in the Sandhills of Harnett, Hoke, Scotland, Richmond, Moore, Anson, and Montgomery counties, NC and south into GA; common (locally) (VA Rare). March-April; September-October. 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. "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 the state tree of NC. A hybrid with P. taeda, P. $\times$ sondereggeri H.H. Chapman, occurs. [= RAB, C, FNA, K; = P. australis Michaux f. -- F, G, S]

Pinus pinaster Aiton, Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine. Cp (NC): planted and naturalized on barrier islands; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. P. pinaster is reported by Brown (1959) to be "introduced from Mediterranean region and planted on sandflats in vicinity of Corolla, Currituck Banks, Bodie and Hatteras Island 1936-1940.... Now producing seeds and becoming naturalized near Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. More resistant to salt spray than native pines" (Brown 1959). Graetz (1973) discusses its use on the Outer Banks and concludes that it is "not as well adapted to inclement beach conditions as Japanese black pine." P. pinaster is conspicuous just south of Nags Head on NC 12 (Dare County, NC), further south at Bodie Island Lighthouse (Dare County, NC), on Ocracoke Island (Hyde County, NC), and elsewhere. It has needles in 2's, (10-) 15-20 (-25) cm long. [= K]

Pinus pungens Lambert, Table Mountain Pine, Burr Pine, Hickory Pine. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): dry ridges, cliffs, shale barrens, usually requiring fire for its reproduction, occurring at least up to 5000 feet in elevation; common (rare in Coastal Plain). May; September-October. A Central and Southern Appalachian endemic: n. NJ, through se. PA, w. MD, WV, w. VA, w. NC, and e. TN to nw. SC and ne. GA. [= RAB, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Pinus resinosa Aiton, Red Pine. Mt (NC, VA): in pine plantations, and persisting after silvicultural planting; rare. This species is native as far south as WV (Pendleton and Hardy counties) and PA (Luzerne, Wyoming, Tioga, and Centre counties). [=C, F, FNA, G, K]

Pinus rigida P. Miller, Pitch Pine. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): primarily on dry ridges, more or less requiring fire for its reproduction, less commonly in peat soils of mountain bogs (and then often at elevations of 800-1000 m) and also scattered through a variety of forest types; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain of VA). May; September-October. S. Canada and s. ME south to n . GA. It is abundant near sea level in the Pine Barrens of NJ , but in NC is limited to the mountains and upper Piedmont; it is replaced in Coastal Plain fire-maintained wetland communities by the related Pinus serotina. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{Z}$; $=P$. rigida ssp. rigida]

Pinus serotina Michaux, Pocosin Pine, Pond Pine, Marsh Pine. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): peaty soils of pocosins, swamps of small blackwater streams; common, rare in Piedmont. April; August (or at any time of year in response to fire). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: s. NJ south to n . FL and se. AL, restricted to the Coastal Plain. A remarkable tree,
well-adapted to fire by its serotinous cones and its ability to resprout needles from the branches, trunk ("epicormic sprouting"), or roots following fire. Extensive areas of peatland in the outer Coastal Plain are dominated by P. serotina, sometimes codominant with Gordonia lasianthus. Following fires which destroy all branches but do not kill the trees, epicormic sprouting results in entire forests of odd-looking cylindrical pond pines, the trunk thickly beset with needles, the outline of the tree a narrow cylinder 10-20 meters tall and less than 1 meter in diameter from base to summit. $P$. serotina is clearly a southern relative of $P$. rigida. It normally occurs in fire-maintained wetlands associated with ("downhill" from) P. palustris. On deep peats, P. serotina is stunted and of very irregular form; on mineral or shallower organic soils it can reach large size. Even when well-developed, the trunk is typically twisted and gnarled, helping to distinguish it from $P$. taeda. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, S, Z; = P. rigida P . Miller ssp. serotina (Michaux) Clausen]

Pinus strobus Linnaeus, Eastern White Pine. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (SC, VA): moist to dry forests, bottomlands, dry, rocky ridges in humid gorges; common (rare in Coastal Plain). April; August-September. Widespread in ne. North America, south to VA, w. and (rarely) c. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, e. TN, KY, IN, n. IL, e. IA, and MN. P. strobus was probably the tallest tree in e. North America, reaching heights of 60-70 meters. It was a very important timber tree historically. In NC a notable relict and disjunct stand of $P$. strobus occurs on bluffs of the Deep River in the eastern Piedmont of Chatham County; in VA $P$. strobus is widely but irregularly distributed in the lower Piedmont. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Z; = Strobus strobus (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

Pinus taeda Linnaeus, Loblolly Pine, Old Field Pine. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, fields, pine plantations; common, much more abundant and widespread than formerly, occurring further west than as a native. March-April; October-November. Widespread in se. North America, ranging north to s. NJ, VA, TN, AR, and se. OK. See P. elliottii for additional characters to distinguish these two species. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Pinus thunbergiana Franco, Japanese Black Pine. Cp (GA?, NC, SC): planted and persisting, sometimes appearing native, on barrier islands; rare, native of Japan. Growing in maritime situations in its native land, this tree's strong resistance to salt spray is the reason for its horticultural use in our area. Following moderate storm events on the coast, $P$. thunbergiana's needles remain green and undamaged, even when needles of $P$. taeda, native to such situations, are salt-killed. [=K; =? P. thunbergii Parlin]

Pinus virginiana P. Miller, Virginia Pine, Scrub Pine, Jersey Pine. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry forests and woodlands, especially on slopes and ridges, also common in certain areas as weedy successional tree on nearly any kind of site; common (rare in the Coastal plain). March-May; September-November. Primarily a Central and Southern Appalachian endemic: s. NY, NJ, and PA, south through VA, WV, s. OH, s. IL, KY, TN, and NC to nw. SC, n. GA, n. AL, and ne. MS. A small, scrubby pine, occurring in very dense, monospecific stands in the upper Piedmont as a result of secondary succession of old fields. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Pinus sylvestris Linnaeus var. sylvestris, Scots Pine, is introduced and at least weakly naturalized south to MD (Kartesz 1999) and e. WV (Morton et al. 2004). [= FNA; < P. sylvestris - C, F, G, K]

The following pines occur on barrier islands in NC and SC: P. taeda, P. palustris, $P$. elliottii var. elliottii, $P$. thunbergii, and $P$. pinaster (the latter two not native). In the Coastal Plain, the pines are P. palustris, P. serotina, P. echinata, P. taeda, P. glabra, and $P$. elliottii var. elliottii. In the Piedmont, three pines are common and typically present in disturbed upland soils. The auxiliary key is useful in separating these sometimes confusing trees.

## Tsuga Carrière 1847 (Hemlock)

A genus of about 14 species, trees, of North America and e. Asia (China, Japan, and Taiwan). References: Taylor in FNA (1993b); Page in Kramer \& Green (19\90).

1 Most of the leaves $8-13 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, those originating from the sides and lower surface of the twig spreading more or less distichously in a horizontal plane, normally sized, those borne on the upper surface of the twig more or less appressed, dwarf, mostly $1 / 6$ to $1 / 2$ as long as the adjacent lateral leaves, $1-3(-6) \mathrm{mm}$ long, the whitened undersurface (consisting of rows of stomata) exposed upward; leaf margins minutely serrulate; leaf apices obtuse to rounded; seed cones 12-25 mm long

1 Most of the leaves $10-18 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, those originating from the sides and lower surface of the twig spreading more or less distichously in a horizontal plane, normally sized, those borne on the upper surface of the twig not appressed, spreading at a $60-90$ degree angle from the twig, more or less normally sized, mostly $3 / 4$ to as long as the adjacent lateral leaves, $8-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the whitened undersurface (consisting of rows of stomata) not exposed upward; leaf margins entire; leaf apices minutely retuse (notched), truncate, or rounded; seed cones 20-38 mm long
T. caroliniana

Tsuga canadensis (Linnaeus) Carrière, Eastern Hemlock, Canada Hemlock. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): in a wide variety of habitats in the mountains, most typically and abundantly in moist sites in ravines or coves along streams, but likely to be found in all but the driest habitats between 300 and 1500 m (even occurring in peaty bogs, where it has a sickly yellow color and short life expectancy); in the western piedmont of NC limited to progressively rarer microhabitats (primarily north-facing river bluffs), reaching its eastward limit in NC at a disjunct stand at Hemlock Bluff State Natural Area, Wake County (but uncommon in the piedmont of VA and even present, though rare, in the coastal plain of VA); common (rare in Piedmont south of VA, rare in Coastal Plain in VA only). March-April; September-November. Widespread in ne. North America, south to w. and c. VA, w. and (rarely) c. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, n. AL, TN, KY, IN, WI, and MN. One of the largest trees commonly encountered nowadays in our area, but probably not naturally larger than many other trees -- because of its low timber value, it is often left by loggers. The hemlock woolly adelgic is severely affecting this species. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Tsuga caroliniana Engelmann, Carolina Hemlock. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): primarily in open forests on ridge tops, rocky bluffs, or gorge walls, generally in drier and rockier sites than T. canadensis, but the two sometimes growing in close proximity or even intermixed in humid gorges; very limited in the western Piedmont, apparently reaching its eastern limit in NC at Hanging Rock State Park, Stokes County, and ranging east to Halifax County in the Piedmont of VA; uncommon (rare in piedmont)
(GA Special Concern). March-April; August-September. T. caroliniana is a rather narrow Southern Appalachian endemic, occurring only in w. NC, e. TN, sw. and sc. VA, nw. SC, and n. GA. Carolina Hemlock has achieved a substantial reputation in NC as a Christmas tree, and is finally coming into favor as an ornamental; Coker and Totten (1945) wrote "the Carolina Hemlock is a very beautiful tree in cultivation, perhaps the handsomest of any eastern American conifer, combining in a remarkable way delicacy, symmetry, and strength." The hemlock woolly adelgid threatens this species. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

The folk taxonomy of conifers in our area is an interesting, though tangled, story. The town of Spruce Pine, NC is apparently named for Tsuga canadensis. Spruce Pinnacle in Buncombe County, NC is crowned with old Tsuga caroliniana. Picea rubens and Abies fraseri are called "He Balsam" and "She Balsam" (considered the male and female of a single species), Tamarack Post Office in Watauga County, NC and Tamarack Ridge in Highland County, VA are named for the abundance of Picea rubens! The generally used common name for Juniperus is "cedar," and Chamaecyparis is called "juniper."

## TAXACEAE S.F. Gray 1821 (Yew Family)

A family of about 4 genera and ca. 16-20 species, shrubs and trees, of isolated regions of the Northern Hemisphere and New Caledonia. References: Hils in FNA (1993b); Price (1990); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Leaves flexible, the tips pointed but not piercing to the touch; fleshy "cone" ca. 5 mm long, ca. 5 mm in diameter, red when ripe, the seed exposed at the top by a gap in the aril. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Taxus
1 Leaves stiff, the tips piercing to the touch; fleshy "cone" $2.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, ca .2 cm in diameter, dark green to purple when ripe, seed entirely surrounded by fleshy tissue Torreya

## Taxus Linnaeus 1753 (Yew)

The genus consists of about 8 very closely related species, trees and shrubs, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. The species have been termed "discouragingly similar" by Hils in FNA (1993b). In e. North America, T. canadensis occurs in ne. North America, and T. floridana Chapman is endemic to panhandle FL. T. brevifolia Nuttall, Pacific Yew, of British Columbia and Alberta south to MT, ID, OR, and CA, has recently been widely publicized as the source of an anti-cancer drug, present in all species of the genus. T. baccata Linnaeus is native to Europe, and 3-4 additional species occur in Japan and e. mainland Asia (Price 1990). References: Hils in FNA (1993b); Farjon (1998)=Z; Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

1 Leaf undersurfaces usually lacking cuticular papillae along the stomatal bands; shrubs to 2 m tall; [of w . NC and VA northwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. Tanadensis
1 Leaf undersurfaces with cuticular papillae along the stomatal bands; shrubs or small trees to 10 m tall; [of Panhandle FL] . . [T. floridana]

Taxus canadensis Marshall, Canada Yew, American Yew. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): cliffs, bluffs, and rocky slopes over calcareous or mafic rocks, red spruce and hemlock swamps and bogs; uncommon in VA, rare in NC (NC Rare). April-May. Newfoundland, Labrador, MN, and s. Manitoba south to nw. NC, ne. TN, KY, and IA. Taxus was first found in NC in 1968 (McDowell 1969). In our area, Taxus occurs primarily on limestone and mafic bluffs, but at its southernmost site in the "hanging valley" of Long Hope Creek (Ashe and Watauga counties, NC), Taxus is found in red spruce swamps and bog edges, where it is locally rather common. Deer have a devastating effect on populations of this species in our area. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Z; = T. baccata Linnaeus ssp. canadensis (Marshall) Pilger]

* Taxus baccata Linnaeus, English Yew. Planted as hedges and ornamentals, escaping locally, as in Rock Creek Park, DC (Shetler \& Orli 2000). [= K, Z; = T. baccata ssp. baccata] \{not keyed\}
* Taxus cuspidata Siebold \& Zuccarini, Japanese Yew. Planted as hedges and ornamentals, possibly escaping locally (Shetler \& Orli 2000). [= K; > T. cuspidata var. cuspidata - Z; = T. baccata Linnaeus ssp. cuspidata (Siebold \& Zuccarini) Pilger] \{not keyed\}

Taxus floridana Nuttall ex Chapman, Florida Yew. Endemic to Panhandle FL. [= FNA, K, S, Z; =T. baccata Linnaeus ssp. floridana (Nuttall ex Chapman) Pilger; = T. baccata var. floridana (Nuttall ex Chapman) Silba]

## Torreya Arnott 1838 (Torreya, Stinking Cedar)

The genus consists of 6-7 species, trees, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere -- 1 in FL and adjacent GA, 1 in CA, 1 in Japan, and 4 in c. and s. China and adjacent Burma (Price 1990). References: Hils in FNA (1993b); Page in Kramer \& Green (1990).

Torreya taxifolia Arnott, Florida Torreya. Cp (GA), *Mt (*NC): moist ravines and bluffs, and also rarely established near plantings; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered). An endangered endemic of ravines along the Apalachicola River in panhandle FL and sw. GA. Pittillo and Brown (1988) report that "young saplings [are] established downslope and beneath transplanted trees south of Highlands [Macon County, NC]." Godfrey (1988) reports that the national champion Florida Torreya is in Warren County, NC, with "a near-basal circumference of 9 feet, a spread of 52 feet, and a height of 60 feet. It is estimated that it may have been planted there about 1830." [= FNA, K; = Tumion taxifolium (Arnott) Greene -- S]

A family of about 9-11 genera and 100-185 species, of tropical and warm temperate North America, Central America, South America, Africa, and Australia. References: Landry in FNA (1993b); Johnson \& Wilson in Kramer \& Green (1990); Jones (1993).

## Zamia Linnaeus

A genus of about 30-60 species, of extreme se. North America, West Indies, Central America, and South America. References: Landry in FNA (1993b); Johnson \& Wilson in Kramer \& Green (1990); Ward (2001)=Y; Stevenson (1991)=Z.

Zamia floridana Alphonse de Candolle var. umbrosa (Small) D.B. Ward, Coontie. Cp (GA): maritime forests, pinelands; rare (GA Special Concern). E. GA (Glynn Co.) south to FL. Zamia floridana var. floridana is more widespread in the FL Peninsula. Ward (2001), Landry in FNA (1993b), and Stevenson (1991) conclude that North American Zamia belongs to one of several Zamia species in the West Indies. Ward (2001) concludes that $Z$. floridana is the correct name for this taxon, and that varietal status is warranted for the "umbrosa" entity. [= Y; < Zamia integrifolia Linnaeus f. in Aiton -- FNA, S, Z; < Z. pumila Linnaeus -- K, misapplied; $=$ Z. umbrosa Small -- ; < Z. floridana Alphonse de Candolle]

## DICOTYLEDONS

## ACANTHACEAE (Acanthus Family)

A family of about 230 genera and about 3450 species, herbs, shrubs, vines, and trees, largely tropical. References: Wasshausen (1998); Long (1970); McDade \& Moody (1999).

1 Leaves in a basal rosette (sometimes with smaller leaves on a scape).
2 Leaves glabrate, to 22 cm long and 8 cm wide; corolla $0.8-1.3 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; capsule $8-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; stamens 2 ; [of moist to wet swamps].

Elytraria
2 Leaves pubescent, to 10 cm long and 3 cm wide; corolla $1.8-4 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; capsule $9-18 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; stamens 4 ; [of dry upland pinelands].
3 Leaves 2-10 cm long, 1-3 cm wide; corolla 3-4 cm long; calyx lobes 15-30 mm long; capsule 12-18 mm long ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ruellia ciliosa 3 Leaves 1.5-2.5 cm long, 0.7-0.8 cm wide; corolla ca. 2 cm long; calyx lobes 6-9 mm long; capsule ca. 10 mm long

1 Leaves cauline
4 Stamens 2; corolla distinctly 2-lipped (except with 4 nearly equal lobes in Yeatesia).
5 Bracts and bractlets inconspicuous, 2-5 mm long, linear or triangular; stem subterete or obscurely 4-angled Justicia 5 Bracts and/or bractlets subtending the flowers conspicuous, $5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, obovate; stem terete or 6-angled.

6 Stem six-angled in cross-section; corolla conspicuously 2-lipped. Dicliptera
6 Stem terete in cross-section; corolla 4-lobed, the lobes nearly equal Yeatesia
4 Stamens 4; corolla not distinctly 2-lipped, the corolla lobes of nearly equal size (except distinctly 2-lipped in Hygrophila).
7 Corolla distinctly 2-lipped
Hygrophila
7 Corolla not distinctly 2-lipped, the corolla lobes of nearly equal size.
8 Calyx lobes linear-aristate; anther sacs awned or pointed at the base . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dyschoriste
8 Calyx lobes lanceolate or linear; anther sacs blunt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ruellia

Andrographis Wallich (False Water-willow)
A genus of about 20 species of tropical Asia.

* Andrographis echioides (Linnaeus) Nees, native of India, is reported for chrome ore piles near Newport News, VA, by Reed (1961); it is likely not established in our area. [= K] \{not keyed\}

Dicliptera Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (Dicliptera, Foldwing)
A genus of about 150 species, largely tropical, but extending into warm temperate regions. References: Wasshausen (1998)=Y; Long (1970) $=$ Z.

Dicliptera brachiata (Pursh) Sprengel, Dicliptera, Branched Foldwing. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): bottomland forests; uncommon. August-October. Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX, and north in the interior to c. TN, s. IN, s. IL, MO, and se. KS. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, Y; = Diapedium brachiatum (Pursh) Kuntze -- S; > Dicliptera brachiata var. brachiata -- Z]

A genus of about 65 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Wasshausen (1998) $=\mathrm{Y}$; Long (1970)=Z.

1 Corolla 10-15 mm long (including the 3-5 mm lobes); capsule $8-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [of floodplain forests] . . . . . . . . . D. humistrata
1 Corolla 25-27 mm long (including the $5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ lobes); capsule $10-14 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [of pinelands] . . . . . . . . . . . D. oblongifolia
Dyschoriste humistrata (Michaux) Kuntze, Swamp Twinflower, Swamp Dyschoriste. Cp (GA, SC): bottomland forests, especially on soils over limestone; uncommon, rare north of GA (SC Rare). April-May. SC to c. peninsular FL, west to panhandle FL. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Y]

Dyschoriste oblongifolia (Michaux) Kuntze, Blue Twinflower, Pineland Dyschoriste. Cp (GA, SC): pine savannas, flatwoods, and sandhills; uncommon. April-May. SC to s. FL, west to panhandle FL. The basis of Small's (1933) attribution of this species to VA is unknown. [= RAB, K, S, Y; > Dyschoriste oblongifolia var. oblongifolia -- Z]

## Elytraria Michaux (Elytraria)

A genus of about 17 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Western and Eastern Hemispheres. The placement of this genus in the Acanthaceae is uncertain (McDade \& Moody 1999, McDade et al. 2000). References: Long (1970)=Z; Ward (2004d) $=\mathrm{Y}$.

Elytraria caroliniensis (J.F. Gmelin) Persoon var. caroliniensis, Carolina Elytraria. Cp (GA, SC): swamp forests over coquina limestone ("marl"); rare. June-August. Var. caroliniensis ranges from se. SC south to c. peninsular FL, west to panhandle FL and sw. GA. Var. angustifolia (Fernald) Blake is restricted to s. FL. Ward (2004d) also recognizes E. caroliniensis var. vahliana (Nees in Augustin de Candolle) D.B. Ward, in ne. and Panhandle FL, south to c. peninsular FL. [=K, Y, Z; < E. caroliniensis -- RAB; = E. carolinensis var. carolinensis -- GW, misspelling; = Tubiflora carolinensis J.F. Gmelin -- S, misspelling]

## Hygrophila R. Brown

A genus of about 25 species, of tropical regions. References: Wasshausen (1998)=Y; Les \& Wunderlin (1981)=Z. Key based on $Y$.
1 Leaf blades 5-12 cm long; calyx segments ca. 5 mm long, glabrous; flowers borne in axillary clusters .......... H. lacustris
1 Leaf blades 1-3.5 cm long; calyx segments ca. 2 mm long, pubescent; flowers borne in terminal and axillary spikes
H. polysperma

Hygrophila lacustris (Schlectendahl \& Chamisso) Nees. Cp (GA): shallow water of swamps and shores; rare (GA Special Concern). Sw. GA south to FL Peninsula, west to e. TX; West Indies. [= GW, K, S; = Hygrophila costata Nees et al.; = Ruellia lacustris Schlectendahl \& Chamisso]

* Hygrophila polysperma (Roxburgh) T. Anderson. Cp (VA): lakes, doubtfully established but frequently reintroduced; rare, native of the East Indies. Grown for the aquarium trade, and sporadically introduced to bodies of water, apparently well-established in FL (Les \& Wunderlin 1981). [= GW (footnote), K, Y, Z]


## Justicia Linnaeus (Water-willow)

A genus of about 600 species, herbs and shrubs of the tropics and warm temperate North America. References: Wasshausen (1998) $=\mathrm{Y}$; Long (1970)=Z. Key based in part on $Y$.

1 Spike densely flowered; seeds verrucose; primary leaves averaging 6-8× as long as wide; [of the Piedmont, Mountains, and Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. americana
1 Spike loosely flowered; seeds smooth or minutely muricate (with very fine, sharp projections); primary leaves either ca. 2-6× as long as wide or more than $8 \times$ as long as wide; [of the Coastal Plain].
2 Corolla purple, $18-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves averaging more than $8 \times$ as long as wide; cystoliths parallel to the midvein of the leaf; [of s. GA south into FL].
3 Upper leaf blades 4-7 cm long, not channeled, tough but not fleshy; calyx segments $5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, <1 mm wide ....
3 Upper leaf blades $8-13.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, channeled, fleshy; calyx segments $11-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, ca. 1 mm wide . J. crassifolia 2 Corolla pale lavender to white, $8-13 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves averaging $2-6 \times$ as long as wide; cystoliths parallel to the secondary veins of the leaf; [of the Coastal Plain throughout our area].
4 Spikes lax, the flowers usually borne singly, secund; seeds smooth; leaves averaging ca. $5 \times$ as long as wide J. ovata var. lanceolata

4 Spikes somewhat congested, the flowers borne in opposite pairs; seeds minutely muricate (with very fine, sharp projections); leaves averaging ca. $3 \times$ as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. ovata var. ovata

Justicia americana (Linnaeus) Vahl, American Water-willow. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): river and stream beds, in shallow water, often rooted in rocky shallows; common. June-October. W. Québec west to MI and WI, south to GA, TX, and KS. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; > J. americana var. americana - F; > J. americana var. subcoriacea Fernald -- F, G; > J. mortuifluminis Fernald -- F; = Dianthera americana Linnaeus -- S]

Justicia angusta (Chapman) Small, Pineland Water-willow, Narrowleaf Water-willow. Cp (GA): roadside ditches, savannas;
rare (GA Special Concern). Se. GA (Camden County) (Sorrie 1998b) south to s. FL. [=K, Y; < J. ovata -- GW, in part; < J. crassifolia (Chapman) Chapman ex Small -- S, in part; = J. ovata (Walter) Lindau var. angusta (Chapman) R.W. Long -- Z]

Justicia crassifolia (Chapman) Chapman ex Small. Cp (GA): flatwoods, cypress ponds; rare. S. GA to the FL Panhandle. [= GW, K, Y; < J. crassifolia - S, in part only)]

Justicia ovata (Walter) LIndau var. lanceolata (Chapman) R.W. Long. Cp (GA): swamps, marshes; uncommon. May. Se. GA west to TX, north in the Mississippi Embayment to s. IL, s. IN, w. KY. Needs additional study; may warrant specific status. [= K, Y, Z; < J. ovata -- GW; = J. lanceolata (Chapman) Small -- S]

Justicia ovata (Walter) Lindau var. ovata, Coastal Plain Water-willow, Loose-flower Water-willow. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, marshes; common. May-July. S. VA south to c. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and se. AL. [= C, K, Y, Z; < J. ovata -RAB, F, GW; J. humilis Michaux var. humilis -- G; = J. ovata (Walter) Lindau -- S, in the narrow sense]

## Pseuderanthemum Radlk.

A genus of about 60 species, mostly shrubs, of tropical regions.

* Pseuderanthemum variabile (R. Brown) Radlk., Night-and-Afternoon, has been reported as a greenhouse weed from SC (Nelson \& Kelly 1997). It is not included as a regular member of the flora of this region because "it is unlikely that it could persist anywhere in South Carolina outside a greenhouse environment" (Nelson \& Kelly 1997). [= K]


## Ruellia Linnaeus (Wild-petunia)

A genus of about 150 species, of the tropics and temperate North America. References: Wasshausen (1998)=Y; Long (1970)=Z.

1 Principal leaves linear-lanceolate, $>10 \times$ as long as wide ( $8-27 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $0.7-2 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide); [alien, cultivated and naturalized] . . .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. tweediana

1 Principal leaves elliptic, ovate or broadly lanceolate, $2-5 \times$ as long as wide (2-16 cm long, $0.5-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ broad); [native]
2 Calyx lobes narrowly linear-lanceolate, flattened to the tip, 1-4 mm wide
R. strepens

2 Calyx lobes linear, filiform or setaceous at least apically, $<1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide at their widest point (usually the base).
3 Corolla 6-10 cm long, opening at night and withering by mid-morning; calyx lobes 2.5-4.5 cm long; [of Coastal Plain bogs and wet pine flatwoods] R. noctiflora 3 Corolla $3-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, opening during the day; calyx lobes $1-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; [of various habitats].

4 Flowers borne on peduncles $0.2-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, from the axils of lower and median nodes.
5 Stem usually divergently branched; calyx lobes $0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, tapering from the base to a very slender tip; [of dry to wet pine woodlands of the Coastal Plain]
R. pinetorum

5 Stem simple or with a few ascending branches; calyx lobes $0.7-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, widest near the middle and tapering to the apex; [of dry woodlands, forests, and glades of the Piedmont and Mountains] R. purshiana 4 Flowers sessile or subsessile, in the axils of median and upper nodes.

6 Leaves sessile or subsessile; flower-bearing nodes usually 4-8; stem typically branched at base; stigma lobe 1
R. humilis

6 Leaves petioled; flower-bearing nodes usually 1-3; stem typically simple below (unless damaged), sometimes branched upwards; stigma lobes (1-) 2.
7 Plant with all leaves caulescent; leaves ovate, lanceolate, elliptic, or oblong; [plant widespread in our area and common] $\boldsymbol{R}$. caroliniensis
$7 \quad$ Plant with a rosette of basal leaves; leaves spatulate to obovate; [plant rare, restricted to dry pinelands in the Coastal Plain] R. ciliosa var. cinerascens

Ruellia caroliniensis (J.F. Gmelin) Steudel, Carolina Wild-petunia, Common Wild-petunia. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist forests and woodlands; common. May-September. NJ, s. OH, and s. IN, south to FL and TX. [=RAB, C, G; >R. caroliniensis var. caroliniensis -- $F$; $>$. caroliniensis var. cheloniformis Fernald -- $;$; $>$. caroliniensis var. dentata (Nees) Fernald -F; > R. caroliniensis var. membranacea Fernald -- F; > R. caroliniensis var. nanella Fernald -- F; > R. caroliniensis var. salicina Fernald -- F; > R. caroliniensis var. semicalva Fernald -- F; = R. caroliniensis ssp. caroliniensis var. caroliniensis -- K, Y, Z; R. parviflora (Nees) Britton -- S ; $>$ R. caroliniensis -- W, in part only (see also $R$. ciliosa)]

Ruellia ciliosa Pursh var. cinerascens Fernald, Sandhills Wild-petunia. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, particularly in loamy, submesic swales; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). May-September. Sc. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. LA. 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. [= RAB, S; = R. caroliniensis (J.F. Gmelin) Steudel ssp. ciliosa (Pursh) R.W. Long var. cinerascens (Fernald) Kartesz \& Gandhi -- K, Y, Z; < R. caroliniensis -- W, in part]

Ruellia humilis Nuttall, Low Wild-petunia, Hairy Wild-petunia. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (NC, VA): diabase glades and woodlands; rare (NC Threatened, VA Watch List). May-September. PA west to se. MN and NE, south to c. NC, AL, and TX. Piedmont plants of NC are uniformly white-flowered. [= RAB, K, W, Y, Z; > R. humilis var. calvescens Fernald -- C, F, G; > R. humilis var. frondosa Fernald -- $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$; > R. humilis var. humilis -- $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$ ]

Ruellia noctiflora (Nees) A. Gray, Night-flowering Wild-petunia. Cp (GA): wet pinelands and savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). (May-) June-July (-August). E. GA (in counties immediately adjacent to SC) south to n. FL and west to se. LA. [= GW, K, S, Y]

Ruellia pinetorum Fernald, Pineland Wild-petunia. Cp (GA, SC): dry to wet pinelands; rare (SC Rare). May-September. SC south to Panhandle FL, west to TX. 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). [= RAB, F; R. pedunculata Torrey ex A. Gray ssp. pinetorum (Fernald) R.W. Long -- K, Y, Z]

Ruellia purshiana Fernald, Pursh's Wild-petunia. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): dry woodlands and forests, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks; uncommon (NC Rare). May-September. MD south to GA and AL, in and adjacent to the Appalachians. [= RAB, F, K, W, Y, Z; R. pedunculata Torrey ex A. Gray -- C, G, in part]

Ruellia strepens Linnaeus, Limestone Wild-petunia. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): calcareous forests; uncommon, rare south of VA (NC Rare, SC Rare). May-September. NJ west to OH and IA, south to se. and sc. NC, e. SC, AL, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

* Ruellia tweediana Grisebach, Mexican Bluebell. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from e. Mexico. MaySeptember. [R. brittoniana Leonard emend Fernald -- RAB, GW, K, Z; R. caerulea - K, orthographic variant; R. malacosperma Greenman -- S, misapplied; $R$. coerulea Morong -- Y]


## Stenandrium Nees

A genus of about 25 species, of tropical to warm temperate New World. References: Wasshausen (1998)=Y; Long (1970)=Z.
Stenandrium dulce (Cavanilles) Nees var. dulce, Sweet Shaggytuft. Cp (GA): pine savannas; rare. GA to FL. Var. dulce ranges from GA south to FL; var. floridanum A. Gray is restricted to s. peninsular FL. [= K, Y; Gerardia floridana (A. Gray) Small -S; S. dulce var. floridanum A. Gray - Z]

## Yeatesia Small (Bractspike)

A genus of 3-4 species, of warm temperate to tropical areas, se, United States to ne. Mexico. References: Wasshausen (1998)=Y; Long (1970) $=$ Z.

Yeatesia viridiflora (Nees) Small, Yellow bract-spike, Cp (GA): rich bottomlands; rare. Sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and FL west to TX (Kartesz 1999). [= K, S, Y; = Dicliptera viridiflora (Nees) R.W. Long - Z; Dicliptera halei Riddell]

## ACERACEAE (Maple Family)

(see SAPINDACEAE)

## ACTINIDIACEAE (Kiwi-fruit Family)

A family of 3 genera and 340-360 species, trees, shrubs, and lianas, of tropical and warm temperate Asia. References: Dressler \& Bayer in Kubitzki (2004).
Actinidia Lindley (Kiwi-fruit)
A genus of 40-60 species, lianas, of e. and se. Asia. References: Dressler \& Bayer in Kubitzki (2004).
Various species in the genus Actinidia are in cultivation in our area. Some show potential to escape and naturalize.

## ADOXACEAE (Moschatel Family)

A family of about 4 genera and about 165 species, shrubs, small trees, and herbs (here interpreted as including Sambucus and Viburnum). There now appears to be little doubt that Sambucus and Viburnum are more naturally placed in the Adoxaceae, in contrast to their traditional placement in the Caprifoliaceae (Zhang et al. 2003, Eriksson \& Donoghue 1997). References: Ferguson (1966a).
1 Leaves pinnately compound; fruit $3-5$-seeded . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sambucus
1 Leaves simple; fruit 1 -seeded . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Viburnum

## Sambucus Linnaeus (Elderberry)

A genus of about 9 species of shrubs and small trees, north temperate and subtropical. References: Bolli (1994)=Z; Ferguson $(1966 a)=Y$.

1 Inflorescence racemose, normally longer than broad; fruits red when ripe; pith of stems and second-year branches brown; leaves with 5-7 leaflets, these never further divided; foliage and young twigs puberulent; [primarily of the Mountains, extending into the Piedmont in VA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. racemosa var. pubens
1 Inflorescence cymose, normally broader than long; fruits black or deep purple when ripe; pith of stems and second-year
branches white; leaves with 5-11 leaflets, the lower leaflets sometimes further divided; foliage and young twigs glabrous or with trichomes mostly limited to the veins of the leaves; [collectively widespread].
2 Fruits black, 6-8 mm in diameter; plant a small tree; [rare, restricted, and alien] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [S. nigra]
2 Fruits purplish black, 4-6 mm in diameter; plant a shrub to small tree (usually multi-stemmed from the base); [common, widespread, and native]
S. canadensis

Sambucus canadensis Linnaeus, Common Elderberry. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): streambanks, thickets, moist forests, disturbed areas; common. Late April-July; July-August. The species ranges from Nova Scotia west to Manitoba, south to FL, TX, Mexico; West Indies. 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. Bolli (1994) treats this taxon as a subspecies of a broadly defined S. nigra. He recognizes 6 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 (Humboldt, Bonplandt, and 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 3 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. Plants of most of our area represent S. canadensis var. canadensis, while evergreen, 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. [= RAB, C, GW, W, Y; > S. canadensis var. canadensis - F, G; > S. canadensis var submollis Rehder -- F, G; = S. nigra Linnaeus ssp. canadensis (Linnaeus) R. Bolli -- K, Z; > S. canadensis - S, in a narrow sense; > S. simpsonii Rehder ex Sargent -- S; > Sambucus canadensis Linnaeus var. laciniata A. Gray]

Sambucus racemosa Linnaeus var. pubens (Michaux) Koehne, Red Elderberry. Mt (GA, NC, VA): spruce-fir and northern hardwood forests, primarily at high elevations in the Mountains, though sometimes descending in our area to at least as low as 500 m ; uncommon (GA Special Concern). Late April-early June; late June-August. As interpreted here, S. racemosa is an interruptedly circumboreal species, represented in ne. North America by var. pubens, in n. Europe by var. racemosa, and in ne. Asia and nw. North America by several additional varieties. S. racemosa var. pubens ranges from Newfoundland west to British Columbia (?), south to PA, IN, IL, and in the mountains to w. NC, e. TN, and ne. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= S. pubens -- RAB, F, G, S, W; = S. racemosa ssp. pubens (Michaux) House var. pubens -- C; < S. pubens ssp. pubens - Y; < S. racemosa var. racemosa -- K, Z]

* Sambucus nigra Linnaeus, European Elder, is escaped from cultivation, introduced from Europe. [= C, F, G; = S. nigra ssp. nigra -- K, Z]


## Viburnum Linnaeus (Viburnum)

A genus of about 150 species of shrubs and small trees, largely temperate, and primarily in Asia and North America. References: McAtee (1956)=Z; Ferguson (1966a)=Y; Weckman et al. (2002).

Section Odontotinus OW: acerifolium, dilatatum
Section Odontotinus NW: carolinianum, dentatum, molle, rafinesquianum, recognitum
Section Lentago: cassinoides, lentago, nudum, prunifolium, rufidulum
Section Pseudotinus: lantanoides
Section Opulus: opulus
Section Solenotinus: sieboldii
Section Viburnum: lantana
Section Tomentosa: plicatum
bracteatum, macrocephalum, obovatum, setigerum, rhytidophyllum
Viburnum acerifolium Linnaeus var. acerifolium, Mapleleaf Viburnum, Dockmackie. [=F, Z; < V. acerifolium -- RAB, C, G, K, $S, W, Y ;>V$. acerifolium var. densiflorum (Chapman) McAtee $-Z ;>V$. acerifolium var. ovatum (Rehder) McAtee - Z]

Viburnum acerifolium Linnaeus var. glabrescens Rehder. [=F, Z; < V. acerifolium -- RAB, C, G, K, S, W, Y]
Viburnum bracteatum Rehder, Limerock Arrow-wood. Mt (GA): calcareous forests and woodlandfsl rare (GA Endangered).
East to se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K, S, Y, Z]
Viburnum carolinianum Ashe, Carolina Arrow-wood. Mt (NC, SC): [<? V. dentatum Linnaeus var. deamii (Rehder) Fernald -C, F, G; < V. dentatum var. dentatum -- RAB, K; < V. dentatum -- GW; ? V. semitomentosum (Michaux) Rehder -- S; > V.
carolinianum Ashe var. cismontanum McAtee - Z; > V. carolinianum Ashe var. carolinianum - Z]
Viburnum cassinoides Linnaeus, Northern Wild Raisin, Withe-rod, Shonny Haw. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, F, G, S, W, $\mathrm{Y} ;=$ V. nudum Linnaeus var. cassinoides (Linnaeus) Torrey \& A. Gray -- C, K; < V. nudum -- GW; >V. cassinoides var. cassinoides - Z; > V. cassinoides var. nitidum Aiton - Z; > V. cassinoides var. harbisonii McAtee - Z]

Viburnum dentatum Linnaeus var. dentatum, Arrow-wood. [= C, F, G, K; < V. dentatum var. dentatum -- RAB (also see V. carolinianum); < V. dentatum -- GW, W, Y; = V. dentatum - Z]

Viburnum dentatum Linnaeus var. venosum (Britton) Gleason. (VA). [=G, K; < V. dentatum -- GW, W, Y; > V. scabrellum Torrey \& A. Gray var. venosum (Britton) McAtee - Z; > V. scabrellum var. scabrellum - Z; > V. scabrellum var. ashei Bush - Z]

* Viburnum dilatatum Thunberg. Pd (NC); (VA). [= C, K]

Viburnum lantanoides Michaux, Hobblebush, Witch's-hobble, Tangle-legs. Mt (GA, NC, VA): spruce-fir forests, northern
hardwood forests, boulderfields; common. [=K, S, W, Y; = V. alnifolium Marshall -- RAB, C, F, G; = V. grandifolium Aiton - Z]
Viburnum lentago Linnaeus, Nannyberry, Sheepberry. (NC?, VA). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]
Viburnum nudum Linnaeus, Southern Wild Raisin, Possumhaw. [= RAB, G, S, W, Y, Z; = V. nudum var. nudum -- C, K; > V. nudum var. nudum - F, in a narrower sense; > V. nudum var. angustifolium Torrey \& A. Gray -- F; < V. nudum -- GW (see also V. cassinoides)]

Viburnum obovatum Walter. (SC). [= RAB, GW, K, S, Y, Z; >V. obovatum - S, in a narrower sense; >V. nashii Small -- S] * Viburnum opulus Linnaeus var. opulus, Guelder-rose, Snowball. (VA). Well-established in KY (Weckman et al. 2002). [= C, F, G, K, Z]

Viburnum prunifolium Linnaeus, Black Haw. [= RAB, C, K, S, W, Y, Z; > V. prunifolium var. prunifolium -- F, G]
Viburnum rafinesquianum J.A. Schultes, Downy Arrow-wood. Pd (GA): [=RAB, K, S, W; > V. rafinesquianum var.
rafinesquianum -- C, F, G, Y; =? V. affine Bush ex Schneider var. hypomalacum Blake - Z]
Viburnum recognitum Fernald, Smooth Arrow-wood. [=F, K; = V. dentatum Linnaeus var. lucidum Aiton -- RAB, C, G; < V.
dentatum -- GW, W; > V. recognitum var. recognitum - Z; >V. recognitum var. alabamense McAtee -- Z]
Viburnum rufidulum Rafinesque, Southern Black Haw. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA): [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z; > V. rufidulum - S; > V. rufotomentosum Small]

Viburnum setigerum Hance, Tea Viburnum. Pd (NC): introduced, rarely naturalizing into suburban woodlands. \{Guilford Courthouse NPS\} Also naturalizing in KY (Weckman et al. 2002). [= K]

* Viburnum sieboldii Miq., Siebold Viburnum. (VA). Also naturalizing in KY (Weckman et al. 2002). [= C, F, K; = V. sieboldiZ, orthographic variant]
* Viburnum lantana Linnaeus, Wayfaring Tree, native of Eurasia, is widely planted and sometimes escaped or persistent, reportedly as far south as MD (Kartesz 1999) and KY (Weckman et al. 2002). [= C, F, G, K, Z]
* Viburnum macrocephalum Fortune, Chinese Snowball. Reported as naturalized in the Mountains of NC (Pittillo 2003, pers. comm.). \{investigate\}

Viburnum molle Michaux, in c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, F, G, K, Y, Z]
Viburnum opulus Linnaeus var. americanum Aiton, Cranberry-tree, Highbush-cranberry, south to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), NJ , and n. WV. [= C, G, K; = V. trilobum Marshall -- F; = V. opulus var. trilobum (Marshall) McAtee - Z]

* Viburnum plicatum Thunberg, Doublefile Viburnum, introduced and naturalized in se. and sw. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, G, K, Z]
* Viburnum rhytidophyllum Hemsley, Leatherleaf Viburnum. Planted and escaping at least as far south as KY (Weckman et al. 2002). [= K]


## AIZOACEAE Rudolphi 1830 (Fig-marigold Family)

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); Vivrette, Bleck, \& Ferren in FNA (2003b); Hartmann in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves linear, lanceolate, or oblanceolate, the blade much longer than wide; [subfamily Sesuvioideae]
Sesuvium
1 Leaves orbicular, obovate, or triangular-ovate, the blade about as wide as long.

| 2 | Leaves alternate; fruit an indehiscent nut; [subfamily Tetragonioideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tetragonia |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Leaves opposite to subopposite; fruit a circumcissile capsule; [subfamily Sesuvioideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . Trianthema |

## Sesuvium Linnaeus 1759 (Sea-purslane)

A genus of about 8-12 species, especially in tropical and subtropical coastal areas. References: Boetsch (2002)=Z; Ferren in FNA (2003b); Hartmann in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

[^0]A genus of about 60-85 species, mostly tropical and warm temperate. References: Boetsch (2002)=Y; Vivrette in FNA (2003b); Taylor (1994)=Z; Hartmann in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

* Tetragonia tetragonioides (Pallas) Kuntze, New Zealand Spinach. Pd (NC): persistent after cultivation; rare, introduced from e. Asia. July-November. Tetragonia is sometimes segregated into the Tetragoniaceae. T. tetragonioides is a member of subgenus Tetragonioides (Taylor 1994). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Y, Z; T. expansa Murray -- RAB]


## Trianthema Linnaeus 1753 (Horse-purslane)

A genus of about 17-20 species, of tropical and warm temperate areas, especially Australia. References: Boetsch (2002)=Z; Ferren in FNA (2003b); Hartmann in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

* Trianthema portulacastrum Linnaeus, Horse-purslane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from the Gulf Coast and the tropics. April-November. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z]


## ALTINGIACEAE (Sweet-gum Family)

A family of 2 genera and about 12 species, trees, of e. Asia, Indomalaysia, e. North America, Central America, and e.
Mediterranean. Various molecular studies show that Liquidambar is better separated from the Hamamelidaceae (Hoot, Magallón, and Crane 1999). References: Endress in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Hoot, Magallón, and Crane (1999).

## Liquidambar Linnaeus 1753 (Sweet Gum)

A genus of 4-5 species, trees, north temperate, of e. North America, Central America (Mexico to Nicaragua), e. Asia (s. China, Taiwan, Vietnam), and e. Mediterranean (Turkey, Rhodos, Cyprus). References: Endress in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Li \& Donoghue (1999).

Liquidambar styraciflua Linnaeus, Sweet Gum, Red Gum. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, floodplains, moist forests, depressional wetlands, old fields, disturbed areas; common (absent from much of the Mountains). April-May; AugustSeptember. CT west to s. OH, s. IL and OK, south to FL, TX, and Guatemala. 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

## AMARANTHACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Amaranth Family)

A family of about 65-71 genera and 750-1000 species, mostly herbs, but including shrubs and trees, of tropical and warm temperate (rarely cold temperate) regions. References: Robertson \& Clemants in FNA (2003b); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

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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: Gomphrena,Iresine.
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## Achyranthes Linnaeus 1753 (Chaff-flower)

A genus of 6-8 species, of warm temperate and tropical regions of the Old World. References: Robertson in FNA (2003b);
Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

* Achyranthes aspera Linnaeus var. aspera. SC wool-combing mills. [= FNA] \{not yet keyed\}
* Achyranthes aspera Linnaeus var. pubescens (Moq.) Townsend, Devil's-horsewhip, is reported as occurring in MD and other eastern states by Kartesz (1999). \{investigate\} [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Achyranthes japonica (Miq.) Nakai var. hachijoensis Honda, Japanese Chaff-flower, native of e. Asia, is escaped in KY and WV (Mingo and Wayne counties) (Medley et al. 1985). It will likely become established in our area as well. [=FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}

A genus of about 100 species, tropical and warm temperate, especially in America. References: Clemants in FNA (2003b); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key based in part on Clemants in FNA (2003b).

1 Inflorescences borne on peduncles 1-7 cm long, these from the leaf axils or terminal; [of aquatic to wet sites]
$\qquad$
1 Inflorescences sessile, in the leaf axils; [of dry to moist sites].
2 Tepals dimorphic; tepal hairs barbed.
3 Leaf blades longer than broad; tepals $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, densely villous ............................. A. caracasana 3 Leaf blades as broad as long; tepals $5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, sparsely villous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. pungens
2 Tepals monomorphic; tepal hairs not barbed.
4 Mature fruit included within the tepals; spikes globular; stems sericeous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. paronychioides
4 Mature fruit exserted between the tepals; spikes narrow, short-cylindric; stems glabrous to pubescent in lines (the nodes also pubescent)
A. sessilis

* Alternanthera caracasana Kunth. Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from 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). [= FNA, K]
* Alternanthera paronychioides St.-Hilaire. Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from tropical America. JulyOctober. [= FNA; Alternanthera paronychioides St.-Hilaire var. paronychioides -- K; Alternanthera polygonoides (Linnaeus) R. Brown ex Sweet, misapplied -- RAB, G; Achyranthes polygonoides (Linnaeus) Lamarck, misapplied -- S]

Alternanthera philoxeroides (Martius) Grisebach, Alligator-weed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): floating in mats on the surface of the waters of blackwater rivers, sloughs, ditches, ponds, and in very moist soil of ditches and shores; common, introduced from tropical America. April-October. This plant is a serious weed. [= RAB, C, FNA, K; Achyranthes philoxeroides (Martius) Standley -S]

Alternanthera pungens Kunth. Cp (SC): habitat unknown; rare. Reported by Small (1933) for the Coastal Plain of SC; known from scattered locations in AL, FL, LA, NY, and TX (Clemants in FNA 2003b). [= FNA, K; Achyranthes repens Linnaeus -- S, misapplied]

* Alternanthera sessilis (Linnaeus) R. Brown ex Augustin de Candolle, Sessile Joyweed. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed wet muck; rare, introduced from 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). [= FNA, GW, K]


## Amaranthus Linnaeus 1753 (Amaranth, Pigweed)

A genus of about 60 species, all annual herbs, of tropical and temperate regions. References: Mosyakin \& Robertson in FNA (2003b); Costea \& Tardif (2003b)=Y; Henrickson (1999)=Z; Sauer (1955)=X; Costea, Sanders \& Waines (2001a, 2001b); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key based closely on Mosyakin \& Robertson in FNA (2003b) and Sauer (1955).

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 lacking, or rudimentary (often only 1-2 present, these <1 (2) mm long and lacking a visible midvein); subgenus Acnida, section Acnida].
3 Seed 2-3 mm long; utricle $2.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
A. cannabinus 3 Seed 0.7-1.2 mm long; utricle 1-2.5 mm long.

4 Utricle with conspicuous and regular longitudinal ridges; bract > 1.5 mm long, with a stout midrib not far excurrent beyond the bract blade
A. australis

4 Utricle smooth or irregularly tuberculate; bract < 1.5 mm long, with a slender excurrent midrib . A. tuberculatus 2 Tepals present and well-developed (usually 5 present, at least the outer tepals $>2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long and with a visible midvein).

5 Tepals 1 or 2, lanceolate to linear; [subgenus Acnida, section Acnida] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. tuberculatus 5 Tepals 5, at least the inner spatulate; [subgenus Acnida, section Saueranthus].

6 Outermost tepal obtuse or notched (similar to the others), the midvein excurrent slightly or not at all
A. arenicola

6 Outermost tepal acute or acuminate (dissimilar to the inner obtuse tepals), the midvein excurrent into a rigid point
A. palmeri

1 Plants staminate (some identifications following this lead may not be reliable).
7 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).
8 Bracts < 1 mm long; midribs scarcely excurrent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. cannabinus 8 Bracts $>1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; midribs often conspicuously excurrent.
$9 \quad$ Bracts with moderately prominent midribs; midribs of outer tepals excurrent A. australis 9 Bracts with slender midribs; midribs of outer sepals not excurrent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. tuberculatus
7 Outer tepals with prominent midribs, usually longer than the inner tepals; bracts $>2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (or $1-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long in $A$.
tuberculatus), mostly with prominent midribs.
10 Outer tepals with apex acute or obtuse; dark midribs not excurrent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. arenicola
10 Outer tepals with apex acuminate; midribs excurrent as rigid spines.
11 Bracts ca. 4 mm long, equaling or exceeding the outer tepals
A. palmeri

11 Bracts ca. 2 mm long, shorter than the outer tepals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. 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
A. blitum

3 Utricles dehiscent; leaf blades obtuse, acuminate, or very shallowly notched at the tip.
4 Tepals of pistillate flowers acute to short-acuminate at the tip, not reflexed; seeds 0.6-1.0 mm in diameter
A. albus

4 Tepals of the pistillate flowers long-aristate at the tip, usually reflexed outwards; seeds $1.0-1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter
[A. thunbergii]
2 Pistillate flowers usually with (4-) 5 tepals; utricles usually indehiscent or tardily dehiscent (regularly dehiscent in $A$. blitoides).
5 Inflorescence axes thickened, becoming indurate at maturity . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. crassipes var. crassipes 5 Inflorescence axes not thickened, not indurate at maturity.

6 Utricles with regular, circumscissile dehiscence . . . . . .
6 Utricles indehiscent (or tardily and irregularly dehiscent).
7 Leaves crisped-erose, conspicuously undulate (non planar) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. crispus 7 Leaves entire or erose, plane or slightly undulate.

8 Leaves ovate, obovate -rhombic, to narrowly ovate or lanceolate; plants not fleshy; [alien of disturbed situations]. $\qquad$ A. polygonoides

8 Leaves orbicular or obovate; plants fleshy; [native of sea-beaches] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. pumilus
1 Inflorescences terminal spikes or panicles, leafless or nearly so at least in the distal portions (axillary spikes or clusters usually also present).
9 Utricles indehiscent; tepals of pistillate flowers usually 2-3 (5 in A. spinosus); inflorescence bracts shorter than the tepals.
10 Stems with paired nodal spines; tepals of pistillate flowers 5 ; [subgenus Amaranthus] . ............. A. spinosus
10 Stems lacking spines; tepals of pistillate flowers 2-3; [subgenus Albersia].
11 Utricles distinctly rugose, equaling or slightly exceeding the tepals; terminal inflorescences usually thin and interrupted $\qquad$ A. viridis

11 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). 12 Utricles subglobose to obovate, compressed; seeds filling the fruit almost completely; leaf blades usually deeply notched at the tip; annual A. blitum

12 Utricles ellipsoid, slightly to distinctly inflated; seeds filling only the proximal portions of the fruit; leaf blades shallowly notched at the tip; short-lived perennials, or annuals
9 Utricles dehiscent; tepals of pistillate flowers usually usually 5 (3-5 in A. powellii); inflorescence bracts exceeding the tepals (shorter than the tepals in some cultivated forms); [subgenus Amaranthus].
13 Fully developed inflorescences large and robust, usually brightly colored (red, purple, occasionally white or yellow, rarely green); bracts usually not exceeding style branches at maturity (occasionally longer than the style branches in A. hypochondriacus); seeds white, ivory, red, brown, or black; [cultivated, only weakly naturalized].

14 Inflorescences stiff, erect
A. hypochondriacus 14 Inflorescences lax, erect to drooping.

15 Tepals of pistillate flowers (at least the inner tepals of the pistillate flowers) obovate or spatulate, the tip obtuse to slightly notched; style branches spreading or reflexed
[A. caudatus]
15 Tepals of pistillate flowers oblong to lanceolate, the tip acute; style branches erect or slightly reflexed..
A. cruentus

13 Fully developed inflorescences moderately large, usually green (rarely with some whitish or reddish coloration); bracts exceeding the style branches and tepals; seeds brown or black; [wild and weedy].
16 Tepals of pistillate flowers obtuse, rounded, or slightly notched at the tip; plants rather densely pubescent .... A. retroflexus

16 Tepals of pistillate flowers acute, acuminate, or aristate at the tip; plants slightly pubescent when young, becoming glabrous or nearly so.
17 Bracts 2-4 mm long; inflorescences usually soft and lax, with spreading branches . . . . . . . A. hybridus
17 Bracts 4-7 mm long; inflorescences usually stiff, with erect branches
A. powellii

* Amaranthus albus Linnaeus, Tumbleweed Amaranth. Cp, Pd, Mt (VA), ?? (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas, agricultural fields; common. July-October. [= C, FNA, G, K, W, Y; A. albus var. albus -- F; A. graecizans Linnaeus, misapplied]
* Amaranthus arenicola I.M. Johnston, Sandhill Amaranth. Cp, Pd (VA): rare, introduced from western North America. [= C, FNA, G, K, X; A. torreyi -- F]

Amaranthus australis (A. Gray) J.D. Sauer, Southern Water-hemp. Cp (GA, NC, VA): tidal marshes, ditches; uncommon. VA, TN, AR, and TX south into West Indies, Mexico, and $n$. South America. This annual is alleged to sometimes get as large as 9 m tall and 30 cm diameter at the base of the stem! [= FNA, GW, K, X; Acnida cuspidata Bert. ex Sprengel; Acnida alabamensis

## Standley]

Amaranthus blitoides S. Watson, Matweed Amaranth, Prostrate Pigweed. (GA, SC, VA): [= C, FNA, K, S, Y; A. graecizans Linnaeus -- RAB, F, misapplied]

* Amaranthus blitum Linnaeus, Purple Amaranth, Livid Amaranth. Pd (SC) ?? (GA, NC, VA): First reported from South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= C, FNA, G, K; A. lividus -- RAB, F, G; Amaranthus blitum Linnaeus ssp. emarginatus (MoquinTandon ex Uline \& Bray) Carretero -- Y]

Amaranthus cannabinus (Linnaeus) J.D. Sauer, Salt-marsh Water-hemp. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): salt, brackish, and freshwater tidal marshes, especially along the banks of tidal guts; common. July-December. 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. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, X; Acnida cannabina Linnaeus -- F, G, S]
*? Amaranthus crassipes Schlechtendahl var. crassipes, Spreading Amaranth. (SC): shores and wet areas; rare, probably introduced from tropical America. [= Z; A. crassipes - RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, in the narrow sense; A. crassipes - FNA, in a broad sense]

* Amaranthus crispus (Lespinasse \& Thévenau) A. Braun, Crisp-leaved Amaranth. Cp (NC, VA): disturbed areas, especially around seaports; introduced from South America. [= FNA, K, S]
* Amaranthus cruentus Linnaeus, Red Amaranth, Blood Amaranth, Purple Amaranth. (NC, SC): introduced from Central America. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, S, Y]
* Amaranthus deflexus Linnaeus, Large-fruit Amaranth, Argentine Amaranth. (GA, VA): introduced from South America. Reported for VA by Kartesz (1999) and FNA. [= FNA, K]
* Amaranthus hybridus Linnaeus, Smooth Amaranth, Green Amaranth, Hybrid Amaranth, Smooth Pigweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): July-O ctober. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W; Amaranthus hybridus ssp. hybridus - Y]
* Amaranthus hypochondriacus Linnaeus, Prince's-feather. (VA): Type locality is "Virginia". Possibly of hybrid origin, from $A$. cruentus $\times$ powellii. [= FNA, K]
* Amaranthus palmeri S. Watson, Careless-weed. (GA, NC, SC, VA): [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, X]
* Amaranthus polygonoides Linnaeus, Tropical Amaranth, Smartweed Amaranth. Cp (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from tropical America. Reported for SC by FNA and Kartesz (1999). [= FNA, K]
* Amaranthus powellii S. Watson, Green Amaranth, Powell's Amaranth. (GA, NC, SC, VA): Widespread and common in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). Many earlier reports of A. retroflexus may actually pertain to this species. [= FNA, K; Amaranthus retroflexus Linnaeus var. powellii (S. Watson) Boivin; Amaranthus powellii ssp. powellii - Y]

Amaranthus pumilus Rafinesque, Seabeach Amaranth, Dwarf Amaranth. Cp (NC, SC, VA): sea beaches, fore-dunes, island end flats, rarely on sound-side beaches; rare (US Threatened, NC Threatened, SC, Rare, VA Rare). Se. MA south to c. SC; presently known to be extant only from NC, n. SC, e. MD, DE (McAvoy 2002), se. NY (Long Island), VA, and NJ. Seeds of this plant require cold stratification, high temperatures, and light to germinate (Baskin \& Baskin 1998); this is apparently responsible for the late seasonality of the species (germination in late spring and early summer) and its seed-banking. See Hancock \& Hosier (2003) for discussion of the ecology of this interesting species. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]

* Amaranthus retroflexus Linnaeus, Rough Pigweed, Redroot. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): July-October. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Y]
* Amaranthus spinosus Linnaeus, Spiny Amaranth. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): introduced from tropical America. JulyOctober. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Y]
* Amaranthus tuberculatus (Moquin-Tandon) J.D. Sauer, Inland Water-hemp. (GA, NC, SC). July-October. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, W, X; Amaranthus rudis J.D. Sauer - K; Acnida altissima (Riddell) Moquin-Tandon ex Standley var. altissima -- F; Acnida altissima var. subnuda (S. Watson) Fernald -- F; Acnida altissima var. prostrata (Uline \& Bray) Fernald -- F; Acnida altissima -- G; Acnida subnuda (S. Watson) Standley -- G, S; Acnida tamariscina (Nuttall) Wood - GW, misapplied; Amaranthus tamariscinus Nuttall - X, misapplied; Amaranthus tuberculatus var. tuberculatus - Y]
* Amaranthus viridis Linnaeus, Slender Amaranth, Tropical Green Amaranth. (GA, NC, SC, VA): introduced from South America. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, Y; Amaranthus gracilis Desfontaines -- S]
* Amaranthus caudatus Linnaeus, Love-lies-bleeding, is cultivated and rarely escaped or persistent in TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and scattered in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= FNA, K, Y]
* Amaranthus thunbergii Moquin-Tandon, Thunberg's Amaranth. Collected from near wool-combing mills in SC; probably not naturalized. [= FNA, K]


## Celosia Linnaeus 1753 (Cockscomb)

A genus of about 45 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions of America and Africa. References: Robertson (1981)=Z; Robertson in FNA (2003b); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
1 Inflorescence of crowded spikes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. argentea

1 Inflorescence crested, fanlike, or elaborately lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. cristata

* Celosia argentea Linnaeus. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC): commonly cultivated, rarely escaped or persistent in disturbed areas, such as along creeks; rare, introduced from the Tropics. July-November. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, Z; C. argentea var. argentea -- F]
* Celosia cristata Linnaeus, Cockscomb. Pd (NC): commonly cultivated, rarely escaped or persistent in disturbed areas; rare, introduced from the Tropics. July-November. C. cristata is clearly closely related to and likely derived from C. argentea; it has been variously treated as a species, variety, or form. It is popular in gardens and institutional landscaping, but is not universally appreciated; Stace (1997) calls it "probably the world's ugliest plant." [= C, FNA, G, K, Z; C. argentea Linnaeus var. cristata (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- F]


## Froelichia Moench 1794 (Cottonweed, Snake-cotton)

A genus of about 18 species of tropical and subtropical America. References: McCauley in FNA (2003b); Robertson (1981)=Z; Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Calyx flask-shaped in fruit, ca. 5 mm long; plant 10-20 dm tall, not branching from the base ................... F. floridana
1 Calyx conical in fruit, ca. $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; plant $2-7 \mathrm{dm}$ tall, branching from the base $\ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. gracilis
Froelichia floridana (Nuttall) Moquin-Tandon, Florida Cottonseed, Common Cottonweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, sandy fields, sandy roadsides; common (rare in NC). June-October. S. NC south to FL, and west to LA, north in the interior to w. TN; disjunct (probably introduced) in DE and e. MD. F. campestris Small is more midwestern, ranging from OH, IN, WI, and SD south to KY, AR, and TX; it is sometimes treated as a variety of $F$. floridana, but seems amply distinct in morphology, and with an allopatric distribution. [= RAB, S; F. floridana var. floridana -- C, F, G, K, Z; F. floridana - FNA, in a broad sense]

* Froelichia gracilis (Hooker) Moquin-Tandon, Slender Cottonweed. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA): vacant lots, sandy fields, railroad banks; rare, introduced from mw. United States. June-October. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Z]


## 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 in FNA (2003b); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key based on Clemants in FNA (2003b).

1 Heads 20-28 mm in diameter; stems erect . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. globosa
1 Heads 8-16 mm in diameter; stems prostrate or decumbent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. serrata

* Gomphrena globosa Linnaeus, Globe-amaranth. Cp (SC) (VA?): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from s. Asia. Introduced and known from scattered locations in s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). Also reported for VA (Kartesz 1999) and MD (Reed1961b). [= K]

Gomphrena serrata Linnaeus, Arrasa con todo. Cp (GA), (VA?): sandy woodlands and disturbed areas; rare. Also reported for VA by Kartesz (1999) \{investigate\}. [= K; G. dispersa Standley - S]

## Guilleminea Kunth 1823

A genus of 2-5 species of sw. North America, Central America, and South America. References: Clemants in FNA (2003b); Henrickson (1987)=Z; Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

* Guilleminea densa (Humboldt \& Bonplandt ex Willdenow) Moquin-Tandon var. aggregata Uline \& Bray. Cp (SC): sandy disturbed area; rare, introduced from sw. United States. First reported for SC by Nelson \& Kelly (1997). [=FNA, K, Z]


## Iresine P. Browne 1856 (Bloodleaf)

A genus of about 80 species of tropical and temperate regions (especially America). References: Clemants in FNA (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 [I. diffusa] 1 Plant a perennial, 3-10 dm tall, with stolons; tepals 1.0-1.3 mm long, the tips acute to acuminate ............ I. rhizomatosa

Iresine rhizomatosa Standley. $\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA}), \mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{VA})$ : moist interdune thickets, edges of maritime forests, moist thickets inland; rare (VA Watch List). August-October. MD south to FL, west to se. TX; also inland from KY and TN west and south to KS and n . TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S]

Iresine diffusa Humboldt \& Bonpland ex Willdenow was reported for NC by Small (1933), so far as is known in error. It is known from n. FL, not far from GA. [= FNA, K; Iresine celosia Linnaeus - S]

## ANACARDIACEAE (Cashew Family)

A family of about 70 genera and about 875 species, trees, shrubs, lianas, and rarely herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions. References: Barkley (1937).

```
1 Leaves simple
Cotinus
1 Leaves compound.
    2 Fruits red, glandular pubescent; foliage and stems lacking contact poisons; inflorescences dense, either terminal or lateral
        on last year's growth
            Rhus
```

2 Fruits white or yellow, glabrous or puberulent (the hairs not glandular); foliage and stems containing contact poisons; inflorescences openly branched, axillary

Toxicodendron

Cotinus P. Miller (Smoketree)

A genus of 3-5 species, of southeastern United States and temperate Eurasia.

1 Leaves elliptic, to 10 cm long; [planted tree] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. coggygria]
1 Leaves obovate, to 20 cm long; [native tree of calcareous habitats] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. obovatus
Cotinus obovatus Rafinesque, American Smoketree. Mt (GA): limestone woodlands and glades; rare (GA Special Concern). Se. TN (Cumberland Plateau) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), nw. GA, and n. AL west to OK and TX. It is a small tree of limestone woodlands and glade margins. It is occasionally planted as an ornamental tree. [=K; = C. americanus Nuttall -- S]

* Cotinus coggygria Scopoli, European Smoketree, is planted as an ornamental. There is no evidence of its naturalization or persistence in our area. [= K]


## Rhus Linnaeus (Sumac)

A genus of about 25 species, trees, shrubs, and lianas, temperate and subtropical, of Eurasia, Hawaii, North America, and n. Central America. References: Hardin \& Phillips (1985a); Miller, Young, \& Wen (2001).

1 Leaves 3-foliolate; shrub to 2 m tall; inflorescence of small lateral and terminal clusters; [subgenus Lobadium]
$\qquad$
1 Leaves (5-) 7-31-foliolate; shrub or small tree, to 12 m tall; inflorescence of dense, terminal panicles; [subgenus $R h u s$ ].
2 Rachis of the leaf winged between each pair of adjacent leaflets; stems and petioles puberulent; leaflets entire to remotely toothed.
3 Leaflets 11-23, attenuate to base, 4-9 cm long, 1-2 cm wide, typically with an obtuse tip $\qquad$ 3 Leaflets 5-13, rounded to base on the upper side, 4-9 cm long, $1.5-4 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, typically with an acute to acuminate tip . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. copallinum var. latifolia
2 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.
4 Leaflets densely pubescent (rarely sparsely pubescent); short shrubs to 1 m tall; stems densely long-pubescent; rachis of the leaf often winged terminally; leaflets mostly ovate, averaging about $2 \times$ as long as wide, acute Rh. michauxii
4 Leaflets glabrous, glaucous beneath; medium shrubs to small trees, to 12 m tall; stems densely long-pubescent or essentially glabrous; rachis of the leaf not winged; leaflets mostly lanceolate, averaging $3-4 \times$ as long as wide, acuminate.
5 Stems essentially glabrous; pubescence of the fruit short and blunt-tipped . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. glabra
5 Stems densely long-pubescent; pubescence of the fruit long and pointed . . . . . . . . . . . . .... Rh. typhina
\{add Rh. copallinum var. leucantha to key\}
Rhus aromatica Aiton var. aromatica, Fragrant Sumac, Squawbush. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): rocky, rather dry, woodlands, usually over mafic rocks (such as gabbro or diabase) or calcareous rocks, less commonly in sandy soils; uncommon. Late February-early May; late April-June. The species ranges throughout much of temperate North America; var. aromatica is the most eastern component of the complex, widespread in e. North America west to TX, KS, and MI. The foliage of Rh. aromatica bears some superficial resemblance to Toxicodendron pubescens. [= C, F, G, K; < Rh. aromatica -- RAB, W; Schmaltzia crenata (P. Miller) Greene -- S]

Rhus copallinum Linnaeus var. copallinum, Winged Sumac, Flameleaf Sumac. Cp, Pd, Mt? (GA, NC, SC, VA?): sandhills, dry woodlands, old fields, roadsides; common. The relative ranges, habitats, and characteristics of the varieties of $R$. copallinum need further elucidation. [= K; <Rh. copallina -- RAB, W; <Rh. copallinum -- C, G, S; Rh. copallina var. copallina -- F]

Rhus copallinum Linnaeus var. latifolia Engler, Eastern Winged Sumac. Mt (GA, NC, SC?, VA), Pd (GA?, NC?, SC?, VA): rocky glades, dry woodlands; uncommon. See comments under var. copallinum. [=K; < Rh. copallina -- RAB, W; < Rh. copallinum -- C, G, S; Rh. copallina var. latifolia -- F]

Rhus copallinum Linnaeus var. leucantha (Jacquin) Augustin de Candolle, Southern Winged Sumac. [= K; < Rh. copallina RAB, W; < Rh. copallinum - C, G; Rh. leucantha Jacquin - S; Rh. obtusifolia (Small) Small - S]

Rhus glabra Linnaeus, Smooth Sumac. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, clearings, roadsides, woodlands; common (rare in Coastal Plain). Late May-July; June-October. Widespread in e. North America. [= RAB, C, G, K, S, W; Rh. glabra var. glabra -- F]

Rhus michauxii Sargent, Michaux's Sumac, Dwarf Sumac. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC, VA): in the fall line sandhills characteristically in submesic, loamy swales, usually associated with such species as Paspalum bifidum, Helianthus divaricatus, Tridens carolinianus, Rhus copallinum, Anthaenantia villosa, Gymnopogon sp., and Aristida lanosa; in the eastern Piedmont on sandy soils derived from granite; in the central Piedmont on clayey soils derived from mafic rocks such as gabbro or mafic Carolina
slates, probably all of its habitats (formerly) in frequently burned situations; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered, NC Endangered, SC Rare, VA Rare). June; August-September. Rare and scattered (though formerly more common) from s. VA south to GA. Large populations were found in sc. VA (Nottoway and Dinwiddie counties) in frequently burned military artillery "impact areas" (Fleming \& Ludwig 1996). Barden \& Matthews (2004) present a detailed account of its discovery by André Michaux in 1794 in what is now Union County, NC. [= RAB, K, S; = Rh. pumila Michaux]

Rhus typhina Linnaeus, Staghorn Sumac. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): roadsides, old pastures, thickets, clearings, rock outcrops, barrens; common (uncommon in upper Piedmont only) (GA Special Concern). May-June; JuneSeptember. Widespread in ne. North America, south in the mountains to n. GA. The apparently older epithet "hirta" was rejected in 1999. The species, especially in its cut-leaved forms, forma laciniata (Wood) Rehder and forma dissecta Rehder, is very popular in Europe as a cultivated ornamental. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; Rh. hirta (Linnaeus) Sudworth -- S]

Two hybrids have been documented to occur naturally in our area: Rhus $\times$ pulvinata Greene (glabra $\times$ typhina) and Rhus $\times$ ashei (Small) Greene (glabra $\times$ michauxii). They are intermediate between their parents. For instance, $R$. $\times$ ashei has sparsely pubescent leaves and stems, slight winging of the rachis between the terminal leaflets, potentially greater 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.

## Toxicodendron P. Miller (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)=Z.

Leaflets 7-13, entire; small tree
T. vernix

1 Leaflets 3, toothed, lobed, or entire; shrub or vine.
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.
3 Leaflets suborbicular or broadly ovate, nearly as wide as long; petiole glabrous (rarely glabrescent); plant a shrub, the stems upright, entirely lacking aerial roots, not vining; fruits (3-) 4-7 mm in diameter . . . . . . . . . . . . T. rydbergii 3 Leaflets ovate to lanceolate; petiole puberulent to densely pubescent; plant a shrub or vine, the stems upright or twining; fruits 2.5-5.5 mm in diameter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. radicans var. negundo
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 ssp. radicans).
4 Leaves sparsely pubescent (rarely pilose beneath), the apex and the lobes (if present) generally acute to acuminate; drupes; plant a high-climbing vine or stoloniferous shrub; [of mesic, swampy, or dry habitats]
T. radicans var. radicans

4 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]
T. pubescens

Toxicodendron pubescens P. Miller, Poison Oak. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, around dry rock outcrops in the Piedmont and Mountains, especially prevalent in sandhills; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Mountains). Late April-May; August-October. Primarily Southeastern: NY (Long Island) south to n. FL, west to e. TX, inland to WV, e. TN, c. TN, se. MO, and s. KS. The nomenclatural confusion may still not be resolved. [=C, K; Rhus toxicodendron -- RAB, F, G; T. toxicodendron (Linnaeus) Britton -- S; T. toxicarium Gillis -- W, Z; T. quercifolium (Michaux) Greene]

Toxicodendron radicans (Linnaeus) Kuntze var. negundo (Greene) Reveal, Midwestern Poison Ivy. Mt, Pd (VA): in a wide range of habitats, including mesic forests, rock outcrops, open areas, and disturbed ground; uncommon? Late April-May; AugustOctober. NY west to MI, MN, and NE, south to sw. VA, KY, AR, and TX, almost entirely in or west of the Appalachians. In our area seemingly mostly in the New River drainage; to be expected in nw. NC. [= C; = Rhus radicans var. vulgaris (Michaux) Augustin de Candolle forma negundo (Greene) Fernald -- F, G; = T. radicans ssp. negundo (Greene) Gillis -- K, Z]

Toxicodendron radicans (Linnaeus) Kuntze var. radicans, Eastern Poison Ivy. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): 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; common. Late April-May; August-October. Var. radicans is the typical poison ivy of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains, rarely found west of the Appalachians. It ranges from Nova Scotia south to s. FL (and the Bahamas), west to e. TX, inland to VT, c. PA, WV, KY, and AR. 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. [= C; < Rhus radicans Linnaeus -- RAB; = Rhus radicans var. radicans -- $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G} ;=$ Rhus radicans var. vulgaris (Michaux) Augustin de Candolle forma vulgaris -- F, G; < T. radicans -- GW, S, W; = T. radicans ssp. radicans -- K]

Toxicodendron rydbergii (Small ex Rydberg) Greene, Western Poison Ivy. Mt (VA): acid pine-oak forests and woodlands at moderate elevations; rare (VA Rare). Nova Scotia west to British Columbia, south to New England, NY, n. OH, n. IL, IA, w. KS, w. TX, AZ, and OR; disjunct in the Appalachians in PA, WV, and VA. Reported for NC by Gillis (1971), but the location (Cumberland Co., in the fall-line Sandhills), does not seem plausible \{investigate further with specimen\}. [= C, K, Z; = Rhus radicans var. rydbergii (Small) Rehder -- F, G; = T. radicans (Linnaeus) Kuntze var. rydbergii (Small ex Rydberg) Erskine]

Toxicodendron vernix (Linnaeus) Kuntze, Poison Sumac, Thunderwood. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): in peaty habitats, in the Sandhills frequent in streamhead pocosins and sandhill seepage bogs, in the mountains in bogs; uncommon (rare in Mountains and Piedmont). May-early June; August-September. Widespread in e. North America. 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. [= C, GW, K, S, W; = Rhus

Toxicodendron radicans (Linnaeus) Kuntze var. pubens (Engelmann ex S. Watson) Reveal is reported for VA by Kartesz (1999). \{investigate - Tom Wieboldt\} [<T. radicans - GW, S, W; T. radicans ssp. pubens (Engelmann ex S. Watson) Gillis - K, Z] \{not yet keyed\}

## ANNONACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Custard-apple Family)

A family of about 128 genera and about 2300 species, trees, shrubs, and lianas, mostly tropical. Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

## Asimina Adanson 1763 (Pawpaw)

A genus of 8 species of shrubs and small trees, endemic to e. North America. References: Kral (1960)=Z; Wilbur (1970a)=Y; Godfrey (1988)=X; Ward (2001); Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves herbaceous in texture, obovate, $>6 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, acute-acuminate at the apex; peduncles with bracts; flowers reddishmaroon; [shrubs and trees]; [collectively widespread in our area]; [section Asimina, subsection Asimina].
2 Flowering peduncles $3-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the hairs tan to rusty; leaves $6-15(-20) \mathrm{cm}$ long; sepals 4-7 mm long; outer petals 1013 mm long; fruit 1-3 (-6) cm long; plant a shrub to 2 m (rarely to 5 m ) tall; [primarily of the Coastal Plain in our area, extending into the Piedmont in NC and SC, and into the Mountains in SC]
A. parviflora

2 Flowering peduncles (10-) 15-20 (-25) mm long, the hairs dark reddish-brown; leaves $15-35 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; sepals $8-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; outer petals $15-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; fruit (3-) $7-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; plant a tree to 15 m tall; [widespread in our area] .... A. triloba
1 Leaves coriaceous in texture, linear to oval, blunt at the tip (or acute-acuminate); peduncles lacking bracts; flowers maroon, pale pink, yellow, cream, or white; [shrubs to 1.75 m tall]; [of e. GA, very rarely e. SC, and southwards]; [section Asimina, subsection Pityothamna].
3 Flowers borne on growth of the previous year, appearing before or with leaf expansion; young growth densely pubescent with blond to tan pubescence (except $A$. ×nashii, which may be sparsely or densely pubescent, the hairs tan or red).
4 Young leaves densely tomentose on the upper and lower surfaces with blonde or tan pubescence; bark of older wood brown to gray
A. incana

4 Young leaves sparsely pubescent; bark of older wood reddish brown
A. $\times$ nashii

3 Flowers borne on growth of the current year, appearing after leaf expansion; young growth glabrous to sparsely pubescent, the hairs reddish.
5 Outer petals maroon or red, 1.5-3 cm long; leaves erect and secund, 4-11 cm long, 1-4 cm wide, averaging $3-5 \times$ as long as wide; leaf tips obtuse, rounded, or rounded-emarginate (rarely somewhat acute) . ........... A. pygmaea 5 Outer petals yellowish white or pale pink, 3-10 cm long; leaves erect and secund, or not, (4-) 7-15 (-20) cm long, 0.53 cm wide, averaging $6-15 \times$ as long as wide; leaf tips acute or obtuse.
6 Leaves (4-) $7-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $1.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, oblong to oblong-lanceolate (rarely broadly spatulate) . . . A. $\times$ nashii 6 Leaves 5-15 (-20) cm long, 0.5-3 cm wide, linear linear-elliptic, or oblanceolate.

7 Leaves widest at or shortly above the middle, mostly $10-15 \times$ as long as wide; leaf margins revolute; outer petals white; new growth pubescent, becoming glabrous with age . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. Iongifolia
7 Leaves widest near the tip, mostly $6-12 \times$ as long as wide; leaf margins slightly revolute; outer petals white or pink; new growth glabrous or very sparsely pubescent, becoming glabrous with age ..... A. spatulata

Asimina incana (W. Bartram) Exell, Flag Pawpaw, Polecat Bush, Woolly Pawpaw. Cp (GA): dry pinelands; uncommon. E. GA south to c. peninsular FL, occurring in dry pinelands. [= FNA, K, Y; Pityothamnus incanus (W. Bartram) Small -- S; A. speciosa Nash -- Z; A. incarna -- X, orthographic variant]

Asimina longifolia Kral, Slimleaf Pawpaw. Cp (GA): dry pinelands; common. Se. GA south to c. peninsular FL, west to about the Suwannee River in the e. Panhandle of FL. [= A. longifolia var. longifolia -- FNA, X, Z; < Pityothamnus angustifolius (Rafinesque) Small -- S, in part; < A. angustifolia Rafinesque -- K, Y, in part]

Asimina $\times$ nashii Kral [A. incana $\times$ longifolia]. $\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA})$ : dry pinelands; rare. Occurs in the area of overlap of the two parents. It is known from e. GA. [= FNA, K, X, Z]

Asimina parviflora (Michaux) Dunal, Dwarf Pawpaw, Small-flowered Pawpaw, Small-fruited Pawpaw. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, SC): sandy or rocky, dry to fairly moist forests; common. April-May; July-September. Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but inland to sw. SC, n. GA, sc. TN, and n. MS. [= RAB, C, F, G, FNA, K, S, W, X, Y, Z]

Asimina pygmaea (W. Bartram) Dunal, Dwarf Pawpaw. Cp (GA): pine flatwoods, wet savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). Se. GA south to c. peninsular FL. It is a dwarf shrub 2-3 dm tall of pine flatwoods, occupying wetter sites than the other "pineland pawpaws." [= FNA, GW, X, Z; A. pygmea -- K, Y, orthographic variant; Pityothamnus pygmeus (W. Bartram) Small]

Asimina reticulata Shuttleworth ex Chapman, Netleaf Pawpaw. Cp (GA): wet flatwoods, savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). Reported for GA by GAHP (2003) and Kartesz (1999). [= FNA, K; Pityothamnus reticulatus (Shuttleworth ex Chapman) Small - S; A. cuneata Shuttleworth ex A. Gray] \{add to key; add synonymy\}

Asimina spatulata (Kral) D.B. Ward, Slimleaf Pawpaw. Cp (GA, SC): dry pinelands, dry maritime forest; rare. E. GA (very near se. SC), southwards to n. FL, west to Panhandle FL and s. AL; disjunct in Charleston County, SC (P. McMillan, pers.comm. 2004). [= Asimina longifolia Kral var. spatulata Kral - FNA, X, Z; < Pityothamnus angustifolius (Rafinesque) Small -- S, in part; < A. angustifolia Rafinesque -- K, Y, in part]

Asimina triloba (Linnaeus) Dunal, Common Pawpaw, Indian-banana. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): alluvial forests, other moist, nutrient-rich forests; common. March-May; August-October. NJ, w. NY, and s. Ontario west to s. MI and e. NE, south to panhandle FL, s. LA, and ne. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, X, Y, Z]

## APIACEAE or UMBELLIFERAE (Carrot Family)

 (also see ARALIACEAE)A family of about 445 genera and about 3540 species of herbs (rarely shrubs or trees), cosmopolitan, but especially north temperate. Hydrocotyle is more closely related to Araliaceae, and has been transferred there (Chandler \& Plunkett 2004). References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
[only a small fragment of the key to genera complete at this time]

1 Fruits (partly to fully mature) with thin-edged wings; flowers yellow, maroon, or white; central flower of each umbellet staminate and pedicelled; fruits all pedicelled in all umbellets
1 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

## Aegopodium Linnaeus (Goutweed)

A genus of 7 species of herbs of temperate Eurasia. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

* Aegopodium podograria Linnaeus, Goutweed. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Europe. The cultivated forms encountered in our area are usually those with white-margined or variegated leaves. [= C, F, K, MC; > Ae. podograria var. podograria - RAB, G; > Ae. podograria var. variegatum Bailey -- RAB, G]


## Aethusa Linnaeus

* Aethusa cynapium Linnaeus, Fool's-parsley, is introduced and naturalized in ne. United States, at least as far south as se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and Pocahontas County, WV. [= C, K]


## AmmiLinnaeus (Bishop's-weed)

A genus of about 4 species of herbs, distributed in Eurasia. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
1 Lower leaves with elliptic to narrowly elliptic segments; fruits $1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; rays not rigid and thickened at maturity; bracts not strongly reflexed in fruit
1 Lower leaves with filiform segments; fruits 2-2.8 mm long; rays rigid and thickened at maturity; bracts strongly reflexed in fruit .
A. visnaga

* Ammimajus Linnaeus, Bullwort. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas; rare, native of Mediterranean Europe. June. [= RAB, K, MC, S]
* Ammi visnaga (Linnaeus) Lamarck, Toothpick-plant. Cp (NC): dry sandy roadsides; rare, native of Mediterranean Europe. May-June. [= RAB, K, MC, S]


## Ammoselinum Torrey \& A. Gray (Sand-parsley)

A genus of 3 species of herbs, of sc. and sw. North America and temperate s. South America. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

| 1 | Umbels sessile; fruit glabrous (or slightly roughened) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. butleri |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Umbels pedunculate; fruit roughened with well-developed teeth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [A. popei] |  |

1 Umbels pedunculate; fruit roughened with well-developed teeth
[A. popei]

* Ammoselinum butleri (Engelmann ex S. Watson) Coulter \& Rose. Pd (NC): disturbed places; rare, native further south and west. March-April. Boufford (1977) reports the naturalization of this diminutive midwestern umbel on a grassy, weed-covered slope. [ $=\mathrm{GW}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{MC}$ ]

Ammoselinum popei Torrey \& A. Gray, Sand-parsley, ranges from OK, TX, and NM south to ne. Mexico (Nuevo Léon); disjunct and apparently native in the Nashville Basin of c. TN. [= K, MC]

A monotypic genus, the single species apparently native to sw. Asia. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

* Anethum graveolens Linnaeus, Dill, Dillweed. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas, abandoned garden plots; rare, native of Mediterranean Europe. June-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, S]


## Angelica Linnaeus (Angelica)

A genus of about 110 species, herbs of the northern hemisphere. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
1 Umbels densely pubescent; ovary and fruit pubescent; larger leaflets 3-6 cm long, 1-2.5 cm wide, obtuse at the apex; [widespread in our area, in dry to mesic habitats] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. venenosa
1 Umbels glabrous or sparsely pubescent; ovary and fruit glabrous or sparsely pubescent; larger leaflets $8-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 4-8 cm wide, acute to acuminate at the apex; [restricted to the Mountains in our area, in mesic habitats].
2 Leaflets acute, the margin hyaline and mostly glabrous; [rare and possibly only introduced in our area] . A. atropurpurea
2 Leaflets acuminate, the margin ciliolate; [native] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. triquinata
*? Angelica atropurpurea Linnaeus, Purple Angelica. Mt (NC): moist roadsides and streambanks; rare, possibly introduced from nc. North America. May-June; July-August. [= RAB, C, G, K, MC, W; > A. atropurpurea var. atropurpurea -- F]

Angelica triquinata Michaux, Mountain Angelica, Filmy Angelica. Mt (GA, NC, VA): mesic forests at moderate to high elevations, grassy balds, brookbanks; common. August-September; September-October. PA south to sw. NC, se. TN, and n. GA, a Southern and Central Appalachian endemic. The nectar is very attractive, but apparently strongly intoxicating, to yellow jackets and hornets; on the grassy balds of Roan Mountain one can see thousands of umbels of Angelica densely coated by lethargic bees. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, W; A. curtisii Buckley -- S]

Angelica venenosa (Greenway) Fernald, Hairy Angelica. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry forests and woodlands, woodland borders, longleaf pine sandhills; common. June-August; July-September. MA west to MN, south to panhandle FL, MS, and AR. 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 toothing of the leaflets. These populations may be worthy of taxonomic recognition; they need further study. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, W; A. villosa (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg -- S]

Angelica dentata (Chapman) Coulter \& Rose, Sandhill Angelica. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). Sw. GA, sc. GA, and Panhandle FL. [= K, MC] \{not yet keyed\}

Angelica lucida Linnaeus is reported by Harvill et al. (1992) for Warren County, VA. More information is needed to substantiate this surprising record, presumably from cultivation. [ $=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{MC}$; = Coelopleurum lucidum (Linnaeus) Fernald - F] \{not keyed; add synonymy\}

## Anthriscus Persoon (Chervil)

A genus of about 10 species, herbs, of Eurasia and mountains of Africa. References: Spalik (1996)=Z; Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

1 Fruit ovoid, 2.9-3.2 mm long, hispid with hooked hairs; [section Anthriscus] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. caucalis 1 Fruit lanceolate or linear, 6-10 mm long, glabrous.

2 Beak of fruit (1-) 2-4 mm long; plant an annual; umbel rays pubescent; [section Anthriscus] . . . . . . . . . . . . A. cerefolium
2 Beak of fruit ca. 1 mm long; plant a perennial; umbel rays glabrous (or nearly so); [section Cacosciadium]
A. sylvestris ssp. sylvestris

* Anthriscus caucalis Bieberstein, Bur Chervil, Bur-parsley. Mt (NC), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. April-May; May-June. First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= C, K, Z; A. scandicina (Weber ex Wiggers) Mansfeld -- RAB, F, G, MC]
* Anthriscus cerefolium (Linnaeus) Hoffmann, Garden Chervil. Pd (VA): cultivated in gardens, sometimes persistent or escaped; rare, introduced from Europe. May-July. [= C, F, G, K, MC, Z]
* Anthriscus sylvestris (Linnaeus) Hoffmann ssp. sylvestris, Wild Chervil, Cow-parsley. Mt (VA): moist disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. May-July. This species has also been reported from the NC-TN state line, on Roan Mountain (Mellichamp, Matthews, \& Smithka 1987,1988 ), but the population is actually entirely in TN. [ $=Z ;<A$. sylvestris -- C, F, G, K, MC]


## Apium Linnaeus (Celery)

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, of temperate and subtropical regions. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

| 1 | Involucel absent; fresh plant smelling of celery; stem solid . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. graveolens var. dulce |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Involucel present; fresh plant not smelling of celery; stem hollow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. Aodiflorum |  |

* Apium graveolens Linnaeus var. dulce (P. Miller) Augustin de Candolle, Celery. Cp (NC, SC): disturbed areas, escaped or
persisting from cultivation; rare, native of Europe. June-July; July-August. [= K; < A. graveolens Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, MC; < Celeri graveolens (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]
* Apium nodiflorum (Linnaeus) Lagasca y Segura, Fool's Watercress. Cp (SC): disturbed areas near old seaports; rare, introduced from Europe. [= RAB, K, MC; = Ciclospermum nodiflorum (Linnaeus) W.D.J. Koch -- S]

Bupleurum Linnaeus (Hare's-ear, Thoroughwax)
A genus of about 190 species, herbs and shrubs, primarily Eurasian. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

1 Upper leaves ovate perfoliat B. rotundifolium

* Bupleurum gerardii Allioni. Mt (VA): disturbed areas over limestone; rare, native of Eurasia. [B. odontites Linnaeus -- K, apparently misapplied; B. fontanesii Guss. ex Careul -- C, G, MC, apparently misapplied]
* Bupleurum rotundifolium Linnaeus, Hare's-ear, Thoroughwax. Mt (VA), Pd (NC, VA): lawns, disturbed areas; rare, native of Eurasia. June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, S, W]
* Bupleurum lancifolium Hornemann is reported as a waif for MD by Shetler \& Orli (2000) and Reed (1964). [= K] \{not keyed\} * Bupleurum odontites Linnaeus is reported as a waif for MD by Shetler \& Orli (2000) and Reed (1964). [= K; B. fontanesii Guss. ex Careul -- C, G, MC] \{not keyed\}


## Carum Linnaeus (Caraway)

A genus of about 30 species, temperate. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC

* Carum carvi Linnaeus, Caraway. Mt (NC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Eurasia. May-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC]


## Centella Linnaeus (Centella, Coinleaf)

A genus of about 40 species, of warm temperate and tropical regions, centered in s. Africa. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

Centella erecta (Linnaeus f.) Fernald, Centella, Coinleaf. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, pondshores, ditches, and a wide variety of other moist to wet habitats; common. June-August; July-September. DE south to FL, west to TX. C. erecta has sometimes been included in the pantropical C. asiatica, but the two taxa differ in morphology and chromosome number (C. erecta has $\mathrm{n}=27, C$. asiatica has $\mathrm{n}=9$ ). [ $=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z} ;<\mathrm{C}$. asiatica (Linnaeus) Urban -- RAB, GW, misapplied; C. repanda (Persoon) Small -- S]

## Chaerophyllum Linnaeus (Chervil)

A genus of about 35 species, herbs, of north temperate areas. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

1 Ribs of fruit broad, the intervals between the ribs much narrower than the ribs.
2 Fruit pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. tainturieri var. dasycarpum
2 Fruit glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. tainturieri var. tainturieri
1 Ribs of fruit narrow, the intervals between the ribs equal to or wider than the ribs.
3 Fruit glabrous, 6-10 mm long, 1.5-2 mm broad ................................. . Ch. procumbens var. procumbens

Chaerophyllum procumbens (Linnaeus) Crantz var. procumbens, Common Spreading Chervil. Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA), province \{GA\}: alluvial forests; common (uncommon in NC, rare in SC) (GA Special Concern). Late March-April; April-May. NY and s. Ontario to MI, s. WI, and e. NE, south to GA, AR, and OK. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC; < Ch. procumbens -- GW, W; = Ch. procumbens -- S , in the narrow sense]

Chaerophyllum procumbens (Linnaeus) Crantz var. shortii Torrey \& A. Gray, Short's Spreading Chervil. Mt (VA), Pd (SC): nutrient-rich mountain forests, alluvial forests; rare. March-April. W. PA west to IN, south to SC, TN, and LA. The validity of this variety needs additional study. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC; < Ch. procumbens -- GW, W; = Ch. shortii (Torrey \& A. Gray Bush -- S]

Chaerophyllum tainturieri Hooker var. dasycarpum Hooker ex S. Watson, Southern Chervil. Cp (GA?, SC): disturbed areas; rare. March-April; April-May. E. SC south to s. AL and west to TX. The distinctiveness of this taxon needs further evaluation. [=K, MC; < Ch. tainturieri -- RAB, C, F, G, GW; = Ch. dasycarpum (Hooker ex S. Watson) Nuttall ex Small -- S]

Chaerophyllum tainturieri Hooker var. tainturieri, Southern Chervil. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas, fields; common. March-April; April-May. MD west to NE, south to FL, TX, and AZ. [=K, MC; <Ch. tainturieri -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, W; > Ch. tainturieri var. tainturieri - F, in a narrower sense; > Ch. tainturieri var. floridanum Coulter \& Rose -- F; > Ch. teinturièri -- S , in the narrow sense, and orthographic variant; Ch. floridanum (Coulter \& Rose) Bush -- S; ? Ch. texanum Coulter \& Rose]

* Chaerophyllum bulbosum Linnaeus, Parsnip Chervil. Waif in DC. [= K] \{not keyed\}
* Chaerophyllum temulem Linnaeus, Rough Chervil, introduced, as a waif south to PA and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not keyed\} Chaerophyllum texanum Coulter \& Rose is reported as a native in the Nashville Basin of TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). It has usually been included recently in Ch. tainturieri. \{investigate\}. [< Ch. tainturieri var. tainturieri -- K, in part] \{not keyed\}

Ciclospermum Lagasca y Segura (Marsh-parsley)
A genus of 3 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate America. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
Ciclospermum leptophyllum (Persoon) Sprague ex Britton \& Wilson, Marsh-parsley. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC): freshwater marshes, disturbed areas, roadside ditches; uncommon. April-early June; June-July. Widespread in se. North America, from NC and OK south into tropical America. [= Apium leptophyllum (Persoon) F. Mueller ex Bentham -- RAB, C, G, GW, MC; = Cyclospermum leptophyllum -- K, orthographic variant; Ciclospermum ammi Lagasca y Segura -- S]

## Cicuta Linnaeus (Water-hemlock)

A genus of 8 species, herbs, north temperate in distribution. References: Mulligan (1980)=Z; Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
1 Flowers usually aborting (if present, the fruits $1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long); axils of upper leaves bearing clusters of bulbils; leaflets with narrowly linear segments, usually less than 5 mm wide C. bulbifera

1 Flowers usually forming mature fruits 2-4 mm long; axils of leaves not bearing bulbils; leaflets lanceolate, usually more than 6 mm wide.
2 Dorsal and lateral corky ribs of the fruit much narrower than the oil tubes; fruit abruptly and unevenly constricted at the commissure . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. bolanderi
2 Dorsal and lateral corky ribs of the fruit equaling to slightly exceeding the width of the oil tubes; fruit restricted or not at the commissure, but not as above.
3 Lateral ribs of the commissure flush against one another; leaflets lanceolate, 0.6-3 cm wide
3 Lateral ribs of the commissure separated by a groove; leaflets ovate, up to 3.5-5 cm wide .......... C. mexicana
Cicuta bolanderi S. Watson. Mt, Pd (NC), \{GA\}: marshes, bogs, seepages, ditches, swamp forests; rare. Scattered in distribution, from NJ, WI, and MN south to GA, TX, Mexico, and AZ. Further study is needed of the distinctiveness, distribution, and ecology of this species. [=K, MC; C. maculata var. maculata -- C, F, G, in part; C. maculata Linnaeus var. bolanderi (S. Watson) Mulligan -- Z]

Cicuta bulbifera Linnaeus, Bulb-bearing Water-hemlock. Pd (VA), Cp (NC): marshes and swamps; rare (VA Rare). JulySeptember. Newfoundland west to AK, south to MD, n. VA (?), OH, KY, IN, IL, IA, NE, MT, ID, and OR; disjunct (perhaps introduced only) in NC and FL. [= C, F, G, K, MC, Z]

Cicuta maculata Linnaeus var. maculata, Water-hemlock. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, bogs, seepages, ditches, swamp forests; common. May-August; July-September. Nova Scotia west to Alaska, south to FL, CA, and Mexico. Two other varieties are more northern or western: var. victorinii (Fernald) Boivin of Québec and var. angustifolia Hooker of western North America. All parts of the plant, especially the tubers, are dangerously poisonous. [C. maculata -- RAB, GW, MC, S, W; C. maculata var. maculata -- C, F, G, in part only (also see var. bolanderi); C. maculata var. maculata -- K, Z, in part only (also see C. mexicana)]

Cicuta mexicana Coulter \& Rose, Southern Water-hemlock. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC?): marshes, bogs, seepages, ditches, swamp forests, floating vegetation mats; uncommon. May-August; July-September. 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). Though not recognized by Mulligan (1980), this taxon appears to warrant taxonomic recognition. It is a generally coarser plant than C. maculata. [= RAB, GW, MC; C. maculata var. curtissii (Coulter \& Rose) Fernald -- F, G; C. curtissii Coulter \& Rose -- S]

## Conioselinum Hoffmann (Hemlock-parsley)

A genus of about 10 species, herbs, north temperate in distribution. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
Conioselinum chinense (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Hemlock-parsley. Mt (NC, VA): nutrient-rich seepage over cliffs and through boulderfields, at high elevations, known from seepage over cliffs and through boulderfields at about 1500 m on the north slope of Grandfather Mountain (Avery County, NC), and from a north-facing greenstone cliff-top seep at 1150 m on Stony Man, Page County (VA); rare (NC Endangered, VA Rare). July-September. The specific epithet is a misnomer, the species Native to $n$. North America (the specific epithet a misnomer): south to PA, IN, and IA, and disjunct in VA and NC) and ne. Asia (e. Siberia), but not found in China (the epithet a mistake based on confusion between "Genesee," New York, and "Chinensem"). The single NC population was first discovered in 1842 by Asa Gray and John Carey, and not seen again until 1989. The VA population was first reported by Fleming \& Ludwig (1996). The report of the species from Roan Mountain was found to be in error; see Anthriscus (Mellichamp, Matthews, \& Smithka 1987, 1988). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, S, W]

Conium Linnaeus (Poison-hemlock)

A genus of 6 species, herbs, north temperate and s. African in distribution. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

* Conium maculatum Linnaeus, Poison-hemlock. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, SC, VA): ditches, roadsides, streambanks, disturbed areas; common, native of Eurasia. May-June; June-July. All parts of the plant are highly toxic if ingested, often causing respiratory failure in humans and other mammals. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, MC, S, W]

Coriandrum Linnaeus (Coriander, Cilantro)
A genus of 3 species, herbs, sw. Asian in distribution. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

* Coriandrum sativum Linnaeus, Coriander, Cilantro, Mexican-parsley, Chinese-parsley. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): disturbed areas, cultivated in gardens, sometimes persisting or escaped; rare, native of Eurasia. June-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, S]

Cryptotaenia Augustin de Candolle (Honewort)
A genus of 6 species, herbs, in north temperate areas (and montane Africa). References: Mathias \& Constance=MC.
Cryptotaenia canadensis (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Honewort. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist and nutrient-rich forests (alluvial, bottomland, slope, and cove forests); common (rare in Coastal Plain south of VA). May-June; June-August. New Brunswick and Québec to Manitoba, south to e. GA, sw. GA, panhandle FL, AL, and TX; also in Japan. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, MC; = Deringa canadensis (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S]

Cynosciadium Augustin de Candolle
References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
Cynosciadium digitatum Augustin de Candolle is reported east to TN (Kartesz 1999). [= K, MC]

## Daucus Linnaeus (Wild Carrot, Queen-Anne's-lace)

A genus of about 22 species, herbs, of temperate and tropical areas, primarily Old World. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC .

1 Involucral bracts scarious-margined, spreading or reflexed in fruit; spines of fruit not prominently barbed apically; umbel rays $10-65 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (at least some in a given inflorescence usually exceeding 3 cm ); umbellets (10-) 20-numerous flowered; central flower of the umbel usually dark purple; plant a freely-branched biennial
D. carota

1 Involucral bracts not scarious-margined, appressed-ascending in fruit; spines of fruit prominently barbed apically; umbel rays 526 mm long; umbellets 5-12 flowered; central flower of the umbel white; plant an unbranched (or rarely few-branched) annual .
D. pusillus

* Daucus carota Linnaeus, Queen-Anne's-Lace, Carrot, Wild Carrot. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pastures, fields, roadsides, waste places; common, native of Europe. May-September. The cultivated carrot is a form with a fleshy taproot rich in carotene; the familiar field weed has a "carroty" flavor, but the root is woody and tan in color. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, S, W]

Daucus pusillus Michaux, American Queen-Anne's-lace. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?), Pd (GA, SC, VA?), Mt (GA): pastures, fields, roadsides, waste places; uncommon. April-May; May-June. This native relative of $D$. carota is smaller and less branched. Widespread in Southeastern United States, north to NC and MO. 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.). [RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, S, W]

Erigenia Nuttall (Harbinger-of-spring, Pepper-and-salt)
A monotypic genus, an herb of e. North America. References: Buddell \& Thieret (1985)=Z; Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
Erigenia bulbosa (Michaux) Nuttall, Harbinger-of-spring, Pepper-and-salt, Erigenia. Mt (GA, NC?, VA), Pd (VA): mesic, nutrient-rich forests, either over calcareous substrate or on very rich alluvial deposits (such as riverbanks); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, VA Watch List). February-April. S. PA w. NY, s. Ontario, c. MI, and se. WI south to MD, DC, w. VA, e. TN, nw. GA, c. AL, n. MS, sw. AR, and se. KS. Reported a number of times from NC, perhaps never with documentation. Rodgers (1950) states "reported in mtns. of N.C. by Kephart and Hyams." The past or present existence of Erigenia in NC remains uncertain. It occurs in several counties of TN immediately adjacent to the NC line (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). See Buddell \& Thieret (1985) for a very interesting and entertaining account of this plant. [= RAB (excluded), C, F, G, K, MC, S, W, Z]

A genus of about 250 species, herbs, tropical and temperate. References: Bell (1963)=Z; Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
1 Leaves coriaceous, palmately lobed, the lobes and teeth tipped with stout spines
E. maritimum

1 Leaves thin, fleshy, or subcoriaceous, entire, toothed, palmately lobed, or pinnately incised, the teeth or lobes (if present) unarmed or with weak spines.
2 Inflorescence unbranched, the heads solitary on peduncles from the leaf axils of the prostrate to erect stem
3 Leaves pinnately lobed or dissected . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. divaricatum
3 Leaves entire, irregularly toothed (rarely with some irregular lobing).
4 Heads subglobose or hemispherical when fully developed, about as wide as long; bracts subtending the head barely extending beyond the base of the head E. baldwinii

4 Heads cylindrical, longer than wide; bracts subtending the head longer than the radius of the head, thus extending conspicuously beyond the base of the head
E. prostratum

2 Inflorescence branched, the heads in a cyme borne terminally on the erect stem.
5 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) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. integrifolium
5 Blades of basal and lower cauline leaves $10-100 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, acute to acuminate apically, clasping basally, with a length/width ratio of 5-50.
6 Leaves parallel-veined, with marginal bristles; flowers greenish-white.
$7 \quad$ Larger leaves more than 1.5 cm wide; marginal bristles of leaves solitary
E. yuccifolium var. yuccifolium

7 Larger leaves less than 1.5 cm wide; marginal bristles in fascicles of 1-2 (-4), those on the lower portion of the leaf usually in fascicles of $2-3$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. yuccifolium var. synchaetum
6 Leaves evidently reticulate-veined, with or without marginal bristles; flowers blue.
8 Leaves ovate, pinnately divided; [of dry, sandy habitats]
E. aromaticum

8 Leaves lanceolate to linear, merely toothed; [of marshes and wet pinelands].
9 Styles 3.0-3.5 mm long at maturity, scarcely exceeding the bractlets (which subtend each flower); heads subglobose to hemispherical, 6-12 mm in diameter; middle cusp of the bractlets elongate, distinctly longer than the lateral cusps . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. aquaticum var. aquaticum
9 Styles 4.0-6.0 mm long at maturity, exceeding the bractlets; heads globose, 9-15 mm in diameter; middle cusp of the bractlets about equal in length to the lateral cusps . . E. aquaticum var. ravenelii

Eryngium aquaticum Linnaeus var. aquaticum, Marsh Eryngo. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): tidal freshwater to brackish marshes; uncommon. July-September. NJ to ne. FL along the Atlantic coast, mostly in brackish marshes. [= RAB, K, MC, Z; E. aquaticum -C, $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G} ;<\mathrm{E}$. aquaticum -- GW; E. virginianum Lamarck -- S]

Eryngium aquaticum Linnaeus var. ravenelii (A. Gray) Mathias \& Constance, Ravenel's Eryngo. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, mostly or entirely over calcareous substrate; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare). July-September. Se. NC (Onslow and Pender counties) south to sw. GA and n. FL. McMillan (2003) suggests that it may warrant specific status distinct from $E$. aquaticum. [= RAB, K, MC, Z; <E. aquaticum -- GW; E. ravenelii A. Gray -- S]

Eryngium aromaticum Baldwin. Cp (GA): dry pinelands; uncommon. Ranges east to e. GA. [= K, MC, S, Z]
Eryngium baldwinii Sprengel. Cp (GA): pinelands, temporary pools, ditches, other moist to wet sites; uncommon. Se. GA and sw. GA south to FL. [= GW, K, MC, S, Z]

* Eryngium divaricatum Hooker \& Arnott. Cp (NC): disturbed areas, introduced on ballast at Wilmington port; rare, introduced from South America. July-October. Not seen in recent years and probably not persistent. [= RAB, K, MC, S, Z]

Eryngium integrifolium Walter, Savanna Eryngo. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, pine flatwoods, seepages, other moist, nutrient-poor places; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). August-October. Se. VA (Greensville County) (Belden et al. 2004) and e. NC south to FL, west to OK and TX, inland in c. TN. [= RAB, K, MC, S, W, Z; E. ludovicianum Morong - S]

* Eryngium maritimum Linnaeus, Sea Holly. Cp (NC): ocean and soundside dunes; rare, presumably introduced from Europe, though perhaps adventive. July. [= RAB, C, G, K, MC, Z]

Eryngium prostratum Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle, Spreading Eryngo. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC): moist ditches and lawns, other moist, open habitats; uncommon, definitely native further south, perhaps only rather recently spread north to our area. May-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to OK and TX. [= RAB, C, GW, K, MC, S, W, Z; > E. prostratum var. prostratum - F, G; > E. prostratum var. disjunctum Fernald -- F, G]

Eryngium yuccifolium Michaux var. synchaetum A. Gray ex Coulter \& Rose, Southern Rattlesnake-master. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, especially those over calcareous clay soils; rare (NC Watch List). June-August. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC to s. FL and west across the Gulf Coastal Plain, the exact range limits obscure. The distinction between the two varieties, seemingly clear in NC and elsewhere in states bordering the Atlantic, seems to become less straightforward further west, as in LA and AR. In NC it has been seen in Pender, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, and Robeson counties. [= RAB, $K, M C, Z ;<E$. yuccifolium -- GW; = E. synchaetum (Gray ex Coulter \& Rose) Coulter \& Rose -- S]

Eryngium yuccifolium Michaux var. yuccifolium, Northern Rattlesnake-master. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): diabase barrens and glades, olivine barrens, pine savannas, pine flatwoods over loamy or clay soils, other open sites with at least periodic moisture, generally in sites showing some prairie affinities; uncommon (VA Rare). June-August. Widespread in southeastern and midwestern North America, the exact range limits of the typic variety and var. synchaetum somewhat obscure. [= RAB, K, MC, Z; < E. yuccifolium -- C, F, G, W; < E. yuccifolium -- GW (also see E. yuccifolium var. synchaetum); = E. aquaticum -- S, misapplied]

* Eryngium campestre Linnaeus, Field Eryngo, is reported as a ballast waif in AL (Mobile), MD, and NJ (Z; Kartesz 1999). [= K, Z] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy \}

Eryngium foetidum Linnaeus is reported as introduced in GA and FL (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

## Falcaria Fabricius (Sickleweed)

A monotypic genus, an herb, of Eurasia. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

* Falcaria vulgaris Bernhardi, Sickleweed. Mt (VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Eurasia. July-September. [= C, F, K; F. sioides (Wibel) Ascherson -- G, MC]


## Foeniculum P . Miller (Fennel)

A genus of 4-5 species, herbs, of Asia and Mediterranean Europe. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

* Foeniculum vulgare P. Miller, Fennel. Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): fields, dredge spoil, old gardens, waste places, vacant lots; uncommon (locally common), native of Mediterranean Europe. June-August; August-September. This is the common garden fennel, cultivated for its seeds, leaves, "bulbs" (finnocchio), and ornamental appearance (especially bronze forms), widely used in Mediterranean cuisines. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, W; = Foeniculum foeniculum (Linnaeus) Karsten -- S]


## Heracleum Linnaeus (Cow-parsnip, Hogweed)

A genus of about 65 species, herbs, north temperate (and tropical mountains). References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
Heracleum maximum W. Bartram, Masterwort, Cow-parsnip, American Hogweed. Mt (GA, NC, VA): forests, roadbanks, meadows, forest openings; uncommon (GA Special Concern). May-July; July-August. Labrador west to AK, south to PA, OH, IN, IL, MO, KS, NM, AZ, CA, and in the Appalachians south to w. NC, e. TN, and n. GA; also in e. Siberia. The synonymy reflects two questions, one nomenclatural, the other taxonomic. North American plants are very similar to European ones, leading some workers to treat our plants as a subspecies or variety of the European. If recognized as specifically distinct from European $H$. sphondylium, the nomenclatural question is whether to accept Bartram's (older) name as validly published. [=F, GW, K; = H. lanatum Michaux -- RAB, C, G, MC, W; = H. sphondylium Linnaeus var. lanatum (Michaux) Dorn; H. sphondylium Linnaeus ssp. montanum (Schleicher ex Gaudin) Briquet]

* Heracleum mantegazzianum Sommier \& Levier, native to the Caucasus Mountains, has been introduced in ne. North America and is becoming established; it may eventually spread to our area. It is considerably larger and coarser even than H. maximum (not a paltry herb itself), reaching 5.5 m in height, the hollow stems to 15 cm in diameter, the lower leaves to 2.5 m long, and the umbels to 5 dm across. More modestly-sized individuals may be distinguished from $H$. maximum by wider oil tubes on the fruit [(0.6-) $0.8-$ 1.0 mm wide vs. 0.3-0.5 (-0.8). [= K] \{not keyed\}


## Hydrocotyle Linnaeus (Water-pennywort)

(see ARALIACEAE)

## Ligusticum Linnaeus (Lovage)

A genus of 40-50 species, herbs, circumboreal and north temperate. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
Ligusticum canadense (Linnaeus) Britton, Nondo, Angelico, American Lovage. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC): moist to dryish, nutrient-rich forests and woodlands; common (rare in Coastal Plain). June-July; August-September. S. PA south to c. GA and AL; also in s. MO and n. AR, centered in the Southern and Central Appalachians and the Ozarks-Ouachitas, but extending considerably into adjacent provinces, and even slightly into the Coastal Plain. A distinctive character is the straightish and toothless basal portion of each leaflet. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, S, W]

## Lilaeopsis Greene (Lilaeopsis)

A genus of about 13 species, herbs, warm temperate and tropical, of America, Australia, and New Zealand. References: Affolter (1985)=Z; Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

1 Leaves 7-30 (or more) cm long, often spatulate, up to 11 mm wide towards the apex, with (7-) 10-20 transverse septae; peduncles much shorter than the leaves L. carolinensis

1 Leaves 1-5 cm long, linear (rarely spatulate), 1-2 (-5) mm wide, with 4-8 (-10) transverse septae; peduncles about as long as or longer than the leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. chinensis

Lilaeopsis carolinensis Coulter \& Rose, Carolina Lilaeopsis. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): freshwater marshes and pondshores, ditches, interdune ponds, shores of brackish to freshwater estuarine sounds and rivers; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). May-June. Se. VA south to FL and west to LA; it is also found in s. South America, in Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. [= RAB, F, GW, K, S, Z; L. attenuata (Hooker \& Arnott) Fernald -- C, G, MC]

Lilaeopsis chinensis (Linnaeus) Kuntze, Marsh Lilaeopsis. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish and freshwater tidal marshes,
especially in mud-flats in the intertidal zone; uncommon. May-June. Nova Scotia south to FL and west to TX (Brown \& Marcus 1998). The epithet "chinensis" is a misnomer; the species is native to e. North America and has nothing to do with China. [= RAB, F, G, GW, K, MC, Z; L. lineata (Michaux) Greene -- S]

## Osmorhiza Rafinesque (Sweet Cicely, Wild Chervil)

A genus of about 10 species, herbs, of temperate North America, temperate South America, montane tropical Central and South America, and Asia (Wen et al. 2002). References: Lowry \& Jones (1979)=Z; Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC; Wen et al. (2002).

1 Styles plus stylopodium 0.5-1.5 mm long; flowers 4-7 (-8) per umbellet; flowers 3-4 mm across; umbellets 3-5 (-6) per umbel, on rays $2-8(-10) \mathrm{cm}$ long, the umbel therefore relatively uncrowded; roots (and foliage) not strongly anise-scented

1 Styles plus stylopodium 2.0-3.5 mm long; flowers (7-) 9-18 per umbellet; flowers 5-6 mm across; umbellets 4-6 (-8) per umbel, on rays 1.5-5.0 (-7.5) cm long, the umbel therefore rather crowded; roots (and foliage) strongly anise-scented . . O. Iongistylis

Osmorhiza claytonii (Michaux) C.B. Clarke, Bland Sweet Cicely, Hairy Sweet Cicely. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): cove forests, other moist fertile forests; common, rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain (SC Rare). April-May; May-June. Nova Scotia and Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to NC, n. GA, AL, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, W, Z; = Osmorrhiza claytonii -S , misspelling]

Osmorhiza longistylis (Torrey) Augustin de Candolle, Anise-root, Smooth Sweet Cicely. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (GA, NC, VA): moist, fertile forests; common, rare in Coastal Plain. April-May; May-June. Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to GA, TX , and CO. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Z; > O. longistylis var. brachycoma Blake; > O. longistylis var. longistylis - F, MC; > 0 . longistylis var. villicaulis Fernald -- F, MC; = Osmorrhiza longistylis -- S , misspelling]

## Oxypolis Rafinesque (Dropwort, Hog-fennel, Cowbane)

A genus of about 7 species, herbs, of temperate North America. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC; Kral (1981); Tucker et al. (1983).

1 Leaves reduced to hollow, linear, nodose-septate quills, consisting of the petiole and leaflet-less rachis, undivided.
2 Mature fruits with corky-thickened peripheral ribs, the fruit with a narrowly rectangular cross-section, about as thick near the ends of the ribs as at the center, 0.8-2 mm thick at the edge; plants with stoloniferous rhizomes 1-3 (-10) dm long; lower nodes often losing their leaves by flowering ; umbellets/umbel 5-9 (-12)
O. canbyi

2 Mature fruits with peripheral ribs progressively thinning away from the seed cavity, the fruit with a fusiform cross-section, distinctly thinner towards the ends of the ribs than at the center, 0.2 mm thick at the edge; plants with stout rhizomes or a caudex, not long stoloniferous; lower nodes generally retaining their leaves until flowering; umbellets/umbel 10-20

1 Leaves with 1-13 leaflets, the leaflets flat.
3 Leaflets 1-3, entire, palmately disposed, parallel-veined . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. denticulata
3 Leaflets (5-) 7-11 (-13), pinnately disposed, usually toothed (rarely entire), net-veined .................... O. rigidior
Oxypolis canbyi (Coulter \& Rose) Fernald, Canby's Cowbane. Cp (GA, NC, SC): clay-based Carolina bays and other depressional wetlands; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered, NC Endangered, SC Rare). July-August; August-September. Sw. GA through SC to se. NC (mostly in the middle and inner Coastal Plain), and from e. MD to (formerly) DE. See Tucker et al. (1983) for detailed information on this rare species and a comparison of it to the more widespread O. filiformis. [= C, F, G, K, MC]

Oxypolis denticulata (Baldwin) J.R. Edmondson, Savanna Cowbane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet pine savannas, sandhill seepages; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, VA Rare). September-October; October-November. Scattered from se. VA south to Panhandle FL; alleged occurrences in e. TX are based on mis-identifications of narrow-leafleted forms of O. rigidior (Sorrie, pers. comm.). Edmondson (2005) shows that the correct name for this species is O. denticulata. [= Oxypolis ternata (Nuttall) A. Heller -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, MC, S]

Oxypolis filiform is (Walter) Britton, Water Dropwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, sandhill seepages; uncommon. JulyAugust; August-September. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to se. TX, and in the West Indies. [= RAB, GW, K, MC, S]

Oxypolis rigidior (Linnaeus) Rafinesque, Cowbane, Pig-potato. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, swamps, wet meadows, streambanks, sandhill seepages; common. August-October; October-November. NY west to MN and south to n. FL and TX. It is very variable in the size and shape of the leaflets. [= $\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{GW}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{MC}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{W} ;>\mathrm{O}$. rigidior var. rigidior $-\mathrm{F} ;>\mathrm{O}$. rigidior var. ambigua (Nuttall) Robinson -- F; > O. rigidior - S, in a narrower sense; > O. turgida Small -- S]

Pastinaca Linnaeus (Parsnip)
References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

* Pastinaca sativa Linnaeus, Parsnip. \{NC, SC, VA\} [= K, MC]

Perideridia Reichenbach

References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
Perideridia americana (Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle) Reichenbach, Eastern Yampah, ranges east to the Nashville Basin of c. TN (Davidson, Rutherford, Williamson, and Giles counties) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997; Estes 2004). [= C, K, MC; = Eulophus americanus Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle -- S]

Petroselinum J. Hill (Parsley)

A genus of about 2 species, herbs, of Mediterranean Europe. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

* Petroselinum crispum (P. Miller) Nyman ex A.W. Hill, Parsley, Garden Parsley. Cp (SC), Pd (GA, NC): commonly cultivated in gardens, rarely persistent or weakly escaped, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. June-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC; = Apium petroselinum Linnaeus -- S]


## Peucedanum Linnaeus (Masterwort)

* Peucedanum ostruthium (Linnaeus) W.D.J. Koch, Masterwort, is naturalized in ne. United States, is reported from Carter County, TN (a county immediately adjacent to our area) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and also is reported for scattered localities in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, K; = Imperatoria ostruthia Linnaeus]


## Pimpinella Linnaeus

A genus of about 150 species, herbs, of Europe and Africa.

* Pimpinella saxifraga Linnaeus ssp. saxifraga, Burnet-saxifrage. Mt (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. [= K ; < P. saxifraga -- $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}]$

Polytaenia Augustin de Candolle
References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
Polytaenia nuttallii Augustin de Candolle, Prairie-parsley, ranges from MI west to NE, south to TX and NM, occurring as a disjunct eastwards in prairie-like or glade situations in MS and c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1998). [= C, F, G, K, MC; = Pleiotaenia nuttallii (Augustin de Candolle) Coulter \& Rose -- S]

## Pseudotaenidia Mackenzie (Mountain Pimpernel)

A monotypic genus, an herb, endemic to the central Appalachians. Although this species 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 likely correct, but the conclusion that they should be united in a single genus does not necessarily follow (particularly considering the narrow generic concepts used in the Apiaceae). References: Cronquist (1982)=Z; Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

Pseudotaenidia montana Mackenzie, Mountain Pimpernel, Shale-barren Pimpernel. Mt (VA): shale barrens and rocky woodlands over shale, greenstone, calcareous sandstone, and other calcareous and mafic rocks; rare (VA Watch List). May-June. A Central Appalachian endemic: w. VA and e. WV north to sc. PA. [= F, G, MC, W; = Taenidia montana (Mackenzie) Cronquist -C, K, Z]

## Ptilimnium Rafinesque (Bishopweed, Harperella)

A genus of 5-8 species, herbs, temperate, of e. North America. References: Easterly (1957)=Z; Kral (1981a)=Y; Rose (1911)=X; Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC; Weakley \& Nesom (2004)=Q; Kress, Maddox, \& Roesel (1994).

1 Leaves reduced to hollow, linear, nodose-septate quills, consisting of the petiole and leaflet-less rachis, undivided.
2 Leaves $8-30 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; plants $4-10 \mathrm{dm}$ tall, not proliferating from the nodes (strictly annual); rays $10-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 6-15 per inflorescence; pedicels $3.0-6.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [of still water of Coastal Plain ponds] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pt. nodosum
2 Leaves 4-12 (-15) cm long; plants 1-5 (-8) dm tall, proliferating from the nodes (thus adventitiously perennial); rays $1-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 2-5 (-9) per inflorescence; pedicels 0.5-2.0 (-2.5) mm long; [of shoals, outcrops, and banks of rocky streams or rivers]

Pt. viviparum
1 Leaves dissected into filiform or linear segments.
3 Leaf segments verticillate on the rachis (4 or more segments at major nodes of each leaf); styles 1.5-3.0 mm long ......
Pt. costatum

3 Leaf segments alternate, opposite, or in whorls of 3 on the rachis; styles 0.2-1.5 mm long.
4 Styles $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; fruits $1-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
4 Styles 0.2-0.5 mm long; fruits $1.4-4.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
5 Fruits 2.7-4.2 mm long; umbellets usually 5-7 per umbel; flowers usually 5-7 (-8) per umbellet; bracts subtending the umbels and umbellets with $1(-3)$ linear segments; leaf segments of mid-stem leaves 15-30 (40), capillary to linear, $0.5-1.9 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; flowering May-early June; fruiting late May-July $\qquad$ Pt. ahlesii
5 Fruits $1.4-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; umbellets usually 10 or more per umbel; flowers usually 10 or more per umbellet; bracts subtending the umbel and umbellets with (1-) 3-5 linear segments; leaf segments of mid-stem leaves 50 or more, capillary, usually less than 0.5 mm wide (except in submersed leaves); flowering June-August, fruiting July-September

Pt. capillaceum
Ptilimnium ahlesii Weakley \& Nesom, Carolina Bishopweed, Coastal Bishopweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): tidal freshwater marshes; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). May-June; Late May-July. This species, recognized but not validly named by H.E. Ahles, ranges from se. NC (Onslow, New Hanover, and Brunswick counties) south through SC to e. GA. The lowermost leaves (withering prior to fruiting) sometimes lack leaflets and thus closely approach the quill-leaves of Pt. fluviatile and Pt. nodosum, corroborating Easterly's combination of Harperella into Ptilimnium. [= Q; = Pt. macrospermum, nomen nudum]

Ptilimnium capillaceum (Michaux) Rafinesque, Eastern Bishopweed, Atlantic Bishopweed. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): ditches, marshes, other wet places; common. June-August; July-September. MA, NY, and MO south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, MC, Q, S, W, Z]

Ptilimnium costatum (Elliott) Rafinesque, Big Bishopweed. Cp (NC), Pd, Mt (GA): tidal freshwater marshes (NC), wet prairies (GA), bottomland hardwood forests (GA); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). July-August. Se. NC south to GA, and west to IL, MO, and TX; it is rare and disjunct through much of that range. 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 Pt. species 1 or Pt. capillaceum. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, MC, Q, S, Z]

Ptilimnium nodosum (Rose) Mathias, Pond Harperella. Cp (GA, SC): upland depression ponds, seepage on granite outcrops; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered, SC Rare). June. Known only from a few sites in SC and c. GA. See Pt. viviparum for comments. [= RAB, GW, MC, Z; < P. nodosum (Rose) Mathias -- C, K, Y, in part only (also see Pt. fluviatile); = Harperella nodosa Rose -- S, X]

Ptilimnium viviparum (Rose) Mathias, Atlantic River Harperella. Pd (NC, VA): rocky riverbeds; rare (US Endangered, NC Endangered). July-August. Some authors, such as C, K, and Kral (1981a) prefer to include Pt. fluviatile and Pt. viviparum in Pt. nodosum, but recent electrophoretic and morphologic data suggest the existence of 3 taxa: Pt. viviparum of w . MD, e. WV, VA, and c. NC, Pt. fluviatile of n. AL and AR, and Pt. nodosum of SC and GA. See Maddox \& Bartgis (1990) and Kress, Maddox, \& Roesel (1994) for additional information. Further electrophoretic and morphologic studies are underway. Belden et al. (2004) provide details on the Virginia occurrence in Aquia Creek, Stafford County. [= MC; < Pt. fluviatile (Rose) Mathias -- RAB, G, GW, Z, in part; $\ll$ Pt. nodosum (Rose) Mathias -- C, K, Y, in part; = Pt. viviparum (Rose) Mathias -- F ; < Harperella fluviatilis Rose -- S , X , in part; = Harperella vivipara Rose -- X]

Ptilimnium fluviatile (Rose) Mathias, Gulf River Harperella. Similar to Pt. viviparum. N. AL and AR. [= Pt. fluviatilis -- MC, orthographic variant; < Pt. fluviatile (Rose) Mathias -- RAB, G, GW, Z, in part; << Pt. nodosum (Rose) Mathias -- C, K, Y, in part; < Harperella fluviatilis Rose -- S, X] \{not yet keyed\}

Ptilimnium nuttallii (Augustin de Candolle) Britton, Midwestern Bishopweed, ranges from KY, MO, and KS south to se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), AL, LA, and e. TX. [= C, F, G, GW, K, MC, Q, S, Z]

Sanicula Linnaeus (Sanicle, Snakeroot)
A genus of about 40 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Pryer \& Phillippe (1989)=Z; Mathias \& Constance $(1945)=M C$. Key based in part on Z.

Identification notes: Sanicula species cannot be reliably determined from sterile plants. Fruits or flowers are required for identification of Sanicula species. 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, $0.4-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, at the summit of the schizocarp (the fruit).

1 Styles $1.5 \times$ 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).
2 Calyx lobes $0.4-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, deltoid, flexible or weak in texture, the apices acute to obtuse; petals yellowish green, much longer than the calyx
S. odorata

2 Calyx lobes $0.7-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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.
3 Styles about $1.5 \times$ as long as the calyx, inconspicuously exserted from between the calyx lobes and recurved; umbellets usually polygamous (rarely some staminate only); polygamous umbellets with 6-18 flowers (3 perfect and 3-15 staminate); fruit with a short but distinct pedicel 0.5-1.0 mm long; bases of fruit bristles dilated but not bulbous, often minutely papillose
S. canadensis var. grandis

3 Styles more than $2 \times$ as long as the calyx, conspicuously exserted from the calyx and recurved; umbellets dimorphic, some polygamous and others staminate only; polygamous umbellets with 12-120 flowers (3-4 perfect and the remainder staminate); fruits sessile to subsessile; bases of fruit bristles prominently bulbous, with a minutely warty-

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.
4 Sepals on mature fruit connivent, forming a beak-like structure equaling or usually exceeding the adjacent fruit bristles, the tips of the sepals subulate and incurved; pedicels of staminate flowers 3-8 mm long; [mostly of the Mountains in our area, rarely in the Piedmont of VA]
S. trifoliata

4 Sepals on mature fruit somewhat spreading, loose, inconspicuous and immersed in the adjacent fruit bristles, the tips of the sepals acute or narrowly acute, straight; pedicels of staminate flowers 1-2 (-3) mm long; [collectively widespread in our area].
5 Plant a perennial, from thickened, cordlike roots; umbellets with 7-9 flowers (3 perfect and 4-6 staminate). S. smallii 5 Plant a biennial, from slender, fibrous roots; umbellets with 4-6 flowers (3 perfect and 1-3 staminate).

6 Larger leaves mostly 8-15 cm across; leaf teeth weak, hyaline; [widespread in our area, mostly not in the Coastal plain south of VA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. canadensis var. canadensis
6 Larger leaves mostly 3-8 cm across, thick in texture; leaf teeth stiff, sharp, and prominently whitened; [of the Coastal Plain in our area]
S. canadensis var. floridana

Sanicula canadensis Linnaeus var. canadensis, Canada Sanicle, Black Snakeroot. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry-mesic to mesic forests; common. April-May; June-July. VT and s. Ontario west to MN and SD, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. [= F, G, $Z$; < S. canadensis -- RAB $, ~ C, M C, W$; < S. canadensis var. canadensis -- K, in part; = S. canadensis $-S$, in a narrow sense]

Sanicula canadensis Linnaeus var. floridana (Bicknell) H. Wolff, Florida Sanicle, Florida Snakeroot. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry-mesic to mesic, sandy forests, often associated with Fagus grandifolia (and southwards Magnolia grandiflora); uncommon? April-May; June-July. Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to s. MS, in the Coastal Plain. Additional differences between var. floridana and var. canadensis should be investigated. They may not be worthy of taxonomic differentiation. [=F, G; < S. canadensis -- RAB, C, MC, S; < S. canadensis var. canadensis -- K, in part; = S. floridana Bicknell -- S]

Sanicula canadensis Linnaeus var. grandis Fernald, Large Sanicle. Mt? (NC?, VA?): \{attributed to our area in various floras, possibly incorrectly; confirmation needed from herbarium work, and information on habitats, rarity, phenology\}. VT and n. NY west to s. Ontario, WI, se. MN, and n. IA, south to PA, WV, n. KY, c. IL, and allegedly south in the Mountains to VA and/or NC. [= F, K, Z; < S. canadensis -- RAB, C, MC, W]

Sanicula marilandica Linnaeus, Maryland Sanicle. Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): mesic to dry-mesic nutrientrich forests; (common, uncommon in Coastal Plain). May-June; July-August. Québec and Newfoundland west to BC, south to Panhandle FL, se. LA, NM, and WA. The Coastal plain populations (designated as var. petiolulata by Fernald) are disjunct from the main range of distribution, occur in rather different (more acidic) habitats, and warrant additional study. The primary morphological difference indicated by $F$ is that var. petiolulata has "the leaflets of 1 or 2 lower cauline leaves on petiolules $1.5-5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long" (vs. sessile or short-petiolulate). [= RAB, C, K, MC, W, Z; > S. marilandica var. marilandica-F,G; > S. marilandica var. petiolulata Fernald -- F, G; = S. marylandica -- S, orthographic variant]

Sanicula odorata (Rafinesque) K.M. Pryer \& L.R. Phillippe, Clustered Sanicle, Clustered Snakeroot. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC VA): mesic to dry-mesic nutrient-rich forests; uncommon. May-June; June-July. Nova Scotia and Québec west to MN and e. SD, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. [= K, Z; = S. gregaria Bicknell -- RAB, C, F, G, MC, S, W]

Sanicula smallii Bicknell, Southern Sanicle, Small's Sanicle. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic to dry-mesic forests; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). April; May-June. C. VA, sw. VA, KY, se. MO, south to Panhandle FL, se. LA, c. LA, and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, S, W]

Sanicula trifoliata Bicknell, Beaked Sanicle, Large-fruited Sanicle. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): cove forests, other mesic, nutrient-rich forests; common (rare in Piedmont) (GA Special Concern). May; June-July. Québec and VT west to s. WI and se. MN, south to n. VA, w. NC, n. GA, c. TN, c. IL, and ne. IA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, S, W, Z]

Scandix Linnaeus (Venus'-comb)

A genus of about 15-20 species, herbs, temperate, of Eurasia. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

* Scandix pecten-veneris Linnaeus, Venus'-comb, Shepherd's-needle. Pd (GA, NC, SC): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; rare, native of Mediterranean Europe. March-April. [= RAB, C, G, K, MC, S]


## Sium Linnaeus (Water-parsnip)

A genus of about 14 species, herbs, of the northern hemisphere. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
Sium suave Walter, Water-parsnip. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): freshwater marshes, brackish marshes, swamp forests; uncommon (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). June-August; August-October. Newfoundland west to Alaska and Siberia, south to FL and CA. The plant can be very coarse, up to 3 m in height and the stem to 5 cm in diameter. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, MC, W; > S. suave - F, in a narrower sense; > S. floridanum Small -- F, S; > S. cicutifolium Schrank -- S]

Sium floridanum Small. valid? In GA. [= MC]

A genus of 5 species, herbs, of North America, Argentina, and Hawaii. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.


Spermolepis divaricata (Walter) Rafinesque ex Seringe, Southern Spermolepis, Roughfruit Spermolepis. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): sandy roadsides, disturbed areas; common. April-May; May-June. VA south to s. FL, west to TX, and north in the interior to $K S$ and MO. Apparently native in our area, though weedy in behavior, and perhaps introduced only in VA. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, MC, S]

* Spermolepis echinata (Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle) Heller, Bristlefruit Spermolepis, Hooked Spermolepis. Cp (GA, SC, VA): sandy roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from sc. United States. April; May. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, S]

Spermolepis inermis (Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle) Mathias \& Constance, Western Spermolepis. Mt (GA), Cp (NC*): calcareous prairies in the Mountains (GA), disturbed areas in the Coastal Plain (NC); rare (GA Rare), northeastwards in our area introduced from sc. United States. April; May. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC; S. patens (Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle) B.L. Robinson -$\mathrm{S}]$

Taenidia (Torrey \& A. Gray) Drude (Yellow Pimpernel)
(also see Pseudotaenidia)
A monotypic genus (unless Pseudotaenidia is included), an herb, temperate, of e. North America. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

Taenidia integerrima (Linnaeus) Drude, Yellow Pimpernel. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): in rocky, dry to dry-mesic forests and woodlands over mafic or calcareous rock, such as diabase, amphibolite, calcareous siltstone, calcareous shale, or limestone; common (uncommon in NC and SC). April-May; May-June. Widespread in e. North America, south to c. GA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC, S, W]

Thaspium Nuttall (Meadow-parsnip)

A genus of 3-4 species, herbs, temperate, of e. North America. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC; Cooperrider (1985) $=$ Z; Coulter \& Rose (1900) $=\mathrm{Y}$.
[Note: 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]

1 Leaves 3-4-ternate, the very numerous ultimate segments 1-3 mm wide; petals white (fading to yellowish tan in older herbarium material) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Thaspium pinnatifidum
1 Leaves simple, 3-foliolate, or 2-3-ternate, the final leaflets or segments more than 5 mm wide; petals yellow, maroon, or pale yellow.
2 Basal leaves 2-ternate or more divided.
3 Leaflets coarsely and rather lacerately serrate or incised, many of the teeth at least 2 mm long as measured on the shorter side; umbel rays 8-10, less than 3.5 cm long even in fruit; petals pale to creamy yellow

3 Leaflets finely to coarsely serrate, but not lacerate or incised, few if any of the teeth more than 2 mm long as measured on the shorter side; umbel rays mostly either more in number or longer; petals golden yellow.
4 Teeth of the leaflets fine, averaging (4-) 5-10 per cm of margin, acuminate (the 2 sides making an angle of about 45 degrees); umbel rays (8-) 10-18, in fruit 2.5-4 (-5) cm long; basal leaves many-foliolate, the leaflets mostly acuminate; fruit ca. $2 \times$ as long as wide

Zizia aurea
4 Teeth of the leaflets coarse, averaging (1-) 2-3 (-4) per cm of margin, acute to obtuse (the 2 sides making an angle of about 90 degrees); umbel rays $4-10(-12)$, the longest to 11 cm long in fruit (some on a plant at least 5 cm long); basal leaves 3-5 (-7)-foliolate, the leaflets mostly rounded to obtuse at the apex; fruit 1-1.5× as long as wide

Zizia trifoliata
2 Basal leaves simple or 3-foliolate.
5 Teeth of the leaflets coarse, averaging 2-3 (-4) per cm of margin, the long side of most of the teeth 2-10 mm long; basal leaves mostly 3-foliolate (or more divided); middle and upper stem leaves equally or more divided than the basal leaves (the most divided leaves usually those of the mid-stem)

Zizia trifoliata
5 Teeth of the leaflets fine, averaging 4-10 per cm of margin, the long side of most of the teeth 0.5-2 (-4) mm long; basal leaves simple (and cordate) or 3-foliolate; middle and upper stem leaves 3 -foliolate (rarely simple).
6 Teeth relatively acute, without a well-developed callous tip and a thickened, translucent border (use 10×); lower portion of stem puberulent, the upper nodes also usually puberulent (use $10 \times$ ); leaf margins often ciliolate; umbel rays 7-15; flowers golden yellow Zizia aptera
6 Teeth relatively obtuse, with a well-developed callous tip and a thickened, translucent border (use $10 \times$ ); lower portion of stem glabrous, the upper nodes sometimes minutely roughened; leaf margins glabrous and hyaline; umbel rays 4-10 (-11); flowers maroon or golden yellow.

7 Flowers golden yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Thaspium trifoliatum var. aureum
7 Flowers dark maroon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Thaspium trifoliatum var. trifoliatum
Thaspium barbinode (Michaux) Nuttall. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common. April-May; July-August. NY and Ontario west to MN, south to panhandle FL and OK. The hispid, purple-tinged leaf sheath is a good additional character for this species. [= RAB, G, K, MC, S, W, Z; = Th. barbinode var. barbinode - F, Y]

Thaspium pinnatifidum (Buckley) A. Gray. Mt (GA, NC): forests and woodlands over calcareous rock, such as limestone, dolostone, or calcareous siltstone); rare (GA Rare, NC Rare). May-June; June-July. KY south to w. NC, e TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and $n$. AL. The report from VA is of unknown documentation. The distribution and rarity of this plant is complicated because of confusion with Th. chapmanii. [= RAB, F, G, K, MC, S, W, Y, Z]

Thaspium trifoliatum (Linnaeus) A. Gray var. aureum (Linnaeus) Britton. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{provinces (GA)\}: moist forests; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain). April-May; July-August. NY west to MN, south to SC, AL, AR, and se. KS. 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. $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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. [= K, S, Y; = T. trifoliatum var. flavum Blake -- RAB, F, MC, W, Z; <T. trifoliatum -- G]

Thaspium trifoliatum (Linnaeus) A. Gray var. trifoliatum. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{provinces (GA)\}: moist forests; common (rare in Coastal Plain). April-May; July-August. NJ, PA, and MO, south to panhandle FL and LA. [= RAB, F, K, MC, S, W, Y, Z; <T. trifoliatum -- G]

Thaspium chapmanii (Coulter \& Rose) Small. Mt (GA): S. OH south to FL. [= T. barbinode var. angustifolium Coulter \& Rose -- F; > Th. barbinode var. angustifolium - Y; < Th. pinnatifidum, in part; > Th. barbinode var. chapmanii Coulter \& Rose - Y] \{add to key, etc.\}

Torilis Adanson (Hedge-parsley, Bur-parsley)
A genus of about 15 species, herbs, temperate, of the Old World. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.
1 Rays reduced or absent, < 5 mm long, the inflorescence therefore compact, appearing like a head; inflorescences opposite the leaves, on peduncles $0-1(-2) \mathrm{cm}$ long; mericarps dimorphic, one with spines, the other tuberculate
T. 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; mericarps monomorphic, both with spines.
2 Involucral bracts 0-1; fruits 3-4 mm long (not including the spines); spines straight or nearly so, with a minute hook at the
$\qquad$
2 Involucral bracts $>2$, generally 1 per ray; fruits 2-2.5 mm long (not including the spines); spines curved, not hooked at the tip
T. japonica

* Torilis arvensis (Hudson) Link, Spreading Bur-parsley, Field Hedge-parsley. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, $S C, V A$ ): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. May-June. [= RAB, C, MC, W; T. japonica -- F, G, misapplied; T. arvensis ssp. arvensis - K]
* Torilis japonica (Houttuyn) Augustin de Candolle. (VA): , introduced from Eurasia, is naturalized south to se. PA and VA. [= K, MC; T. anthriscus (Linnaeus) Gmelin]
* Torilis nodosa (Linnaeus) Gaertner, Knotted Bur-parsley. Cp (GA?, NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. May. [= RAB, G, K, MC, S]

Trepocarpus Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle
A monotypic genus, an herb, temperate, of se. United States. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC.

Trepocarpus aethusae Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle. Pd (SC), ?? (GA): rich moist forests, sometimes weedy in disturbed soils; rare (GA Rare). May-June. C. SC south to panhandle FL and AL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to w. TN, w. KY, AR, and se. OK. Nelson (1993) states that despite "something of a reputation as a rarity," Trepocarpus is "a reasonably successful weed." [= RAB, C, GW, K, MC]

Zizia W.D.J. Koch (Golden-Alexanders)
A genus of about 4 species, herbs, temperate, of North America. References: Mathias \& Constance (1945)=MC; Cooperrider (1985) $=$ Z.
[see combined key to Thaspium and Zizia under Thaspium]
Zizia aptera (A. Gray) Fernald, Heartleaf Golden-Alexanders. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, openings, and
woodland edges; common (rare in Coastal Plain). April-May; July-August. NY west to British Columbia, south to GA, panhandle FL, MO, and CO. [= RAB, F, G, GW, K, MC, W, Z; < Z. aptera var. aptera -- C; = Z. cordata W.D.J. Koch ex Augustin de Candolle -- S]

Zizia aurea (Linnaeus) W.D.J. Koch, Common Golden-Alexanders. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common (rare in Coastal Plain). April-May; June-July. New Brunswick west to Saskatchewan, south to sw. GA, panhandle FL, and e. TX. [= RAB, F, G, GW, K, MC, S, W, Z]

Zizia trifoliata (Michaux) Fernald, Mountain Golden-Alexanders. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, woodlands, and woodland borders; common (rare in Coastal Plain). April-May; July-August. VA and WV west to AR, south to n. peninsular and panhandle FL. [= RAB, F, G, GW, K, MC, W; > Z. trifoliata - MC, in a narrower sense; > Z. bebbii (Coulter \& Rose) Britton -- S; > Z. latifolia Small -- MC, S]

## APOCYNACEAE (Dogbane Family)

As here circumscribed including the Asclepiadaceae, a family of about 480 genera and about 4800 species, lianas, shrubs, herbs, and trees, widespread in tropical and temperate areas. 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: Rosatti (1989); Liede (1997a).

## Key to the tribe Asclepiadeae

1 Stem erect or spreading, never twining or climbing
Asclepias
1 Stem climbing, trailing, or sprawling, vinelike.
2 Leaves linear; [of brackish marshes and coastal hammocks] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cynanchum
2 Leaves ovate and cordate; [of various habitats, sometimes maritime]. 3 Plants in flower.
4 Petals white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cynanchum laeve 4 Petals brown, yellow, yellow-green, cream, or maroon.

5 Corolla lobes glabrous on the outer surface, very stiff in texture; carpels smooth and angled . Gonolobus 5 Corolla lobes glandular-puberulent on the outer surface, herbaceous in texture; carpels muricate Matelea 3 Plants in fruit.

6 Follicles muricate
Matelea
6 Follicles smooth and angled.
7 Leaves deeply cordate, tapering steadily to an acuminate apex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cynanchum laeve
7 Leaves cordate, broadly rounded, tapering abruptly to an acute, obtuse, or apiculate apex... Gonolobus

## Ampelamus Rafinesque (Sandvine)

(see Cynanchum)

## Amsonia Walter (Blue-stars)

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of temperate North America and Japan. References: Woodson (1928)=Z.
1 Corolla glabrous on the outer surface; stem pubescent (A. ciliata) or glabrous (A. rigida); [of the Coastal Plain from se. and sc. NC southwards].
2 Leaves elliptic; [of seasonally flooded depression wetlands and moist pinelands] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. rigida
2 Leaves linear to lanceolate; [of dry, sandy habitats, such as sandhills].
3 Leaves strongly heteromorphic, the lower leaves lanceolate, 4-10 mm wide (mostly 4-15× as long as wide), the upper about 1 mm wide; inflorescence barely held above the foliage $\qquad$ A. ciliata var. ciliata

3 Leaves slightly or not at all heteromorphic, the lower leaves linear, 1-3 mm wide (mostly 15-30× as long as wide), the upper less than 1 mm wide; inflorescence usually held well above the foliage . . . . . . . . . . . A. ciliata var. tenuifolia
1 Corolla pubescent on the outer surface; stem glabrous; [more widespread in our area].
4 Leaf blades ovate to oblong-lanceolate, 3-6 cm wide
A. tabernaemontana var. tabernaemontana

4 Leaf blades lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, 1-3 cm wide.
5 Inflorescence dense, many-flowered; leaves pubescent (glabrate in age) ... [A. tabernaemontana var. gattingeri]
5 Inflorescence loose, few-flowered; leaves glabrous, glaucous beneath ...... A. tabernaemontana var. salicifolia
Amsonia ciliata Walter var. ciliata, Broadleaf Sandhills Blue-stars. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; uncommon (rare in NC). April; September-October. Se. NC south to n. FL, west to AL. [= K, S, Z; < A. ciliata -- RAB]

Amsonia ciliata Walter var. tenuifolia (Rafinesque) Woodson, Threadleaf Sandhills Blue-stars. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; uncommon (rare in NC). April; September-October. Se. and sc. NC south to FL, west to AL. [=K; <A. ciliata -- RAB; = A. ciliata var. filifolia Wood -- F, G, S; = A. ciliata var. tenuifolium -- Z, misspelling]

Amsonia rigida Shuttleworth ex Small, Stiff Bluestar, Pond Bluestar. Cp (GA): seasonally flooded depression wetlands and moist pinelands; uncommon. S. GA to n . peninsular FL , west to s . MS. [= GW, K, S, Z]

Amsonia tabernaemontana Walter var. salicifolia (Pursh) Woodson, Willowleaf Blue-stars. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): floodplain forests, moist, rich slope forests; common (uncommon in VA). April; August-September. Se. VA west to s. IN, IL, and MO, south to GA and TX. The two varieties, while strikingly different in their extreme expressions, have nearly the same
distribution and do intergrade; they may not be worthy of recognition. [= RAB, G, K, Z; < A. tabernaemontana -- C, GW, W; < A. salicifolia Pursh -- S, in part (also see var. gattingeri]

Amsonia tabernaemontana Walter var. tabernaemontana, Wideleaf Blue-stars. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): floodplain forests, moist, rich slope forests; common (uncommon in VA, uncommon in Mountains). April; August-September. Se. VA west to s. IL, MO, and KA, south to GA, LA, and e. OK. [= RAB, G, K, Z; < A. tabernaemontana -- C, GW, W; = A. amsonia (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Amsonia Iudoviciana Vail, Louisiana Bluestar. Pd (GA): open woodlands around outcrops of Lithonia granitic gneiss; rare (GA Special Concern). Not native or naturalized in SC, contrary to Kartesz (1999). [= GW, K, S] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Amsonia tabernaemontana Walter var. gattingeri Woodson. Mt (GA): \{habitat\}; rare. IL, MO, and se. KS south to ne. TX, and apparently disjunct in the Interior Low Plateau of sc. KY, c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and in n. GA. Kartesz (1999) shows a more restricted distribution, with this taxon endemic to TN and KY. [ $=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z} ;<\operatorname{A}$. tabernaemontana -- C; C . salicifolia Pursh -- S, in part] \{add synonymy\}

## Angadenia Miers

A genus of 2 species, of Florida and the West Indies.

* Angadenia berteroi (Alphonse de Candolle) Miers, Pineland Golden-trumpet, Lice-root. Cp (NC): disturbed, acid, peaty soil; rare, introduced from subtropical FL. Presumably introduced via cattle at an agricultural experiment station near Wenona, Washington County, NC (Hayes 1946). The species has probably not persisted in our area. [= K; Rhabdadenia corallicola Small -S]


## Apocynum Linnaeus

A genus of about 12 species, herbs, of temperate e. and c. Asia and North America.

Apocynum androsaemifolium Linnaeus. [= K]
Apocynum cannabinum Linnaeus. [= K]
Apocynum $\times$ floribundum Greene (pro sp.) [A. androsaemifolium $\times$ cannabinum]. [= K]
Apocynum sibiricum var. cordigerum in Kent County, MD (Steury, Tyndall, \& Cooley 1996).

## Asclepias Linnaeus (Milkweed)

A genus of about 100 species, herbs, temperate and tropical, of North and Central America. References: Woodson (1954)=Z.


## Key A -- milkweeds with clear sap and alternate leaves

1 Leaves linear to lanceolate, hastate at the base; leaf margins usually crisped; [of sandhills of the fall-line Sandhills and middle Coastal Plain of se. VA southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. Auberosa ssp. rolfsii
1 Leaves obovate to oblanceolate, cuneate at the base; leaf margins usually flat; [widespread in our area]
A. tuberosa ssp. tuberosa

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 $0.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ ); 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. 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. $7-11 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the coma $3-5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; [of Coastal Plain pinelands].
3 Umbel 1, terminal; corona 5-7 mm in diameter; horns present, about as long as the hood; hoods ca. 2-4 mm long,

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 of 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; [of dry glades or woodlands, known from the Mountains of nw. GA, e. TN, w. WV westward] . . . . . . . . . . . . A. hirtella
4 Pedicels with incurved hairs; umbels 1-6, each with 10-30 flowers; leaves glabrous or nearly so; [of wet pinelands of the Coastal Plain]
A. Iongifolia

1 Leaves opposite; corolla as above, or creamy yellow, purple, or orange-red
5 Leaves 2.5-4.5 cm long, puberulent beneath, sessile; corolla lobes erect, creamy yellow to dull or greenish white, 7-10 mm long; plant 1-4 dm tall; [of dryish pinelands of the Coastal Plain]
A. pedicellata

5 Leaves $5-20 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, glabrous or glabrate beneath (rarely puberulent), sessile to petiolate; corolla lobes reflexed, either orange-red or usually with at least some purple (rarely merely whitish or greenish), 3-7 mm long (except 8-11 mm long in the orange-red A. lanceolata); plant 1-15 dm tall; [collectively of various habitats].
6 Leaves with petioles $1-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves $5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; plants $5-15 \mathrm{dm}$ tall
7 Petiole 4-10 mm long; corolla pink (rarely white), the lobes $3-5.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; hoods 1-2 mm long; horns longer than the hoods; [mostly of the Mountains and Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. incarnata var. incarnata
7 Petiole 1-3 mm long; corolla orange-red, the lobes $8-11 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; hoods $5-6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; horns slightly shorter than the hoods; [of the Coastal Plain]
A. lanceolata

6 Leaves with petioles $0-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves $1-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; plants $1-7 \mathrm{dm}$ tall.
8 Leaves 1-2 mm wide; each hood with 2 erect, acuminate, marginal teeth on the inner side (adjoining the anther heads)
A. cinerea

8 Leaves 3-7 mm wide; each hood truncate, lacking prominent marginal teeth.
9 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; [of dry pinelands]
A. michauxii

9 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 of wet pinelands of the Coastal Plain or dry glades or woodlands].
10 Pedicels with spreading hairs; umbels 2-10, each with up to 30-100 flowers; leaves minutely scabrous; [of dry glades or woodlands, east to nw. GA, TN, and WV]
A. hirtella

10 Pedicels with incurved hairs; umbels 1-6, each with 10-30 flowers; leaves glabrous or nearly so; [of wet pinelands of the Coastal Plain]
A. Iongifolia

## Key C -- milkweeds with milky sap, with sessile, nonlinear leaves

1 Leaves 2-5 cm long, 0.3-1.0 cm wide; corolla lobes erect, creamy yellow to greenish white, 7-10 mm long; plant 1-4 dm tall; [of dryish pinelands of the Coastal Plain of NC and SC]
A. pedicellata

1 Leaves $3-30 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $0.5-11 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide (not simultaneously less than 5 cm long and less than 1 cm wide); corolla lobes reflexed, either orange-red, purple, pink, or green, 5-15 mm long; plant 2-10 dm tall; [collectively of various habitats, including dryish pinelands of the Coastal Plain].
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, 4-10 dm tall; corolla lobes 7-11 mm long; inflorescence solitary, terminal (rarely a second from an upper node); corona $5-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ across; [widespread]
A. amplexicaulis

3 Plant prostrate or decumbent, 2-7 dm tall; corolla lobes 5-6.5 mm long; inflorescences 2-6 from upper nodes; corona $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ across; [of dry pinelands of the Coastal Plain]
A. humistrata

2 Leaves cuneate to rounded at base, 1-6 cm wide, (1-) 1.5-6x as long as wide; stem and leaves pubescent to glabrate.
4 Corolla lobes $12-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, greenish-yellow; flowers 3-6 (-8) per umbel.
A. connivens

4 Corolla lobes 6-9 mm long, reddish-purple or pale green; flowers more than 7 per umbel.
5 Leaves lanceolate, acuminate at the apex; corolla reddish purple, the lobes 7-9 mm long; [of Coastal Plain wetlands]
A. rubra

5 Leaves orbicular to oblong, rounded at the apex; corolla pale green, the lobes 6-7 mm long; [of dry habitats primarily in the Piedmont and Mountains (rarely in the Coastal Plain)]
A. viridiflora

## Key D -- milkweeds with milky sap, with petiolate, nonlinear leaves, in flower

1 Corolla greenish, either pale green or yellowish green.

3 Corona 2-3 mm across; corolla lobes pale green, 6-7 mm long; [of various provinces, primarily of the Piedmont] . . . .
A. viridiflora

3 Corona 5-9 mm across; corolla lobes yellowish green, 9-10 mm long; [strictly of the Coastal Plain, of NC and SC, and southward].
4 Hoods ca. 6 mm long, about $2 \times$ as long as the anther heads; stem and leaves densely tomentulose
A obovata
4 Hoods ca. 4 mm long, scarcely exceeding the anther heads; stem and leaves softly puberulent . . . . . . . . . . . .
A. tomentosa

1 Corolla pink, purple, or white.
5 Hoods about as long as the anther heads; horns $1.5-2 \times$ as long as the hood, exserted well beyond the hood.
6 Hood opening truncate, the hood therefore beaker-shaped; corolla lobes $8-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [primarily of mesic forests of the Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. exaltata
6 Hood opening very oblique, the hood therefore scoop-shaped; corolla lobes 2.5-6 mm long; [primarily of wetlands of various provinces].
7 Plants 3-5dm tall; corolla lobes usually white (rarely slightly pink); leaves glabrous beneath; [of the Coastal Plain of SC]
A. perennis

7 Plants 5-15 dm tall; corolla lobes rose to purple (rarely white); leaves pubescent to glabrate beneath; [collectively widespread].
8 Stems and leaves sparsely pubescent to glabrescent; leaves narrow, the base obtuse to truncate, the apex long-acuminate; plants usually much branched
A. incarnata ssp. incarnata

8 Stems and leaves moderately to densely pubescent; leaves broader, the base rounded to subcordate, the apex acute to short-acuminate; plants usually relatively strict
A. incarnata ssp pulchra

5 Hoods distinctly longer than the anther heads; horns $0.5-1 \times$ as long as the hood, not conspicuously exserted beyond the hood.
9 Lower leaf surface pubescent over the surface.
10 Hood margin irregular but not with a sharp tooth; corolla purplish-rose; plants 4-10 dm tall ... A. purpurascens
10 Hood margin with a single, ascending, triangular tooth; corolla rose or greenish-white; plants (5-) 8-20 dm tall
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. syriaca

9 Lower leaf surface glabrous to sparsely pubescent along the midvein only.
11 Hood opening very oblique, the hood therefore scoop-shaped, and also with 2 prominent lateral teeth; corolla pink to greenish (rarely white); plants 2-5 dm tall.
A. quadrifolia

11 Hood opening truncate and constricted, and lacking prominent teeth; corolla white (often pink at the "waist"); plants $3-12 \mathrm{dm}$ tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. variegata

Key E -- milkweeds with milky sap, with petiolate, nonlinear leaves, in fruit (or sterile)
1 Leaves subopposite . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. viridis
1 Leaves opposite (or apparently whorled in A. quadrifolia).
2 Follicle pendant; seeds without a coma; [of swamp forests of SC and southward] ........................ A. perennis
2 Follicle erect; seeds with a coma; [collectively widespread].
3 Leaf-bearing nodes 3-4, the upper and lower opposite, the middle with a whorl of 4 leaves ........ A. quadrifolia 3 Leaf-bearing nodes 3-many, all opposite.

4 Follicle slightly to strongly muricate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. syriaca
4 Follicle smooth.
5 Lower leaf surface glabrous, or pubescent on the midrib only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. exaltata 5 Lower leaf surface pubescent.

6 Leaves lanceolate, $4-10 \times$ as long as wide.
7 Leaves coriaceous, $3-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $1.5-4.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide; corolla pale green; [of dry upland situations] A. viridiflora

7 Leaves herbaceous, $6-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $2-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide; corolla rose; [of moist to wetland situations].
8 Stems and leaves sparsely pubescent to glabrescent; leaves narrow, the base obtuse to truncate, the apex long-acuminate; plants usually much branched
A. incarnata ssp. incarnata

8 Stems and leaves moderately to densely pubescent; leaves broader, the base rounded to subcordate, the apex acute to short-acuminate; plants usually relatively strict
A. incarnata ssp pulchra

6 Leaves ovate to elliptic, $1.5-4 \times$ as long as wide.
9 Stem moderately to densely pubescent; plants 1.5-5 (-7) dm tall; [of xeric pinelands of the Coastal Plain of NC, SC, and southward].
10 Stem and leaves densely tomentulose; leaves mucronate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. obovata
10 Stem and leaves softly puberulent; leaves apiculate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. tomentos
9 Stem glabrous to pubescent in lines only; plants 2-12 dm tall; [collectively of various habitats throughout our area].
11 Lower leaf surface densely puberulent; [primarily of moist to wet habitats] A. purpurascens 11 Lower leaf surface slightly pubescent; [primarily of moist to dry habitats].
12 Leaves $4-9 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, acuminate at the apex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. variegata

12 Leaves $1-6 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, mostly obtuse at the apex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. viridiflora
Asclepias amplexicaulis J.E. Smith, Clasping Milkweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands of various types; common. May-July; June-August. NH and NY west to MN, IA, and KS, south to n. FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Asclepias cinerea Walter, Carolina Milkweed. Cp (GA, SC): pine savannas; rare. June-July; August-September. Se. SC south to $n$. peninsular $F L$, west to panhandle FL. [= RAB, K, S]

Asclepias connivens Baldwin. Cp (GA, SC): wet pine flatwoods; common (rare in SC). July-August. Se. SC (McMillan et al. 2002) south to panhandle FL, west to Santa Rosa County, FL. [= GW, K; = Anantherix connivens (Baldwin) Feay -- S]

Asclepias exaltata Linnaeus, Tall Milkweed. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): moist forests, slopes, and forest margins;
common (rare in VA Piedmont). June-July; August-September. ME and s. Ontario west to MN and IA, south to n. GA, e. and c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), KY, and IL. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Asclepias hirtella (Pennell) Woodson, Barrens Milkweed. Mt (GA): limestone glades, prairies; rare (GA Special Concern). W. WV (Mason County), KY, e. TN (Bradley County) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). It is a species of midwestern prairies and barrens that closely resembles A. longifolia. [= C, F, K; = Asclepias longifolia Michaux var. hirtella (Pennell) Farmer \& Bell; = Acerates hirtella Pennell - S]

Asclepias humistrata Walter, Fleshy Milkweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): sandhills; common. May-June; June-July. E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. LA. [= RAB, K, S]

Asclepias incarnata Linnaeus ssp. incarnata, Western Swamp Milkweed. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA): swamps, marshes; rare. JulySeptember; August-October. ME and s. Québec west to Manitoba, south to VA, s. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), AR, TX, and CO, disjunct in FL, TX, NM, and UT. [= RAB, K, W; = Asclepias incarnata var. incarnata -- C, F, G, GW; = Asclepias incarnata -- S]

Asclepias incarnata Linnaeus ssp. pulchra (Ehrhart ex Willdenow) Woodson, Eastern Swamp Milkweed. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, bogs, swamps; common (rare in SC). July-September; August-October. Nova Scotia and ME south to e. NC, w. SC, GA, and e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= RAB, K, W; = Asclepias incarnata var. pulchra (Ehrhart ex Willdenow) Persoon -- C, F, G, GW; = Asclepias pulchra Ehrhart ex Willdenow -- S]

Asclepias lanceolata Walter, Few-flower Milkweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, fresh to slightly brackish marshes, wet pine savannas; uncommon (rare in VA) (VA Watch List). June-August; August-September. NJ south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, C, GW, K, S; > Asclepias lanceolata var. lanceolata - F, G; > Asclepias lanceolata var. paupercula (Michaux) Fernald -- F, G]

Asclepias longifolia Michaux, Savanna Milkweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet pine savannas; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Rare). May-June; June-July. DE south to s. FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K; = Acerates longifolia (Michaux) Elliott -- G; Acerates floridana (Lamarck) A.S. Hitchcock -- S]

Asclepias michauxii Decaisne, Michaux's Milkweed. Cp (GA, SC): pine savannas; uncommon. May. S. SC south to peninsular FL, west to e. LA. [= RAB, K, S]

Asclepias obovata Elliott, Pineland Milkweed. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; uncommon. June-September. Se. SC south to panhandle FL, west to AR and TX. [= RAB, K, S]

Asclepias pedicellata Walter, Stalked Milkweed, Savanna Milkweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dry pine savannas; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). July-August. Se. NC south to s. FL. This species generally occurs in small populations of widely scattered individuals; populations of more than 50 individuals are rare. [= RAB, GW, K; Podostigma pedicellata (Walter) Vail -- S]

Asclepias perennis Walter, Smoothseed Milkweed, Swampforest Milkweed. Cp (GA, SC): swamp forests; rare. JuneAugust; August-September. E. SC south to peninsular FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to s. IN and s. IL. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S]

Asclepias purpurascens Linnaeus, Purple Milkweed. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): openings in moist bottomlands and swamp forests, perhaps mostly on soils derived from mafic soils; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). June. NH and s. Ontario west to WI, IA, and KS, south to NC, nw. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), KY, AR, and OK. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Asclepias quadrifolia Jacquin, Fourleaf Milkweed. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): moist to dryish forests and forest margins, most common on mafic and calcareous substrates; common. May-June; August-September. NH and NY west to IN, south to NC, n. GA, n. AL, and c. TN; also from w. IL west to MO, south to AR and OK. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Asclepias rubra Linnaeus, Red Milkweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, VA): pocosin ecotones, wet pine savannas, sandhill seeps, seepage swamps; uncommon (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). June-July; July-September. Se. NY (Long Island), se. PA, and NJ south to wc. GA, west to e. TX. A. laurifolia is alleged to differ in sessile, cordate-clasping leaf bases (vs. petioled and rounded), purplish-pink flowers (rather than orange-red), and other characters (see Small 1933); it may warrant recognition and needs additional study. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K; > A. rubra - S, in a narrow sense; > A. laurifolia Michaux - S; > A. rubra var. rubra; > A. rubra var. laurifolia (Michaux) Harper]

Asclepias syriaca Linnaeus, Common Milkweed. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (rare in Coastal Plain of NC, rare in SC). June-August; July-September. New Brunswick and ME west to s. Manitoba and ND, south to SC, GA, c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), AR, OK, and KS. This species is apparently expanding its range southwards; see Wyatt et al. (1993) and Wyatt (1996) for discussion. [= RAB, C, K, S, W; Asclepias syriaca var. syriaca -- F, G]

Asclepias tomentosa Elliott, Sandhills Milkweed. Cp (NC, SC): sandhills; uncommon (NC Watch List). June; July. Sc. NC south to s. FL, west to c. TX. [= RAB, K; Asclepias aceratoides M.A. Curtis - S]

Asclepias tuberosa Linnaeus ssp. rolfsii (Britton ex Vail) Woodson, Sandhills Butterfly-weed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills; uncommon. May-August; August-September. Se. VA south to s. FL, west to s. MS. The first occurrence in Virginia is discussed by Belden et al. (2004). [= RAB, K; = Asclepias rolfsii Britton ex Vail -- S]

Asclepias tuberosa Linnaeus ssp. tuberosa, Common Butterfly-weed. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodland margins, roadsides, pastures; common. May-August; August-September. S. NH west to OH, south to panhandle FL and e. TX. [= RAB, G, K; = Asclepias tuberosa var. tuberosa -- C; Asclepias tuberosa -- F, S, W; Asclepias decumbens Linnaeus - S]

Asclepias variegata Linnaeus, White Milkweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): upland forests and woodlands; common (uncommon in VA Mountains). May-June; July-September. CT west to OH, s. IN, s. IL, se. MO, and se. OK, south to panhandle FL, LA, and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; = Biventraria variegata (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

Asclepias verticillata Linnaeus, Whorled Milkweed. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): barrens, thin soils of rock outcrops (especially mafic rocks), thin woodlands, sandhills; uncommon. June-September; September-October. E. MA west to ND and Manitoba, south to s. FL, TX, NM, and AZ. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Asclepias viridiflora Rafinesque, Green Milkweed. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): open woodlands, woodland edges, barrens, glades, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks, and also in disturbed areas; uncommon. June-August; AugustSeptember. CT west to s. Ontario, Manitoba, ND, and MT, south to NC, SC, GA, AL, LA, TX, n. Mexico, NM, and AZ. [= RAB, C, F, K, W; > Asclepias viridiflora var. viridiflora - F; > Asclepias viridiflora var. lanceolata (Ives) Torrey - F; = Acerates viridiflora (Rafinesque) Pursh ex Eaton -- G, S]

Asclepias viridis Walter. Cp (GA, SC), Mt (GA): \{habitats\}; rare. 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. [= K; = Asclepiodora viridis (Walter) A. Gray -- S]

* Asclepias curassavica Linnaeus is cultivated as an ornamental and is sometimes slightly persistent. Kartesz (1999) reports it for TN. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Asclepias tuberosa Linnaeus ssp. interior Woodson, Midwestern Butterfly-weed. East to MS, TN, KY, WV (Kartesz 1999). [= K; = A. tuberosa Linnaeus var. interior (Woodson) Shinners - C] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy

Asclepias viridula Chapman, Southern Milkweed. Cp (GA): wet longleaf pine savannas and flatwoods, seepage slopes, pitcherplant bogs; rare. April-July. GA and AL south to FL. See Chafin (2000) for additional information. [= GW, K, S] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Catharanthus G. Don (Rosy-periwinkle)
A genus of about 8 species, herbs, 7 endemic to Madagascar and 1 endemic to India. References: van Bergen (1996)=Z; Snoeijer (1996).

* Catharanthus roseus (Linnaeus) G. Don, Rosy-periwinkle, Madagascar Periwinkle, Cayenne Jasmine. Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas, persistent after cultivation or as a waif or "throwout" after cultivation; rare, introduced from Madagascar, now a pantropical weed. May-October. C. roseus is the source of a powerful anti-leukemia drug. [= K, S, Z; = Vinca rosea Linnaeus -RAB]


## Cynanchum Linnaeus (Swallow-wort)

A genus of about 400 species, vines and lianas, primarily of tropical and warm temperate portions of the New World and Old World. 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 polyphyletic and will probably be 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), while our other two species will likely be transferred to another genus. References: Liede (1997b); Liede \& Meve (1997); Liede (1997a); Krings (2001)=Z; Liede \& Täuber (2002).


Cynanchum angustifolium Persoon, Swallow-wort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): coastal hammocks, edges of marshes, generally or always on barrier islands; uncommon. June-July; July-October. E. NC (Dare County) south to s. FL, west to TX, and in the Bahamas and West Indies. [= GW, K; C. palustre (Pursh) Heller -- RAB; Lyonia palustris (Pursh) Small - S]

Cynanchum laeve (Michaux) Persoon, Sandvine. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (SC, VA), Mt (VA): bottomlands and disturbed areas; uncommon. July-August; October. Widespread (but rather scattered and irregular) in e. North America, from se. PA and KS south to sw. GA, w. FL, and c. TX. [= RAB, GW, K, W; = Ampelamus laevis (Michaux) Krings -- Z; = Ampelamus albidus (Nuttall) Britton C, F, G; = Gonolobus laevis Michaux -- S]

Cynanchum scoparium Nuttall, Leafless Swallowwort. Cp (GA, SC): coastal hammocks; rare (SC Rare). Se. SC south to FL, west to s. MS. Liede (1997b) indicates that this species will likely be transferred to Orthosia Decaisne in Candolle, a large group primarily of the Caribbean, Central America and $n$. South America, but she refrains from the new combination pending further studies. [= RAB, K; = Amphistelma scoparia (Nuttall) Small -- S]

## Gonolobus Michaux (Anglepod)

A genus of about 100 species, vines, primarily tropical. Liede (1997a), Lipow \& Wyatt (1998), and others recognize Gonolobus as separate from Matelea. References: Rosatti (1989)=Z; Lipow \& Wyatt (1998)=Y; Drapalik (1969)=X; Reveal \& Barrie (1992); Krings \& Xiang (2004).

Gonolobus suberosus (Linnaeus) R. Brown, Common Anglepod. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC): mesic to wet forests and thickets; uncommon. June-August; September-November. Se. VA south to FL and west to TX, north in the interior to KY, s. MO, and s. IL. Rosatti (1989) and Drapalik (1969) have expressed considerable doubt about whether two species should be recognized; their view, supporting the recognition of a single species in our area, is followed here for now. However, a study by Krings \& Xiang (2004) suggests that 2 entities can be circumscribed, perhaps best at the varietal level. Drapalik (1969) considered the basionym "suberosa" as not applicable to Matelea of North America; Reveal \& Barrie (1992) lectotypified the name, resulting in it applying to our material. It has priority over "gonocarpus." [=F; Gonolobus gonocarpus (Walter) Perry -- Z; Matelea suberosa (Linnaeus) Shinners -- RAB, C, W; Matelea gonocarpa (Walter) Shinners -- RAB, C, W; Gonolobus gonocarpus -- F, G, in a more narrow sense; Matelea gonocarpos (Walter) Shinners -- K; Vincetoxicum gonocarpos Walter -- S; Vincetoxicum suberosum (Linnaeus) Britton -- S, misapplied; Matelea gonocarpa - X; Gonolobus suberosus (Linnaeus) R. Brown -- F, Y, misapplied; Matelea gonocarpa - Z; Gonolobus gonocarpus -- Z]

## Matelea Aublet (Spinypod)

A genus of about 180 species, vines, primarily tropical and restricted to the New World. References: Drapalik (1969)=Z.
1 Plant a prostrate herb, usually not twining, with stems 0.2-0.6 (-1.1 m) long at maturity; leaf blades 2-4 (-6) cm long; cymes sessile; flowers 2-5 per inflorescence, averaging 3-4; [of xeric sandhills, from e. GA southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. pubiflora
1 Plant a twining herbaceous vine, with stems 1-2 m long at maturity; leaf blades 7-27 cm long; cymes borne on peduncles; flowers 2-53 per inflorescence, averaging 9-19 (except $M$. alabamensis, with 1-12 flowers per inflorescence, averaging 4-5); [of various habitats, but more mesic, collectively widespread in our area].
2 Inflorescence with 1-12 flowers, averaging 4-5; corolla light green, reticulated with darker green; corona disc-shaped, lacking 5 pairs of appendages; [of mesic slopes of s. GA southwards and westwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . M. Mlabamensis
2 Inflorescence with 2-53 flowers, averaging 9-19; corolla white, yellow, rose, or maroon (or greenish and reticulate in $M$. flavidula); corona cup-shaped, with 5 pairs of upright appendages alternating with 5 corona lobes; [collectively widespread].
3 Corolla lobes in a horizontal plane or slightly reflexed; flower buds ovoid, $<1.5 \times$ as long as wide; corolla lobes 1.5 $2.6 \times$ as long as wide.
4 Corolla dark maroon (rarely maroon-yellow or yellow), not reticulate with darker veins; paired corona appendages always higher than the alternating corona lobes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. carolinensis
4 Corolla green, green-yellow, or yellow (rarely rosy or olive-maroon), reticulate with darker green veins; paired corona appendages about as high as the alternating corona lobes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. flavidula
3 Corolla lobes ascending; flower buds conical, $>2 \times$ as long as wide; corolla lobes 2.4-6.2× as long as wide.
5 Corolla white (or fading or drying cream); corona 2.2-2.7 mm in diameter, cream or creamy-yellow; [of sw. GA westwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. baldwyniana
5 Corolla rose or maroon (rarely cream); corona 2.6-4.0 mm in diameter, rose to dark maroon (rarely green, cream, or orange); [primarily of the Mountains and Piedmont].
6 Corolla lobes 2.4-3.6 (-4.0)× as long as wide, the widest part above the sinus; corolla dark maroon
M. decipiens

6 Corolla lobes (3.2-) 4.0-6.2× as long as wide, the widest part at the sinus; corolla rose to light maroon (rarely dark maroon, green, or cream) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. obliqua

Matelea alabamensis (Vail) Woodson, Alabama Milkvine, Alabama Spinypod. Cp (GA): open forests on river bluffs, mesic margins of sandridges; rare (GA Threatened). April-June. Sw. and apparently se. GA, Panhandle FL, and s. AL. [= K, Z; Cyclodon alabamense (Vail) Small - S]

Matelea baldwyniana (Sweet) Woodson, White Spinypod. Cp (GA): dry to mesic bluffs over calcareous rocks; rare? Panhandle FL and sw. GA west to MO, AR, and OK. Drapalik (1969) discusses the probability that the name M. baldwyniana is based on material of M. flavidula. [= K, Z; Odontostephana baldwiniana (Sweet) Alexander - S]

Matelea carolinensis (Jacquin) Woodson, Carolina Spinypod. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): moist to dry, nutrient-rich forests; common (uncommon in VA Piedmont, rare in VA Mountains). April-June; July-October. DE, MD, KY, and s. MO south to GA and MS. [= RAB, C, K, W; Gonolobus carolinensis (Jacquin) R. Brown ex J.A. Schultes -- F, G; Odontostephana carolinensis (Jacquin) Alexander -- S]

Matelea decipiens (Alexander) Woodson, Deceptive Spinypod. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC): woodlands and thickets, generally over mafic (in the Piedmont) or calcareous rocks (in the Coastal Plain); rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). April-June; August-October. VA south to nc. GA, AL, and e. TX, north in the interior to s. IL and MO. [= RAB, C, K; Gonolobus decipiens (Alexander) Perry -- F, G; Odontostephana decipiens Alexander -- S]

Matelea flavidula (Chapman) Woodson, Yellow Spinypod. Cp (SC), Pd? (NC?): moist, nutrient-rich forests; rare (NC Watch List). May-June; August-October. E. NC (?) and e. SC south to panhandle FL, apparently rare throughout its range. [= RAB, K; Odontostephana flavidula (Chapman) Alexander -- S]

Matelea obliqua (Jacquin) Woodson, Northern Spinypod, Limerock Milkvine. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): in forests, woodlands, or thickets over calcareous rocks; uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). June; August-November. PA west to OH, IN, and MO, south to w. NC, nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), and TN. [= RAB, C, K, W; Gonolobus obliquus (Jacquin) R. Brown ex J.A. Schultes -- F, G; G. shortii A. Gray -- F; Odontostephana obliqua (Jacquin) Alexander -- S; O. shortii (A. Gray) Alexander -- S]

Matelea pubiflora (Dcne.) Woodson, Trailing Milkvine. Cp (GA): sand ridges, sandhills; rare (GA Rare). E. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) south to ne. FL (Wunderlin 1998). [= K, Z; Edisonia pubiflora (Dcne.) Small -- S]

Nerium Linnaeus (Oleander)
A monotypic genus, a shrub, of Mediterranean Europe.

* Nerium oleander Linnaeus, Oleander. Cp (GA, NC, SC): frequently cultivated, especially on barrier islands (because of its salt resistance), sometimes persistent; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. [= K, S]

Periploca Linnaeus (Silkvine)

* Periploca graeca Linnaeus, Silkvine, is sometimes cultivated and escaped or persistent; it is reported for various states
adjacent to our area, as in Knox County, TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K]


## Trachelospermum Lemaire (Climbing Dogbane)

A genus of about 20 species, vines, of se. Asia (India to Japan), except the single species of se. United States.
Identification notes: Sometimes mistaken at a glance for Gelsemium (both woody vines with opposite lanceolate leaves), but the milky sap of Trachelospermum provides an immediate identifying characteristic.

Trachelospermum difforme (Walter) A. Gray, Climbing Dogbane. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomlands, swamp forests, marshes; common (uncommon in VA Piedmont). May-July; July-September. DE south to $n$. FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to MO and IN. See Krings (2003) for a discussion of nomenclature. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S]

Vinca Linnaeus (Vinca, Periwinkle)
A genus of 7 species of Europe, n. Africa, and c. Asia.
1 Leaves ovate, broadest near the base, cordate or subcordate-rounded at the base; leaf margins ciliate; flowers 3-5 cm across

1 Leaves lanceolate or elliptic, broadest near the middle, rounded to cuneate at the base; leaf margins not ciliate; flowers 2-3 cm across . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. $\operatorname{minor}$

* Vinca major Linnaeus, Greater Periwinkle. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, suburban woodlands, around old house sites, persistent and spreading from cultivation; uncommon, introduced from Europe. Late February-May; June-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]
* Vinca minor Linnaeus, Common Periwinkle. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, around old house sites and especially old cemeteries, persistent and spreading from cultivation; common, introduced from Europe. April-May; June-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]


## AQUIFOLIACEAE (Holly Family)

A monogeneric family of about 500 species, nearly cosmopolitan.

## Ilex Linnaeus (Holly, Winterberry, Gallberry)

A genus of about 500 species, mostly trees and shrubs, cosmopolitan and widespread in tropical and temperate areas, especially Asia and America. The genus Nemopanthus is clearly best subsumed into llex. References: Godfrey (1988)=Y; Krakow (1989)=Z; Powell et al. (2000)=X; 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 well-developed apical (and usually also) marginal spines 2-6 mm long.
3 Flowers in 1 -few-flowered axillary cymes, on growth of the same year; [native tree of a wide variety of habitats] ....
......................................................................................... . I. opaca var. opaca
3 Flowers in axillary clusters, on branches of the previous year; [alien shrub, rarely naturalized, especially in suburban areas]
I. cornuta

2 Leaves with margins either entire, crenate, serrate, or with marginal spinose prickles less than 1 mm long (the apex
sometimes mucronate, but not stiff and spinose).
4 Leaves crenate from base to apex, $0.5-4.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; calyx and corolla 4-lobed.
$5 \quad$ Fruits black; [alien shrub, rarely naturalized, especially in suburban areas]
I. crenata

5 Fruits red or yellow; [native shrub of the Coastal Plain, sometimes planted and naturalized] . . . . . . I. vomitoria
4 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; fruits red, yellow, or black.
6 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.
7 Leaves $1.5-3 \times$ as long as wide, with a few, irregularly spaced, marginal spinose prickles (or commonly entire), generally about $2-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . l. coriacea
7 Leaves $3-4 \times$ as long as wide, crenate in the apical $1 / 2$ to $1 / 3$ (or rarely entire), generally about 1 cm wide (almost never more than 2 cm wide) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. glabra
6 Fruits red or yellow; calyx and corolla 4-lobed; leaves entire (or with spinose serrations), lacking dark punctate dots beneath.
8 Leaves oblanceolate, oblong, or elliptic, $3-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, (8-) $15-40 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, $2-4 \times$ 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 less than 45 degrees to the branch
l. cassine var. cassine

8 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
I. myrtifolia

1 Leaves membranous, deciduous
9 Leaves entire, or nearly so; [of moist to wet sites, from WV northwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [I. mucronata]
9 Leaves toothed; [collectively widespread in our area].
10 Leaves oblanceolate or obovate, broadest above the middle, 8-30 (-45) mm wide, narrowly cuneate basally, mostly $2-3 \times$ as long as wide.
11 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 towards the base; pubescence of the lower leaf surface tomentose, primarily on or near the midrib; leaf margins rarely ciliate.
12 Leaves $2-4.8 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $0.6-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide; fruits $4-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter; sepals usually ciliate; [plant apparently endemic to the Suwanee River drainage of sc. GA and e. panhandle FL] . . . . . . I. decidua var. curtissii
12 Leaves 4.5-8.5 (-10) cm long, 1.5-3 cm wide; fruits (4-) 5-8 (-9) mm in diameter; sepals not ciliate; [plant widespread in our area, in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and rarely Mountains of our area]
I. decidua var. decidua

11 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.
13 Upper leaf surface with trichomes throughout; sepals ciliate; leaf blades entire to shallowly crenate . . . . .
I. cuthbertii

13 Upper leaf surface glabrous, or with trichomes confined to the veins or their vicinity; sepals eciliate; leaf blades crenate to distinctly serrate I. Iongipes

10 Leaves elliptic or ovate, broadest near the middle, (10-) $20-55 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, rounded to broadly cuneate basally, mostly $1-2.5 \times$ as long as wide.
14 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] . .

14 Veins on undersurface of leaf blades obscure, not defining areoles; fruit surface shiny; fruiting pedicels either (8) $10-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ long or $2-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (averaging either less than 6 mm or more than 15 mm long); [collectively of various habitats, widespread in our area].
15 Fruiting pedicels (8-) 10-30 mm long; fruit (7-) 8-12 mm in diameter, bright cherry-red; [of bogs and very moist forests of the Mountains]
15 Fruiting pedicels 2-9 mm long; fruit 5-9 (-12) mm in diameter, red to orange; [collectively of various habitats, widespread in our area].
16 Nutlets (5-) 6-8 per fruit, smooth on the 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.
17 Sepals glabrous (in flower or fruit), acute . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. laevigata
17 Sepals ciliate (in flower or fruit), obtuse I. verticillata

16 Nutlets 4-5 per fruit, with striate ridges on the curved back; staminate flower clusters sessile or very short-peduncled ( $0-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long); pistillate flowers with ciliate corolla lobes; flowers mostly in axils of leaves on lateral short-shoots.
18 Leaves 2-9 (-10.5) cm long, elliptic to broadly ovate, often nearly round, the apex abruptly to gradually acuminate, the marginal teeth usually inconspicuous; petioles of mature leaves usually less than 1 cm long; fruits $5-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter; plant a shrub to 6 m tall; [of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains].
I. ambigua

18 Leaves 6-16 cm long (the largest, at least more than 8 cm long), narrowly to broadly ovate, the apex long acuminate to attenuate, the marginal teeth rather coarse; petioles of mature leaves usually more than 1 cm long; fruits $9-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter; plant shrub or small tree to 10 m tall; [of the Mountains and upper Piedmont]
I. montana

## Auxiliary Key to Deciduous Ilex of Moist to Wet Habitats of the Mountains

## [Note: trichotomous lead]

1 Fruits bright cherry-red, broader than long, (7-) 8-12 mm in diameter, borne on stalks 9-20 mm long, primarily in the axils of leaves on spur shoots; bark of 2-3 year old twigs usually light tan; calyx (persistent on fruit) $4(-5)$ lobed; nutlets 4 ( -5 ) per fruit, with bony white longitudinal striations on the back, the furrows between the striations very shallow if developed at all; petiole with a deeply $U$ - to $V$-shaped channel on its upper side (made by the decurrent leaf edges), with dark ascending trichomes in the channel; leaves variable, but mostly $3-6 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide and about $1.5 \times$ as long as wide, usually abruptly short-acuminate; [plant of bogs, seepages, streambanks, and (rarely) moist forests, mostly at high elevations]
I. collina

1 Fruits duller red, longer than broad, 5-8 mm in diameter, borne on stalks 1-6 mm long, primarily in the axils of leaves on spur shoots; bark of 2-3 year old twigs usually brown, gray, or purplish; calyx (persistent on fruit) 4-6 lobed; nutlets 4-6 per fruit, with longitudinal ridges, the furrows between the ridges about as deep as the distance between the ridges; petiole with U-shaped channel on its upper side, with white appressed trichomes in the channel; leaves variable, but mostly 3-7 cm wide and about $2 \times$ as long, usually long-acuminate; [plant of moist forests and (rarely) bog edges].
I. montana

1 Fruits duller red, longer than broad, 5-7 mm in diameter, borne on stalks 1-6 mm long, primarily in the axils of leaves on normal
shoots with elongate internodes; bark of 2-3 year old twigs usually brown, gray, or purplish; calyx (persistent on fruit) (4-) 5-6 lobed; nutlets (4-) 5-6 per fruit, smooth and unmarked on the back; petiole nearly terete in X-section (or very shallowly channeled on the upper surface); leaves variable, but mostly $2-3.5(-5) \mathrm{cm}$ wide and about $2 \times$ as long, usually merely acute; [plant of bogs and other wetlands]
I. verticillata

Ilex ambigua (Michaux) Torrey, Carolina Holly. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC): sandy upland forests, dry slope forests, rarely in pocosin ecotones in the fall-line sandhills region; uncommon (NC Watch List). April-June; August-September. 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. 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. I. buswellii Small, strictly of xeric habitats of the Coastal Plain from se. NC southwards, has the larger leaves 2-3.5 (-4) cm long and 0.7-1.7 (-2.5) cm wide. I. ambigua (sensu stricto) is distributed in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont and low Mountains, and has more Coastal Plain and has eaves 3-9 (-10.5) cm long and 1.7-6 cm wide. I. beadlei of the low Mountains and Piedmont has leaves $7-9(-10.5) \mathrm{cm}$ long and $2-6 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide. $[=K, Z ;=I$. ambigua var. ambigua $-\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{Y} ;>\mathrm{I}$. montana var. mollis (A. Gray) Britton -- C, F; > I. montana var. beadlei (W.W. Ashe) Fernald -- G; > I. ambigua -- S; > I. beadlei W.W. Ashe - S; > I. buswellii Small - S; > I. ambigua (Michaux) Torrey var. monticola (A. Gray) Wunderlin \& Poppleton -- Y, misapplied; > I. beadlei var. Iaevis W.W. Ashe; > I. caroliniana Trelease ex Small; > I. mollis A. Gray]

Ilex amelanchier M.A.Curtis ex Chapman, Sarvis Holly. Cp (GA, NC, SC): banks of blackwater creeks and rivers, clay-based Carolina bays; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). April-May; October-November. 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). 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Y, Z]

Ilex cassine Linnaeus var. cassine, Dahoon, Cassena. Cp (GA, NC, SC): blackwater stream swamps, pocosins, nearly always in very acid peaty or sandy sites; rare (NC Watch List). May-June; October-November. Primarily a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to FL and west to se. TX; also in Cuba and Mexico. I. cassine var. cassine in our area is uniformly rather narrow-leaved, in contrast to further south. Some populations in our area show intergradation with or poor differentiation from I. myrtifolia, lending some credibility to their treatment as varieties. Var. latifolia Aiton occurs in FL. [= K; < I. cassine var. cassine -RAB; < I. cassine -- GW, S, Y]

Ilex collina Alexander, Long-stalked Holly. Mt (NC, VA): in peats of bogs and seepages, on banks of cold, high elevation streams (less commonly on moist, rocky slopes in northern hardwood forests or mixed spruce-hardwood forests) at moderate to high elevations (1100-1800m); rare (NC Threatened, VA Endangered). May-June; (August-) September-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: e. and c. WV, sw. VA, w. NC, and e. TN (Sevier County) (Boetsch \& Nielsen 2003). The affinities of this species are with Ilex montana and I. verticillata, not with Ilex (Nemopanthus) mucronata (Baas 1984). See Clark (1974) and Boetsch \& Nielsen (2003) for additional information about this species. I. collina often occurs with or in close proximity to the similar I. montana and I. verticillata; the long fruiting pedicels will separate fruiting plants readily. [=K; = Nemopanthus collinus (Alexander) R.C. Clark -- C, W; < I. longipes -- F, G]

Ilex coriacea (Pursh) Chapman, Big Gallberry, Sweet Gallberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): pocosins, more restricted to wet, peaty sites than I. glabra; common (VA Rare). April-May; September-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Y]

* Ilex cornuta Lindley, Chinese Holly, Burford Holly. Pd (NC): escaped into forests in suburban areas; rare, native of China. [= K]
* Ilex crenata Thunberg, Japanese Holly. Mt, Pd (NC): escaped into forests in suburban areas; rare, native of Japan. [= K]

Ilex cuthbertii Small, Cuthbert Holly. Cp, Pd (GA, SC): upland circumneutral woodlands and forests; rare (GA Special Concern). Endemic to an area along the Fall Line in SC and adjacent GA (Krakow 1989). Perhaps best treated as a variety of $I$. longipes, but the combination has not yet been made. [ $=\mathrm{K} ;><1$. cuthbertii -S (as to type, not as to range); = I. longipes var. cuthbertii (Small) G.A. Krakow, in prep. -- Z]

Ilex decidua Walter var. curtissii Fernald, Suwanee Possum-haw, Curtiss's Holly. Cp (GA): floodplains and moist forests in the Suwanee River drainage; rare. Mid-March-mid-April; September-October. Apparently endemic to the Suwannee River drainage of s. GA and n. FL. [= Z; < I. decidua - GW, K, Y; = I. curtissii (Fernald) Small - S]

Ilex decidua Walter var. decidua, Possum-haw. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): floodplain forests, less commonly on mesic (or even dry), upland slopes; common. March-May; September-October. MD south to panhandle FL, 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 a variety) in the Sierra Madre Oriental of e. Mexico. 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 Leon, Mexico. [= Z; <I. decidua var. decidua -- RAB; <I. decidua -- C, F, G, GW, K; > I. decidua var. decidua -- Y (also including I. cuthbertii)]

Ilex glabra (Linnaeus) A. Gray, Little Gallberry, Inkberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC): savannas, pine flatwoods, pocosin margins, swamps, primarily in wetlands, but extending upslope even into sandhills; common (rare in lower Piedmont). MayJune; September-November. Nova Scotia and ME south to FL, west to TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Y]

Ilex laevigata (Pursh) A. Gray, Smooth Winterberry. Cp (NC, SC, VA): pocosins, other wet, acidic sites, such as in small blackwater stream swamps; uncommon. April-May; September-October. ME and NY south to SC, mostly near the coast. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S]

Ilex longipes Chapman ex Trelease, Georgia Holly, Chapman's Holly. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): upland forests; rare (NC Rare). April-May; September-October. Sc. NC, sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and wc. AR south to panhandle FL, s. MS, and se. TX. [= GW, K, S; = I. decidua var. Iongipes (Chapman ex Trelease) Ahles -- RAB, Y; < I. longipes -- F, G (apparently also including I. collina); = I. longipes var. longipes -- Z]

Ilex montana Torrey \& A. Gray ex A. Gray, Mountain Holly. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): mesic forests, rarely bogs or bog edges; common (uncommon in upper Piedmont). April-June; August-September. W. MA and w. NY south to $n$. GA and $n$. AL, essentially an Appalachian endemic. The range of this species is sometimes stated or shown as broader, extending into the Coastal

Plain in our area, and as far south as n. FL, LA, and e. TX, but these reports are based on misidentifications, primarily of $I$. beadlei, but also of $I$. ambigua. $[=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z} ;=I$. ambigua var. montana (Torrey \& A. Gray ex A. Gray) Ahles -- RAB; = I. montana var. montana -C, F, G; = I. monticola A. Gray -- S; = I. ambigua var. monticola (A. Gray) Wunderlin \& Poppleton -- W]

Ilex myrtifolia Walter, Myrtle Holly. Cp (GA, NC, SC): limesink (doline) ponds, wet savannas; uncommon. May-June; October-November. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to FL and west to e. LA. See I. cassine for comments about these two taxa. [= GW, K, S, Y; = I. cassine var. myrtifolia (Walter) Sargent -- RAB]

Ilex opaca Aiton var. opaca, American Holly, Christmas Holly. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide variety of forests, ranging from xeric to wetland; common. April-June; September-October. Var. opaca is widespread in the southeastern United States, ranging north (mostly near the coast from MD north) to MA. This is our only species that becomes a medium to large tree. Var. arenicola (Ashe) Ashe is endemic to xeric sands of sand pine scrub in c. peninsular FL. [= GW, K, Y; <I. opaca -- RAB, C, F, G, W; = I. opaca -- S]

Ilex verticillata (Linnaeus) A. Gray, Winterberry. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, pocosins, swampy forests; common. April-May; September-November. Widespread in e. North America. [= RAB, GW, K, S, W, Y; > I. verticillata var. padifolia (Willdenow) Torrey \& A. Gray ex S. Watson -- C, F, G; > I. verticillata var. verticillata - C, F, G]

Ilex vomitoria Aiton, Yaupon. $\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA}), \mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{GA})$ : maritime forests, other dry sandy forests; common in the outer Coastal Plain, uncommon in VA, rare elsewhere, where probably introduced (VA Watch List). March-May; October-November. Widespread in the Southeastern United States, primarily on the Coastal Plain, from e. VA (from Northampton County south) south to FL and west to se. TX. I. vomitoria from the Deep South often has much smaller leaves than plants in our area. 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. I. vomitoria is increasingly popular as an ornamental shrub. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Y]

Ilex mucronata (Linnaeus) M. Powell, V. Savolainen, \& S. Andrews approaches our area in n. WV (and has sometimes been alleged to occur in VA, as by F), where it occurs in bogs and boggy, high elevation forests. It can be separated vegetatively from other hollies in the mountain regions of w. VA (I. montana, I. collina, I. opaca, and I. verticillata) by its smaller, narrower, entire (or nearly so) leaves, $2-5(-6) \mathrm{cm}$ long, $1-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide. Doubts as to the distinctiveness of Nemopanthus from Ilex have now been unequivocally answered (Powell et al. 2000; Manen, Boulter, \& Naciri-Graven 2002). [= X; = Nemopanthus mucronatus (Linnaeus) Trelease -- C, F, G, K]

## Nemopanthus Rafinesque

(see Ilex)

## ARALIACEAE (Ginseng Family)

A family of about 47 genera and 1325 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and rarely herbs, mainly tropical in distribution. Hydrocotyle is more closely related to Araliaceae than to Apiaceae, and is transferred here (Chandler \& Plunkett 2003). References: Graham (1966); Smith (1944).

1 Plant a woody vine; [tribe Schefflereae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Hedera
1 Plant an herb, shrub, or small tree.
2 Leaves peltate or cordate; plant a rhizomatous, creeping herb . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Hydrocotyle
2 Leaves compound with 3-many leaflets, herbaceous, deciduous; plant an herb, shrub or small tree; [tribe Aralieae].
3 Leaves 2-3x compound, at least the final order of division pinnate; leaves either 1 from a subterranean stem or 2many, 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; fruit purple or black.............. Aralia
3 Leaves $1 \times$ 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).
4 Plant a shrub, with prickles; fruit black
[Eleutherococcus]
4 Plant an herb, lacking prickles; fruit red or yellow
Panax

## Aralia Linnaeus (Aralia)

A genus of about 30-40 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. References: Smith (1982)=Z; Wen et al. (1998); Wen (1993); Wen (1998); Smith (1944)=Y.

1 Plant a shrub or small tree, 3-6 (-10) m tall, definitely woody; stem armed throughout with prickles, those on the stem stout, broad-based, and distributed to the summit of the stem; leaves usually armed with prickles on the axes and the main veins; [section Dimorphanthus].
A. spinosa

1 Plant an acaulescent herb or stout, suffruticose herb, not at all to somewhat woody at the base; stem unarmed (or in A. hispida bristly with thin prickles on the lower stem only); leaves unarmed.
2 Plant an acaulescent herb, the solitary leaf and scapose inflorescence arising from a subterranean rhizome; inflorescence a raceme of (2-) 3 (-7) umbels; [section Nanae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. nudicaulis
2 Plant a caulescent herb, the leaves several and alternate, the inflorescence terminal on the leafy stem; inflorescence a raceme or panicle of (2-) 5-many umbels.
3 Stem bristly towards its base; inflorescence a raceme or weak panicle of (2-) 5-25 umbels; [section Hispidae] . . . . .

Aralia hispida Ventenat, Bristly Sarsaparilla. Mt (NC?, VA): rocky woodlands, cliffs, and clearings, primarily over acidic rocks (such as quartzite, granite, and sandstone); rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-August. Labrador and Newfoundland west to Manitoba, south to w. VA, w. NC (?), WV, OH, IN, IL, and MN. This species appears to be strongly dependent on disturbance, such as fire, appearing in great numbers following fire where previously rare or apparently absent. F and $Y$ credit this species to $w$. NC; the documentation is not known to me, and the species was not treated by RAB. Doug Rayner (pers. com. 2002) reports a site record of it in Polk County, NC. [= C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Aralia nudicaulis Linnaeus, Wild Sarsaparilla. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): upland forests and woodlands, rocky places, most typically in rather dry places, such as ridgetop forests; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain) (GA Special Concern). May-July. Labrador and Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to e. VA, c. NC, ne. GA, w. TN, IL, MO, NE, CO, and ID. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Aralia racemosa Linnaeus ssp. racemosa, Spikenard, Hungry-root. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): rich woodlands, trail margins and roadsides; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain, locally common in Mountains of far sw. VA). JuneAugust. Ssp. racemosa ranges from New Brunswick and Québec west to MN and SD, south to NC, n. GA, AL, MS, MO, and e. KS; ssp. bicrenata Welsh \& Atwood occurs in AZ, NM, TX, and n. Mexico. [= K; <A. racemosa -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W, Y, Z]

Aralia spinosa Linnaeus, Devil's-walking-stick, Hercules's-club, Prickly-ash. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed pocosins and bottomlands, disturbed areas, moist to dry forests and woodlands; common. June-September. NJ west to s. IN, IL, and IA, south to FL and e. TX. Smith (1982) discusses the juvenile (prickly) and adult (unarmed) leaf phases of A. spinosa. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Y, Z]

## Eleutherococcus Maximowicz (Fiveleaf Aralia)

* Eleutherococcus pentaphyllus (Siebold \& Zuccarini) Nakai, Fiveleaf Aralia, is reported as introduced and apparently naturalized in WV (Randolph County), and scattered locations in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= K; = Acanthopanax sieboldianus Makino]


## Hedera Linnaeus (Ivy)

A genus of $5-10$ species, vines, distributed from Mediterranean Europe west to e. Asia. References: Graham (1966)=Y; Stace (1997)=Z; Staff of the Bailey Hortorium (1976)=X; Ackerfield \& Wen (2002)=Q.

Identification notes: The leaves of Hedera are dimorphic, sometimes confusing observers; "juvenile" leaves (those of the sterile branches) are about as wide as long and (in H. helix) palmately 3-5-lobed, those of the fertile branches (uncommonly seen and much less familiar) are obovate or elliptic.

1 Trichomes scale-like, 0.1-0.4 mm, those on the leaves, petioles, and young stems with rays fused basally for $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2$ their length; juvenile leaves orbicular, little or not at all lobed, the larger $15-25 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide H. colchica

1 Trichomes stellate, $0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$, those on the leaves, petioles, and young stems with rays fused basally for less than $1 / 8$ their length; juvenile leaves slightly to deeply lobed, the larger 5-15 cm wide.
2 Hairs of young stems, leaves, and petioles whitish, the rays erect (at a right angle to the leaf surface); juvenile leaves usually less than 8 cm wide, usually dark green and often also marbled with white, often lobed more than $1 / 2$ the way to the base; [often strongly climbing]
H. helix var. helix

2 Hairs of young stems, leaves, and petioles yellowish-brown to rusty-brown, the rays not erect (parallel to the leaf surface); juvenile leaves often more than 8 cm wide, usually medium green (rarely also marbled with white), usually lobed less than $1 / 2$ the way to the base; [usually not climbing]
H. hibernica

* Hedera colchica (K. Koch) K. Koch, Persian Ivy. Pd (NC), Cp (SC): persistent after cultivation, perhaps not naturalized; rare, introduced from the Caucasus. [= K, Q, X, Z]
* Hedera helix Linnaeus var. helix, Common Ivy, English Ivy. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): persistent, established, and spreading around old home sites, in suburban woodlands and waste areas; uncommon, native of Europe. June-July. 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. [=X, Y; < H. helix -- RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W; = H. helix ssp. helix -- Q, Z]
* Hedera hibernica Carr., Atlantic Ivy, Irish Ivy. Pd (NC, SC): persistent, established, and spreading around old home sites, in suburban woodlands and waste areas; uncommon, native of Europe. June-July. Var. hibernica is tetraploid, $n=48 .[=Q ;=H . h e l i x$ Linnaeus var. hibernica (Kirchner) Jaeger - X, Y; < H. helix-- RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W; = H. helix ssp. hibernica (Kirchner) D. McClint. -- Z]


## Hydrocotyle Linnaeus (Water-pennywort)

A genus of about 130 species, herbs, cosmopolitan (especially Australia). 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: Mathiuas \& Constance (1945)=MC.

1 Leaves not peltate, a sinus extending to the attachment of the petiole.
2 Central leaf lobe notably more distinct than the other lobes (the sinuses on either side extending $1 / 3$ to $3 / 4$ of the way to the petiolar attachment); stems and petioles fleshy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. ranunculoides
2 Central leaf lobe not more distinct than the other lobes (the sinuses on either side extending $1 / 10$ to $1 / 4$ the way to the petiolar attachment); stems and petioles filiform.
3 Fruiting umbels on peduncles 1-3 mm long; leaves 10-50 mm wide; [native of bogs, spray cliffs, and other wetlands]
H. americana

3 Fruiting umbels on peduncles $9-24 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves $5-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; [alien of lawns and other disturbed habitats].
4 Leaves 5-lobed, 15-30 mm wide ........................................................... . . H. bowlesioides
4 Leaves 7-lobed, 5-13 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. sibthorpioides
1 Leaves peltate, lacking a sinus extending to the attachment of the petiole.
4 Inflorescence umbellate; leaves 1-4 (-7) cm wide
H. umbellata

4 Inflorescence verticillate or umbellate-verticillate (when first developing sometimes appearing merely umbellate); leaves 115 cm wide.
5 Inflorescence verticillate, all the flowers borne sessile or on pedicels on the unbranched inflorescence axis; leaves 16 cm wide.
6 Flowers and fruits pedicellate, the pedicels $1-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long

## H. prolifera

6 Flowers and fruits sessile or subsessile

## H. verticillata

5 Inflorescence compound, the main inflorescence axis with nodes which produce verticels or umbels of pedicellate flowers, the inflorescence nodes also producing branches which themselves produce verticels or umbels of flowers; leaves (1-) $4-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide
H. bonariensis

Hydrocotyle americana Linnaeus, American Water-pennywort. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): bogs, marshes, seepages, cliffs and ledges where wet by seepage or spray from waterfalls, sometimes roadside ditches; uncommon, rare south of VA (NC Watch List, SC Rare). June-September. Widespread in ne. North America, south to w. NC, SC, e. and c. TN, and IN. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, MC, S, W]

Hydrocotyle bonariensis Comm. ex Lamarck, Dune Water-pennywort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dunes and moist sandy areas; uncommon, rare in VA (VA Rare). April-September. Widespread in South and Central America, north in North America to the Southeastern Coastal Plain, VA to FL and TX. [= RAB, GW, K, MC, S]

* Hydrocotyle bowlesioides Mathias \& Constance. Cp (GA): lawns; rare, introduced from South America. See Anderson (1983) for discussion of the species' occurrence in Thomasville, Thomas Co. GA. [=K, MC; = H. sibthorpioides Lamarck var. oedipoda O. Deg. \& Greenw.]

Hydrocotyle prolifera Kellogg. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, pools; uncommon. May-July. Widespread in North, Central, and South America. [= K; = H. verticillata Thunberg var. triradiata (A. Rich.) Fernald - RAB, C, G, GW, MC; < H. verticillata var. verticillata -- F, more broadly circumscribed; > H. australis Coulter \& Rose -- S; > H. canbyi Coulter \& Rose -- S]

Hydrocotyle ranunculoides Linnaeus f., Swamp Water-pennywort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd (VA): stagnant to (less commonly) swiftly flowing waters of swamps pools, backwaters, blackwater streams; common. April-July. Widespread in North, Central, and South America. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, MC, S, W]

* Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides Lamarck, Lawn Water-pennywort. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, VA): lawns; rare, introduced from Asia and Africa. March-September. Apparently becoming more common as a lawn weed. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, MC]

Hydrocotyle umbellata Linnaeus, Marsh Water-pennywort. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist areas; common (rare in lower Piedmont only). April-September. Widespread in North, Central, and South America. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, MC, S]

Hydrocotyle verticillata Thunberg. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): swamp forests, pools; uncommon. May-July. Widespread in North, Central, and South America. [=S; = H. verticillata var. verticillata -- RAB, C, G, GW, K, MC; <H. verticillata var. verticillata -- F, more broadly circumscribed]

## Panax Linnaeus (Ginseng)

Panax is a genus of ca. 14 species, herbs, 12 of e. Asia and 2 of e. North America. 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 interpreted as a basal component of the genus. $P$. quinquefolius is most closely related to $P$. ginseng C.A. Meyer and P. japonicus C.A. Meyer. References: Smith (1944)=Z; Wen \& Zimmer (1996), Choi \& Wen (2000).

1 Leaflets (3-) 5, petiolulate, the petiolules (0.7-) 1.2 .5 cm long; larger leaflets $6-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $3.5-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, mostly about $2 \times$ as long as wide, the apex acuminate; fruit bright red when ripe $P$. quinquefolius
1 Leaflets $3(-5)$, sessile or subsessile; larger leaflets $4-8 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $0.5-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, mostly about $3 \times$ as long as wide, the apex obtuse to acute; fruit yellow-green when ripe
P. trifolius

Panax quinquefolius Linnaeus, Ginseng, Sang, American Ginseng. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, VA): cove forests, mesic hardwood forests, generally in nutrient-rich forests though tending to avoid the richest coves; uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List/Special Concern, SC Rare, VA Watch List/Threatened). May-June; August-October. Québec west to MN and SD, south to e. VA, e. NC, nc. SC, GA, c. AL, LA, and OK. 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 $\$ 500$ 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 September; this allows the plants to mature fruits prior to collection.

Schlessman (1985) discusses the floral biology of $P$. quinquefolius. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]
Panax trifolius Linnaeus, Dwarf Ginseng. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): cove forests, bottomland forests, other nutrient-rich forests; uncommon, rare south of VA (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). April-June; August-October. Nova Scotia and Québec west to MN, south to PA, e. VA, c. NC, nc. GA, ec. TN, IN, and IA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

## ARISTOLOCHIACEAE (Birthwort Family)

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

1 Acaulescent herb; calyx tube straight, radially symmetrical; stamens 12; [subfamily Asaroideae].
2 Leaves deciduous, pubescent, paired . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Asarum . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

1 Twining vine or caulescent herb; calyx tube bent, bilaterally symmetrical; stamens 6; [subfamily Aristolochioideae, tribe
Aristochieae].
3 Woody, twining vine; leaves 8-35 cm wide; [subtribe Isotrematinae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Isotrema
3 Low, erect or ascending herb; leaves $0.7-6.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide.
4 Leaf blade as wide as long, or wider than long; leaf venation palmate; [subtribe Aristolochiinae] .... [Aristolochia]
4 Leaf blade narrower than long; leaf venation pinnate; [subtribe Isotrematinae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Endodeca

## Aristolochia Linnaeus (Birthwort)

(see Endodeca and Isotrema)

A genus of about 300 species, herbs and vines, once Endodeca, Isotrema, and Pararistolochia are excluded (Huber in Kubitzki 1993). References: Barringer in FNA (1997); Kelly \& González (2003); Huber in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Aristolochia clematitis Linnaeus, Birthwort, native of Europe, is naturalized in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and MD (Barringer in FNA 1997). [= C, FNA, K]

## Asarum Linnaeus (Wild Ginger)

(see Hexastylis)

See Hexastylis for discussion of generic limits. References: Whittemore, Mesler, \& Lu in FNA (1997); Huber in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Calyx lobes $10-35 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, spreading to ascending from the base, acuminate to caudate, the tubular tips $4-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . .
A. canadense var. canadense

1 Calyx lobes 5-10 (-12) mm long, strongly reflexed, often more-or-less appressed back against the calyx tube, acute or acuminate, the tubular tips $0-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long

Asarum canadense Linnaeus var. canadense, Common Wild Ginger. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): rich deciduous forests in circumneutral soils; common (uncommon in Piedmont in NC and SC, uncommon in VA Coastal Plain, rare in Coastal Plain in NC and SC). April-May. New Brunswick and Québec west to MN, south to NC, AL, and n. LA. The varieties have often been ignored, but have some merit; they deserve further attention. A. canadense Linnaeus var. acuminatum Ashe is alleged to differ in having long-caudate calyx lobes $15-35 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (vs. $10-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ long), the tubular portion $10-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (vs. $4-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long. [= C, G; < A. canadense -- RAB, FNA, K, W; > A. canadense Linnaeus var. acuminatum Ashe - F; > A. canadense var. ambiguum (Bicknell) Farwell -- F ; > A. canadense var. canadense -F , in a narrower sense; $>A$. canadense -- S , in the narrow sense; > A. acuminatum (Ashe) Bicknell -- S; > A. rubrocinctum Peattie -- S]

Asarum canadense Linnaeus var. reflexum (Bicknell) B.L. Robinson. Mt (NC, VA?): rich deciduous forests in circumneutral soils; rare? April-May. CT west to s. Manitoba, south to w. NC, KY, and MO. [= C, F, G; < A. canadense -- RAB, FNA, K, W; = A. reflexum Bicknell -- S]

## 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 basal to the remainder of that genus (Neinhuis et al. 2005). References: Barringer in FNA (1997); Kelly \& González (2003); Huber in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Endodeca serpentaria (Linnaeus) Rafinesque, Turpentine-root, Virginia Snakeroot. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to mesic forests, perhaps more restricted to mesic situations over acidic substrate, ranging into drier situations over calcareous or mafic substrates; common. May-June; June-July. CT and NY west to IL, MI, and MO, south to FL and TX. 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. These may represent merely morphologic extremes of a polymorphic complex; alternatively, some taxonomic recognition of such plants as distinct from A. serpentaria may be warranted. [= Aristolochia serpentaria Linnaeus -- RAB, C, FNA, G, K, W; > A.
serpentaria var. hastata (Nuttall) Duchartre -- F; > A. serpentaria var. serpentaria - F; > A. hastata Nuttall -- S; A. convolvulacea Small -- S; > A. serpentaria - S, more narrowly circumscribed]

## Hexastylis Rafinesque (Heartleaf)

A genus of 10 species, herbs, of se. North America. 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 taxonomy presented, insofar as results are available ( $R$. Wyatt, pers. comm.). References: Whittemore \& Gaddy in FNA (1997); Gaddy (1987a)=Z; Blomquist (1957)=Y; Barringer (1993)=X; Gaddy (1987b); Gaddy (1986); Gaddy in Wofford (1989); Sugawara (1987); Huber in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key adapted from FNA, Gaddy in Wofford (1989), and Gaddy (1987a).

Identification notes: 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 C) 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 readily identifiable. The photograph (Figure 1) in Gaddy (1987a) of the flowers of all species other than $H$. arifolia and $H$. speciosa is highly recommended as an aid to identification.

1 Style extension bifid to stigma; leaves triangular to ovate-sagittate or subhastate, portions of the sides of nearly all leaves straight or concave; leaves mottled, the paler areas between the veins.
2 Calyx abruptly contracted near the middle, the lower portion narrowly cuplike, abruptly expanded into a much broader upper half; calyx tube with internal raised reticulations; calyx lobes spreading; [endemic near Montgomery, AL]

2 Calyx gradually contracted to a smooth waist just below the calyx lobes; calyx tube smooth internally; calyx lobes spreading or erect; [collectively widespread in our area].
3 Calyx lobes erect, $2-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $2-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide at base; [of the Mountains westwards] . . . . . . . H. arifolia var. ruthii 3 Calyx lobes spreading, 2.5-8 mm long, 3-9 mm wide at base; [of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and eastern Mountains].
4 Calyx tube 13-18 mm long, 6-10 mm wide; [of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains of s. VA, NC, SC, GA, and westwards through AL and MS to se. LA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. arifolia var. arifolia 4 Calyx tube 20-25 mm long, 10-12 mm wide; [of the lower Gulf Coastal Plain, of sw. GA, FL Panhandle, s. AL, s. MS, and se. LA] H. arifolia var. callifolia

1 Style extension notched or divided at the apex, not bifid to the stigma; leaves rounded, with cordate base, all portions of the sides of the leaves convex; leaves mottled or unmottled, if mottled, the paler areas along the veins.
5 Inner surface of calyx lobes pilose with whitish hairs; plant rhizomatous, the rhizomes long-creeping . . . . . . . . H. Iewisii
5 Inner surface of calyx lobes puberulent; plant clumped or short-creeping.
6 Calyx tube cylindrical to narrowly cylindro-urceolate.
7 Calyx tube cylindrical to narrowly cylindro-urceolate; calyx lobes 2-4 mm long, erect to slightly spreading
7 Calyx tube cylindrical, calyx lobes 4-15 mm long, moderately spreading to reflexed. 8 Calyx tube longer than wide.

9 Calyx tube 7-14 mm wide; calyx lobes 6-17 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. heterophylla 9 Calyx tube 4-7 mm wide; calyx lobes 4-7 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. naniflora 8 Calyx tube about as wide as long (at widest point) or wider than long, flared. 10 Tube about as wide as long; opening width less than the lobe length.. H. heterophylla 10 Tube wider at flare than long; opening width greater than the lobe length
H. minor

6 Calyx tube broadly urceolate-campanulate or rhombic-ovate (broadest near the middle).
11 Calyx tube urceolate-campanulate; calyx lobes $10-22 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide at base. 12 Leaves scattered along the length of the rhizome; [of Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont of GA and AL] .. H. shuttleworthii var. harperi

12 Leaves clustered at the tip of the rhizome; [of the Mountains and upper Piedmont of VA, NC, SC, and GA] 11 Calyx tube rhombic-ovate (broadest near the middle); calyx lobes $3-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide at base.

13 Internal ridged reticulation a close network raised $1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}$
H. rhombiformis

13 Internal ridged reticulation an open network raised less than 1 mm or absent . . . . . . . . . . H. contracta
Hexastylis arifolia (Michaux) Small var. arifolia, Little Brown Jug, Arrowleaf Heartleaf. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to mesic deciduous forests; common (VA Watch List). March-May. Se. VA, sw. VA, se. TN, and n. AL south to Panhandle FL, s. MS, and se. LA, primarily on the Coastal Plain and Piedmont. [= C, FNA, K, W, Y, Z; < H. arifolia -- RAB; Asarum arifolium Michaux -- F; = H. arifolia -- G, S; = Asarum arifolium var. arifolium -- X]

Hexastylis arifolia (Michaux) Small var. callifolia (Small) Blomquist. Cp (GA): mesic forests; rare. March-May. Sw. GA west to se. LA, in the lower Gulf Coastal Plain. [= FNA, K, Y, Z; = H. callifolia (Small) Small - S; = Asarum callifolium Small; =Asarum arifolium Michaux var. callifolium (Small) Barringer - X]

Hexastylis arifolia (Michaux) Small var. ruthii (Ashe) Blomquist, Appalachian Little Brown Jug. Mt (GA, NC, VA): upland forests, ultramafic outcrop barrens; uncommon (VA Watch List). March-June. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. VA, se. KY, w. NC, e. TN, n. AL, and n. GA. Perhaps warranting species status. At the Buck Creek olivine barren (Clay County, NC) this species carpets several hundred hectares, in association with Packera paupercula var. appalachiana, Thalictrum macrostylum, and Sporobolus heterolepis. [= C, FNA, K, W, Y, Z; < H. arifolia -- RAB; = Asarum ruthii Ashe -- F; = H. ruthii (Ashe) Small -- G, S; = Asarum arifolium var. ruthii (Ashe) Barringer -- X]

Hexastylis contracta Blomquist, Mountain Heartleaf. Mt (NC): on acidic soils in deciduous forests with Kalmia latifolia and Rhododendron maximum; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered). May-June. Endemic to the Cumberland Plateau of TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and KY, with a few disjunct populations in the Blue Ridge of NC. [= RAB, FNA, K, W, Y, Z; <H. virginica -- C, in part; < Asarum contractum (Blomquist) Barringer - X (also see H. rhombiformis)]

Hexastylis heterophylla (Ashe) Small, Variable-leaf Heartleaf. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): slopes and bluffs in xeric to mesic forests, usually associated with Kalmia latifolia; common. March-June. A broad Southern Appalachian endemic: w. VA and WV south through e. KY, ne. TN, and w. NC to nw. SC, n. GA, and n. AL. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, W, Y, Z; < H. virginicum -- C; < Asarum virginicum Linnaeus -- F, G, in part]

Hexastylis lewisii (Fernald) Blomquist \& Oosting, Lewis's Heartleaf. Pd, Cp (NC, VA): upland forests (pine or oak), pocosin ecotones; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). April-May. Endemic to the Piedmont of VA and the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of NC. [= RAB, FNA, K, Y, Z; < H. shuttleworthii -- C; = Asarum lewisii Fernald -- F]

Hexastylis minor (Ashe) Blomquist, Little Heartleaf. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA), Cp (NC): upland or moist forests, pocosin margins; common (VA Watch List). February-May. Endemic to the Piedmont and adjacent Coastal Plain and Mountains of nc. VA, NC, and nc. SC. The pocosin ecotone plants of the Sandhills are under study by Gaddy and may be recognized as a separate taxon. [= RAB, FNA, K, W, Z; <Asarum virginicum Linnaeus -- F; = Asarum minus Ashe; = Hexastylis minus - Y, a grammatical error]

Hexastylis naniflora Blomquist, Dwarf-flower Heartleaf. Pd (NC, SC): acidic, sandy loam on bluffs and ravines in deciduous forests, frequently associated with Kalmia latifolia; rare (US Threatened, NC Endangered, SC Rare). March-June. Endemic to the upper Piedmont of s. NC and n. SC. [= RAB, FNA, K, W, Y, Z; < H. virginica -- C]

Hexastylis rhombiformis Gaddy, French Broad Heartleaf. Mt (NC, SC): in deciduous forests on sandy river bluffs or in ravines with Kalmia latifolia and Rhododendron maximum; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). Late March-June. Endemic to the southern Blue Ridge of NC and SC, known only from Henderson, Polk, Buncombe, and Transylvania counties. Following Gaddy's (1986) naming of this species, Barringer (1993) considered the species merely a form of Asarum contractum, but electrophoretic and morphologic studies indicate that it is distinct from H. contracta, and more closely related to $H$. virginica (Murrell et al. 1998; R. Wyatt, pers. comm.). [= FNA, K, W, Z; < Asarum contractum (Blomquist) Barringer - X]

Hexastylis shuttleworthii (Britten \& Baker f.) Small var. harperi Gaddy, Harper's Heartleaf. Cp, Pd (GA): bogs, acid hammocks; rare (GA Special Concern). C. GA, c. AL, and ne. MS, south and west of (and allopatric from) var. shuttleworthii (Gaddy 1987b); it approaches SC and should be sought there. [= FNA, K, Z; = Asarum shuttleworthii Britten \& Baker f. var. harperi (Gaddy) Barringer - X]

Hexastylis shuttleworthii (Britten \& Baker f.) Small var. shuttleworthii, Large-flower Heartleaf. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, VA): acidic soils in deciduous and deciduous-coniferous forests, often along creeks under Rhododendron maximum; uncommon (VA Rare). May-July. Endemic to the Southern Appalachians: w. VA south through w. NC and e. TN to nw. SC, n. GA, and ne. AL. [= FNA, K, Z; < H. shuttleworthii -- RAB, G, S, W, Y; < H. shuttleworthii -- C (also see H. lewisii); <Asarum shuttleworthii Britten \& Baker -- F; = Asarum shuttleworthii var. shuttleworthii -- X]

Hexastylis virginica (Linnaeus) Small, Virginia Heartleaf. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): upland forests; common (uncommon in Mountains). April-June. A relatively widespread species, occurring throughout NC and VA, extending west into WV, e. KY, and ne. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). H. memmingeri, a doubtful taxon close to H. virginica, with the calyx very small (less than 1.5 cm long), narrowly cylindro-urceolate, and the calyx lobes very short (ca. 2 mm long) will key here. Gaddy does not recognize it, considering it a small form of $H$. virginica, but it may warrant varietal rank. It is known from NC, VA, and WV, in the Piedmont and Mountains. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, W, Y, Z; < H. virginica -- C (also see H. contracta, H. heterophylla, and H. naniflora); < Asarum virginicum Linnaeus -- F (see also H. heterophylla and H. minor); > Asarum memmingeri Ashe -- F; < H. virginica -- G; > H. memmingeri (Ashe) Small -- S]

Hexastylis speciosa R.M. Harper is endemic to a small area in central AL (Autauga, Chilton, and Elmore counties, north of Montgomery). [= FNA, K, S, Y, Z; = Asarum speciosum (R.M. Harper) Barringer - X]

## Isotrema Rafinesque 1819 (Dutchman's-pipe)

A genus of about 50 species, of temperate and tropical Asia, se. North America, and Central America. References: Barringer in FNA (1997); Kelly \& González (2003); Huber in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Plant nearly glabrous; leaves abruptly pointed; calyx purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. macrophylla
1 Plant soft pubescent; leaves blunt; calyx yellowish . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. tomentosa
Isotrema macrophylla (Lamarck) C.F. Reed, Pipevine, Dutchman's-pipe. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): cove forests and other mesic mountain forests; common. May-June; August-September. A southern-central Appalachian endemic: sw. PA to c. TN and n. GA. [= Aristolochia macrophylla Lamarck -- RAB, C, FNA, K, S, W; = A. durior Hill -- F, G]

Isotrema tomentosa (Sims) C.F. Reed, Woolly Dutchman's-pipe, Pipevine. Cp (GA, SC), Mt* (NC*): floodplain forests,
disturbed areas; uncommon, native in GA and SC, apparently introduced only in NC (SC Rare). S. IN, s. MO, and se. OK, south to sw. GA, Panhandle FL, and TX. FNA also reports that it is escaped in VA. [= Aristolochia tomentosa Sims - RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]

## ASCLEPIADACEAE <br> (see APOCYNACEAE)

## ASTERACEAE or COMPOSITAE (Aster Family)

A family of about 1500-1600 genera and 20,000-25,000 species, shrubs, herbs, trees, and vines, cosmopolitan. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE throughout family treatment.

## Acanthospermum Schrank (Paraguay Bur)

A genus of about 6 species, herbs, of tropical America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.
1 Stems prostrate and rooting at the nodes; bur slightly compressed, strongly ribbed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. australe
1 Stems erect; bur obviously compressed, obscurely ribbed
2 Leaves 2-10 cm long, sessile or subsessile; bur with prickles on all surface . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. hispidum
2 Leaves 1-3.5 cm long, petiolate, the petiole 4-18 mm long; bur unarmed or nearly so on the side faces ...... A. humile

* Acanthospermum australe (Loefling) Kuntze, Paraguay Bur, Sheep Bur. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (SC): disturbed areas; common (rare in VA), introduced from South America. May-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE]
* Acanthospermum hispidum Augustin de Candolle. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas, gardens; uncommon, introduced from n. South America. July-November. First reported from South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= K, S, SE]
* Acanthospermum humile (Sw.) Augustin de Candolle, Low Starbur. Cp (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from the West Indies. Reported for SC by Nelson (2003). [= K, S, SE; = Melampodium humile Sw.]


#### Abstract

Achillea Linnaeus (Yarrow) A genus of about 115 species, herbs, primarily Eurasian. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Arriagada \& Miller (1997)=Z.


Achillea millefolium Linnaeus var. occidentalis Augustin de Candolle, American Yarrow, American Thousandleaf. \{Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): need sorting of varieties\}. [= K; < A. millefolium - RAB; = A. millefolium ssp. lanulosa (Nuttall) Piper - C; = A. lanulosa Nuttall - F, Z]

* Achillea millefolium Linnaeus var. millefolium, European Yarrow, European Thousandleaf. \{Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): need sorting of varieties $\}$ Introduced primarily in northern North America. [ $=\mathrm{K} ;<$ A. millefolium -RAB ; $=$ A. millefolium ssp . millefolium - $\mathrm{C} ;=\mathrm{A}$. millefolium $-\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Z}]$
* Achillea ptarmica Linnaeus, Sneezeweed, Sneezewort, is naturalized south to WV and scattered sites in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, F, K, Z]


## Acmella L.C. Richard ex Persoon (Spotflower)

A genus of about 30 species, herbs, primarily of tropical distribution. References: Jansen (1985)=Z; Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE.

1 Heads radiate.
2 Leaves linear to lanceolate; petioles $2-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; outer series of phyllaries narrowly to broadly ovate, the apex acute
$\qquad$
2 Leaves narrowly to broadly ovate; petioles (3-) $5-43 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; outer series of phyllaries lanceolate, the apex acuminate .

* Acmella pusilla (Hooker \& Arnott) R.K. Jansen, Argentine Spotflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas (especially around old seaports); rare, native of South America. May-September. Known from scattered locations in the se. United States (NC, SC, GA, FL), associated with old seaports, such as Wilmington, NC and Savannah, GA, and perhaps not well-established. [=K, Z]

Acmella repens (Walter) L.C. Richard in Persoon, Creeping Spotflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, SC): roadsides, streambanks, other moist, open, habitats; rare (NC Watch List). July-October. Ranging from se. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX, north in the Mississippi Embayment to w. TN and s. MO. 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 ( 4 X , and the only taxon out of 39 native to North America) separates rather well from A. oppositifolia ( $2 \mathrm{X}-6 \mathrm{X}$ ). 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. [Spilanthes americana (Mutis ex Linnaeus f.) Hieronymus var. repens (Walter) A.H. Moore -- RAB, F; Spilanthes americana -- C, G, GW, S, SE; = Acmella oppositifolia (Lamarck) R.K. Jansen var. repens (Walter) R.K. Jansen -- K, Z]

## Ageratina Spach (Milk-poison, White Snakeroot)

A genus of about 290 species, American. The separation of Ageratina from Eupatorium is controversial, but now appears clearly warranted, on morphological, karyological, and molecular grounds. References: Nesom in FNA (in prep.); Clewell \& Wooten (1971)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key based in part on $Z$ and SE.

1 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 Larger leaf blades $>5 \times$ as long as the petiole; leaf margins crenate; corolla lobes densely long-pubescent; achenes glabrous; [widespread in our area]. A. aromatica

2 Larger leaf blades (1-) $2-4 \times$ as long as the petiole; leaf margins crenate, dentate, or incised; corolla lobes glabrous or sparsely short-pubescent; achenes usually short-pubescent, at least near the apex; [of e. GA southwards] . . . A. jucunda
1 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].
3 Leaves delicately membranaceous, coarsely dentate; larger leaf blades 1.0-1.4× as long as the petiole; [of seepage and waterfall splash zones associated with sandstone rockhouses and cliff bases]
[A. Iuciae-brauniae]
3 Leaves membranaceous, of a "typical" herbaceous character, coarsely serrate; larger leaf blades 1.4-5× as long as the petiole; [of a wide variety of mesic habitats, especially moist forests and forest openings].
4 Phyllaries mostly $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, acute (to obtuse); heads with (9-) 12-25 flowers; leaves deltoid to ovate (the base generally broadly cuneate); heads arranged in open corymbs; [widespread in our area] . A. altissima var. altissima 4 Phyllaries mostly $5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, cuspidate-acuminate; heads with (15-) 20-34 flowers; leaves generally deltoid (the base generally subcordate or truncate); heads arranged in dense corymbs; [of moderate to high elevation forests and openings, in the Mountains and upper Piedmont]
A. altissima var roanensis

Ageratina altissima King \& H.E. Robinson var. altissima, Common White Snakeroot, Common Milk-poison. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, such as cove forests; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). Late July-October. A. altissima var. altissima ranges from Québec west to se. ND, south to Panhandle Florida and c. TX. Var. angustata (A. Gray) Clewell \& Wooten ranges from IL and e. KS south to LA and c. TX. This species has been shown to be the cause of the "milk sickness" of pioneer days; the plants contain a poison which is transmissable to humans through cow milk. [= FNA, K; < Eupatorium rugosum Houttuyn -- RAB, G, W; = Eupatorium rugosum Houttuyn var. rugosum -- C, F, SE; > E. rugosum var. chlorolepis Fernald -- F; > E. rugosum var. tomentellum (B.L. Robinson) Blake -- F; = Eupatorium urticifolium Reichard -- S ; $<$ A. altissima var. altissima (also see A. luciaebrauniae) -- Z]

Ageratina altissima King \& H.E. Robinson var. roanensis (Small) Clewell \& Wooten, Appalachian White Snakeroot, Appalachian Milk-poison. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, often abundant at high elevations; common. August-October. This variety is endemic to moderate to high elevations of the Southern Appalachians, from nw. VA south to w. SC, n. GA, e. TN, e. KY, and probably nw. AL. [= FNA, K, Z; < Eupatorium rugosum Houttuyn -- RAB, G, W; = Eupatorium rugosum var. roanense (Small) Fernald -- C, SE; = Eupatorium roanensis Small -- S]

Ageratina aromatica (Linnaeus) Spach, Small-leaved White Snakeroot, Wild-hoarhound. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands and forests, usually xeric, and often fire-maintained, also woodland edges; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Mountains). Late August-October. Widespread in e. North America. 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 $0.1-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ ). 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. [= FNA, Z; = Eupatorium aromaticum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, SE, W; > Eupatorium aromaticum var. aromaticum -- F; > Eupatorium aromaticum var. incisum A. Gray -- F; > A. aromatica var. aromatica K; > A. aromatica var. incisa (Gray) C.F. Reed -- K; > Eupatorium latidens Small -- S; > Eupatorium aromaticum Linnaeus - S, in a more narrow sense]

Ageratina jucunda (Greene) Clewell \& Wooten. Cp (GA): sandhills, dry pinelands, and subxeric hardwood forests; uncommon. Se. GA south to FL. [= FNA, K, Z; = Eupatorium jucundum Greene -- S, SE]

Ageratina luciae-brauniae (Fernald) King \& H.E. Robinson, Rockhouse White Snakeroot, is endemic to the Cumberland Plateau of ne. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and se. KY, where it occurs at the base of sandstone cliffs (usually overhanging) in seepage or splash. It might conceivably occur at the base of cliffs in sw. VA or nw. NC. Although considered by Clewell \& Wooten (1971) as mere aberrant plants, Wofford (1976) determined that A. luciae-brauniae is a species. [= FNA, K; = Eupatorium luciae-brauniae Fernald -- C, SE; < A. altissima var. altissima -- Z]

Ageratum Linnaeus (Ageratum, Flossflower, Pussyfoot)
A genus of about 44 species, herbs, of tropical America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key based in part on SE.
1 Involucre glabrous to sparsely pubescent with non-glandular hairs; largest leaves rounded to truncate at the baseA. conyzoides

1 Involucre stipitate-glandular and sparsely pubescent with non-glandular hairs; largest leaves truncate to cordate at the base .

## A. houstonianum

* Ageratum conyzoides Linnaeus, Ageratum. Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from the New World tropics. JulyAugust. [= K, S, SE]
* Ageratum houstonianum P. Miller, Ageratum. Cp (NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from the New World tropics. July-August. [= K, S, SE]

Amblyolepis Augustin de Candolle (Huisache-daisy)

## References:

* Amblyolepis setigera Augustin de Candolle. Cp (SC): wool-combing mill waif (Nesom 2004d); rare, introduced from TXMexico. [= K] \{add synonymy\}


#### Abstract

Ambrosia Linnaeus (Ragweed) A genus of about 43 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.


Ambrosia artemisiifolia Linnaeus. [= RAB, SE; > A. artemisiifolia Linnaeus var. elatior (Linnaeus) Descourtils - K; > A. artemisiifolia Linnaeus var. paniculata (Michaux) Blank - K; > A. artemisiifolia Linnaeus var. artemisiifolia - K]

Ambrosia bidentata Michaux. Pd (VA); \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}: mafic woodlands; uncommon. Widely scattered throughout TN, east to e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and in nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= RAB, K, SE]

Ambrosia psilostachya Augustin de Candolle, Perennial Ragweed. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (VA), \{GA\}: loamy sandy soil of flats and slight depressions in periodically burned longleaf pine uplands, also in disturbed areas. Recorded from Anson, Hoke, Jones, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland cos. NC, and Aiken, Georgetown, and Kershaw cos. SC. Primarily western and midwestern, but scattered along eastern seaboard states (ME, NH, NY, NC, SC, GA, FL). Apparently first collected in VA in 2000. [= RAB, K, SE; A. rugelii Rydberg - RAB]

Ambrosia sp. 1.
Ambrosia trifida Linnaeus var. trifida. Mt, Pd, $\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA})\{\mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA}\}$ : [= K; A. trifida - RAB, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

## Ampelaster Nesom (Climbing-aster)

A monotypic genus, a vining shrub, of se. North America. References: Nesom (2000b); Nesom (1994)=X; Cronquist (1980)=SE.
Ampelaster carolinianus (Walter) Nesom, Climbing Aster. Cp (GA, NC, SC): swamps, thickets, marshes, streambanks; uncommon (NC Rare). Late September-October. Se. NC south to s. FL. Grown horticulturally. [= K, X; Aster carolinianus Walter -RAB, GW, S, SE; = Virgulus carolinianus (Walter) Reveal \& Keener; = Symphyotrichum carolinianum (Walter) Wunderlin \& B.F. Hansen]

## Amphiachyris (Alphonse de Candolle) Nuttal

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of sc. North America. References: Nesom (2000b); Cronquist (1980)=SE.
Amphiachyris dracunculoides (Augustin de Candolle) Nuttall, Broom Snakeroot. Mt (VA), Cp (SC): disturbed areas over calcareous rocks, wool-combing mill waif (Nesom 2004d); rare, presumably adventive from further west. August-September. This species is common and weedy in disturbed cedar glade habitats in the Nashville Basin of c. TN, where apparently native (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K, S; = Gutierrezia dracunculoides (Augustin de Candolle) Blake -- F, G, SE; = Xanthocephalum dracunculoides (Augustin de Candolle) Shinners]

## Anaphalis Augustin de Candolle (Pearly-everlasting)

A genus of about 35 to 110 species, herbs, of tropical and temperate areas, with a center of diversity in Asia. References: Arriagada (1998) $=$ Z; Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE.

Anaphalis margaritacea (Linnaeus) Bentham \& Hooker f., Pearly-everlasting. Mt (NC, VA): dry open places, probably persistent from cultivation in NC, seemingly native in VA; rare (VA Rare). July-September. Interruptedly circumboreal, in North America ranging from Newfoundland west to AK, south to NC, MO, NM, and CA. Very abundant and weedy in large parts of northern and western North America, sometimes grown for ornament (especially dried arrangements) in our area. [= C, G, K, S, SE, W, Z; > A. margaritacea var. angustior (Miquel) Nakai -- F; > A. margaritacea var. intercedens Hara -- F]

## Antennaria Gaertner (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 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: Bayer \& Stebbins (1993)=Z; Bayer \& Stebbins (1982)=Y; Arriagada (1998)=X; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Bayer (1985); Bayer \& Stebbins (1987); Bayer (1984). Key closely adapted from $\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{Y}$.

## Flowering stalks with 1 head

A. solitaria

1 Flowering stalks with 2 or more heads.
2 Basal leaves prominently 3-7-nerved, mostly more than 1.5 cm wide.
3 Pistillate involucres $5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ high; pistillate corollas $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ high; staminate corollas $2-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ high; basal leaves tomentose on the upper surface; young stolons mostly ascending; staminate and pistillate plants equally common .
A. plantaginifolia

3 Pistillate involucres $7-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ high; pistillate corollas 4-7 mm high; staminate corollas $3.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ high; basal leaves tomentose or glabrous on the upper surface; young stolons mostly decumbent; sexual and apomictic populations present.
4 Basal leaves glabrous or nearly so on the upper surface (even when young); summit of young cauline stem usually with purple glandular hairs
A. parlinii ssp. parlinii

4 Basal leaves tomentose on the upper surface (becoming glabrate in age); summit of young cauline stem usually glandless
A. parlinii ssp. fallax

2 Basal leaves prominently 1-nerved (sometimes with 2 additional obscure veins), mostly less than 1.5 cm wide.
$5 \quad$ Young and mature basal leaves glabrous on the upper surface; phyllary tips whitish; flags (flat scarious appendages similar to the tips of phyllaries on the tip of the leaf) present on the upper cauline leaves; species apomictic, populations consisting of pistillate plants only
A. howellii ssp. canadensis

5 Young basal leaves pubescent on the upper surface, mature leaves either remaining pubescent or becoming glabrous with age; phyllary tips white, ivory, to light brown; flags present or absent on the upper cauline leaves; species apomictic or sexual.
6 Largest basal leaves less than 6.0 mm wide and less than 20 mm long; pistillate involucres $4.5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ high; species sexual, populations consisting of both pistillate and staminate plants; [of shale barrens from w. VA northward and westward] A. virginica

6 Largest basal leaves more than 6.0 mm wide and more than 20 mm long; pistillate involucres $7-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ high; species apomictic or sexual; [collectively of various habitats and more widespread].
$7 \quad$ Middle and upper cauline leaves tipped with flags; mature basal leaves glabrous, young basal leaves pubescent, glabrescent with age; species sexual, populations consisting of both pistillate and staminate plants
A. neglecta

7 Middle and upper cauline leaves blunt or with subulate tips (only those leaves immediately around the corymb with flags); mature and young basal leaves pubescent; species apomictic, populations consisting of pistillate plants only.
8 Basal leaves spatulate, with a distinct petiole; stolons mostly 5-8 cm long, with leaves along the stolon almost equal in size to those of the terminal rosette . . . . . . . . . . A. howellii ssp. neodioica
8 Basal leaves oblanceolate, lacking a distinct petiole; stolons mostly 8-12 cm long, with leaves along the stolon smaller than those of the terminal rosette
A. howellii ssp. petaloidea

Antennaria howellii Greene ssp. canadensis (Greene) Bayer. Mt (VA): dry woodlands; rare? [=K, Z; A. neglecta Greene var. canadensis (Greene) Cronquist -- C; A. canadensis Greene -- F; A. neglecta Greene var. randii (Fernald) Cronquist -- G, SE; A. neodioica Greene ssp. canadensis (Greene) Bayer \& Stebbins -- Y]

Antennaria howellii Greene ssp. neodioica (Greene) Bayer. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): dry woodlands. [= K, Z; A. neglecta Greene var. neodioica (Greene) Cronquist -- C; A. neodioica Greene var. neodioica -- F; A. neodioica Greene var. attenuata Fernald -- F; A. neglecta Greene var. attenuata (Fernald) Cronquist -- G, SE; A. neodioica Greene ssp. neodioica -- Y]

Antennaria howellii Greene ssp. petaloidea (Fernald) Bayer, Field Pussytoes. Mt (NC, VA): dry woodlands; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). March-May. Northeastern, south irregularly to the Southern Appalachians. [= K, Z; A. neglecta Greene var. petaloidea (Fernald) Cronquist) -- C; A. petaloidea Fernald var. petaloidea -- F; A. neglecta Greene var. neglecta -- G, SE; A. neodioca Greene ssp. petaloidea (Fernald) Bayer \& Stebbins -- W]

Antennaria neglecta Greene, Field Pussytoes. Pd (NC, VA), Mt (VA): dry woodlands and fields. [=F, K, X, Y, Z; A. neglecta Greene var. neglecta -- C, G, SE]

Antennaria parlinii Fernald ssp. fallax (Greene) Bayer \& Stebbins, Big-head Pussytoes. Pd, Cp, Mt (NC, VA), \{GA, SC\}: dry woodlands; common. Late March-early May. Widespread in e. North America. [=K, X, Z; A. plantaginifolia (Linnaeus) Richardson var. ambigens (Greene) Cronquist -- RAB, C, G, SE; A. fallax Greene var. calophylla (Greene) Fernald -- F; A. calophylla Greene -S; A. fallax Greene -- S; < A. parlinii -- W]

Antennaria parlinii Fernald ssp. parlinii, Parlin's Pussytoes. Mt, Pd, Cp? (NC, VA), \{GA\}: woodlands, roadbanks; common. Late March-early May. Widespread in e. North America. [= K, X, Z; A. plantaginifolia (Linnaeus) Richardson var. arnoglossa (Greene) Cronquist -- RAB, G, SE; A. plantaginifolia var. parlinii (Fernald) Cronquist -- C; A. parlinii Fernald var. parlinii -- F; A. parlinii var. arnoglossa (Greene) Fernald -- F; < A. parlinii -- W]

Antennaria plantaginifolia (Linnaeus) Richardson, Plantain Pussytoes. Pd, Mt, Cp (NC, VA), \{GA, SC\}: dry woodlands; common. Late March-early May. Widespread in e. North America. [=K, S, W, X, Z; A. plantaginifolia var. plantaginifolia -- RAB, C, F, G, SE; A. plantaginifolia var. petiolata (Fernald) Heller -- F; A. caroliniana Rydberg -- S]

Antennaria solitaria Rydberg, Southern Single-head Pussytoes. Pd, Mt, Cp (NC, VA), \{GA, SC $\}$ : forests and woodlands, often mesic; uncommon. Late March-early May. Ranging from VA, WV, sw. PA, and s. IN south to GA and LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, X, Z]

Antennaria virginica Stebbins, Shale-barren Pussytoes. Mt, Pd (VA): shale barrens and other dry, rocky habitats; uncommon. Ranging from c. PA and w. VA west to OH. [= C, F, K, W, Y, Z; A. virginica var. argillicola Stebbins -- F; A. neglecta Greene var. argillicola (Stebbins) Cronquist -- G, SE]

## Anthemis Linnaeus (Chamomille)

(also see Chamaemelum)
A genus of about 210 species, herbs, mainly Eurasian. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Arriagada \& Miller (1997)=Z. Key adapted from C.

| 1 | Rays yellow | A. tinctoria |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Rays white. |  |
|  | 2 Rays sterile and usually neutral; receptacle chaffy only toward the middle | A. cotula |
|  | 2 Rays pistillate and fertile; receptacle chaffy throughout. |  |
|  | 3 Achenes not tuberculate; leaves not glandular-punctate beneath | A. arvensis |
|  | 3 Achenes tuberculate; leaves glandular-punctate beneath | undiramea |

* Anthemis arvensis Linnaeus, Corn Chamomille. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; common. Late April-July. Var. agrestis differs from var. arvensis in having chaff shorter than the disk flowers; both varieties apparently occur in our area. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Z; A. arvensis var. agrestis (Wallroth) Augustin de Candolle -- F, K]
* Anthemis cotula Linnaeus, Mayweed, Stinking Chamomille, Mayweed, Dog-fennel. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon. May-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, W, Z; Maruta cotula (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle -- S]
* Anthemis secundiramea Bivona-Bernardi. Cp (VA): railroad embankment; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe, probably not established. [= C, F, K, SE]
* Anthemis tinctoria Linnaeus, Yellow Chamomile, Golden Marguerite. Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-September. [= C, F, G, K, Z]


## Arctium Linnaeus (Burdock)

A genus of about 11 species, herbs, of the temperate Old World. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Arctium lappa Linnaeus, Great Burdock. Mt (NC): introduced from Eurasia. July-November. [= RAB, C, F, K, SE]
* Arctium minus Bernhardi, Common Burdock. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (SC, VA): introduced from Eurasia. Late June-November. [= RAB, C, F, K, SE, W; A. minus ssp. minus]
* Arctium tomentosum P. Miller, Cotton Burdock. Pd (SC): introduced from Eurasia. May-November. [= C, F, K, SE; A. nemorosum Lejeune \& Courtois -- RAB, misapplied]
* Arctium vulgare (Hill) Evans. \{VA\} [=K; A. nemorosum Lejeune \& Courtois -- F; A. minus Bernhardi ssp. nemorosum (Lejeune \& Courtois) Syme]

Arctotis (African-daisy)

* Arctotis stoechadifolia Berg., African-daisy, in SC. \{specimen at NCU\} [= K]


## Arnica Linnaeus (Arnica)

A genus of about 32 species, herbs, north temperate, boreal, and arctic. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.
Arnica acaulis (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Leopard's-bane, Southeastern Arnica. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, sandhills, clayey or sandy woodlands; common (uncommon in sandhills). Late March-early June. Ranging from DE and se. PA (where on serpentine) south to panhandle FL, on the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE; Doronicum acaule Walter]

Arnoglossum H.E. Robinson (Indian-plantain)
A genus of about 7 species, herbs, of e. North America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Anderson (1998)=Z; Barkley (1999)=Y; Kral \& Godfrey (1958) $=\mathrm{X}$; Ward (2004c) $=$ Q; Harper (1905) $=\mathrm{V}$; Pippen (1978) $=\mathrm{U}$; Robinson (1974).

1 Larger leaves palmately veined, cordate at the base, either strongly toothed or lobed.
2 Leaves glaucous beneath; stem glaucous and terete (or slightly striate)
A. atriplicifolium

2 Leaves green beneath; stem green and conspicuously grooved . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. muehlenbergii
1 Larger leaves parallel-veined (the primary veins parallel and converging towards 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.
4 Basal and lower cauline leaves linear to lanceolate, green to slightly glaucous below; plants 0.5-2.5 m tall; [usually of pine savannas, se. NC south to FL, west to e. TX].
A. ovatum var. lanceolatum

4 Basal and lower cauline leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate, glaucoius beneath; plants 1.5-2.5 m tall; [usually of shaded, moist to bottomland habitats] . . . . . . . . .
3 Phyllaries wing-keeled; stem strongly angled or sulcate.
5 Basal and low-cauline leaves truncate or subcordate at the base; larger leaves irregularly angulate-lobed or toothed, often somewhat hastate at the base; corolla usually pale lavender . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. diversifolium
5 Basal and low-cauline leaves cuneate at the base; larger leaves entire or with at most a few irregular teeth, not at all hastate; corolla creamy yellow.
6 Corollas mostly $8-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves usually with $7-9$ main parallel veins
[A. plantagineum]
6 Corollas mostly $6-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves usually with 3-5 main parallel veins
A. sulcatum

Arnoglossum atriplicifolium (Linnaeus) H.E. Robinson, Pale Indian-plantain. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic forests, woodland edges, clearings; common. June-October. The species is widespread in e. North America. [= K, Y, Z; = Cacalia atriplicifolia Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, SE, U, W; = Mesadenia atriplicifolia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -- S]

Arnoglossum diversifolium (Torrey \& A. Gray) H.E. Robinson, Variable-leaf Indian-plantain. Cp (GA): calcareous swamps; rare (GA Threatened). Sw. GA and Panhandle FL, west to s. AL; disjunct in nw. peninsular FL. May-August; July-September. [= GW, K, Y, Z; = Mesadenia diversifolia (Torrey \& A. Gray) Greene -- S; = Cacalia diversifolia Torrey \& A. Gray -- SE, U, X]

Arnoglossum muehlenbergii (Schultz-Bipontinus) H.E. Robinson, Great Indian-plantain. Mt (GA, NC, VA): cove forests, other mesic forests; common (VA Rare). June-October. The very large, reniform leaves (sometimes up to 80 cm across) are conspicuous in rich cove forests. The species is widespread in e. North America, south to n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [=K; = Cacalia muhlenbergii (Schultz-Bipontius) Fernald -- RAB, C, F, G, SE, V, W; = Mesadenia reniformis Rafinesque -- S; = Arnoglossum reniforme (Hooker) H.E. Robinson -- Y, Z]

Arnoglossum ovatum (Walter) H.E. Robinson var. lanceolatum (Nuttall) D.B. Ward, Savanna Indian-plantain. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, especially over coquina limestone ("marl"); rare (NC Rare). Late July-October. Se. NC to FL, west to e. TX. [= Q; < Arnoglossum ovatum - K, Y, Z; = Cacalia lanceolata Nuttall -- RAB; < Cacalia ovata Walter -- GW, SE, U; = Mesadenia lanceolata (Nuttall) Rafinesque -- S ; > Mesadenia lanceolata var. lanceolata - V; > Mesadenia lanceolata var. virescens Harper -- V; = Cacalia lanceolata var. lanceolata - X]

Arnoglossum ovatum (Walter) H.E. Robinson var. ovatum, Broadleaf Indian-plantain. Cp, Pd (GA): bottomlands, bay forests, moist or wet forests; uncommon. Late July-October. E. GA west to e. LA. The division of this taxon into two taxa (species or varieties) may have merit. [= Q; < Arnoglossum ovatum -- K, Y, Z; < Cacalia ovata Walter -- GW, SE, U; = Mesadenia elliottii Harper -- S; = Cacalia lanceolata var. elliottii (Shinners) Kral \& Godfrey - X]

Arnoglossum sulcatum (Fernald) H.E. Robinson, Grooved-stem Indian-plantain. Cp (GA): bottomland forests; rare (GA Special Concern). Sw. GA and Panhandle FL west to s. AL. [= GW, K, Y, Z; = Mesadenia sulcata (Fernald) Harper -- S; = Cacalia sulcata Fernald -- SE, X]

Arnoglossum plantagineum Rafinesque has been reported for sc. SC, in the unpublished flora of the Savannah River Site by Batson, Angerman, and Jones. It is known definitely from the Nashville Basin of c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [=K, Y, Z; = Cacalia tuberosa Nuttall -- G; = Mesadenia tuberosa (Nuttall) Britton -- S; = Cacalia plantaginea (Rafinesque) Shinners -- SE, U]

## Artemisia Linnaeus (Wormwood, Mugwort, Sage)

If defined to include the segregate Seriphidium, a genus of about 500 species, shrubs and herbs, north temperate, boreal, and arctic. References: Ling Yeou-Ruenn (1995)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Arriagada \& Miller (1997)=Y. Key based primarily on C.

1 Disk flowers sterile, with abortive ovaries; plant not aromatic when fresh; [subgenus Dracunculus, section Dracunculus].
2 Plants pubescent; plants multi-stemmed perennials, to 6 dm tall; involucre $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ high, 3-5 mm wide, mostly with 23-50 flowers
A. campestris

2 Plants glabrous or subglabrous; plants single-stemmed biennials or short-lived perennials, often over 10 dm tall; involucre 2-3 mm high, 2-3 mm wide, mostly with 14-25 flowers
A. caudata

1 Disk flowers fertile, with normal ovaries; plant variously aromatic or not when fresh; [subgenus Artemisia].
3 Receptacle bearing dense long hairs between the flowers; plant strongly aromatic when fresh; [subgenus Artemisia, section Absinthium] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Receptacle not pubescent; plant variously aromatic or not when fresh.
4 Leaves green, essentially glabrous on the lower surface; annuals or biennials from a taproot; plants lacking nonflowering shoots; [subgenus Artemisia, section Abrotanum].
5 Inflorescence obviously paniculate, the branches evident, the heads on slender peduncles; involucres 1-2 mm high and $1-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. annua
5 Inflorescence spike-like, the heads crowded and hiding the branches; involucres 2-3 mm high, 2-3 mm wide.
A. biennis var. biennis

4 Leaves tomentose on the lower surface, densely so in many species; perennials from a branched rhizome or woody
caudex; plants with nonflowering shoots.
6 Principal leaves 2-3-pinnatifid, the terminal segments $<1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; plant a shrub or suffrutescent herb; [subgenus Artemisia, section Abrotanum].

| 7 | Leaves green above, 3-6 cm long | A. abrotanum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Leaves white-tomentose above, 1-3 cm long | [A. pontica] |

6 Principal leaves entire to 2-pinnatifid, the terminal segments $>2 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; plant an herb (sometimes somewhat woody at the base); [subgenus Artemisia, section Artemisia].
8 Involucres 6-10 mm high; disk corollas 3.2-4 mm long
A. stelleriana

8 Involucres 2-5-5 mm high; disk corollas 1-3 mm long.
9 Leaves 2-pinnatifid; leaves with 1-2 stipule-like lobes at the base . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. vulgaris
9 Leaves entire to 1-pinnatifid; leaves lacking stipule-like lobes at the base.
10 Leaves glabrate above; leaves lobed (rarely entire)
A. Iudoviciana

10 Leaves persistently pubescent above; leaves entire (rarely a few of the lower leaves lobed
[A. gnaphalodes]

* Artemisia abrotanum Linnaeus, Southernwood. Pd? (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. August-

September. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

* Artemisia absinthium Linnaeus, Common Wormwood, Absinthium, Absinthe. Pd? (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced
from Europe. July-September. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, Y, Z; > A. absinthium var. insipida Stechmann]
* Artemisia annua Linnaeus, Sweet Wormwood, Annual Mugwort. Cp (SC, VA), Pd, Mt (VA): roadsides, disturbed areas, woolcombing waste (Nesom 2004d); uncommon, introduced from Asia and e. Europe. August-November. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, Y, Z]
* Artemisia campestris Linnaeus, Field Wormwood. Cp (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. July-September. [= S, Z; A. campestris Linnaeus ssp. campestris -- C, G, Y; A. campestris ssp. borealis (Pallas) Hall \& Clements var. borealis - K; Oligosporus campestris (Linnaeus) Cassini ssp. campestris]
*? Artemisia caudata Michaux. Cp (SC): sandy woodlands; rare, probably introduced from western United States. SeptemberOctober. [= RAB, F, S, Z; A. campestris Linnaeus ssp. caudata (Michaux) Hall \& Clements -- K, SE, Y; A. caudata var. calvens Lunell -- F; Oligosporus caudatus (Michaux) Poljakov; Oligosporus campestris (Linnaeus) Cassini ssp. caudatus (Michaux) W.A. Weber]
* Artemisia Iudoviciana Nuttall, White Sage, Prairie Sage. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), Mt (VA), \{GA\}: roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from western North America. Late August-November. [= RAB, Z; A. Iudoviciana var. ludoviciana -- C, F, G, SE; A. Iudoviciana ssp. Iudoviciana -- K]
* Artemisia stelleriana Besser, Beach Wormwood, Dusty Miller, Hoary Mugwort. Cp (NC, VA): sandy roadsides, dunes; rare, introduced from Japan and ne. Asia. May-September. This plant is reported (with documenting photograph) as naturalized and spreading in Nags Head (Dare County, NC) (Graetz 1973). [= C, F, G, K, SE, Z; = A. stellerana - Y, orthographic variant] * Artemisia vulgaris Linnaeus, Mugwort, Felon Herb. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. Late August-November. [= RAB, C, S, SE, Y, Z; A. vulgaris var. vulgaris -- F, K ]
* Artemisia biennis Willdenow var. biennis, Biennial Wormwood. Cp (SC): waste area around wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from the w. United States. Reported by Nesom (2004d); also reported to be naturalized as far east as TN and WV (Hardy County). [= C, K] \{add synonymy\}

Artemisia gnaphalodes Nuttall is reported to be naturalized as far east and south as $N J$ and DE. It may occur in our area as well. [A. Iudoviciana var. Iudoviciana -- C, F, G, SE, in part; A. Iudoviciana ssp. Iudoviciana -- K, in part; A. Iudoviciana Nuttall var. gnaphalodes (Nuttall) Torrey \& A. Gray; A. Iudoviciana var. latifolia (Besser) Torrey \& A. Gray]

* Artemisia pontica Linnaeus, native of Europe, is naturalized at least as far south as DE and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). It may occur in our area. [= C, K]

> Aster Linnaeus (Aster)
> (see also Ampelaster, Doellingeria, Eurybia, Ionactis, Oclemena, Sericocarpus, Symphyotrichum)

It is now abundantly clear that the traditional, broad circumscription of Aster, as a genus of some 250 species of North America and Eurasia, is untenable. All of our native asters have affinities elsewhere than with Old World Aster; most are now placed in Symphyotrichum and Eurybia, with fewer species in Ampelaster, Doellingeria, lonactis, Oclemena, and Sericocarpus. These changes will undoubtedly cause uproar. It may be worth noting for those that consider the dissolution of Aster as radical, that most of the segregate genera were recognized in the $19^{\text {th }}$ century, and many have been widely recognized for much of the time since. For instance, Sericocarpus and Doellingeria were both segregated from Aster in the early 1830's, and were frequently recognized as distinct, including by Small (1903, 1913, 1933); Sericocarpus was in fact usually regarded as a good genus until sunk by Cronquist. References: Semple \& Brouillet (1980a, 1980b); Jones (1980a, 1980b); Brouillet \& Semple (1981); Reveal \& Keener (1981); Jones \& Young (1983); Jones (1984); Semple, Chmielewski \& Lane (1989); Nesom (1993a, 1993b, 1994a, 1994b, 2000b); Semple, Heard, \& Xiang (1996); Noyes \& Rieseberg (1999); R. Jones (1983)=Z; Lamboy (1987)=Y; Nesom (1994)=X; Semple, Heard, \& Xiang (1996); Cronquist (1980)=SE; R. Jones (1992); Lamboy (1992); Nesom (1997); Xiang \& Semple (1996).

* Aster tataricus Linnaeus f., Tartarian Aster. Pd (NC, VA), Mt (GA, VA), Mt (VA): frequently cultivated, sometimes persisting or weakly spreading; rare, introduced from Eurasia. September-November. [= RAB, C, G, K, SE, W, X]


## Astranthium Nuttall

A genus of about 11 species, herbs, of sc. North America and Mexico. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; \{DeJong 1965\}; Nesom (2000b).

Astranthium integrifolium (Michaux) Nuttall var. integrifolium. Mt (GA): limestone glades; rare (GA Special Concern). KY, MO, and OK south to GA and MS (Kartesz 1999). East to c. TN, se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). Reported for NC by Kartesz (1999). \{investigate\} [= C; A. integrifolium ssp. integrifolium -- K; < A. integrifolium -- F, G, SE]

Baccharis Linnaeus (Silverling, High-tide Bush, Mullet Bush, Groundsel Tree)
A genus of about 400 species, shrubs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America. References: Nesom (2000b); Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key based in part on SE.

1 Leaves linear, 1-3 mm wide, entire ................................................................... . . . . . . angustifolia
1 Leaves obovate, oblanceolate, or elliptic, the larger more than 7 mm wide and generally coarsely toothed towards the tip.
2 Leaves entire, spatulate-obovate, 1.5-3 (-3.5) cm long (including the petiole) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [B. dioica]
2 Leaves (at least the larger) with coarse teeth and $>3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long (including the petiole).
3 Heads in glomerules of 2-3, most of the heads sessile (a few pedunculate), the glomerules scattered along leafy branches in the axils of well-developed leaves; involucres $5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ high, the phyllaries not resinous; [strictly of the outer Coastal Plain, not spread inland as a weed] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. glomeruliflora
3 Heads in glomerules of 2-3, most of the heads pedunculate (a few sessile), the glomerules grouped into terminal paniculiform inflorescences; involucres 5-6 mm high, the phyllaries usually resinous; [of the outer Coastal Plain and also spread extensively inland as a weed]
B. halimifolia

Baccharis angustifolia Michaux, False-willow. Cp (GA, NC, SC): interdune swales, wet hammocks, marsh edges; rare (NC Watch List). September-October. Ranging from ne. NC (Dare County) south to s. FL, west to LA; Bahamas. [= RAB, GW, K, S, SE]

Baccharis glomeruliflora Persoon. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet hammocks, marsh edges, interdune swales; rare (NC Rare). October-November. Ranging from se. NC (Brunswick County) south to s. FL, west to MS; West Indies. [= RAB, GW, K, S, SE]

Baccharis halimifolia Linnaeus, Silverling, High-tide Bush, Mullet Bush, Groundsel Tree. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC): fresh and brackish marshes, marsh borders, hammocks, moist abused land, roadsides, ditches, old fields, and a wide variety of disturbed areas; common (rare in Mountains and VA Piedmont). September-October. Ranging from se. MA south to s. FL, west to TX, AR, and OK; West Indies. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE]

Baccharis dioica Vahl. Dunes and shores. S. AL; s. FL; West Indies. [= K, S, SE]

## Balduina Nuttall (Honeycomb-head, Balduina)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of se. North America. References: Parker \& Jones (1975)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE.
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.

1 Plant an annual or biennial; leaves primarily cauline, stem much branched
B. angustifolia

1 Plant a perennial; leaves primarily basal, stem unbranched or with only a few branches.
2 Disk corollas purple; basal leaves linear-spatulate, (7-) ca. 14 (-32) cm long, 0.4-1 cm wide; stem base reddish
2 Disk corollas yellow; basal leaves spatulate, (5-) ca. $7.5(-11) \mathrm{cm}$ long, $0.5-1.3 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide; stem base greenish . B. uniflora
Balduina angustifolia (Pursh) B.L. Robinson. Cp (GA): sandhills and other dry, sandy soils; common. GA south to s. FL, west to s. MS; it should be sought in s. SC. [= K, Z; = Actinospermum angustifolium (Pursh) Torrey \& A. Gray -- S]

Balduina atropurpurea Harper, Bog Honeycomb-head, Purple Honeycomb-head, Purple Balduina. Cp (GA, NC, SC): peaty seepage bogs and wet pine savannas; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Rare, NC Rare, SC Rare). Late August-early November; October-December. A southeastern Coastal Plain endemic, very rare and disjunct in se. NC and nc. SC (where not recently seen), primarily in ne. to sc. GA and ne. FL. [= RAB, GW, K, SE, Z; = Endorima atropurpurea (Harper) Small -- S]

Balduina uniflora Nuttall, Savanna Honeycomb-head, Yellow Balduina. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine savannas and pine flatwoods; uncommon (SC Rare). Late July-September. A southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC and immediately adjacent ne. SC, apparently absent from much of SC, from extreme s. SC south to ne. FL, FL panhandle, and west to e. LA. [= RAB, GW, K, SE, Z; = Endorima uniflora (Nuttall) Rafinesque -- S]

Balsamita P. Miller

* Balsamita major Desfontaines, Costmary, is introduced south to PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD (Kartesz 1999), and DE
(Kartesz 1999). [= K; Chrysanthemum balsamita (Linnaeus) Baill. -- C; Tanacetum balsamita Linnaeus]


## Bellis Linnaeus (English Daisy)

A genus of about 8 species, herbs, of Europe. References: Nesom (2000b); Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Bellis perennis Linnaeus, English Daisy. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): lawns, grassy roadsides; rare, introduced from Europe. April-May. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE]

Berlandiera Augustin de Candolle (Green-eyes)
A genus of 4 species, herbs, of $s$. North America and Mexico. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Nesom \& Turner (1998)=Z.
Berlandiera pumila (Michaux) Nuttall var. pumila, Eastern Green-eyes. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills, disturbed sandy areas; common. Late May-November. Var. pumila ranges from nc. SC south to n. FL, west to s. AL; w. LA to c. TX. Var. scabrella Nesom \& Turner is endemic to w. LA and e. TX. [= RAB, K, S, SE]

## Bidens Linnaeus (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: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Sherff \& Alexander (1955)=Z.

Bidens alba (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. radiata (Schultz Bipontinus) Ballard ex T.E. Melchert. Cp (GA, NC, SC): \{or is this B. pilosa Linnaeus??\} [= K; B. pilosa Linnaeus -- RAB, S, SE; B. pilosa Linnaeus var. radiata Schultz Bipontinus - Z]

* Bidens aristosa (Michaux) Britton, Midwestern Tickseed-sunflower. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): [=RAB, C, G, GW, S, SE, W; B. aristosa var. aristosa -- F, S, Z; B. aristosa var. fritcheyi Fernald -- F, Z; B. aristosa var. mutica (A. Gray) Gattinger -- F, S, Z; B. aristosa -- K, in part only (also see B. polylepis)]

Bidens bipinnata Linnaeus, Spanish Needles. $\mathrm{Cp}, \mathrm{Pd}, \mathrm{Mt}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA})$ : [=RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W; B. bipinnata var. bipinnata - Z]

Bidens cernua Linnaeus, Bur-marigold. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA), Cp (GA, VA): [=RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE, W; B. cernua var. cernua -- F, Z; B. cernua var. elliptica Wiegand -- F; B. cernua var. integra Wiegand -- F]

Bidens comosa (A. Gray) Wiegand, Strawstem Beggar-ticks. [= C, F, G, S; B. tripartita -- RAB, K, in part]
Bidens connata Muhlenberg, Purplestem Beggar-ticks. Mt (GA), ? (NC?): South to NC according to $C$ and S; included in $B$. tripartita by RAB. [= C, G, K, S; B. connata var. anomala Farwell -- F, Z; B. connata var. connata -- F, Z; B. connata var. fallax (Warnstorf) Sherff -- F, Z; B. connata var. petiolata (Nuttall) Farwell -- F, Z]

Bidens coronata (Linnaeus) Britton, Northern Tickseed-sunflower. Cp (GA, NC, VA): [=RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE; B. coronata var. coronata -- F, Z; B. coronata var. brachyodonta Fernald -- F; B. coronata var. trichosperma (Michaux) Fernald -- F] Bidens discoidea (Torrey \& A. Gray) Britton, Few-bracted Beggar-ticks. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE, W, Z]

Bidens frondosa Linnaeus, Devil's Beggar-ticks. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, SE, W; B. frondosa var. frondosa -- F, Z; B. frondosa var. anomala Porter - Z]

Bidens laevis (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Showy Bur-marigold. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Mt (VA): [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE, W, Z; B. nashii Small -- S]

Bidens mitis (Michaux) Sherff, Coastal Plain Tickseed-sunflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA), Mt (NC): [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, SE, W, Z; B. mitis var. leptophylla (Nuttall) Small -- S; B. mitis var. mitis - S]

* Bidens pilosa Linnaeus. Cp (GA?, NC?, SC): waste areas near wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from tropical America. Also reported for NC Kartesz (1999). Known from ballast in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= K; B. odorata Cavanilles; B. pilosa var. pilosa-Z; B. pilosa Linnaeus var. bimucronata (Turczaninov) Schultz Bipontinus]
* Bidens polylepis Blake, Ozark Tickseed-sunflower. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): [= RAB, C, G, GW, SE, W; B. polylepis var. polylepis -- F, Z; B. polylepis var. retrorsa Sherff -- F, Z; B. aristosa -- K, in part]
* Bidens tripartita Linnaeus. \{combined distribution of comosa, connata, and tripartita: Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), $C p(V A):\}[=F, G, W, Z ; B$. tripartita -- K, in part (also see B. comosa); B. tripartita -- RAB, GW, in part (also see B. connata and B. comosa)]

Bidens vulgata Greene, Tall Beggar-ticks. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, SE, W; B. vulgata var. vulgata -- $F, Z]$

Bidens beckii Torrey ex Sprengel, Water-marigold, Water Beggar-ticks. South to c. PA and NJ. This species is sometimes treated in the monotypic genus Megalodonta; this is contradicted by molecular evidence, which shows B. beckii as a component of Bidens (Ganders 2000). [= C, G; Megalodonta beckii (Torrey ex Sprengel) Greene -- F, K; Megalodonta beckii var. beckii - Z] Bidens bidentoides (Nuttall) Britton occurs on tidal shores and mudflats from NY south to se. PA and e. MD. [= C, F, G, K; B. mariana Blake -- F; B. bidentoides var. bidentoides - Z; B. bidentoides var. mariana - Z]

A genus of 2 species (one with 2 varieties), herbs, of se. North America. References: Anderson (1970)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Nesom (2000b).

1 Basal leaves 4-14 mm wide; plants cespitose, or weakly rhizomatous; [of wet pine savannas] ........ B. nudata var. nudata
1 Basal leaves 1-2 mm wide; plants strongly rhizomatous and colonial; [of dry clayey or rocky places] . . . . . . . . . [B. nuttallii]
Bigelowia nudata (Michaux) Augustin de Candolle var. nudata, Rayless-goldenrod. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas, pine flatwoods, pocosin edges; common. August-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain species: var. nudata ranges from e. NC south to n . FL and west to LA. Var. australis (L.C. Anderson) Shinners [= ssp. australis L.C. Anderson] occurs in c. and s. FL; it differs in its narrower leaves ( $2-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide vs. $4-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) and larger heads (involucre 6-7.5 mm tall vs. 4.5-6 mm). [= SE; Bigelowia nudata ssp. nudata -- GW, K, Z; Chondrophora nudata (Michaux) Britton -- RAB, S]

Bigelowia nuttallii (Michaux) Augustin de Candolle. Cp, Pd (GA): prairies, sandstone glades, Altamaha Grit glades, and roadbanks; rare. September-October. Ec. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988, Bridges \& Orzell 1989) and w. FL west to e. TX. [= GW, K, SE, Z; Chondrophora virgata -- S, misapplied]

## Boltonia L'Héritier de Brutelle (Doll's-daisy)

A genus of about 6-7 species, herbs, of e. and c. North America. References: Morgan (1966)=Z; Anderson (1987)=Y; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Nesom (2000b).

1 Inflorescence branches leafy, some at least of the bracts along the inflorescence branches more than 1 cm long.
2 Phyllaries linear-subulate, outer series less than 0.5 mm wide; mature nutlets narrowly obovate, (0.6-) 0.8-0.9 (-1.0) mm wide; achene wings 0.05-0.1 (-0.2) mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. caroliniana
2 Phyllaries not linear-subulate, outer series more than 0.5 mm wide; mature nutlets broadly obovate, averaging $1.8-2.5 \times$ as long as wide (not including the broader wings); achene wings (0.1-) $0.2-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
3 Inflorescence narrow and few-headed (usually less than 30), branches loosely ascending .......... B. asteroides 3 Inflorescence broad and flat-topped or diffusely paniculate, heads numerous (usually more than 30) B. latisquama
1 Inflorescence branches merely subulate-bracteate, the bracts less than 1 cm long.
4 Inflorescence narrow with loosely acsending branches, heads few (usually less than 30) ................ . . . asteroides
4 Inflorescence diffusely paniculate, heads numerous (usually more than 30).
5 Phyllaries spatulate-obovate or obovate, the apex obtuse or cuspidate
B. Iatisquama

5 Phyllaries not obovate or obovate-spatulate, the apex not obtuse or cuspidate
B. diffusa

Boltonia asteroides (Linnaeus) L'Héritier de Brutelle, Eastern Doll's-daisy. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): marshes, ditches; common, rare in Mountains (VA Watch List). August-October. Ranging from NJ south to panhandle FL, west to MS and LA, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but with a few disjunct occurrences inland, such as Henderson County, NC. [=RAB, W, Y; B. asteroides var. asteroides -- C, F, G, K, SE, Z; B. asteroides var. glastifolia (Hill) Fernald -- F; Boltonia -- GW, species not distinguished]

Boltonia caroliniana (Walter) Fernald, Carolina Doll's-daisy. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC), Mt (VA): bottomlands, ditches, roadsides, prairies; common (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). August-October. Ranging from se. VA south to s. SC, primarily on the Coastal Plain and Piedmont. [= C, F, G, K, SE, Y; B. caroliniana -- RAB, in part only (also see B. diffusa var. diffusa); B. ravenelii Fernald \& Griscom -- F; Boltonia -- GW, species not distinguished; B. diffusa var. caroliniana -- Z]

Boltonia diffusa Elliott var. diffusa, Southern Doll's-daisy. Cp (SC): clay-based Carolina bays; rare. August-October. Ranging from 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). [=K, Z; B. caroliniana -- RAB, in part; B. diffusa -- C, G, SE, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Boltonia -- GW, species not distinguished]

Boltonia latisquama A. Gray, Midwestern Doll's-daisy. $\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{NC})$ : ditches; rare, introduced from mw. United States. AugustOctober. [= F; B. latisquama var. recognita Fernald \& Griscom -- F; B. asteroides (Linnaeus) L'Héritier de Brutelle var. latisquama (A. Gray) Cronquist -- C, G, SE, Z; B. asteroides var. recognita (Fernald \& Griscom) Cronquist -- C, K, G; Boltonia -- GW, species not distinguished]

Boltonia sp. 1, Valley Doll's-daisy. Mt (VA): sinkhole ponds; rare. This new species is under study, occurring in Augusta Co. VA and Ridge and Valley wetlands in NJ (J. Townsend, pers. comm.). Material from Augusta Co. VA (Maple Flats ponds) has been previously interpreted as $B$. asteroides, but appears to be more similar to $B$. caroliniana, but appears not to match that taxon either. \{not yet keyed\}

## Borrichia Adanson (Seaside Oxeye)

A genus of 2 species, shrubs, of se. United States and West Indies. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.
Borrichia frutescens (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Seaside Oxeye. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): salt and brackish marshes; common. May-September. DC and e. VA south to FL, west to TX and Mexico; also in Bermuda. This species often forms nearly pure stands of many hectares, conspicuous from the fleshy, gray leaves. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE]

A genus of about 110 species, herbs and shrubs, primarily of sw. North America, Central America, and South America. Kuhnia appears to be a part of Brickellia (King \& Robinson 1987; Shinners 1971). References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Shinners (1971)=Z; Shinners (1946)=Y; Turner (1989)=X.

1 Leaves rounded at base; upper stem leaves reduced in size but similar in sahpe to the lower leaves; pappus purplish, of ca. 40 bristles; [of s. GA south] $\qquad$ B. cordifolia

1 Leaves cuneate at base; upper stem leaves (at least) linear-lanceolate; pappus whitish, of 20-25 bristles; [widespread in our area]
B. eupatorioides var. eupatorioides

Brickellia cordifolia Elliott, Flyr's False-boneset. Cp (GA): mesic pine-hardwood or oak-hickory woods of upland hammocks; rare (GA Special Concern). Late August-late October. Sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and AL south to n. FL. [= K, SE; Coleosanthus cordifolius (Elliott) Kuntze -- S]

Brickellia eupatorioides (Linnaeus) Shinners var. eupatorioides, Eastern False-boneset. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry slopes, shale barrens, dry woodlands, thickets; common (uncommon in Mountains, uncommon in VA Piedmont, rare in VA Coastal Plain). June-October. Ranging from NJ west to IN, south to FL and se. TX. In addition to var. eupatorioides, B. eupatorioides includes several other varieties, of more southern or western distribution. Var. floridana (R.W. Long) B.L. Turner [= B. mosieri Small] has all leaves linear and is apparently restricted to s. FL; previous references to its occurrence further north (as by SE) are based on narrow-leaved forms of B. eupatorioides var. eupatorioides. Var. texana (Shinners) Shinners [= var. ozarkana (Shinners) Shinners] 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. Var. corymbulosa (Torrey \& Gray) Shinners ranges as far east as KY and has larger heads than var. eupatorioides ( $9-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ high, with mostly $15-35$ florets, vs. $7-11 \mathrm{~mm}$ high, with mostly 6-15 florets). [= K, X, Z; Kuhnia eupatorioides Linnaeus -- RAB, S, W; Kuhnia eupatorioides var. eupatorioides -- C, F, G, SE; Kuhnia eupatorioides var. pyramidalis Rafinesque - Y]

Brintonia Greene 1895 (Brintonia)

A monotypic genus, though sometimes combined with Solidago. References: Nesom (1993).
Brintonia discoidea (Elliott) Greene, Brintonia. Cp (GA): rich bluff forests; rare (GA Watch List). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: sw. GA west to LA. [= S, SE; = Solidago discoidea Elliott -- K]

## Cacalia

(see Arnoglossum, Hasteola, Rugelia)

## Calotis R. Browne

* Calotis cuneifolia R. Browne. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from Australia. Reported by
Nesom $(2004 \mathrm{~d}) .[=\mathrm{K}]$


## Calyptocarpus Lessing (Straggler-daisy, Lawnflower)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of sw. North America south to Central America. References: Sherff \& Alexander (1955)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Calyptocarpus vialis Lessing, Straggler-daisy, Lawnflower. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas, lawns; rare, introduced from tropical America. [=K, S, SE, Z]


## Carduus Linnaeus (Plumeless Thistle) (also see Cirsium)

A genus of about 90 species, herbs, of temperate Old World. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

|  | Phyllaries 2-8 mm |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Phyllaries 1-2 mm wide; heads erect. |
|  | 2 Involucre 14-20 mm high, 25-35 mm across (excluding the flowers); leaves glabrate to glabrous beneath; plants very spiny; stem tough <br> C. acanthoide |
|  | 2 Involucre 12-17 mm high, 15-20 (-25) mm across (excluding the flowers); leaves cottony-tomentose beneath, at least when young; plants not very spiny; stem brittle <br> C. cris |
|  | Carduus acanthoides Linnaeus, Plumeless Thistle. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): disturbed areas, pastures; common (rare in |
|  | introduced from Eurasia. June-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, W] |
|  | Carduus crispus Linnaeus, Welted Thistle. Cp (VA): disturbed areas, naturalized around large ports; rare, introduced from |
|  | June-September. [= C, F, |

* Carduus nutans Linnaeus ssp. macrolepis (Peterm.) Kazmi, Musk Thistle, Nodding Thistle. Mt (VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (SC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon (rare in NC and SC), introduced from Eurasia. Late May-November. [= K; < C. nutans -RAB, C, F, G, SE, W]
* Carduus pycnocephalus Linnaeus, Italian Plumeless-thistle. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from n. Africa and w, asia. Reported by Nesom (2004d). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Carduus tenuiflorus W. Curtis, known from ballast collections from se. PA from 1877-1879 (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and from NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not keyed\}


## Carphephorus Cassini

A genus of 7 species, herbs, endemic to the Southeastern Coastal Plain of North America. The merger of Trilisa and Litrisa into Carphephorus has been recently questioned (Schmidt \& Schilling 2000). The only species not occurring in our area is C. carnosus (Small) James (of c. peninsular FL). No area in the range of the genus has more than five of the seven species, and only se. SC and immeditaely adjacent GA has more than four. References: Correa \& Wilbur (1969)=Z; DeLaney, Bissett, \& Weidenhamer (1999) $=\mathrm{Y}$; Orzell \& Bridges (2002)=X; Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Stem glabrous or nearly so, the pubescence (if present) short and appressed; basal leaf surfaces glabrous; inflorescence corymbiform.
2 Stem leaves few, most of the stem exposed; basal leaves $4-20 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $0.5-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, dull, minutely punctate-pitted, fairly thick in texture, but not succulent; stems 1-5 dm tall, (1-) 2-5 per plant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. bellidifolius
2 Stem leaves numerous, densely clothing the stem at least below; basal leaves $9-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 2-10 cm wide, shiny, succulent; stems 6-20 dm tall, 1 per plant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. odoratissimus var. odoratissimus
1 Stem conspicuously spreading hirsute, at least on the lower part of the stem; basal leaf surfaces conspicuously pubescent to glabrous; inflorescence corymbiform or thyrsoid-paniculate.
3 Leaves linear, the widest $1-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; [of sw. GA west through the East Gulf Caostal Plain] ......... C. pseudoliatris
3 Leaves oblancolate, the widest $7-40 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; [collectively widespread in the Coastal Plain of our area].
4 Inflorescence thyrsoid-paniculate; flowers 4-10 per head; basal leaves glabrous, minutely and inconspicuously punctate, lacking resin droplets; phyllaries in 2-3 series, scarcely overlapping . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. paniculatus 4 Inflorescence corymbiform; flowers 15-30 per head; leaves generally conspicuously pubescent (sometimes glabrate or with a few long hairs on the upper surface), not punctate, copiously beset with resin droplets; phyllaries in 3-6 series, closely imbricate.
5 Phyllaries glabrous on the back; phyllaries subacute to rounded, entire to erose; phyllaries mostly 15-20
C. corymbosus

5 Phyllaries viscid-pubescent on the back; phyllaries acute to subacute, entire and often callus-tipped; phyllaries 20-40
C. tomentosus

Carphephorus bellidifolius (Michaux) Torrey \& A. Gray, Sandhill Chaffhead. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): xeric sandy forests and woodlands, primarily in sandhills; common (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). August-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA to extreme e. GA. The leaf apices are generally blunt, giving the leaves a nearly spatulate shape. Of our species of Carphephorus, C. bellidifolius occupies the driest habitats; it often occurs with the other species, however. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, Z]

Carphephorus corymbosus (Nuttall) Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp (GA, SC): wet flatwoods; rare. August-October. A southern Atlantic Coastal Plain endemic: se. SC south to FL. This species was reported for as far north as NC by Small (1933). Correa \& Wilbur (1969) considered the northern limit of the species to be e. GA, but it is now known from Jasper County, SC. [= RAB, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

Carphephorus odoratissimus (J.F. Gmelin) Herbert var. odoratissimus, Deer's-tongue, Vanilla-leaf. Cp (GA, NC, SC): moist to mesic savannas and flatwoods; uncommon. Late July-October; September-November. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to s. FL and west to e. LA; var. odoratissimus extends throught this range escept for southern peninsular FL. C. odoratissimus has the largest leaves of our species of Carphephorus; its leaves are normally wider than 3 cm , and have a very wide and prominent midrib, usually purple towards the base of the leaf and white towards 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. See DeLaney, Bissett, \& Weidenhamer (1999), Ward (2001), and Orzell \& Bridges (2002) for discussion of a southern Florida taxon related to C. odoratissimus, probably best treated as C. odoratissimus var. subtropicanus (DeLaney. N. Bissett, \& Weidenhamer) Wunderlin \& B.F. Hansen. [= X; < C. odoratissimus -- GW, K, SE, Z; = C. odoratissimus - Y, in the narrow sense; < Trilisa odoratissima (J.F. Gmelin) Cassini -- RAB, S]

Carphephorus paniculatus (J.F. Gmelin) Herbert. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas and flatwoods; common. August-October; September-November. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, and west to the FL Panhandle and s . AL. The leaves of this species are reminiscent of $C$. odoratissimus, but are narrower, (0.5-) 1-3 (-4) cm wide (vs. 1-6 (-11) cm wide in C. odoratissimus). Sterile C. paniculatus can be mistaken for glabrate C. tomentosus, which has shorter and broader leaves. [= GW, K, SE, Y, Z; = Trilisa paniculata (J.F. Gmelin) Cassini -- RAB, S]

Carphephorus pseudoliatris Cassini, Lavender Lady. Cp (GA): seepage bogs, savannas, wet to moist pinelands; rare (GA Special Concern). A West Gulf Coastal Plain endemic: sw. GA and FL Panhandle west to e. LA. [= GW, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

Carphephorus tomentosus (Michaux) Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, flatwoods, and sandhills; common (VA Rare). August-October. A southern Atlantic Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. GA, C. tomentosus is highly variable in its pubescence, ranging from glabrate to densely hirsute. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, SE, Z; > C. tomentosus var. tomentosus - F; > C. tomentosus var. walteri (Elliott) Fernald -- F]

## Carthamus Linnaeus (Distaff-thistle)

* Carthamus baeticus (Boiss. \& Reut.) Lara. Cp (SC): waste area around wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from s. Europe and n. Africa. Reported by Nesom (2004d). [= C. lanatus Linnaeus ssp. baeticus (Boiss. \& Reut.) Nyman - K] \{add synonymy\}

Centaurea Linnaeus (Star-thistle, Knapweed)<br>(see also Cnicus)

\{needs rework\}

A genus of about 500 species, herbs, primarily Old World. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key adapted from C and SE.

1 Phyllaries evidently spine-tipped.
2 Leaf bases not decurrent on the stem, the stem merely angled; pappus absent
C. calcitrapa

2 Leaf bases decurrent on the stem as wings; pappus present in at least the central flowers in the head.
3 Larger spines of the middle and outer phyllaries 5-9 mm long; marginal and central flowers of the head with pappus

3 Larger spines of the middle and outer phyllaries 11-22 mm long; marginal flowers of the head lacking pappus
Phyllaries not spine-tipped.
4 Leaves pinnatifid, with narrow lobes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. biebersteinii
4 Leaves entire or toothed, the larger sometimes with a few basal lobes.
5 Leaves less than 1 cm wide; plant an annual, flowering April-June
C. cyanus

5 Leaves (at least the larger and lower) more than 1 cm wide; plant a perennial, flowering June-October.
$6 \quad$ Scarious tips of the phyllaries tan to dark brown, those of the middle and outer bracts irregularly lacerate, those of the inner bracts expanded and often strongly bifid; marginal flowers generally enlarged and ray-like C.jacea 6 Scarious tips of the phyllaries blackish at least in part, those of the middle and outer bracts regularly pectinate, those of the inner bracts neither expanded nor notably bifid; marginal flowers either enlarged and ray-like (in $C$. nigrescens and C. $\times$ pratensis) or not (in C. nigra).
7 Scarious tips of the phyllaries 1-3 mm long; heads relatively narrow (usually longer than broad); marginal flowers enlarged and ray-like
C. nigrescens

7 Scarious tips of the phyllaries (3-) 4-6 mm long; heads relatively broad (usually broader than long); marginal flowers either enlarged and ray-like (in C. ×pratensis) or not (in C. nigra).
8 Marginal flowers not enlarged and ray-like . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. nigra
8 Marginal flowers enlarged and ray-like . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. . .pratensis

* Centaurea biebersteinii Augustin de Candolle, Spotted Knapweed, Bushy Knapweed. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; common (rare in SC), introduced from Europe. Late June-November. [= K; C. maculosa Lamarck -RAB, C, F, G, SE, W, misapplied]
* Centaurea calcitrapa Linnaeus, Purple Star-thistle, Caltrops. Mt, Cp (VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-September. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE]
* Centaurea cyanus Linnaeus, Cornflower, Batchelor's-buttons. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W]
* Centaurea jacea Linnaeus, Brown Knapweed. Mt (VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare (locally common), introduced from Europe. June-September. This species is increasing rapidly in the VA Ridge and Valley. [= C, F, G, K, SE; Jacea pratensis Lamarck]
* Centaurea melitensis Linnaeus, Maltese Star-thistle. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mill, roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. June-September. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE]
* Centaurea nigra Linnaeus, Black Knapweed, Spanish-buttons. Mt (VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. July-October. [= C, F, G, K, SE]
* Centaurea nigrescens Willdenow, Short-fringed Knapweed. Mt, Pd (VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare (locally common), introduced from Europe. July-October. This species is increasing rapidly in n. VA Piedmont. [= F, K; C. dubia Suter -- C, SE, W; C. vochinensis Bernhardi ex Reichenbach -- F; C. dubia ssp. vochinensis (Berhardi ex Reichenbach) Hayek -- G]
* Centaurea $\times$ pratensis Thuillier. Mt, Pd (VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. July-October. [= C; C. nigra var. radiata Augustin de Candolle -- F]
* Centaurea solstitialis Linnaeus, Barnaby's-thistle, Yellow Star-thistle. Mt, Pd (VA), Cp (NC, SC): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. June-August. First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE]
* Centaurea americana Nuttall, American Basket-flower. Cp (SC): waste ground around wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from further west (Nesom 2004d). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Centaurea diffusa Lamarck, introduced in Davidson County, TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, K; Acosta diffusa (Lamarck) Soják]
* Chaetopappa asteroides (Nuttall) Augustin de Candolle var. asteroides. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from sc. United States. Reported by Nesom (2004d). [= K]


## Chamaemelum P. Miller (Chamomile)

A genus of about 6 species, herbs, of Eurasia. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE
1 Rays white with a yellow base; plant an annual . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. mixtum
1 Rays white; plant a perennial . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. nobile

1 Rays white; plant a perennial Ch. nobile

* Chamaemelum mixtum (Linnaeus) Allioni. Pd (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. [= K; Anthemis mixta Linnaeus -- C, F, G, SE; = Ormenis mixta (Linnaeus) Dumortier -- S]
* Chamaemelum nobile (Linnaeus) Allioni, Garden Chamomile. Pd (NC): persistent from cultivation in gardens; rare, introduced from Europe. [= K; = Anthemis nobilis Linnaeus -- C, F, G, S, SE]


## Chaptalia Ventenat (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: Vuilleumier (1969)=Z; Nesom (1995)=Y; Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE .

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. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas, sandhill seeps, pine flatwoods; common. February-May. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: e. NC south s. FL and west to e. TX. [= RAB, GW, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

## Chevreulia \{auth.\}

* Chevreulia sarmentosa (Persoon) Blake. Cp (SC): waste area near wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from s. South America. Reported for SC by Nesom (2004d).

Chondrilla Linnaeus (Skeleton-weed)
A genus of about 25 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Chondrilla juncea Linnaeus, Skeleton-weed, Gum-succory. Pd (GA, VA), Cp, Mt (VA): cultivated fieelds, disturbed areas, roadsides; rare, introduced from Eurasia. June-August. [= C, F, G, K, SE]

Chondrophora
(see Bigelowia)

Chromolaena Augustin de Candolle

Chromolaena ivifolia (Linnaeus) King \& Robinson, Ivy-leaf Thoroughwort, in pariries and fields, east to AL, FL, MS (Woods, Diamond, \& Searcy 2003; Kartesz 1999). [= K; = Osmia ivaefolia (Linnaeus) Small - S; = Eupatorium ivaefolium - SE, orthographic variant; = Eupatorium ivifolium Linnaeus]

Chrysanthemum Linnaeus (Chrysanthemum)
(also see Balsamita, Dendranthema, Leucanthemum, and Tanacetum)
If circumscribed narrowly, a genus of 3 species, herbs, of $n$. Africa and Europe. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Arriagada \& Miller (1997)=Z.

* Chrysanthemum segetum Linnaeus, Corn Marigold, Corn Chrysanthemum. Pd (NC): disturbed areas, trash heaps, field edges; commonly cultivated, rarely escaped, persistent, or as a waif, introduced from Eurasia. April-May. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE]


## Chrysogonum Linnaeus (Green-and-gold)

A genus of 1 species (with varieties), herbs, of se. North America. References: Nesom (2001b)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key based on Nesom (2001b).

1 Plants occurring individually, not producing stolons; earliest flowering stems leafless, later flowering stems leafy; leafy flowering stems mostly 15-35 (-50) cm high; [of e. VA, sc. PA, and se. OH south to se. NC, nc. SC, nw. NC, and sw. VA]

Ch. virginianum var. virginianum
1 Plants colonial, forming mats by stolons; flowering stems leafless or leafy; leafy flowering stems (if present) $15-25 \mathrm{~cm}$ high; [of ne. SC, sc, NC, nw. NC, ne. TN. and se. KY southwards].
2 Earliest flowering stems leafless, mostly 2-10 cm high; later flowering stems leafy $15-25 \mathrm{~cm}$ high; longest stolon internodes 2-6 cm long; [of ne. SC, sc. NC, nw. NC, ne. TN. and se. KY south to e. GA, c. GA, and ec. AL.].

Ch. virginianum var brevistolon
2 Earliest flowering stems leafless, 2-10 cm high; later flowering stems leafless as well, 2-10 cm high; longest stolon internodes $12-60 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; [of sc. and sw. GA west to e. LA]

Ch. virginianum var. australe
Chrysogonum virginianum Linnaeus var. australe (Alexander ex Small) Ahles, Gulf Coast Green-and-gold. Cp (GA): moist to fairly dry woodlands and forests; uncommon. Late March-early June. A Gulf Coastal Plain endemic: sc. and sw. GA west to e. LA. [= Z; < Ch. virginianum var. australe - RAB, K, SE, W, in part only (also see var. brevistolon); < Ch. australe Alexander ex Small - S, in part (also see var. brevistolon)]

Chrysogonum virginianum Linnaeus var. brevistolon Nesom, Carolina Green-and-gold. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA, SC), Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA?): moist to fairly dry woodlands and forests; common. Late March-early June. Ne. SC, sc. NC, nw. NC, ne. TN. and se. KY south to e. GA, c. GA, and ec. AL. Tentatively reported for Russell Co. VA (Ludwig, pers. comm. 2005). [= Z; < Ch. virginianum var. australe - RAB, K, SE, W, in part; < Ch. australe Alexander ex Small - S, in part]

Chrysogonum virginianum Linnaeus var. virginianum, Northern Green-and-gold, Virginia Green-and-gold. Cp (NC, SC, VA): Pd (NC, VA), Mt (VA): moist to fairly dry woodlands and forests; common. Late March-early June. E. VA, sc. PA, and se. OH south to se. NC, nc. SC, nw. NC, and sw. VA. [= RAB, C, K, SE, W, Z; = Ch. virginianum - S, in the narrow sense]

## Chrysoma Nuttall (Woody Goldenrod)

A monotypic genus, a shrub, of se. North America. References: Nesom (2000b); Cronquist (1980)=SE.
Chrysoma pauciflosculosa (Michaux) Greene, Woody Goldenrod. Cp (GA, NC, SC): xeric sands of very barren, open, whitesand sandhills, in our area primarily on fluvial dunes, and less commonly in the fall-line Sandhills; rare (NC Endangered, SC Rare). Late July-October. S. NC south to n. FL and west to s. MS (very rare in GA, SC, and NC). Chrysoma has a growth habit unlike any other shrub in our flora. From a trunk-like base, numerous branches ascend, forming a flat-topped shrub 3-5 dm tall. Each branch has a cluster of evergreen leaves restricted to its terminal few cm , the internodes very short (a few mm at most). In summer, some of the woody branches produce terminal, deciduous, flowering branches, which elongate rapidly, the leaves widely spaced, reaching a height of a meter or more. Following flowering and fruiting, the deciduous branches die back to the summit of the woody branches. The leaves are gray-green, rather thick-textured, and finely reticulate, the reticulations giving an appearance rather like snakeskin. The midrib is prominent below, almost invisible on the upper surface. Godfrey (1988) has an excellent drawing and description of this distinctive shrub. [= K, S, SE; = Solidago pauciflosculosa Michaux -- RAB; = Chrysoma solidaginoides Nuttall]

Chrysopsis (Nuttall) Elliott<br>(also see Heterotheca and Pityopsis)

A genus of about 10 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 that should perhaps be recognized at lower taxonomic levels; in some cases, the appropriate nomenclatural combinations are not already available. References: Semple (1981)=Z; Harms (1974)=Y; Semple (1996)=X; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Nesom (2000b); DeLaney, Wunderlin, \& Semple (2003). Key adapted from Semple (1981).

1 Stem, leaves, and phyllaries sparsely to densely pubescent with spreading non-glandular hairs as well has having minutely glandular pubescence; plants taprooted annuals; [section Bradburia] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. pilos
1 Stems, leaves, and phyllaries various but lacking spreading non-glandular hairs; biennial or perennial, either fibrous-rooted or with a mostly short and quickly disintegrating taproot; [section Chrysopsis].
2 Peduncles and phyllaries glabrous or the outer phyllaries basally with a few stipitate glands; achenes usually with raised yellow-red translucent ribs.
3 Stems erect; leaf margins serrate-ciliate, the surfaces sparsely pubescent to glabrous; all phyllaries glabrous . . . . . [Ch. hyssopifolia]
3 Stems decumbent to ascending; leaf margins entire, either eciliate and glabrous, or sometimes ciliate with glabrate to sparsely woolly surfaces; phyllaries either glabrous and glandular punctate or the outer basally stipitate-glandular.
4 Stem leaves glabrous and eciliate (but rosette leaves densely woolly), lower stem leaves absent at flowering; outer phyllaries with a few stipitate glands basally, the involucre otherwise glabrous
[Ch. cruiseana]

4 Stem leaves eciliate or ciliate, the surfaces glabrate to sparsely woolly, the hairs often only or mostly near the margin, lower stem leaves usually present at flowering; phyllaries glabrous, glandular-punctate

Ch. trichophylla
2 Peduncles and phyllaries evidently stipitate-glandular or woolly-hairy, or both; achenes with or without raised yellow-red translucent ribs.
5 Upper stem leaves woolly-hairy; not stipitate-glandular; peduncles and involucres sparsely pubescent to woolly, sometimes stipitate-glandular as well.
6 Stems decumbent; inflorescence loosely corymbose-cymose, buds not nodding; peduncles stipitate-glandular or not, ligules $7-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; achenes sparsely to moderately strigose, usually with raised yellow-red translucent ribs; [Virginia to Florida] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. gossypina
6 Stems decumbent to ascending; inflorescence corymbose, buds nodding; peduncles densely stipitate-glandular, ligules $10-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; achenes densely strigose, lacking raised yellow-red translucent ribs; [barrier islands of western Florida Panhandle]
[Ch. godfreyi]
5 Upper stem leaves arachnid to glabrate or densely stipitate-glandular; peduncles and involucres stipitate-glandular but otherwise glabrous.
7 Upper stem leaves lacking stipitate glands, either arachnid to glabrate, or woolly
Ch. mariana
7 Upper stem leaves densely stipitate-glandular, not woolly.
8 Stems decumbent to ascending; leaves lanceolate; inflorescence compactly corymbose; involucres 9-12 mm long; phyllaries acute to attenuate; ligules 10-15 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Ch. godfreyi]
8 Stems erect; leaves linear-elliptic; inflorescence open flat-topped corymbose; involucres 6-9 mm long; phyllaries obtuse; ligules $6-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long

Ch. scabrella
Chrysopsis gossypina (Michaux) Elliott. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, coastal dunes, other dry sandy places; common (VA Rare). September-October. Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL and sw. GA. [Chrysopsis gossypina ssp. gossypina -- K, Z; < Heterotheca gossypina (Michaux) Shinners -- RAB (also including Ch. pilosa); Ch. gossypina -- C, G, SE, in part; Ch. Iongii Fernald -- F; ? Ch. arenicola Alexander -- S; Ch. decumbens Chapman - S; Ch. pilosa -- S, misapplied; Heterotheca gossypina (Michaux) Shinners -- Y, in part]

Chrysopsis mariana (Linnaeus) Elliott. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry forests and woodlands, roadsides, other dry habitats; common. Late June-October. Ranging from se. NY west to se. OH, c. KY, w. TN, south to c. peninsular FL and se. TX. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Z; Heterotheca mariana (Linnaeus) Shinners -- RAB, Y; Chrysopsis mariana var. macradenia Fernald -- F]

Chrysopsis pilosa Nuttall. Cp (GA?, NC, SC, VA): sandy roadsides; rare, introduced from a primary, native range from s. MO and se. KS, south to TX. [= F, G, K, SE, Z; < Heterotheca gossypina (Michaux) Shinners -- RAB; = Heterotheca pilosa (Nuttall) Shinners -- Y; = Bradburia pilosa (Nuttall) Semple - X]

* Chrysopsis scabrella Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp (NC?, SC): sandy roadsides; rare, presumably introduced from FL (but possibly native and disjunct). [= K, SE, S, Z; Heterotheca scabrella (Torrey \& A. Gray) Harms -- Y]

Chrysopsis trichophylla (Nuttall) Elliott. Cp (GA?, NC, SC): sandhills, sandy roadsides, coastal dunes; rare (NC Watch List). The taxon treated by many authors as Ch. trichophylla was reduced to a form by Semple (1981), as Ch. gossypina ssp. gossypina f. trichophylla (Nuttall) Semple. He suggests, though, that varietal status may be warranted. Plants in SC previously identified as Ch. cruiseana are referrable to Ch. trichophylla. [= S, SE; = Heterotheca trichophylla (Nuttall) Shinners -- RAB; < Chrysopsis gossypina ssp. gossypina -- K, Z; < Ch. gossypina -- C, G, SE; ? Ch. arenicola Alexander -- S; Ch. pilosa -- S, misapplied; < Heterotheca gossypina (Michaux) Shinners -- Y]

Chrysopsis cruiseana Dress. Coastal sand dunes, FL panhandle and s. AL. October-December. [Chrysopsis gossypina (Michaux) Elliott ssp. cruiseana (Dress) Semple - K, Z]

Chrysopsis godfreyi Semple. Coastal sand dunes, FL panhandle and s. AL. November-December. Plants with densely stipitate-glandular, non-woolly upper stem leaves have been treated as forma viridis (Semple 1981). [= K, Z]

Chrysopsis hyssopifolia Nuttall. Dry sands, FL peninsula west to FL panhandle, s. AL, s. MS, and se. LA. October-December. [= S, SE; Chrysopsis gossypina (Michaux) Elliott ssp. hyssopifolia (Nuttall) Semple - K, Z; Chrysopsis gigantea Small - S; Heterotheca hyssopifolia (Nuttall) Harms - Y]

## Cichorium Linnaeus (Chicory)

A genus of 7 species, herbs, of Europe and n. Africa. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Kiers (1999)=Z.

* Cichorium intybus Linnaeus, Chicory, Succory, Blue-sailors. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fencerows, vacant lots, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. Late May-November. The dried roasted root is used as a flavoring or substitute for coffee. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Z]
* Cichorium endivia Linnaeus, Endive, from Mediterranean Europe, is a fairly familiar cultivated green. Rhoads \& Klein (1993) report it as "occasionally escaped to alluvial shores and rubbish dumps" in se. PA. [=K, Z] \{not keyed\}

Cirsium P. Miller (Thistle)
A genus of about 250 species, herbs, north temperate. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key adapted in part from SE.
1 Plant colonial from creeping rhizomes; heads 13-20 (-25) mm high; phyllaries all lacking spine tips, or the outermost tipped with spines less than 1 mm long; plant perennial; [alien weeds, generally in altered habitats].

## 2 Leaves shallowly undulate-lobed, with only a few fine marginal prickles <br> C. arvense var. arvense

2 Leaves strongly sinuate-pinnatifid, with numerous well-developed marginal prickles $\qquad$ C. arvense var. horridum

1 Plant not colonial; heads $25-50 \mathrm{~mm}$ high (as small as $15-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ in C. carolinianum, C. nuttallii, C. muticum, and C.
virginianum); phyllaries mostly spine-tipped, with at least some of the spines more than 1 mm long (except sometimes mostly or entirely spine free in C. muticum); plant biennial (to weakly perennial); [native (except C. vulgare), in natural or some species also in disturbed habitats].
3 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] . . . . C. vulgare
3 Leaves not decurrent as a conspicuous wing, or the decurrency extending less than 1 cm (sometimes more decurrent in C. lecontei); leaves not scabrous-hispid above; [native, sometimes in disturbed habitats].

4 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
C. muticum

4 Phyllaries (at least the outer and middle) with well-developed spine-tips more than 1 mm long; leaves lobed or merely toothed, generally less than 30 cm long and 10 cm wide (except in C. altissimus).
5 Heads immediately subtended by several spiny-toothed leaves (appearing as a leafy involucre); flowers yellow, white, or purple.
6 Margin of the phyllaries shortly scabrous or scabrous-ciliolate, the barbs about 0.1 mm long (the outer phyllaries sometimes with longer barbs); leaves arachnoid beneath; plants relatively coarse and often branched; [of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. horridulum var. horridulum
6 Margin of the phyllaries ciliate, the barbs 0.3-0.5 mm long; leaves glabrescent beneath; plants relatively small and unbranched; [of the Coastal Plain]
C. horridulum var. vittatum

5 Heads pedunculate (rarely with 1 or 2 reduced leaves below); flowers pink, purple, lavender, or white.
7 Lower surface of the leaves densely white-tomentose beneath, this persistent and entirely obscuring the green surface.
8 Heads 15-25 mm high; plants 4-15 dm tall; larger leaves less than 5 cm wide.
9 Cauline leaves mostly 10-25; plants flowering April-June; [of dry soils of the Piedmont] . . . . . . .

9 Cauline leaves mostly 30-70; plants flowering August-October; [of moist to dry soils of the Coastal Plain (and rarely the lower Piedmont in association with other Coastal Plain species, such as Pinus palustris)]
C. virginianum

8 Heads 25-35 mm high; plants 10-40 dm tall; larger leaves usually more than 5 cm wide
10 Leaves toothed or shallowly lobed
C. altis simum

10 Leaves deeply pinnatifid . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. discolor
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.
11 Heads $15-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ high; plants $5-35 \mathrm{dm}$ tall, usually much branched and with numerous heads
C. nuttallii

11 Heads 25-50 mm high; plants 2-10 dm tall, usually strict or few-branched and with 1 or a few heads.
12 Heads on well-developed peduncles; [of moist to wet pinelands of the Coastal Plain from NC and SC south] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. leconte
12 Heads on short peduncles; [of various habitats, mostly inland from the Coastal Plain, or of dry pinelands of the Coastal Plain].13Plants generally with well-developed, persistent basal leaves; cauline leaves with internodes usually more than 2 cm ; [of various habitats, mostly inland from the Coastal Plain].
C. pumilum

13 Plants lacking well-developed basal leaves; cauline leaves with internodes mostly 0.5-2 cm long; [of dry pinelands of the Coastal Plain]
C. repandum

Cirsium altissimum (Linnaeus) Hill, Tall Thistle. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): pastures, woodlands, thickets; uncommon (rare in VA) (VA Rare). September-November. MA west to ND, south to FL and TX. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, W; Carduus altissimus Linnaeus -- RAB]

* Cirsium arvense (Linnaeus) Scopoli var. arvense, Canada Thistle, Field Thistle. Mt (VA): pastures, disturbed areas; uncommon?, introduced from Europe. July-November. [=C, G, SE; Carduus arvensis (Linnaeus) Robson -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Cirsium arvense var. mite Wimmer \& Grabner -- F; Cirsium arvense -- K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Cirsium arvense -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Breea arvense (Linnaeus) Lessing]
* Cirsium arvense (Linnaeus) Scopoli var. horridum Wimmer \& Grabner, Canada Thistle, Field Thistle. Mt, Cp (NC, VA), Pd (VA): pastures, disturbed areas; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain), introduced from Europe. July-November. [= C, G, SE; Carduus arvensis (Linnaeus) Robson -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Cirsium arvense var. arvense -- F, misapplied; Cirsium arvense -- K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Cirsium arvense -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Breea arvense (Linnaeus) Lessing]

Cirsium carolinianum (Walter) Fernald \& Schubert, Carolina Thistle, Spring Thistle. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): prairies, open woodlands over mafic, ultramafic, or calcareous rocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). April-June (-July). Sc. VA west to s. OH and MO, south to w. SC, n. GA, AL, and TX. In our area, 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. [= C, F, G, K, SE, W; Carduus carolinianus Walter -- RAB; Cirsium flaccidum Small -- S; Cirsium virginianum -- S, misapplied]

Cirsium discolor (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Sprengel, Field Thistle. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA): pastures, woodlands, thickets; common. August-November. Québec west to Manitoba, south to NC, MS, LA, and KS. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, W; Carduus discolor (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Nuttall -- RAB]

Cirsium horridulum Michaux var. horridulum, Common Yellow Thistle. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): roadsides, woodlands, pine savannas; common (rare in VA Piedmont, rare in Mountains). Late March-early June. ME south to FL, west to TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain and adjacent provinces; also in Mexico. [= C, K, SE; Carduus spinosissimus Walter -- RAB; Cirsium horridulum -- F, G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Cirsium horridulum -- S , in the narrow sense]

Cirsium horridulum Michaux var. vittatum (Small) R.W. Long, Southern Yellow Thistle. Cp (GA?, NC, SC): wet pine savannas; uncommon. May-July. Se. NC south to s. peninsular FL and panhandle FL. [= K, SE; Carduus smallii (Britton) Ahles -RAB; Cirsium smallii Britton -- S; Cirsium vittatum Small -- S]

Cirsium lecontei Torrey \& A. Gray, LeConte's Thistle. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine savannas; uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). June-August. E. NC south to FL, west to LA. [= K, S, SE; Carduus lecontei (Torrey \& A. Gray) Pollard -RAB]

Cirsium muticum Michaux, Swamp Thistle. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): swamps, wet thickets, woodlands, seepage slopes, wet prairies, meadows; uncommon (rare in VA Piedmont and Coastal Plain) (GA Special Concern). August-November. Newfoundland west to Saskatchewan, south to DE, NC, TN, and MO, and less commonly south to FL and TX. [ $=$ C, G, K, S, SE, W; Carduus muticus (Michaux) Persoon -- RAB; Cirsium muticum var. muticum -- F]

Cirsium nuttallii Augustin de Candolle, Coastal Tall Thistle. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, roadsides, pastures; uncommon (VA Rare). June-August. Se. VA south to FL, west to LA; reported for the first time from NC (Krings, Westbrooks, \& Lloyd 2002). [= C, F, G, K, S, SE; Carduus nuttallii (Augustin de Candolle) Pollard -- RAB]

Cirsium pumilum (Nuttall) Sprengel, Pasture Thistle. Pd (NC, VA), Cp, Mt (VA): pastures, thickets, and woodlands, perhaps especially over mafic rocks; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain). Late May-July. S. ME west to w. NY, south to DE, and w. NC. [= C, F, G, K, SE, W; Carduus pumilus Nuttall -- RAB; Cirsium odoratum (Muhlenberg ex W. Bart.) Petrak -- S]

Cirsium repandum Michaux, Sandhill Thistle. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, other dry sandy habitats; common, rare in VA (VA Rare). May-July. Se. VA south to e. GA, nearly endemic to the Carolinas. Similar in distribution to Vaccinium crassifolium, Carphephorus bellidifolius, and Baptisia cinerea, which are all locally abundant endemic indicators of Carolina pinelands. [= C, G, K, S, SE; Carduus repandus (Michaux) Persoon -- RAB]

Cirsium virginianum (Linnaeus) Michaux, Virginia Thistle. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): moist to fairly dry pine savannas; uncommon (VA Rare). August-October. S. NJ south to ne. FL, on the Coastal Plain. [= C, F, G, K, SE; Carduus virginianus Linnaeus -- RAB; Cirsium revolutum (Small) Petrak -- S]

* Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Tenore, Bull Thistle. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): meadows, pastures, and disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. Late June-November. [= C, F, G, K, SE, W; Carduus lanceolatus Linnaeus -- RAB; Cirsium lanceolatum (Linnaeus) Scopoli -- S, misapplied]


## Cnicus Linnaeus (Blessed-thistle)

Sometimes this genus is combined with Centaurea. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Cnicus benedictus Linnaeus, Blessed-thistle. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. Late March-June. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, W; = Centaurea benedicta (Linnaeus) Linnaeus -- RAB]

Conoclinium Augustin de Candolle (Mistflower)

## References: Schmidt \& Schilling (2000).

Conoclinium coelestinum (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Mistflower, Ageratum. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to wet disturbed areas, especially ditches; common (uncommon in Piedmont of NC and SC, rare in Mountains), probably more common than formerly. Late July-October. NJ west to IL, c. MO, se. KS, and OK, south to s. FL and c. TX; also in Cuba, and scattered further north (as in NY, n. OH, and n. IN) probably as escapes from cultivation. See Wooten \& Clewell (1971) for further discussion of this species. Often included in Eupatorium. [= K; = Eupatorium coelestinum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, SE, W]

## Conyza Lessing (Horseweed)

A genus of about 60 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, of temperate, subtropical, and tropical regions. Recent molecular studies have indicated the likely polyphyly of Conyza and its close relationship with Erigeron; the ultimate circumscription of these genera is in doubt (Nesom 2000b, Noyes 2000). References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Nesom (2000b). Key based in part on SE.

1 Plants diffusely branched from the base and throughout; plants 1-3 dm tall [C. ramosissima]
1 Plants with a well-developed central axis, sparingly branched (unless mowed or otherwise injured); plants 1-15 dm tall. 2 Involucre 4-6 mm high, densely pubescent; pistillate flowers (50-) 70-200 or more per head . . . . . . . . . . . . C. bonariensis
2 Involucre 3-4 mm high, glabrous or very sparsely pubescent; pistillate flowers mostly 25-40 per head.
3 Stem coarsely spreading-hirsute; leaves ciliate, the larger generally with a few to many coarse teeth; phyllaries green-tipped . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. canadensis
3 Stem glabrous or with widely scattered, appressed hairs; leaves with a few cilia towards the base, generally entire; phyllaries purple-tipped . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. parva

[^1]areas; uncommon, apparently introduced from South America. April-October. Se. VA south into the tropics. [= C, K, SE; Erigeron bonariensis Linnaeus -- RAB, F; Conyza floribunda Humboldt, Bonpland, \& Kunth -- G; Leptilon bonariense (Linnaeus) Small -- S; Leptilon linifolium (Willdenow) Small -- S]

Conyza canadensis (Linnaeus) Cronquist, Common Horseweed. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): old fields, disturbed areas, gardens; common. July-November. S. Canada south through nearly all of the United States to tropical America. [C. canadensis (Linnaeus) Cronquist var. canadensis -- C, G, K, SE, W; Erigeron canadensis Linnaeus var. canadensis -- RAB; Erigeron canadensis -- F; Leptilon canadense (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Conyza parva Cronquist, Southern Horseweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dunes, old fields, disturbed areas; common. (May-) July-December. Se. MA and CT west to s. IN, south to FL and TX, and south into tropical America. [C. canadensis (Linnaeus) Cronquist var. pusilla (Nuttall) Cronquist -- C, G, K, SE, W; Erigeron canadensis Linnaeus var. pusillus (Nuttall) Boivin -RAB; Erigeron pusillus Nuttall -- F; Leptilon pusillum (Nuttall) Britton -- S]

* Conyza floribunda Kunth is introduced in GA and westwards (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

Conyza ramosissima Cronquist ranges from OH west to MN, south to KY, ec. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), ne. AL, LA, and TX. It occurs in weedy situations. [= C, G, K, SE; Erigeron divaricatus Michaux -- F, misapplied; Leptilon divaricatum (Michaux) Rafinesque -- S]

## Coreopsis Linnaeus (Coreopsis, Tickseed)

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of America. 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). References: Smith (1976)=Z; Sherff \& Alexander (1955)=Y; Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key adapted from Y and Z .

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]
C. 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.
4 Ray flowers pink (white); plant rhizomatous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. rosea
4 Ray flowers yellow; plant fibrous-rooted.
5 Leaf blades elliptic to ovate, the margins ciliolate (especially near and on the petiole), the surfaces often pubescent as well
C. integrifolia

5 Leaf blades linear to oblanceolate, the margins glabrous, the surface glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . C. linifolia
3 Some (at least) of the major cauline leaves alternate, especially the lowermost several.
6 Ray flowers pink; leaves juncoid (linear-terete).
C. nudata

6 Ray flowers yellow; leaves with an expanded blade.
$7 \quad$ Lower leaves clearly showing tiny dark dots when backlit (dried material sometimes ambiguous); lowermost stem leaves alternate, the middle and upper leaves of the stem usually opposite; heads (ray tip to ray tip) mostly $2.5-4.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ across C. Iinifolia

7 Lower leaves lacking numerous tiny dark dots when backlit; stem leaves alternate (upper bracteal leaves in or near the inflorescence sometimes opposite); heads (ray tip to ray tip) mostly 3.5-6.0 cm across. 8 Basal leaves often absent at flowering; stem leaves well-developed, gradually reduced upwards, many (10-30 nodes below the inflorescence) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. helianthoides 8 Basal leaves present at flowering; stem leaves strongly reduced upwards, relatively few (3-9 nodes below the inflorescence).
$9 \quad$ Larger stem leaves usually with basal auricles; plant glaucous; flowering late May-July (rarely also September); achene wing on each side $0.75-1.0 \times$ as wide as the achene body . . C. falcata
9 Larger stem leaves without basal auricles; plant green; flowering August-October; achene wing on each side $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2$ as wide as the achene body
C. gladiata

1 Disk flowers with 5 corolla lobes and 5 anthers; ray flowers apically entire, or with (2-) 4-5 teeth.
10 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.
11 Leaves all simple, 4-12 cm wide, the margins coarsely serrate (some of the lower leaves sometimes pinnately lacerate basally); [section Silphidium]
C. Iatifolia

11 Leaves simple, usually (but not always) some of the leaves on a plant with basal auricles or lobes, the leaf blades (or terminal leaflets) $0.5-3.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, the margins entire; [section Coreopsis].
12 Stems with 1-5 (-8) nodes between the first node more than 1 cm above the basal leaves and the first head.
13 Plants spreading by elongate stolons; leaf blades (or terminal leaflets) 1-2.2× as long as wide . . . . . . . . .
C. auriculata

13 Plants lacking stolons; leaf blades (or terminal leaflets) $3 \times$ or more as long as wide (basal leaves sometimes broader)
C. lanceolata

12 Stems with (5-) 6-12 nodes between the first node more than 1 cm above the basal leaves and the first head.
14 Leaf blades (or terminal leaflets) more or less broadly elliptical, ca. 1.5-4 cm wide, acute; stem (and often also the leaves) rather densely hairy (to glabrate) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. pubescens var. pubescens
14 Leaf blades (or terminal leaflets) narrowly elliptical to oblanceolate, ca. 0.6-2 cm wide, acuminate; stem and leaves glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. pubescens var. robusta

10 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.
15 Leaves sessile or with a short subpetiolar base less than 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].
16 Leaves palmately 3-foliolate (rarely simple or 3-foliolate with the middle leaflet 2-or 3-lobed), the total number of leaflets or divisions thus $3(-5)$, the middle leaflet of median leaves $5-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
17 Leaf blades rather densely short-pubescent; outer phyllaries rather densely short-pubescent; middle leaflet of median leaves 10-30 mm wide; leaflets herbaceous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. major var. major
17 Leaf blades slightly short-pubescent to glabrous; outer phyllaries slightly short-pubescent to glabrous; middle leaflet of median leaves $5-10(-12) \mathrm{mm}$ wide; leaflets subcoriaceous and stiff . C. major var. rigida 16 Leaves palmately compound, the leaflets simple to lobed or pinnatifid, the total number of leaflets or divisions (3-) $5-25$, the middle leaflet of median leaves $0.5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
18 Leaflets usually lobed (rarely simple), the total number of leaflets or divisions (3-) 5-11 (-15) per leaf, the segments of median leaves (1.5-) 2-7 (-9) mm wide
C. delphiniifolia

18 Leaflets pinnatifid, the total number of leaflets or divisions 11-25 or more per leaf, the segments of median leaves $0.2-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
C. verticillata

15 Leaves, at least the lower, distinctly petioled on petioles $5-50 \mathrm{~mm}$ or more long.
19 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 $6-35 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, $3-15 \times$ as long as wide; [section Gyrophyllum]
C. tripteris

19 Ray flowers apically with (2-) 4-5 teeth; mid-cauline leaves pinnately 5-11-foliolate, the leaflets either 3-15 mm wide and about $1-3 \times$ as long as wide, or $0.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide and more than $20 \times$ as long as wide; [section Coreopsis].
20 Disk flowers reddish; ray flowers usually with a basal red mark; leaflets of mid-cauline leaves 3-15 mm wide and about $1-3 \times$ as long as wide
C. basalis

20 Disk flowers yellow; ray flowers yellow; leaflets of mid-cauline leaves $0.5-6(-10) \mathrm{mm}$ wide and more than $10 \times$ as long as wide.
21 Achene wings fimbriate; [of granitic outcrops of the Piedmont of GA and AL]
C. grandiflora var. saxicola

21 Achene wings entire; [collectively more widespread].
22 Divisions of the midstem and upper cauline leaves with 1-3 divisions; plants reclining; flowering late June-July; [of dolomite glades in c. AL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. grandiflora var. inclinata]
22 Divisions of the midstem and upper cauline leaves with $>5$ divisions; plants erect; flowering Maylate June; [of granite outcrops and disturbed areas].23Larger divisions of midstem and upper stem leaves 2-6 (-10) mm wide
C. grandiflora var. grandiflora 23 Larger divisions of midstem and upper stem leaves $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide;
C. grandiflora var. harveyana

Coreopsis auriculata Linnaeus, Lobed Coreopsis. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist slopes and woodlands; common (rare in Coastal Plain and Mountains). April-June. Ranging from s. VA and KY south to MS, AL, and GA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z]

* Coreopsis basalis (A. Dietrich) Blake, Texas Coreopsis. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): sandy roadsides and fields; common, introduced from farther west. May-July. Probably native only to e. TX, now distributed across the Coastal Plain from TX east to FL and north to NC. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, Z; C. basalis var. basalis - Y]

Coreopsis delphiniifolia Lamarck, Larkspur Coreopsis. Cp (GA, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): dry woodlands; uncommon (rare north of GA). May-July. The species ranges from se. VA and s. NC south to c. GA, and se. TN (Polk County) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and reputedly AL. Smith (1976) indicates that the species is an allopolyploid derivative (at $4 x, 6 x$, and 8 x ) of $C$. major, C. tripteris, and C. verticillata. Its range extends south well beyond the range of $C$. verticillata. $[=\mathrm{K} ;<C$. major var. stellata -- RAB, in part only; = C. delphinifolia -- F, G, S, SE (an orthographic variant); > C. delphinifolia var. delphinifolia - Y; > C. delphinifolia var. chlooidea Sherff - Y; C. major Walter var. linearis Small -Y ; = C. $\times$ delphiniifolia -- Z]

Coreopsis falcata Boynton, Pool Coreopsis. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): peat bogs, very wet savannas, ditches and borrow pits in savannas; common (VA Rare). May-July (rarely later, perhaps in response to growing season fire). The species is endemic to the Coastal Plain of se. VA (City of Chesapeake), e. NC, e. SC, and e. GA. First reported for VA by Wieboldt et al. (1998). It should not be included (as by Cronquist in C and SE) in C. gladiata; the two species are distinctive in ecological preferences, morphology, phenology, and distribution. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Y, Z; < C. gladiata var. gladiata -- C, SE]

Coreopsis gladiata Walter, Swamp Coreopsis. Cp (GA, NC, SC): swamp forests; rare (SC Rare). August-October. Ranging from se. NC south to c. FL and west to s. MS. See C. helianthoides and C. linifolia for further discussion of the taxonomy of this group of species. [= RAB, S, Z; < C. gladiata var. gladiata -- C, G, SE (see also C. falcata); < C. gladiata -- GW, K (also see C. helianthoides); C. gladiata - Y, in a narrow sense; C. longifolia Small var. longifolia - Y; C. Iongifolia Small var. godfreyi Sherff - Y]

Coreopsis grandiflora Hogg ex Sweet var. grandiflora, Large-flowered Coreopsis. Pd (GA, SC): in thin soils of rock outcrops, especially granitic flatrocks; rare. Late May-late June. 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). [= F, K, Z; < C. grandiflora -- RAB, G, S, W; < C. grandiflora var. grandiflora -- C, SE (also see var. harveyana); > C. grandiflora var. grandiflora - Y, in a narrower sense; > C. grandiflora var. pilosa Sherff - Y]

* Coreopsis grandiflora Hogg ex Sweet var. harveyana (A. Gray) Sherff, Large-flowered Coreopsis. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from farther west. Late May-late June. As treated by Smith (1976), the species
consists of 4 varieties. 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 eastwards to IN, NC, and SC. Var. longipes (Hooker) Torrey \& Gray is endemic to e. TX. See Crawford \& Smith (1984) for additional discussion of the varieties. [= F, K, Y, Z; < C. grandiflora -- RAB, G, S, W; < C. grandiflora var. grandiflora -- C, SE]

Coreopsis grandiflora Hogg ex Sweet var. saxicola (Alexander) E.B. Smith, Stone Mountain Coreopsis. Pd (GA): granitic outcrops; uncommon. As interpreted by Smith (1976) and Cronquist (1980), this variety is endemic to granite outcrops in c. GA and ec. AL and to sandstone outcrops in nc. AR; the AR plants, differing in morphology, phenology, karyotype, and distribution, may well warrant separate status. [=K, SE, Z; = C. saxicola Alexander - S; > C. saxicola var. saxicola $-\mathrm{Y} ;$ > C. saxicola var. duncanii Sherff - Y]

Coreopsis helianthoides Beadle, Beadle's Coreopsis. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC), Pd (GA): swamp forests, swamp edges, and bogs; rare. September-October. Se. NC south to c. and w. FL and west to s. MS, with a disjunct occurrence in sw. NC. The validity of this taxon is controversial. Smith (1976) includes it in C. gladiata, considering it merely a pubescent form. Cronquist (in SE) regards it as distinct at the species level, despite his serious over-lumping of all its close relatives into a single species with two varieties: C. gladiata var. gladiata (including C. falcata and C. gladiata), and var. linifolia (including C. oniscicarpa and C. linifolia). [= RAB, S, SE, Y, Z; < H. gladiata -- GW, K]

Coreopsis integrifolia Poiret, Chipola Dye-flower. Cp (GA, SC): banks and floodplains of small blackwater streams (especially over limestone), edges of swamp forests bordering longleaf pinelands or bordering brackish marshes; rare (GA Special Concern). July-November. Se. SC south to the Panhandle of Florida, apparently uncommon throughout its range. It is related to $C$. helianthoides and C. linifolia; the leaves are cauline and opposite, the petioles are ciliate. [= GW, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

Coreopsis lanceolata Linnaeus, Longstalk Coreopsis. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA)): disturbed areas; common (rare in Mountains). April-June. Ranging from s. MA, MI and WI south to n. FL, e. TX, and NM. Often spread from cultivation, its original range obscure. [= RAB, C, K, S, SE, W, Z; C. lanceolata var. lanceolata - Y; C. lanceolata var. villosa Michaux -- F, G, Y; C. heterogyna Fernald -- F; C. crassifolia Aiton -- S]

Coreopsis latifolia Michaux, Broadleaf Coreopsis. Mt (GA, NC, SC): in rich, moist, cove forests and slopes at medium elevations, primarily from 500 m in the Blue Ridge Escarpment to nearly 1500 m ; rare, though often locally abundant (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). (July-) August-September. This species is treated by Smith (1976) in a monotypic section (Section Silphidium) of Coreopsis, and, indeed, it does not closely resemble our other species. Smith (1976) considered it a primitive species, with its closest relatives in Mexico, and all of his attempts to hybridize it with other Southeastern Coreopsis failed. C. latifolia is a Southern Appalachian endemic, ranging from sw. NC and se. TN (Polk County) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) south into nw. SC and ne. GA. Flowering appears to be triggered by canopy tree-fall light gaps. It often occurs with Helianthus glaucophyllus. [= RAB, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z; = Leiodon latifolius (Michaux) Shuttleworth]

Coreopsis linifolia Nuttall, Savanna Coreopsis. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): savannas, sandhill seeps, sandhill-pocosin ecotones, bogs; common, rare in Mountains (VA Rare). August-October. Basal rosettes of this species are abundant in wet savannas and can be distinguished readily by the distinctive leaves: very long-petiolate, 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. 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 typic variety of $C$. gladiata. The abundant morphologic, phenologic, and ecologic differences between C. gladiata, C. linifolia, and C. falcata render such an approach undesirable. [= GW, K, W, Y, Z; C. angustifolia Aiton -RAB, possibly misapplied; C. gladiata var. linifolia (Nuttall) Cronquist -- C, G, SE; C. oniscicarpa Fernald -- F; C. oniscicarpa var. simulans Fernald -- F]

Coreopsis major Walter var. major, Woodland Coreopsis. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands; rare. May-July. Ranging from w. VA s. OH, and KY south to SC, GA, w. FL, s. AL, and s. MS. How to treat the "Coreopsis major complex" (here including C. major var. major, C. major var. rigida, C. delphiniifolia, and C. verticillata) is not clear. The group apparently includes diploids and a variety of allopolyploids and autopolyploids (at various ploidies) variously derived from C. major var. major and C. verticillata. [= RAB, C, F, G, SE, W, Y; < C. major -- K, S, Z]

Coreopsis major Walter var. rigida (Nuttall) F.E.Boynton, Stiffleaf Coreopsis. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): dry woodlands and forests; common. June-August. Ranging from VA, WV, and KY south to w. FL, s. AL, s. MS, and se. LA. The recognition of varieties is problematic and controversial. [= C, SE, Y (in a broader sense, including var. stellata); C. major var. stellata (Nuttall) B.L. Robinson -- RAB, F, G, Y; C. major var. rigida - F, Y, in a narrow sense; < C. major -- K, S, Z]

Coreopsis nudata Nuttall. Cp (GA): seasonally flooded pineland depressions, either herbaceous-dominated or under a canopy of Taxodium ascendens; uncommon. E. GA (in close proximity to SC) south to n. FL and west to e. LA. [= GW, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

Coreopsis pubescens Elliott var. pubescens, Common Hairy Coreopsis. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC), Cp (NC): forests, woodlands, and rock outcrops; common, rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain (VA Watch List). July-September. 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. Var. robusta, of the Southern Appalachians, is discussed below. A third variety, var. debilis (Sherff) E.B. Smith, ranges from c. TN south through AL and ne. MS to w. FL, s. AL, s. MS, and se. LA; it has very narrow leaf blades or terminal leaflets. [=F, GW, K, Y, Z; < C. pubescens -RAB, C, G, S, SE, W]

Coreopsis pubescens Elliott var. robusta Gray ex Eames, Mountain Hairy Coreopsis. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC): rocky slopes, glades, edges of rock outcrops; common, rare in Piedmont and, where probably not native, Coastal Plain, (VA Watch List). July-September. Var. robusta is a Southern Appalachian endemic, known from sw. VA, w. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, e. TN, and c.

AL. [= F, GW, K, Y, Z; < C. pubescens -- RAB, C, G, S, SE, W]
Coreopsis rosea Nuttall. Cp (GA, SC): upland depression ponds in the Inner Coastal Plain, drawdown zones on banks of blackwater rivers in the Outer Coastal Plain; rare (SC Rare). July-September. Ranging in the Coastal Plain of s. Nova Scotia, MA, RI, NY (Long Island), NJ, DE, MD, SC, and GA, where it occurs on shores with fluctuating water levels, primarily on Coastal Plain pond shores, but also on river banks. It occurs in Horry County, SC, in the drawdown zone on the banks of the Waccamaw River; it should be sought in NC. It is immediately distinguishable from all our species by its pink to white ray flowers (vs. yellow, or yellow and red). Another pink-rayed species, C. nudata Nuttall, ranges in the Coastal Plain from GA west to e. LA and has linear, terete, "juncoid" leaves. [= GW, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

* Coreopsis tinctoria Nuttall var. tinctoria, Calliopsis, Plains Coreopsis. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides and other disturbed places: uncommon, probably introduced from farther west. Var. tinctoria was apparently widespread in the Great Plains, now distributed nearly throughout North America. Var. similis (Boynton) H.M. Parker ex E.B. Smith is endemic to s. TX and adjacent Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. [= C, K, Y, Z; <C. tinctoria -- RAB, G, GW, S, SE, W; C. cardaminefolia (Augustin de Candolle) Torrey \& A. Gray -- RAB, S, Y; C. stenophylla Boynton - Y]

Coreopsis tripteris Linnaeus, Tall Coreopsis. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, VA): rich, moist woodlands and woodland borders, primarily over calcareous or mafic rocks or on nutrient-rich alluvium; uncommon. July-early September. Widespread in e. North America, from MA, s. Ontario, and WI south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, SE, W, Z; C. tripteris var. deamii Standley -- F; C. tripteris var. smithii Sherff -- F, Y; C. tripteris var. tripteris - F, Y]

Coreopsis verticillata Linnaeus, Threadleaf Coreopsis. Pd, Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): dry sandy, rocky, or clayey woodlands and woodland borders; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain and Mountains). May-July. Smith (1976) indicates that the species consists of two chromosome races, a diploid, ranging in the Piedmont and Mountains from c. SC and NC north to ne. WV, and s. MD, and an allotetraploid, limited to the Coastal Plain of ne. NC and se. VA. The finely-divided leaves are attractive and the plant is cultivated horticulturally; scattered occurrences outside the ranges indicated above are escapes from cultivation. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z]

Coreopsis grandiflora Hogg ex Sweet var. inclinata J. Allison, Ketona Tickseed, Ketona Coreopsis, is endemic to dolomitic Ketona glades of c. AL (Allison \& Stevens 2001).

Coreopsis leavenworthii Torrey \& Gray. AL and FL. [= K; C. leavenworthii vars. - Y] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
Coreopsis pubescens Elliott var. debilis (Sherff) E.B. Smith. GA and FL west to LA. [= GW, K, Z; C. pubescens -- S, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. corninsularis Sherff - Y; C. debilis Sherff - Y] \{not yet keyed\}

Coreopsis pulchra F.E. Boynton, Lookout Mountain Coreopsis. Nw. GA and ne. AL. [= K, S, SE, Y, Z] \{not yet keyed\}
Coreopsis tinctoria Nuttall var. atkinsoniana (Douglas ex Lindley) H.M. Parker ex E.B. Smith. Mt (GA): roadsides; rare, apparently introduced eastwards in nw. GA from a distribution in the w. North America. [= K; C. atkinsoniana Douglas ex Lindley $\mathrm{Y}]$ \{not yet keyed; add synonymy]

## Cosmos Cavanilles (Cosmos)

A genus of about 26 species, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Sherff \& Alexander (1955)=Z.
1 Rays pink or white; ultimate leaf segments mostly ca. 1 mm wide or less
C. bipinnatus

1 Rays orange, yellow, or red; ultimate leaf segments mostly more than 2 mm wide
C. sulphureus

* Cosmos bipinnatus Cavanilles, Common Cosmos. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): garden edges, roadsides, disturbed areas; commonly cultivated, rarely escaped, introduced from Mexico. August-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE; C. bipinnatus var. bipinnatus - Z]
* Cosmos sulphureus Cavanilles, Orange Cosmos. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): garden edges, roadsides, disturbed areas; commonly cultivated, rarely escaped, introduced from tropical America. August-November. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE; C. sulphureus var. sulphureus - Z]

Cotula Linnaeus (Brassbuttons)

* Cotula australis (Sieber) Hooker f. Cp (SC): waste area around wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from Australia and New Zealand. Reported for SC by Nesom (2004d). [= K]

A genus of about 200 species, herbs, of the Northern Hemisphere, South America, and southern Africa. References: Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE. Key adapted from C and SE.

1 Achenes with a distinct narrow beak . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. vesicaria ssp. taraxacifolia
1 Achenes narrowed towards the summit, but not distinctly beaked.
2 Mature achenes dark brown; inner surface of inner phyllaries pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. tectorum
2 Mature achenes pale; inner surface of inner phyllaries glabrous.
3 Involucre 5-8 mm tall, pubescent; achenes 1.5-2.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. capillaris
3 Involucre 8-12 mm tall, glabrous; achenes 4-6 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. pulchra

* Crepis capillaris (Linnaeus) Wallroth. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas; common in Mountains, rare in Piedmont, introduced from Eurasia. May-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, W]
* Crepis pulchra Linnaeus. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; common in

Piedmont, rare in Mountains and Coastal Plain, introduced from Eurasia. Late April-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, W]

* Crepis tectorum Linnaeus. Mt (NC): disturbed areas; rare, perhaps not established, introduced from Europe. June-July. [= C, F, G, K, S]

Crepis vesicaria Linnaeus ssp. taraxacifolia (Thuillier) Thellung. Mt (NC): lawns; rare, introduced from Mediterranean and w. Europe. Late May-July. [= RAB, C, K, SE; Crepis vesicaria Linnaeus ssp. haenseleri (Boiss. ex Augustin de Candolle) P.D. Sell]

* Crepis setosa Haller f. is reported for Polk County, TN by Chester, Wofford, \& Kral (1997) and from s. PA by Rhoads \& Klein (1993). [= C, K] \{not yet keyed\}


## Croptilon Rafinesque (Scratch-daisy)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of s. North America. References: Smith (1981); Correll \& Johnston (1970); Cronquist (1980)=SE; Nesom (2000b).

Croptilon divaricatum (Nuttall) Rafinesque, Scratch-daisy. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy soils of fields, roadsides, and sandhill woodlands; common (VA Watch List). August-November. Se. VA south to FL and west to c. TX, inland to se. OK and s. AR. [= K; = Haplopappus divaricatus (Nuttall) A. Gray -- RAB, C, F, G, SE, W; = Isopappus divaricatus (Nuttall) Torrey \& Gray -S]

Dendranthema (Augustin de Candolle) Des Moulins (Chrysanthemum)
A genus of about 37 species, of Eurasia.

* Dendranthema $\times$ grandiflorum Kitam. [D. indicum $\times$ japonicum], Garden Chrysanthemum, is naturalized as far south as se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [Dendranthema morifolium (Ramat.) Tzvelev; Chrysanthemum morifolium Ramat.]


## Dittrichia W. Greuter

* Dittrichia graveolens (Linnaeus) W. Greuter. Cp (SC): waste area around wool-combing mill; rare, native of Meditteranean Europe, but quite possibly introduced into SC by wool from Australia (Nesom 2004d). [= K] \{add to synonymy\}


## Doellingeria Nees 1832 (Flat-topped Aster)

A genus of about 7 species, herbs, of e. North America and e. Asia. This group of species has long been recognized as distinctive, sometimes given status as the genus Doellingeria (first by Nees in 1832), or as subgenus Doellingeria of Aster. Nesom (1993d) argues that Doellingeria should be separated from Aster, as its affinities seem to be at least as strongly to Solidago and its relatives, an assertion supported by molecular evidence (Noyes \& Rieseberg 1999). References: Nesom (1993d)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Nesom (2000b).

1 Disk flowers 4-14 per head; ray flowers 2-7 per head; leaves mostly 1.5-4× as long as wide; [of sandhill ecotones and streamhead pocosins of the Coastal Plain (primarily fall-line sandhills) from sc. NC southwards] . . . . . . . D. sericocarpoides 1 Disk flowers 16-40 per head; ray flowers 5-14 per head; leaves 2-6x as long as wide; [collectively widespread in our area].

2 Plants with stems solitary or several from a crown, to 11 dm tall; leaves mostly 2-4 (-5)× as long as wide . . . . . D. infirma
2 Plants with stems scattered from creeping rhizomes (forming clonal patches), to 20 dm tall; leaves mostly $4-6 \times$ as long as wide
D. umbellata

Doellingeria infirma (Michaux) E. Greene, Appalachian Flat-topped White Aster. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA, Cp (NC, VA): woodland borders, dry or dry-mesic woodlands; common. Late June-September. MA west to KY, south to SC, GA, AL, and wc. TN. [ $=$ K, S, Z; = Aster infirmus Michaux -- RAB, C, G, SE, W; Doellingeria humilis (Willdenow) Britton -- S, in part]

Doellingeria sericocarpoides Small, Pocosin Flat-topped Aster. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhill ecotones and streamhead pocosins; uncommon. Late July-October. Sc. NC south to panhandle FL, west to AR, OK, and TX. [= K, S, Z; = Aster sericocarpoides (Small) K. Schumann -- SE; = A. umbellatus P. Miller var. brevisquamus Fernald -- RAB, misapplied; = A. umbellatus var. latifolius A. Gray -- GW; < Doellingeria humilis (Willdenow) Britton -- S, in part, misapplied]

Doellingeria umbellata (P. Miller) Nees, Tall Flat-topped White Aster. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA): wet meadows, pastures, bogs, marshes, stream floodplains, roadbanks, to at least 1900 m ; common (rare in Coastal Plain). AugustSeptember. Newfoundland west to MN, south to e. VA, w. NC, nw. SC (P. McMillan pers.comm. 2002), n. GA, ne. AL, TN, and KY. [= S, Z; = Aster umbellatus P. Miller -- C, G, SE, W; = A. umbellatus var. umbellatus -- RAB, GW; > Doellingeria umbellata var. umbellata - K]

## Dracopis Cassini (Coneflower)

*? Dracopis amplexicaulis (Vahl) Cassini. Cp (SC), Pd (GA): disturbed areas, waste areas near wool-combing mill; rare, introduced at least in part in our area. 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). [= K, SE; = Rudbeckia amplexicaulis Vahl -- F]

## Dyssodia Cavanilles

* Dyssodia papposa (Ventenat) A.S. Hitchcock. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from c. and sw. North America. Reported for SC by Nesom (2004d). [= K]


## Echinacea Moench (Purple Coneflower)

A genus of 4-9 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 me to be distinct at the specific level. References: Baskin, Snyder, \& Baskin (1993)=Z; Foster (1991)=Y; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Binns, Baum, and Arnason (2002)=X; McKeown (1999); Gaddy (1990); McGregor (1968).

1 Leaves lanceolate to ovate, the larger more than 5 cm wide, the stem leaves well-developed, though smaller than the basal. 2 Leaves glabrous on both sides, or scabrous above; chaffy bracts (pales) ca. 9 mm long, the awns about a fourth as long as the body of the pales and with incurved tips; rays $3.5-8 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, strongly drooping .................. . E. Iaevigata
2 Leaves pubescent or scabrous on both sides; chaffy bracts (pales) 10-13 mm long, the awns about half as long as the body of the pales and with straight tips; rays $2.5-5.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, horizontal to slightly drooping . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. purpure
1 Leaves lanceolate to linear, the larger less than 5 cm wide, stem leaves few and poorly developed, the basal leaves
predominant.
3 Rays curved upwards, medium pink, 2.5-3.2 cm long; [endemic to calcareous glades in c. TN ]
[E. tennesseensis]
3 Rays horizontal to drooping, pale pink, 4-9 cm long; [widely scattered in our area].

Echinacea laevigata (C.L. Boynton \& Beadle) Blake, Smooth Purple Coneflower. Pd (NC, VA), Mt (GA, SC, VA), Cp (SC): open woodlands and glades over mafic or calcareous rocks, such as diabase, limestone, and dolostone, rarely in oak-pine savannas of the upper Coastal Plain over circumneutral clay sediments; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered, NC Endangered, SC Rare, VA Rare). Late May-July. The species is an eastern sibling of $E$. purpurea. In NC, this attractive, medicinal plant is now limited to a few populations in Durham, Granville, and Rockingham counties. Extensive populations occur over Elbrook Dolomite in Montgomery, VA. Populations of this species in sandy soils of the Coastal Plain of SC have been variously interpreted as native or introduced (Nelson \& Kelly 1997). [= RAB, C, F, K, SE, W, X, Y; = E. purpurea var. laevigata (C.L. Boynton \& Beadle) Cronquist -G]
*? Echinacea pallida (Nuttall) Nuttall, Pale Purple Coneflower. Pd (GA, NC?, VA), Mt (VA), Cp (GA): roadsides; rare, apparently introduced from c. US (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). June-July. Some at least of the eastern populations considered to be E. pallida are actually the closely related E. simulata R. L. McGregor; additional herbarium work is needed to determine the relative distributions of these two, presumably introduced, species in our area.\} [= RAB, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; < E. pallida var. pallida -- C, SE, in part; < E. pallida var. pallida - X]

Echinacea purpurea (Linnaeus) Moench, Eastern Purple Coneflower. Mt, Pd (NC): open woodlands, roadsides, perhaps at least some of the occurrences spread from cultivation; rare (NC Rare). [= RAB, C, F, K, SE, W, X, Y; = E. purpurea var. purpurea -G]

Echinacea simulata R.L. McGregor, Prairie Purple Coneflower. Mt (GA!, VA*?), Pd (NC!, VA*?), Cp (NC!): prairies, roadsides; rare, apparently introduced from c. US (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). June-July. Some at least of the eastern populations considered to be E. pallida are actually the closely related E. simulata R. L. McGregor; additional herbarium work is needed to determine the relative distributions of these two, presumably introduced, species in our area.\} GA native populations (Floyd Co.) are E. simulata. [ $=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z} ;<\mathrm{E}$. pallida var. pallida -- C, SE, in part; = E. pallida (Nuttall) Nuttall var. simulata (McGregor) Binns, B.R. Baum, \& Arnason - X]

Echinacea tennesseensis (Beadle) Small is endemic to calcareous glades of the Nashville Basin of c. TN (Davidson, Rutherford, \& Wilson counties) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [=K, S, Y, Z; < E. pallida (Nuttall) Nuttall var. angustifolia (Augustin de Candolle) Cronquist -- SE; = E. pallida (Nuttall) Nuttall var. tenneseensis (Beadle) Binns, B.R. Baum, \& Arnason - X; = E. angustifolia Augustin de Candolle var. tennesseensis (Beadle) Blake]

Echinops Linnaeus (Globe-thistle)

A genus of about 120 species, herbs, of temperate and subtropical Europe, Asia, and Africa.

* Echinops sphaerocephalus Linnaeus, Globe-thistle, is introduced as far south as se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). Reported for VA by Kartesz (1999). \{investigate\} [= C, K]


## Eclipta Linnaeus

A genus of 4 species, herbs, of temperate, subtropical, and tropical regions. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.
Eclipta prostrata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Yerba-de-tajo. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist or wet disturbed areas, ditches, shores, disturbed bottomlands; common (uncommon in Mountains). June-November. MA west to WI, south to FL and TX, and into the tropics. [= C, K; E. alba (Linnaeus) Hasskarl -- RAB, F, G, GW, SE, W; Verbesina alba Linnaeus -- S]

## Elephantopus Linnaeus (Elephant's-foot)

A genus of about 30 species, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions. References: Jones (1982)=Z; Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE .

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 sparely 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. carolinianus
1 Leaves basal, the stem scapose or with a few bracteal leaves much smaller than the basal, usually less than 5 cm long.
2 Longest phyllaries $10-13 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; basal leaves $5.5-10.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, usually at least some on a plant more than 7 cm wide; leaves pubescent on the midrib below with spreading or reflexed hairs; [of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and rarely the Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. tomentosus
2 Longest phyllaries 6-9 mm long; basal leaves $1.5-7.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, rarely any on a plant more than 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 long white hairs, the punctate glands obscured; [of e. SC southwards] ..... E. elatus 3 Phyllaries punctate-glandular, also sparsely pubescent with short hairs; [widespread in our area] ...... E. nudatus

Elephantopus carolinianus Raeuschel, Leafy Elephant's-foot. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic to dry forests and woodlands; common. August-November. NJ west to KS, south to FL and TX; West Indies. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE, Z]

Elephantopus elatus Bertoloni, Southern Elephant's-foot. Cp (GA, SC): pine barrens; rare. Late August-September. E. SC south to FL, west to LA, on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, K, S, SE, Z]

Elephantopus nudatus A. Gray. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): woodlands and woodland borders, usually fairly dry; common (rare in Piedmont, lower Piedmont only). Late July-September. DE south to FL, west to TX and AR, primarily on the Coastal Plain; south into n. South America. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE, Z]

Elephantopus tomentosus Linnaeus. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): woodlands and woodland borders, usually fairly dry; common (rare in Mountains). August-November. MD south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to w. NC, KY, and south to Chiapas, Mexico. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, Z]

## Emilia Cassini (Tasselflower)

A genus of about 100 species, of the Old World. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Emilia sonchifolia (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. sonchifolia, Tasselflower. Pd (GA), Cp? (SC): disturbed areas, introduced from the Old World tropics. The occurrence of this species in SC was first reported by Nelson \& Kelly (1997); it is unclear how well established Emilia is in our area. [= K; <E. sonchifolia -- S, SE]


## Erechtites Rafinesque (Fireweed)

A genus of about 15 species, American. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key based in part on C.
1 Denuded receptacle $5-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; achenes $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, with $10-12$ ribs 1 Denuded receptacle $9-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; achenes $4-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, with $16-20$ ribs [E. hieracifolia var. megalocarpa]

Erechtites hieracifolia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque ex Augustin de Candolle var. hieracifolia, Fireweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): 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; common. Late July-November. Ranging from Newfoundland west to Saskatchewan, south to s. FL and e. TX; West Indies; tropical America.

Ecologically filling something of the same role in the south as the other (unrelated) "fireweed" in the north, Epilobium angustifolium. 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 (Brid.) BSG. [= C, G, K, SE; < E. hieracifolia -- RAB, GW, S, W; > E. hieracifolia var. hieracifolia -- F; >E. hieracifolia var. intermedia Fernald -- F; >E. hieracifolia var. praealta (Rafinesque) Fernald -- F]

Erechtites hieracifolia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque ex Augustin de Candolle var. megalocarpa (Fernald) Cronquist, perhaps better treated at the species level as as E. megalocarpa Fernald, is known from coastal marshes (brackish or salty) from MA to NJ and should be sought in our area, especially in VA. [= C, G, K; = E. megalocarpa Fernald -- F]

Erigeron Linnaeus (Daisy Fleabane)
(also see Conyza)
A genus of about 150 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Allison \& Stevens (2001)=Z. Key adapted from those references.

1 Stem leaves sessile; pappus of the pistillate (ray) flowers consisting only of a few short, slender scales, less than 1 mm long (visible at 20×); annual or perennial (rarely biennial).
2 Stem leaves many, mostly toothed, the larger more than 1 cm wide; pubescence of the mid-stem long and spreading .... E. annuus

2 Stem leaves few, mostly entire, the larger usually less than 1 cm wide; pubescence of the mid-stem usually short and appressed.
3 Plants annual (rarely biennial); [of various, often weedy, habitats].
4 Involucre 2-3 mm high; inflorescence diffuse, with few and very small leaves, the peduncles often flexuous; [primarily of the Coastal Plain]
E. strigosus var. beyrichii

4 Involucre (2.5-) 3-4 mm high; inflorescence not diffuse, or if so, with more and larger leaves; [plants widespread in our area, primarily of the Piedmont and Mountains south of VA] . . . . . . . . . . . E. strigosus var. strigosus 3 Plants perennial; [plants of shallow soil over calcareous rock].

5 Rosette leaves oblanceolate to narrowly obovate or spatulate, more than 3.8 mm wide; cauline leaves glabrous (but ciliate) except along the midvein; [of limestone glades of c. TN, nw. GA, and n. AL]
E. strigosus var. calcicola 5 Rosette leaves linear-oblanceolate, less than 3.5 mm wide; cauline leaves sparsely to moderately strigillose; [of dolostone glades of Bibb Co. AL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [E. strigosus var. dolomiticola]
1 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.
6 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]
E. vernus

6 Stem leaves clasping; basal leaves herbaceous; rays 50-400, pink, blue, purplish, or white, either 0.3-0.5 (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].

8 Involucre 4-6 mm high; rays 150-400, white to deep pink, $5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
E. philadelphicus var. philadelphicus

8 Involucre 2.5-4 mm high; rays 60-250, blue-lavender (rarely white to pink), 2.5-5 (-6) mm long.
9 Pappus simple; stem spreading pubescent throughout (or appressed pubescent in the upper third only); rays 100-250 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. quercifolius
9 Pappus double, with short outer setae in addition to the long slender bristles; stem appressed pubescent in at least the upper half; rays 60-120
E. tenuis

Erigeron annuus (Linnaeus) Persoon, Annual Fleabane. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; common (rare in Coastal Plain of SC). May-October. Newfoundland west to Manitoba, south to FL and TX (and beyond). [= RAB , C, F, S, SE, W; E. annuus var. annuus -- G]

Erigeron philadelphicus Linnaeus var. philadelphicus, Philadelphia-daisy. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, meadows, disturbed areas; common (uncommon in NC, SC, and VA Coastal Plain). April-June. Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to FL and TX. Var. scaturicola Fernald, of bluffs along the James River in VA, seems to be merely an extreme form. Other varieties [var. glaber Henry and var. provancheri (Victorin \& Rouss.) Boivin] may have more merit. [= K; >E. philadelphicus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, SE, W; > E. philadelphicus var. philadelphicus - F; > E. philadelphicus var. scaturicola Fernald -- F]

Erigeron pulchellus Michaux var. pulchellus, Robin's-plantain. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist slopes, coves, limestone bluffs, trail margins, roadbanks; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). April-early June. ME west to MN, south to GA and TX. In addition to the widespread var. pulchellus, E. pulchellus has two additional local varieties, var. brauniae Fernald, of ne. KY and s. OH, and var. tolsteadii Cronquist, of se. MN. [= C, F, G, K, SE; < E. pulchellus -- RAB, GW, S, W]

Erigeron quercifolius Lamarck, Oak-leaved Fleabane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy roadsides, disturbed areas; common, rare in VA (VA Watch List). April-June. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to TN; Bahamas. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE]

Erigeron strigosus Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. beyrichii (Fischer \& C.A. Meyer) Torrey \& A. Gray ex A. Gray, Coastal Rough Fleabane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; open woodlands; common? (VA Watch List). Late April-

October? S. NJ, south to FL, west to TX. In addition to the two varieties in our area, a third variety, var. septentrionalis (Fernald \& Wiegand) Fernald, occurs further north. [= C, F, G, K, SE, Z; < E. strigosus -- RAB; < E. ramosus (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg -- S]

Erigeron strigosus Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. calcicola J. Allison, Cedar Glade Daisy Fleabane. Mt (GA): limestone glades; rare (GA Special Concern). A bunching perennial, is known from the central basin of TN (Allison \& Stevens 2001), nw. GA (GANHP) and n. AL. [= Z]

Erigeron strigosus Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. strigosus, Common Rough Fleabane. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; open woodlands; common. Late April-October. Nova Scotia west to WA, south to GA and MO. [= C, F, G, K, SE, Z; < E. strigosus -- RAB, W; < E. ramosus (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg -- S; Stenactis strigosa (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Augustin de Candolle]

* Erigeron tenuis Torrey \& A. Gray, Midwestern Fleabane. Mt (NC): old field; rare, introduced from the s. Midwest. reported for our area by Nesom (1980). [= K, SE]

Erigeron vernus (Linnaeus) Torrey \& A. Gray, Whitetop Fleabane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet savannas, seepages, interdunal swales; common (rare in Virginia) (VA Rare). Late March-June. E. VA south to s. FL, west to LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE]

Erigeron pulchellus Michaux var. brauniae Fernald occurs in WV, KY, MD, and OH (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\} Erigeron strigosus Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. dolomiticola J. Allison, Cahaba Daisy Fleabane, a bunching perennial, is known from calcareous Ketona glades in Bibb County, AL (Allison \& Stevens 2001). [= Z]

Eupatoriadelphus King \& H.E. Robinson (Joe-pye-weed)
(see Eutrochium)

Eupatorium Linnaeus (Eupatorium, Thoroughwort, Joe-Pye-Weed, Dog-fennel)
(also see Ageratina, Chromolaena, Conoclinium, Eutrochium, Fleischmannia)
A genus of about 40 species, herbs, of e. North America and Eurasia (after the exclusion of Ageratina, Chromolaena, Conoclinium, Eupatoriadelphus, 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 agamospermous 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. pinnatifidum, 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"].

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 $E$. xpinnatifidum (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): of which species should it be a variety? Sullivan (1978) considered that $E$. saltuense was derived from hybridization of $E$. album and $E$. lecheifolium ( $=$ hyssopifolium), but found it to be a triploid, growing in association with triploid (and pollen-sterile) E. lecheifolium. She concluded that "the origin of $E$. saltuense through hybridization could have occurred in the ancient past when diploids of $E$. lecheifolium were more prevalent." In addition to its postulated "ancient origin," E. saltuense appears to occur in NC in habitats different from any of its variously alleged parents; for these reasons it seems best to treat $E$. saltuense as an allopolyploid species as well. Species in our flora believed to be of allopolyploid derivation include E. anomalum, E. cordigerum, E. godfreyanum, E. linearifolium, E. mohrii, E. pubescens, E. saltuense, E. torreyanum, and $E$. vaseyi. References: Siripun \& Schilling in FNA (in prep.); Cronquist (1980)=SE; Godfrey \& Wooten (1981)=GW; Cronquist (1991)=C; Godfrey (1949). The key adapted from those references.

1 Leaves generally in whorls of 3-7 (very rarely all of them opposite), most of them more than 2 cm wide; involucre 6.5-9 mm high, the flowers pale pink to purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Eupatoriadelphus]
1 Leaves generally opposite, sometimes in whorls of 3-4 (if so the leaves usually less than 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).

Leaves pinnate or pinnatifid, divided into linear or capillary segments, 0-5 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key A 2 Leaves simple, generally over 5 mm wide.

3 Flowers 9-70 per head, white, purplish-pink, or blue . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key B
3 Flowers (3-) 5 ( -7 ) per head, white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key C

## Key A -- leaves pinnatifid or pinnate into linear or capillary segments (Dog-fennels)

1 Stem glabrous throughout, or short-pubescent in the lower portion only; inflorescence paniculate, the panicle branches recurved, the heads secundly arranged . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. Ieptophyllum
1 Stem pubescent throughout, generally conspicuously so; inflorescence paniculate, the branches not recurved, the heads not secund.
2 Leaves bright green, glabrous, sparsely glandular-punctate, segments of the basal leaves 1-1.5 mm wide, segments of the upper leaves $0.2-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
E. capillifolium

2 Leaves grayish-green, pubescent, densely glandular-punctate, segments of the basal leaves 2-5 mm wide, segments of the upper leaves $1-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
E. compositifolium

Key B -- leaves simple, flowers 9-70 per head, white, purplish-pink, or blue
1 Flowers blue or purplish-pink; leaves deltoid-ovate, $1-3 \times$ as long as wide, the base often truncate or cordate, on petioles $0.5-8$ cm long.
2 Flowers blue, mostly 35-70 per head; receptacle conic . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Conoclinium coelestinum]
2 Flowers purplish-pink, mostly (13-) 18-24 per head; receptacle flat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Fleischmannia incarnata]
1 Flowers white; leaves narrowly lanceolate, lanceolate, or elliptic, $2-8 \times$ as long as wide, the base either cuneate or fused,
sessile or on petioles $0-4 \mathrm{~cm}$ long.
3 Leaves with petioles $1-4 \mathrm{~cm}$ long
E. serotinum

3 Leaves sessile, or with the bases fused.
4 Leaf bases fused ...................
E. perfoliatum

4 Leaf bases tapering to a cuneate base
E. resinosum

## Key C -- leaves simple, flowers usually 5 per head, white

1 Phyllaries acuminate to attenuate.
2 Larger leaves 0.2-1.3 cm wide; stems puberulent; involucre $3.5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ high.
3 Rhizome absent to less than 2 cm long; leaves usually reflexed-spreading to spreading-ascending, the larger (5-) 613 mm wide; leaf margins and surfaces moderately to densely strigose; involucre $5-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; pappus (3.3-) 3.9-5.0 mm long; corolla:pappus length ratio 0.63-0.89; mature achene 2.2-3.5 mm long E. leucolepis

3 Rhizome 2-20 cm long; leaves usually ascending to erect-recurved, the larger 2-4.5 mm wide; leaf margins and adaxial surface glabrous to sparsely strigose; involucre 3.5-5.5 mm long; pappus 2.7-4.1 mm long; corolla:pappus length ratio 0.83-1.00; mature achene $1.6-2.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
E. species 1

2 Larger leaves 1.5-3 (-4) cm wide; stems villous to puberulent; involucre 8-11 mm high.
4 Leaves pubescent, the pubescence short to long; phyllaries generally attenuate (rarely acuminate); leaves (2.5-) 3-6× as long as wide; leaf apices obtuse; teeth obtuse or rounded $\qquad$ E. album var. album

4 Leaves sparsely pubescent to nearly glabrous, the pubescence generally short; phyllaries generally acuminate, sometimes abruptly so; leaves $2-4 \times$ as long as wide; leaf apices acute to acuminate; teeth sharp
E. vaseyi

## 1 Phyllaries acute to obtuse.

5 Leaf bases broadly cuneate, truncate, or subcordate, the leaves generally distinctly broadest near the base.
6 Leaves (2.5-) 3-6 (-7)× as long as wide; plants glabrous below the inflorescence.
7 Leaves subcoriaceous, the larger ones $8-18 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $3-6 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, averaging about $3 \times$ as long as wide
E. sessilifolium var. brittonianum 7 Leaves membranaceous, the larger ones $9-18 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $2-4 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, averaging about $5 \times$ as long as wide

6 Leaves 1-3 (-3.5)× as long as wide; plants pubescent below the inflorescence.
8 Leaves pinnately veined
E. godfreyanum

8 Leaves 3 -veined from the base or just above it.
9 Leaves averaging (1.5) 2-2.5x as long as wide, usually with a purple border; upper leaves and main inflorescence branches often alternate
E. pilosum

9 Leaves averaging $1-2 \times$ as long as wide, usually lacking a purple border; upper leaves and main inflorescence branches usually all opposite.
10 Leaf base broadly rounded, cordate-clasping; leaves very densely pubescent, the pubescence often harsh; larger leaves usually 4-10 cm long; principal pair of lateral veins diverging from the midrib 2-10 mm above the base of the leaf; toothing of leaf often irregular and coarse $\qquad$ E. cordigerum

10 Leaf base cuneate, broadly cuneate, rounded, or cordate (but not clasping); leaves densely to sparsely pubescent; larger leaves usually $2-6 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; principal pair of lateral veins diverging at the base or $2-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ above the base of the leaf; toothing of leaf regular and relatively fine.
11 Leaves mostly 1-1.5 (-1.7)× as long as wide, tending to be obtuse (the apex usually $90{ }^{\circ}$ 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 the tooth therefore triangular), the principal pair of lateral veins diverging 2-10 mm above the
base of the midrib.
12 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, not borne in a vertical plane, up to 10 cm long and 6.5 cm wide $\qquad$ E. pubescens

12 Leaves distinctly cuneate, firm in texture, the pubescence rather harsh and short, the leaf blade twisted at the base, thus borne in a vertical plane, up to 5.5 cm long and 3 cm wide .
E. scabridum

5 Leaf bases narrowly cuneate, the leaves generally broadest near the middle or towards the tip.
13 Plants from conspicuously tuberous-thickened (ca. 1 cm in diameter) horizontal rhizomes; leaves deflexed, spreading, or ascending.
14 Leaves 15-30 mm wide, spreading or ascending . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. anomalum 14 Leaves 2-12 mm wide, deflexed to erect-ascending.

15 Leaves erect-ascending, 2-5.5 mm wide; pappus 4.0-5.4 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . E. species $\mathbf{1} \times \mathrm{mohrii}$ 15 Leaves deflexed to spreading, 3-12 mm wide; pappus $2.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.

16 Stems 3-6 (-7) dm tall, often erectly branching from near the base; involucres $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ high, the bracts with rounded apices
E. recurvans

16 Stems (6-) 10-15 dm tall, not branching near the base; involucres $5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ high, at least some of the inner bracts with acute apices
E. mohrii

13 Plants from crowns or caudices; leaves usually spreading or ascending (not deflexed).
17 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.
18 Leaves broadly oblanceolate, $5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, crenate or serrate in the upper half ...... E. glaucescens 18 Leaves narrowly oblanceolate, 3-8 mm wide, entire or remotely serrate apically . . . . . . . E. linearifolium
17 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.
19 Leaves mostly $6-40 \times$ as long as wide, the larger ones usually less than 10 mm wide, ranging from 1-12 mm wide, whorled or opposite (rarely alternate above).
20 Leaves linear to narrowly lanceolate, the principal leaves $2-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 1-5 mm wide, 10-40x as long as wide, entire to obscurely toothed, the leaves mostly in whorls of 3 or $4 \ldots \ldots$. E. hyssopifolium
20 Leaves lanceolate, the principal leaves $5-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $5-10(-12) \mathrm{mm}$ wide, $6-15 \times$ as long as wide, conspicuously and divergently toothed, the leaves mostly opposite or in whorls of 3 . E. torreyanum
19 Leaves mostly $2.5-7 \times$ as long as wide, the larger ones more than 10 mm wide, ranging from $8-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, opposite, alternate, or whorled.
21 Involucre 2.5-4 mm high; leaves obtuse to acute, elliptic to elliptic-oblanceolate, the 2 main lateral veins separating from the midrib about 1 cm above the base; leaves commonly 3 per node

21 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.
22 Leaf surfaces glandular-punctate, densely long-puberulent on the surfaces and veins, the hairs fairly long and curling or twisted (as seen with at least $10 \times$ ); stem densely puberulent; leaves entire to serrate, the teeth varying from obscure to sharp, generally about 1 mm long (measured on the side towards the leaf apex), rarely to 3 mm long, generally forward-pointing; leaves acuminate to acute, the terminal portion not strongly attenuated, and about as likely to have teeth as the rest of the margin
E. altissimum

22 Leaf surfaces densely glandular-punctate, sparsely puberulent (mainly on the veins), the hairs short; stem sparsely puberulent; leaves serrate to pinnatifid, the teeth often 1-5 mm long (measured on the side towards the leaf apex), often salient or divergent; leaves attenuate-acuminate, the terminal $1 / 3$ extended and generally entire

Eupatorium album Linnaeus var. album, White-bracted Thoroughwort. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands; common (rare in Mountains, uncommon in Piedmont). Late June-September. The species is widespread in southeastern North America, north to CT, KY, and AR. 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. [=C, FNA, SE, W; < E. album - RAB, K, S; > E. album var. album - F, G; > E. album var. glandulosum (Michaux) Augustin de Candolle -- F, G]

Eupatorium altissimum Linnaeus, Tall Thoroughwort. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): woodlands, old fields, woodland borders, and openings over mafic rocks (such as diabase) or calcareous rocks (such as limestone and calcareous sandstone); rare south of VA (NC Watch List). Late August-October. Widespread in e. North America, primarily in the midwest, especially on limestone substrates, and uncommon east of the mountains. [= RAB, F, G, S, W; <E. altissimum -- C, FNA, K, SE (also see E. saltuense)]

Eupatorium anomalum Nash, Anomalous Eupatorium. Cp (GA, NC): moist savannas; rare (NC Watch List). AugustOctober. Like E. mohrii, E. anomalum is believed to be a triploid and tetraploid, apomictic derivative of the hybrid $E$. recurvans $\times$ rotundifolium; it is more widespread than E. recurvans sensu stricto. Se. NC south to FL and west to s. AL. 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. [=FNA, GW, K, SE; < E. recurvans -- RAB; <E. anomalum -- S (also see E. mohrii)]

Eupatorium capillifolium (Lamarck) Small, Common Dog-fennel. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): disturbed soils; common (uncommon in Mountains). Middle September-November. Widespread in Southeastern United States, north to NJ.

This species, like $E$. compositifolium, is an excellent indicator of soil disturbance. [=C,F,FNA, G, GW, K, S, SE, W; = E. capillifolium var. capillifolium -- RAB]

Eupatorium compositifolium Walter, Coastal Dog-fennel, Yankee-weed. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy disturbed areas; common. September-December. Widespread in the Coastal Plain of the Southeastern United States, from s. VA south to FL and west to TX. This species, like E. capillifolium, is an excellent indicator of soil disturbance. At its northern limit, in se. VA, this species occurs on riverbanks, in the seasonally exposed drawdown zone (Fleming \& Ludwig 1996). [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, SE, W]

Eupatorium cordigerum (Fernald) Fernald, Clasping Roundleaf Eupatorium. \{NC, SC, VA\} \{The distribution, abundance, and phenology in our area of $E$. cordigerum are somewhat obscure\}. (VA Watch List). VA, NC, and SC west to AR and MS. This taxon is considered by R.K. Godfrey to be a derivative of the hybrid E. perfoliatum $\times$ rotundifolium. [= $F$; $>E$. rotundifolium var. ovatum -RAB, $G$ (also see $E$. pubescens); = E. rotundifolium var. cordigerum Fernald $-\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{SE} ;=E . \times$ cordigerum (Fernald) Fernald $-\mathrm{FNA} ;$ $<E$. rotundifolium -- GW; <E. pubescens -- S]

Eupatorium glaucescens Elliott, Wedgeleaf Eupatorium, Broadleaf Bushy Eupatorium. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, dry sandy woodlands; common, rare in VA (VA Rare). Late July-October. Widespread in the Southeastern Coastal Plain, ranging from se. VA south to FL and west to MS. The name E. cuneifolium must be rejected on nomenclatural grounds (Gandhi \& Thomas 1991). [ $E$. cuneifolium -- RAB, C, G, SE, in part only (also see E. linearifolium); E. cuneifolium var. cuneifolium -- F; E. glaucescens - K, in part only (also see E. linearifolium); E. cuneifolium Willdenow -- S; E. linearifolium Walter - FNA, in part]

Eupatorium godfreyanum Cronquist, Godfrey's Eupatorium. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), Cp (VA): dry woodlands; common (uncommon in VA Coastal Plain, rare south of VA) (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). July-September; August-October. NJ, MD, and WV south through VA to nc. NC and TN, reaching its greatest abundance in wc. VA. See Cronquist (1985) for additional information and illustrations. [= C, FNA, K; E. sessilifolium var. vaseyi (Porter) Fernald \& Griscom -- RAB, misapplied in part (also see E. vaseyi); E. sessilifolium var. vaseyi (Porter) Fernald \& Griscom -- F, misapplied; ? E. vaseyi Porter -- G; E. sessilifolium -- SE, in part only]

Eupatorium hyssopifolium Linnaeus, Hyssopleaf Eupatorium. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadbanks, pastures, fields, disturbed areas, dry woodlands; common (rare in Mountains). Late July-October. MA south to GA and west to TN and LA. [=S; E. hyssopifolium var. hyssopifolium -- C, F, FNA, G, K, SE, W; < E. hyssopifolium -- RAB (also see E. torreyanum); E. hyssopifolium var. calcaratum Fernald \& Schubert -- F, K; E. lecheifolium Greene -- S]

Eupatorium leptophyllum Augustin de Candolle, Limesink Dog-fennel. Cp (GA, NC, SC): limesink depression ponds (dolines) in the outer Coastal Plain and clay-based Carolina bays in the inner Coastal Plain; rare (NC Rare). September-November A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic, ranging from se. NC south to FL and west to s. GA and s. AL; also in the Bahamas and Cuba. [= FNA, GW, K, S, SE; = E. capillifolium var. leptophyllum (Augustin de Candolle) Ahles -- RAB]

Eupatorium leucolepis (Augustin de Candolle) Torrey \& Gray, Savanna Eupatorium. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (VA): savannas, seepage bogs, depression ponds; common, uncommon in VA, rare in Piedmont and Mountains. August-October. Primarily of the Southeastern Coastal Plain, ranging from NY south to FL and west to LA; disjunct in Coffee County, TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). This species is often confused with members of the E. recurvans-mohrii-anomalum complex (primarily consisting of $E$. mohrii in our area). 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 (not yet named) and should not be treated as a variety of $E$. leucolepis. [= RAB, GW, S, SE, W; E. leucolepis var. leucolepis -- C, F, FNA, G, K]

Eupatorium linearifolium Walter, Narrowleaf Bushy Eupatorium. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills; uncommon (VA Watch List). Late July-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain species, ranging from se. VA south to FL and west to LA. The appropriate treatment of this taxon is unclear; it may be a derivative of the hybrid E. cuneifolium $\times$ hyssopifolium. $[=F$; E.cuneifolium $--\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{C}$, G, SE, in part; E. hyssopifolium var. linearifolium (Walter) Fernald -- K; E. tortifolium Chapman -- S; E. linearifolium - FNA, in part]

Eupatorium mohrii Greene, Mohr's Eupatorium. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd (VA): moist savannas, other wet habitats; common (rare in Mountains). August-October. Se. VA south to FL and west to TX. This is by far the most abundant of the E. recurvans-anomalum-mohrii complex in our area. Like E. anomalum, E. mohrii is believed to be a triploid and tetraploid, apomictic derivative of the hybrid $E$. recurvans $\times$ 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. [= GW; E. recurvans -- RAB, F, G, in part only (also see E. anomalum and E. recurvans); E. mohrii -- C, FNA, K, SE, W, in part only (also see E. recurvans); E. anomalum -- S, in part only (also see $E$. anomalum)]

Eupatorium perfoliatum Linnaeus, Boneset. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, swamps, bogs, wet pastures, and other wet habitats; common. August-October. Widespread in e. North America. [= RAB, FNA, GW, W; E. perfoliatum var. perfoliatum -C, F, G, K, S, SE; E. cuneatum Engelmann -- S (actually a hybrid)]

Eupatorium pilosum Walter, Ragged Eupatorium. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, seepage bogs in the Sandhills, bogs, other moist areas; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Mountains). August-October. Ranging from MA south to FL west to KY, c. TN, and MS. This species is clearly distinct; it should not be treated as a variety of $E$. rotundifolium. [= RAB, C, F FNA, GW, K; E. verbenifolium Reichard -- S; E. rotundifolium var. saundersii (T.C. Porter) Cronquist -- G, SE, W]

Eupatorium pubescens Muhlenberg ex Willdenow, Inland Roundleaf Eupatorium. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands, woodland edges, roadbanks; common (uncommon in Mountains and Coastal Plain). July-September. The distribution, abundance, and phenology of $E$. pubescens in our area need additional study. Where growing together, $E$. pubescens apparently flowers about a month earlier than E. rotundifolium. Primarily in the Appalachians and adjacent provinces, ranging from ME south to $n$. GA and $n$. AL. 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. [= F; E. rotundifolium var. ovatum (Bigelow) Torrey -RAB, in part (also see E. cordigerum); E. rotundifolium var. ovatum (Bigelow) Torrey -- C, FNA, G, K, SE, W; E. rotundifolium -- GW, the infraspecific taxa not distinguished; E. pubescens -- S (also see E. cordigerum); E. rotundifolium Linnaeus ssp. ovatum (Bigelow)

## Montgomery \& Fairbrothers]

Eupatorium recurvans Small, Recurved Eupatorium. Cp (GA, NC, SC): moist savannas; rare (NC Watch List). AugustOctober. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic, ranging from GA and FL north to se. NC. The diploid sexual E. recurvans (sensu stricto) is rare in our area; GW gives its range as se. and sc. GA and FL. E. mohrii is believed to be a triploid and tetraploid, apomictic derivative of the hybrid E. recurvans $\times$ rotundifolium; it is more widespread. [= GW, S; E. recurvans -- RAB, in part only (also see E. anomalum and E. mohrii); E. mohrii -- C, FNA, K, SE, in part]

Eupatorium resinosum Torrey ex Augustin de Candolle, Resinous Boneset, Pinebarren Eupatorium. Cp (NC, SC): seepage bogs, beaver ponds, frequently burned streamhead pocosins, in the Sandhills and inner Coastal Plain of sc. NC; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered, SC Rare). August-October. A "bimodal endemic," known from the NJ, DE, and (formerly) NY, thence disjunct to the Sandhills and upper Coastal Plain of NC. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, SE; E. resinosum var. resinosum -- F]

Eupatorium rotundifolium Linnaeus, Common Roundleaf Eupatorium. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, seepage bogs, woodlands; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Mountains). August-October. Widespread in e. North America. [= F, S; E. rotundifolium var. rotundifolium -- RAB, C, FNA, G, K, SE, W; E. rotundifolium -- GW, in part (also see E. pubescens and E. cordigerum); E. rotundifolium Linnaeus ssp. rotundifolium]

Eupatorium saltuense Fernald, Tall Boneset, Pasture Eupatorium. Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): upland forests, woodland borders, marsh edges; uncommon, rare in NC (NC Watch List). August-October. Known from e. VA and NC. Considered by some to be a hybrid of $E$. album and $E$. altissimum. [= RAB, F, G; <E. altissimum -- C, FNA, K]

Eupatorium scabridum Elliott, Roughleaf Eupatorium. Cp (GA, SC): savannas, wet pinelands; uncommon. Late JulyOctober. Ranging from SC south to $n$. FL, west to AR, LA, and OK. This plant is believed to be an allopolyploid derivative of the hybrid $E$. rotundifolium $\times$ semiserratum. In some areas it apparently consists only of short-lived diploids, but in others (according to GW 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). [= GW, S; = E. rotundifolium var. scabridum (Elliott) A. Gray -- FNA, K, SE]

Eupatorium semiserratum Augustin de Candolle. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, seepage bogs, savannas, claybased Carolina bays, other wetlands; uncommon. Late July-October. Widespread in Southeastern United States, primarily on the Coastal Plain; disjunct in sc. TN. This species often has 3 leaves per node; most similar species rarely or never have whorled leaves. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, SE; = E. cuneifolium var. semiserratum (Augustin de Candolle) Fernald \& Griscom -- F]

Eupatorium serotinum Michaux, Late Eupatorium. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): interdune swales, fields, open forests, powerline rights-of-way, tidal marshes; common. Late August-October. Widespread in e. North America. This species was apparently largely or strictly coastal in our area, but has spread inland rapidly along corridors of disturbance, somewhat similarly to Baccharis halimifolia. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, SE, W]

Eupatorium sessilifolium Linnaeus var. brittonianum Porter, Britton's Eupatorium. Mt (NC): circumneutral soils of woodlands at moderate elevation; rare (NC Watch List). August; September. Fairly widespread in ne. North America, south to NJ, PA, MD, NC, KY, and MO. The only collection from NC known to me is from Cedar Cliff, Buncombe County, in 1897. I provisionally disagree with Cronquist's equation of this taxon with E.godfreyanum. [ $=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K} ;<E$. sessilifolium var. sessilifolium -- RAB ; < E. sessilifolium -- C, FNA, G, S, SE, W]

Eupatorium sessilifolium Linnaeus var. sessilifolium, Sessile-leaf Eupatorium. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA): open upland woodlands and woodland borders; common (uncommon in VA Piedmont, rare in VA Coastal Plain). July-October. Fairly widespread in e. North America, south to GA, AL, and MO. [= F, K; E. sessilifolium var. sessilifolium -- RAB (also see var. brittonianum); < E. sessilifolium -- C, FNA, G, S, SE, W]

Eupatorium species 1. Cp ( $\mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}$ ): cypress savannas, clay-based bays, and small depressions ponds; rare (NC Rare list). A Cape Fear Arch endemic, ranging from the se. Coastal Plain and Sandhills of NC, to ne. Coastal Plain of SC. [included in concept of $E$. leucolepis by earlier authors]

Eupatorium torreyanum Short \& Peter, Torrey's Eupatorium. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, marshes; common (rare in Mountains). Late July-October. Ranging from NY south to n . FL and west to OH, TN, and LA. SE 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. [ $=\mathrm{S} ;=E$. hyssopifolium var. laciniatum Gray -- C, F, FNA, G, K, SE, W; < E. hyssopifolium -- RAB]

Eupatorium vaseyi T.C. Porter, Vasey's Eupatorium. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): moist to dry woodlands and openings; uncommon, rare in upper Piedmont (VA Watch List). July-October. Ranging from VA and MD south to se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), n . GA, and n . AL. This species is apparently a tetraploid derivative of $E$. album $\times$ sessilifolium. It is sometimes treated as a variety of $E$. album, but seems better regarded as a species of hybrid origin. [ $E$. album var. vaseyi -- RAB, W, in part only (also see E. godfreyanum); E. album var. vaseyi (T.C. Porter) Cronquist -- C, FNA, SE; E. album var. monardifolium (Fernald) -- F; ? E. vaseyi-- G; E. sessilifolium var. vaseyi (Porter) Fernald \& Griscomb -- K; E. fernaldii Godfrey]

Eupatorium album Linnaeus var. subvenosum A. Gray. DC, DE, NJ, NY. [= C, F, FNA, SE] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\} * Eupatorium cannabinum Linnaeus. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, perhaps merely a waif or garden remnant, introduced from Europe. The only documentation for VA is an 1899 specimen from Fairfax County. [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}

Eupatorium lancifolium (Torrey \& Gray) Small. Prairies, open woodlands. AL west to s. AR and TX. [= FNA, GW, K, S, SE; E. semiserratum Augustin de Candolle var. lancifolium Torrey \& Gray] \{not yet keyed\}

Eupatorium petaloideum Britton, Showy White Thoroughwort. Cp (GA): sandhills, scrub, dryish pinelands; uncommon? GA south to FL, west to s. MS. [= FNA, S; <E. album Linnaeus var. album - SE; = E. album var. petaloideum (Britton) Godfrey ex D.B. Ward] \{not yet keyed\}

Eupatorium $\times$ pinnatifidum Elliott, ranges north to VA. 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 $\times$ perfoliatum (as by $K$ ) or $E$. capillifolium or compositifolium $\times$ 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 I am inclined to treat it 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. [= FNA, K; = E. pinnatifidum Elliott - GW, SE] \{not keyed\}

## Eurybia (Cassini) S.F. Gray

References: Nesom (1994b)=X; Lamboy (1992, 1988). Key based in part on SE.

1 Basal and lower cauline leaves both distinctly petioled and with a cordate or subcordate blade; ["Aster section Biotia"].
2 Outer phyllaries squarrose-reflexed; rhizomes short or absent, the plants not forming extensive clonal colonies; [of rich slopes and bottomlands of the lower Piedmont of NC, SC, GA, and AL].
3 Involucre >11 mm tall; phyllaries acute to acuminate at the apex; phyllaries squarrose in life, often only the innermost squarrose in dried specimens, the reflexed portion with a distinct hyaline margin; [of the lower Piedmont of GA and AL]
E. jonesiae

3 Involucre < 10 mm high; phyllaries acute, obtuse, or rounded the apex; phyllaries squarrose in life, generally remaining so in dried specimens, the reflexed portion herbaceous with a narrow hyaline margin or none at all; [of the lower Piedmont of s. NC and SC]
E. mirabilis

2 Outer phyllaries appressed (or slightly and irregularly spreading); rhizomes long, the plants forming extensive clonal colonies; [of various habitats and distribution].
4 Ray flowers purplish or bluish; branches of the inflorescence glandular-pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. macrophylla
4 Ray flowers white; branches of the inflorescence not glandular-pubescent.
5 Plants with basal leaves on well-developed shoots separate from the flowering shoots . . . . . . . . . . E. schreberi
5 Plants without basal leaves on well-developed shoots separate from the flowering shoots.
6 Longest peduncle in inflorescence more than 1.5 cm long; involucre more than 6.5 mm tall; rays mostly more than 13 mm long; [mostly of high mountain forests, primarily over 1200 m in elevation]
E. chlorolepis

6 Longest peduncle in inflorescence less than 1.5 cm long; involucre less than 6.5 mm tall; rays mostly less than 14 mm long; [mostly of lower elevation forests, primarily below 1200 m in elevation . . . E. divaricata
1 Basal and lower cauline leaves not as above.
7 Leaves linear, up to about 10 mm wide; leaves strongly basally disposed.
8 Inflorescence elongate (spike-like or raceme-like).
9 Stem spreading-hairy throughout; rays white or pinkish . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. eryngiifolia
9 Stem glabrous (or short-hairy above); rays deep lavender or purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. hemisphaerica
8 Inflorescence flat-topped (corymbiform).
10 Pappus fine, the bristles not thickened above; ray flowers often <15; [of the Piedmont and low mountains of GA, SC, and possibly sw. NC].
E. avita

10 Pappus coarse, the larger bristles thickened above (clavellate-flattened); ray flowers often >15.
11 Phyllaries tapering gradually to a spinulose tip; heads broadly hemispheric, with very numerous disk flowers; [of sw. GA and adjacent FL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. eryngiifolia
11 Phyllaries with parallel margins for most of their length; heads campanulate-hemispheric, with fewer disk flowers; [of ne. NC south to se. GA] .
E. paludosa

7 Leaves broader, the largest on a plant over 15 mm wide; leaves somewhat basally disposed, the lowermost sometimes withering before flowering.
12 Leaves obviously veined beneath, usually toothed, hairy on the undersurface.
13 Larger leaves <2.5 (-3) cm wide; [of w. VA, WV, northwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. radula 13 Larger leaves 4.6 cm wide; [of the Cumberland Plateau of KY and $n$. TN] [E. saxicastellii]
12 Leaves very obscurely veined beneath, entire or nearly so, glabrous on the undersurface.
14 Rays $9-14$; rays $5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
E. compacta

14 Rays 15-35; rays $10-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
15 Phyllaries glandular-pubescent on the back and also glandular-ciliate; involucre 8-16 mm high
E. spectabilis

15 Phyllaries slightly or mot at all glandular-pubescent on the back (sometimes glandular-ciliate); involucre 712 mm high
E. surculosa

Eurybia avita (Alexander) Nesom, Alexander's Rock Aster. Pd (GA, SC), Mt (NC?): in shallow soils on granitic flatrocks and granitic domes where moist from seasonal seepage; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). Upper Piedmont endemic: w. SC (or sw NC?) to wc. GA. [= K, X; = Aster avitus Alexander -- SE, W]

Eurybia chlorolepis (Burgess) Nesom, Blue Ridge White Heart-leaved Aster. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): northern hardwood forests, spruce-fir forests; common (VA Watch List). August-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. VA south through w. NC and e. TN to nw. SC and n. GA (Lamboy 1992). Lamboy (1992) has shown that Eurybia chlorolepis is a species distinct from Eurybia divaricata. E. chlorolepis is tetraploid (2n=36); E. divaricatus is diploid. [=K, X; = Aster chlorolepis Burgess $-\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{S} ;=$ Aster divaricatus Linnaeus var. chlorolepis (Burgess) Ahles -- RAB, C, SE, W; <Aster divaricatus -- F]

Eurybia compacta Nesom, Slender Aster. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas: common (rare in GA). Late July-October. An Atlantic Coastal Plain endemic: NJ to e. GA. [= K, X; = Aster gracilis Nuttall -- RAB, C, F, G, S, SE]

Eurybia divaricata (Linnaeus) Nesom, Common White Heart-leaved Aster. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): moist to fairly dry forests and woodlands; common. August-October. N. NH west to s. Ontario, sw. Québec, and n. OH, south to e. NC, c. SC, n. GA, and c. AL. The many species described by Burgess and here treated as synonyms may deserve further assessment; see $S$ for details. E. divaricata is diploid $(2 n=18)$. [= K, X; = Aster divaricatus Linnaeus -- G, S, Y; = Aster divaricatus var.
divaricatus -- RAB, C, SE, W; < Aster divaricatus -- F (also see Eurybia chlorolepis); > Aster boykinii Burgess - S; > Aster castaneus Burgess -- S ; $>$ Aster excavatus Burgess -- $\mathrm{S} ;>$ Aster flexilis Burgess -- S ; $>$ Aster stillettiformis Burgess -- ; $>$ Aster tenebrosus Burgess -- S]

Eurybia eryngiifolia (Torrey \& A. Gray) Nesom, Eryngo-leaved Aster. Cp (GA): pine savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). East Gulf Coastal Plain endemic: sw. GA and Panhandle FL west to AL. [= K, X; Aster eryngiifolius Torrey \& A. Gray -- S, SE]

Eurybia hemispherica (Alexander) Nesom, Prairie Grass-leaved Aster. Mt, Cp? (GA): glades, barrens, rocky woodlands; uncommon. E. TN west to MO, south to nw. GA, se. GA, and FL Panhandle. [= K, X; = Aster hemisphericus Alexander -- C, SE; = Aster paludosus Aiton ssp. hemisphericus (Alexander) Cronquist -- G; = Aster hemisphaericus -- W, orthographic variant]

Eurybia jonesiae (Lamboy) Nesom, Piedmont Big-leaved Aster. Pd (GA): moist forests; rare (GA Watch List). AugustOctober. Endemic to the Piedmont: e. GA west to e. AL (Lee Co.). [= K, X; = Aster jonesiae Lamboy; =Aster commixtus (Nees) Kuntze -- S, misapplied; < Aster commixtus (Nees) Kuntze -- SE, misapplied, in part]

Eurybia macrophylla (Linnaeus) Cassini, Big-leaved Aster. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): moist to dryish forests, in NC mostly at moderate to high elevations, particularly in red oak forests on ridgetops; common (rare in Piedmont). Late JulySeptember. New Brunswick and Québec west to MN, south to PA, MD, VA, NC, ne. GA, e. TN, and IN. Aster macrophyllus var. ianthinus [= Aster multiformis] is sometimes recognized. It is alleged to differ in having the stipitate glands of the pedicels with minute heads (vs. broadly capitate), the leaves thin in texture and only slightly scabrous (vs. thick in texture and strongly scabrous). Many other varieties have been recognized by $F$ and $K$, with ranges apparently north of our area; see $F$ for a key. E. macrophylla is octoploid (2n=72). [= K, X; = Aster macrophyllus Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, SE, W, Y; > Aster macrophyllus var. macrophyllus - F; > Aster macrophyllus var. ianthinus (Burgess) Fernald -- F ; > Aster macrophyllus - S ; $>$ Aster multiformis Burgess -- S ; $>$ Aster riciniatus Burgess -- S]

Eurybia mirabilis (Torrey \& A. Gray) Nesom, Piedmont Aster. Pd (NC, SC): nutrient-rich bottomlands and moist slopes in the lower Piedmont; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). July-September. Endemic to the lower Piedmont of NC and SC. The related $E$. jonesiae Lamboy is endemic to GA and AL. [= K, X; = Aster mirabilis Torrey \& A. Gray -- S; < Aster commixtus (Nees) Kuntze -- RAB, SE, misapplied]

Eurybia paludosa (Aiton) Nesom, Savannah Grass-leaved Aster. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, sandhill / pocosin ectones; common. July-October. An Atlantic Coastal Plain endemic: ne. NC south to se. GA. [= K, X; = Aster paludosus Aiton -RAB , C, GW, SE; = Aster paludosus ssp. paludosus -- G]

Eurybia radula (Aiton) Nesom, Low Rough Aster. Mt (VA): \{habitat\}; rare (VA Rare). Newfoundland and Labrador south to DE, MD, WV, and w. VA. [= K, X; = Aster radula Aiton -- C, G, SE, W]

Eurybia schreberi (Nees) Nees, Schreber's Aster. Mt, Pd (VA): mesic forests and seepage slopes; uncommon. AugustOctober. NH west to WI, south to DE, MD, c. and w. VA, ne. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), AL, and KY. E. schreberi is hexaploid (2n=54). [=K, X; = Aster schreberi Nees -- C, G, SE, W, Y; > Aster schreberi - F; > Aster glomeratus (Bernhart ex Nees) Burgess -- F]

Eurybia spectabilis (Aiton) Nesom, Low Showy Aster. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): pine barrens, dry road banks; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Watch List). August-October. Coastal Plain (and rarely adjacent provinces) from MA south to SC; disjunct in AL. [= K, X; = Aster spectabilis Aiton -- RAB, C, SE; > Aster spectabilis Aiton var. cinerascens Blake -- G; > Aster spectabilis Aiton var. spectabilis - G; > Aster spectabilis var. suffultus Fernald -- K; > Aster smallii Alexander -- S; > Aster spectabilis -- S]

Eurybia surculosa (Michaux) Nesom, Creeping Aster. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Cp? (GA, SC): rock outcrops, glades, rocky woodlands; uncommon (VA Rare). Late August-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: se. KY and w. VA south to w. NC, e. TN, nw. SC, and n. GA. \{and supposedly disjunct in se. SC and e. GA in the Outer Coastal Plain - investigate\} $[=K, X ;=A s t e r$ surculosus Michaux -- RAB, C, G, S, SE, W]

Eurybia saxicastellii (J.J.N. Campbell \& Medley) Nesom, Rockcastle Wood-aster. Endemic to the Cumberland Plateau region of KY and n. TN (Scott County, TN) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K, X; = Aster saxicastellii J.J.N. Campbell \& Medley -- C]

## Euthamia (Nuttall) Cassini 1825 (Flat-topped Goldenrod)

A genus of about $8-10$ species, herbs, of e. North America. There are a number of serious problems remaining in our knowledge of Euthamia. Most serious is the issue of the circumscription of "hirtipes," considered by Fernald to be a hybrid of "minor" and "graminifolia var. nuttallii," by Sieren to be a species endemic to NC-SC-VA, by Taylor and Taylor to be a variety ranging from se. VA south to FL and west to LA, and by GW to be equivalent to E. tenuifolia. The second most serious is the question of the validity of 2 taxa in the "minor"-"tenuifolia" complex. GW, SE, RAB, F, G, and Clewell recognize 2 species. C recognizes 2 varieties. K, S, and Sieren recognize a single species. The third (relatively trivial) problem is whether varieties are worth recognizing in E.graminifolia. References: Sieren (1981)=Z; Taylor \& Taylor (1983)=Y; Johnson (1995)=X; Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Larger leaves 3-7 cm long, 1-3 (-4) mm wide, 1-3-nerved; axillary leaf fascicles usually many; punctae on leaves many, conspicuous.
4 Disc flowers 3-4 (-5) per head; ray flowers 7-11 (-13) per head; total flowers per head usually 11-15; larger leaves 1-2.5 mm wide, 1 (-3)-veined; involucres 3.5-4.5 mm high . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. minor
4 Disc flowers 5-7 (-9) per head; ray flowers (8-) 10-16 per head; total flowers per head usually 17-21; larger leaves 2-3 (-4) mm wide, (1-) 3-veined; involucres 4.5-6 mm high . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. tenuifolia
1 Larger leaves 4-13 cm long, 3-10 (-12) mm wide, 3-5-nerved; axillary leaf fascicles absent to few; punctae on leaves few and inconspicuous to many and conspicuous.
2 Heads mostly pedunculate; larger leaves 4-8 cm long, 3-5 mm wide; leaf surfaces moderately hirtellous; disc flowers 3-5 per head; ray flowers 7-12 per head
E. hirtipes

2 Heads mostly sessile or subsessile; larger leaves 4-13 cm long, 3-12 mm wide; leaf surfaces moderately to densely hirtellous; disc flowers (4-) 5-7 (-13) per head; ray flowers (11-) 17-22 (-35) per head.

Leaf surfaces glabrous; largest leaves 5-7 (-9) mm wide
Leaf surfaces hirtellous; largest leaves $7-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
E. graminifolia var. graminifolia
E. graminifolia var. nuttallii

Euthamia graminifolia (Linnaeus) Nuttall var. graminifolia. Mt, Pd?, Cp? (VA): moist to dry weedy situations, moist soils of bottomlands; uncommon (VA Watch List). August-September. Québec west to Ontario, south to VA, WV, IL, IA, and SD. [= C, X, Y, Z; Solidago graminifolia (Linnaeus) Salisbury -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Solidago graminifolia var. graminifolia -F, G; E. graminifolia var. graminifolia - K, in part only; E. graminifolia - S, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Euthamia graminifolia (Linnaeus) Nuttall var. nuttallii (Greene) W. Stone. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): moist to dry weedy situations, moist soils of bottomlands, bog margins; common, rare south of VA (NC Watch List). August-September. Newfoundland west to MN, south to e. VA, w. NC, KY, TN, and MO. A South Carolina report (Hill \& Horn 1997) probably belongs here. [= C, X, Y, Z; Solidago graminifolia (Linnaeus) Salisbury -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Solidago graminifolia var. nuttallii (Greene) Fernald -- F, G; Solidago graminifolia var. polycephala Fernald -- F; E. graminifolia - S, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; E. graminifolia var. graminifolia - K, in part only; E. fastigiata Bush]

Euthamia hirtipes (Fernald) Sieren, Marsh Flat-topped Goldenrod. Cp (NC, SC, VA): marshes, marsh edges, wet hammocks; uncommon (VA Watch List). September-December. Se. VA south to se. SC (or perhaps west to s. LA). [= Z; Solidago tenuifolia Pursh -- RAB, in part; Euthamia $\times$ hirtipes (Fernald) Sieren (pro sp.) -- C; Solidago $\times$ hirtipes Fernald -- F; Solidago gymnospermoides (Greene) Fernald -- F, G, misapplied as to our plants; Solidago leptocephala Torrey \& A. Gray -- F, misapplied as to our plants; $E$. tenuifolia -- GW, in part; E. graminifolia (Linnaeus) Nuttall var. hirtipes (Fernald) C. \& J. Taylor -- K, X, Y]

Euthamia minor (Michaux) Greene. Cp (NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, ditches, pastures; common. September-November. MD south to FL, west to LA. [= GW, SE; Solidago microcephala (Nuttall) Bush -- RAB, F, G; E. tenuifolia (Pursh) Nuttall var. microcephala Nuttall -- C; E. minor -- S, in part only (also see E. tenuifolia); E. tenuifolia -- W, Z, in part; E. caroliniana (Linnaeus) Greene ex Porter \& Britton -- K, X, in part]

Euthamia tenuifolia (Pursh) Nuttall. Cp (NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, moist forests; uncommon. September-November. Nova Scotia south to n. FL. Reveal (1991) argues that the name E. caroliniana (Linnaeus) E. Greene ex Porter \& Britton should be taken up for this taxon. [= SE; Solidago tenuifolia Pursh -- RAB, in part; E. tenuifolia var. tenuifolia -- C; Solidago tenuifolia var. tenuifolia -- F; Solidago tenuifolia -- G; E. tenuifolia -- GW, in part only (also see E. hirtipes); E. minor -- S, in part; E. tenuifolia -- W, Z, in part only (also see E. minor); E. caroliniana (Linnaeus) Greene ex Porter \& Britton -- K, X, in part]

Euthamia gymnospermoides Greene, east to sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K] \{add synonymy; not yet keyed\}
Euthamia leptocephala (Torrey \& A. Gray) Greene, east to sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K] \{add synonymy; not yet keyed\}

Eutrochium Rafinesque (Joe-pye-weed)
The much debated separation of Eutrochium (Eupatoriadelphus) from Eupatorium has been supported by Schmidt \& Schilling (2000). Lamont (2004) makes the necessary combinations under the oldest available generic name, Eutrochium Rafinesque. References: Lamont (2004)=X; Schmidt \& Schilling (2000)=Y; Lamont (1995)=Z.

1 Flowers (4-) 6-9 (-12) per head; leaves more or less 3-nerved from the base, rather abruptly contracted to the short petiole, thick in texture, 5-12 (-15) cm long, strongly resin-dotted beneath; leaves in whorls of (2-) avg. 3-4 (-5); stem generally purple-speckled (sometimes uniformly purple); [primarily of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. dubium
1 Flowers either (8-) 9-22 or 4-7 per head; leaves generally pinnately veined (rarely with a tendency to be 3-nerved), usually cuneate and less abruptly contracted to the petiole, thick or thin in texture, 6-35 cm long, weakly or not at all resin-dotted beneath (except often strongly resin-dotted in E. maculatum); leaves in whorls of (2-) 3-7; stem purple-speckled, purple at the nodes, purple throughout, or green; [collectively widespread in our area].
2 Flowers (8-) 9-22 per head; leaves mostly in whorls of (3-) avg. 4-5 (-6), 6-20 cm long; inflorescence more or less flattopped; stem usually speckled with purple (rarely evenly purplish) $\qquad$ E. maculatum var. maculatum

2 Flowers 4-7 per head; leaves in whorls of (2-) 3-7, 8-35 cm long; inflorescence rounded; stem usually purple throughout, purple at the nodes, or lacking purplish pigment.
3 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 $3.5-5.5 \times$ as long as broad
E. fistulosum

3 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 $2-4 \times$ as long as broad.
4 Stem persistently glandular-pubescent throughout; lower surface of leaves glandular-pubescent; leaves mostly $2-2.5 \times$ as long as wide; stem greenish-purple (or evenly purple); [of the Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. steelei
4 Stem glandular-puberulent in the inflorescence, glabrous below the inflorescence; lower surface of leaves with few, sessile resin dots; leaves mostly $2.5-4 \times$ as long as broad; stem greenish, often dark purple at the nodes, particularly when sun-grown; [widespread in our area]
E. purpureum var. purpureum

Eutrochium dubium (Willdenow ex Poiret) E.E. Lamont, Three-nerved Joe-pye-weed. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC), Mt (NC): swamp forests, pocosins, other wet, acidic habitats; common (uncommon in Piedmont). July-October. Nova Scotia, s. ME, and NH south to se. SC, on or near the Coastal Plain. [= X; = Eupatoriadelphus dubius (Willdenow ex Poiret) King \& H.E. Robinson -- GW, Y; = Eupatorium dubium Willdenow ex Poiret -- RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, W, Z; = Eupatorium purpureum -- S, misapplied]

Eutrochium fistulosum (Barratt) E.E. Lamont, Hollow-stem Joe-pye-weed. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, marshes, ditches; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). July-October. S. ME, NY, IL, and MO, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. [= X; = Eupatoriadelphus fistulosus (Barratt) King \& H.E. Robinson -- GW, Y; Eupatorium fistulosum Barratt - RAB, C, F, G, K,

## SE, W, Z; = Eupatorium maculatum -- S, misapplied]

Eutrochium maculatum (Linnaeus) E.E. Lamont var. maculatum, Spotted Joe-pye-weed. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): marl fens, wet calcareous meadows, cove forests, grassy balds; uncommon, rare in VA (VA Rare). Late July-October. The species is widespread across $n$. North America. Newfoundland, ME, Québec, Ontario, and MN, south to PA, OH, n. KY, c. IL, and c. IA, and in the Mountains south to e. WV, w. VA, and w. NC. Var. bruneri (A. Gray) E.E. Lamont is more western; var. foliosum (Fernald) E.E. Lamont, is more northern. Further investigation is needed of the peculiar and implausible change in habitat of this species, from calcareous wetlands in c. VA northwards, to mesic high elevation slopes and forests (in acidic to very acidic soils) from sw. VA southwards. Such a change is suggestive of the presence of an unrecognized, cryptic taxon in the Southern Appalachians. [= X; Eupatorium maculatum Linnaeus var. maculatum -- F, G, K, SE; Eupatorium maculatum var. foliosum (Fernald) Wiegand; Eupatorium maculatum -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Eupatorium maculatum ssp. maculatum var. maculatum -- C, Z; Eupatoriadelphus maculatus -- Y]

Eutrochium purpureum (Linnaeus) E.E. Lamont var. purpureum, Purple-node Joe-pye-weed. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): upland, usually mesic forests; common (rare in Coastal Plain). July-October. 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). Eupatorium purpureum var. amoenum is smaller, more slender, with narrower leaves which are nearly glabrous below; it is probably only a form. [= X; Eupatorium purpureum Linnaeus var. purpureum - K, Z; E. purpureum -- RAB, C, F, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Eupatorium purpureum var. amoenum (Pursh) Gray-- G; Eupatorium purpureum var. purpureum - G; Eupatorium trifoliatum Linnaeus -- S]

Eutrochium steelei (E. Lamont) E.E. Lamont, Appalachian Joe-pye-weed, Steele's Joe-pye-weed. Mt (NC, VA): cove hardwood and northern hardwood forests, up to at least 1600 m ; uncommon (NC Watch List). July-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: e. KY and w. VA south w. NC and e. TN. [= X; = Eupatoriadelphus steelei (E. Lamont) G.J. Schmidt \& Schilling - Y; = Eupatorium steelei E.E. Lamont - Z]

## Evax Gaertner <br> (see Filago)

## Facelis Cassini

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of South America. References: Arriagada (1998)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Anderberg (1991)=Y.

* Facelis retusa (Lamarck) Schultz-Bipontinus. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (SC): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from s. South America. Late April-June. [= RAB, K, SE, Y, Z; F. apiculata Cassini -- S]


## Filago Linnaeus (Cotton-rose, Herba Impia, Rabbit-tobacco)

A genus of about 40 species, herbs, of Eurasia, North America, and n. Africa. Arriagada (1998) favors the inclusion of Evax in Filago. References: Arriagada (1998) $=$ Z; Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE; Anderberg (1991) $=$ Y.

1 Inner flowers of the head with a well-developed capillary pappus; heads woolly, but not so densely and completely as to hide the phyllaries . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. vulgaris
1 All flowers of the head lacking a pappus of capillary bristles; heads completely surrounded by wool, the phyllaries hidden.
2 Receptacular bracts mostly 2.5-3.5 mm long; glomerules of heads with numerous small leaves whose tips protrude conspicuously from between the heads; achenes usually sharp-edged, lenticular in cross-section . . . . . . . . . F. prolifera
2 Receptacular bracts mostly less than 2 mm long; glomerules of heads with numerous small leaves about as long as the heads; achenes usually blunt-edged, elliptic in cross-section . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. verna

* Filago prolifera (Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle) Britton, Cotton-rose, Bighead Pygmy-cudweed. Cp (SC): disturbed areas, waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from farther south and west (Nesom 2004d). [= Y, Z; = Evax prolifera Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle -- K, SE]
* Filago verna (Rafinesque) Rafinesque, Cotton-rose, Poverty-weed. Pd (GA), Cp (SC): disturbed areas, waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from farther south and west (Nesom 2004d). [= Y, Z; Evax verna Rafinesqu`e var. verna -- K; Filaginopsis nivea Small -- S; E. multicaulis Augustin de Candolle -- SE; Filago verna (Rafinesque) Rafinesque -- Z]
* Filago vulgaris Lamarck, Herba Impia. Pd (NC, VA), Mt, Cp (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. May-September. [= K, Y; F. germanica - RAB, C, F, G, SE, Z; Gifola germanica Dumortier -- S]


## Flaveria de Jussieu

* Flaveria trinervia (Sprengel) C. Mohr. Cp (SC), \{VA\}: waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from sw. United States (Nesom 2004d). [= K]


## References: Wooten \& Clewell (1971)=Z; Schultz \& Schilling (2000).

Fleischmannia incarnata (Walter) King \& H.E. Robinson, Pink Thoroughwort, Pink Eupatorium. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): nutrient-rich, moist to dry, forests and woodlands over diabase, limestone, coquina limestone, or other basic rocks, or on rich alluvium; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). Late August-October. Se. VA west to WV, s. OH, s. IN, s. IL, s. MO, and e. OK, south to w. peninsular FL, s. TX, and e. Mexico, the distribution rather curiously fragmented. See Wooten \& Clewell (1971) for further information about this species. [= K, Z; = Eupatorium incarnatum Walter -- RAB, C, F, G, S, SE, W]

## Gaillardia Fougeroux (Blanket-flower, Gaillardia, Fire-wheels)

A genus of about 30 species, herbs, of temperate North America and South America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Turner et al. (2003).


Gaillardia aestivalis (Walter) H. Rock var. aestivalis, Sandhills Gaillardia. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt? (GA?): sandhills, disturbed sandy soils; rare (NC Rare). July-October. Sc. NC south to FL, west to TX. The occurrence in nw. GA reported in Jones \& Coile (1988) is odd. [ $=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{SE} ;<\mathrm{G}$. aestivalis -- RAB; G. lanceolata Michaux var. lanceolata -- G; G. lanceolata -- S]

Gaillardia pulchella Fougeroux var. drummondii (Hooker) B.L. Turner, Beach Blanket-flower. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy flats behind the dunes; common. April-December. E. NC south to FL, west to TX. [= G. pulchella Fougeroux var. picta (Sweet) A. Gray -- K; < G. pulchella -- RAB, C, F, G, SE; = G. picta Sweet -- S]

* Gaillardia pulchella Fougeroux var. pulchella, Common Blanket-flower. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, persistent after cultivation; rare, introduced from further south and west. April-September. [=K; < G. pulchella -- RAB, C, F, G, SE; = G. drummondii (Hooker) Augustin de Candolle -- S, misapplied]


## Galinsoga Ruiz \& Pavón (Peruvian-daisy, Quickweed)

A genus of about 13 species, herbs, of temperate and subtropical Central America and South America. References: Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE .

1 Rays 0-1.5 (-2) mm long, lacking pappus scales (or with vestigial scales); outer phyllaries 2-4, with scarious margins; inner bracts deeply 3-lobed; pappus scales of the disk flowers not awn-tipped; stem usually glabrous or sparsely pubescent with appressed (rarely spreading) hairs; gland-tipped hairs of the peduncles less than 0.5 mm long; teeth of leaf margin obscure, broadly rounded or reduced to thickened bumps . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. parviflora
1 Rays 2-3 mm long, with pappus scales about as long as the corolla tube; outer phyllaries 1-2, with green herbaceous margins; inner bracts usually entire; pappus scales of the disk flowers awn-tipped; stem usually moderately pubescent with long, spreading hairs; gland-tipped hairs of the peduncles 0.5 mm or more long; teeth of leaf margins usually well developed, acute
G. quadriradiata

* Galinsoga parviflora Cavanilles, Lesser Peruvian-daisy. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): disturbed areas, roadsides, barnyards; uncommon, introduced from Central and South America. May-October. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, W]
* Galinsoga quadriradiata Ruiz \& Pavón, Common Peruvian-daisy. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, roadsides, barnyards; uncommon, introduced from Central and South America. May-October. 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 areas. [= C, K, SE, W; G. ciliata (Rafinesque) Blake -- RAB, F, G, S; G. caracasana (Augustin de Candolle) Schultz-Bipontinus -- F, G; G. bicolorata St. John \& White -- F, G]


## Gamochaeta Weddell (Cudweed, Everlasting)

A genus of about 52 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. Gamochaeta is more closely related to other genera than it is to Gnaphalium. References: Nesom in FNA (in prep.); Nesom (1990)=Z; Arriagada (1998)=Y; Nesom (2004b, 2004c)=X; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Pruski \& Nesom (2004). Key adapted from FNA, X, and Z.

1Leaves concolored or weakly bicolored (abaxial and adaxial faces +/- equally greenish to gray-greenish, indument usually loosely tomentose or arachnose, sometimes subpannose).

2 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 $1 / 3-1 / 2$ as long as the inner, none with purplish color; flowering May-July .. G. antillana
2 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 $1 / 2-2 / 3$ as long as the inner, at least the innermost commonly tinged with purple at the sterome-lamina junction; flowering (February-) March-May (sometimes later because of moisture or disturbance).
G. calviceps

1 Leaves strongly to weakly bicolored with greenish glabrescent upper surfaces; leaves spatulate-obovate to oblanceolate; basal leaves present at flowering.

3 Basal and proximal cauline leaves usually withering before anthesis (clusters of smaller leaves usually present in cauline axils); stems erect or ascending; plants (30--) $50--85 \mathrm{~cm}$; apices of inner phyllaries acute-acuminate; flowering mostly Jul--AugG. simplicicaulis
3 Basal and proximal cauline leaves present or not at anthesis; stems erect to decumbent-ascending; plants mostly 10--50 cm ; apices of inner phyllaries acute to obtuse, rounded, or blunt; flowering mostly Apr--Jun(--Jul in G. calviceps).

## G. pensylvanica

3G. simplicicaulis
3
4G. coarctata
4
5G. chionesthes
5
6G. argyrinea
6G. purpurea

2 Phyllaries completely glabrous, the outermost broadly ovate, usually with an obtuse apex $\qquad$ G. americana

2 Phyllaries (the outer at least) densely to lightly woolly at their bases, the outermost ovate-triangular, with an acute to acute-acuminate apex.
3 Cauline leaves obovate-spatulate, weakly bicolored; inflorescence usually interrupted; outer phyllaries ovatetriangular, with acuminate-apiculate apices; inner phyllaries $3.0-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, not apiculate; receptacles deeply concave or crateriform . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. pensylva Cauline leaves mostly oblanceolate, strongly bicolored; inflorescence usually continuous; outer phyllaries ovatetriangular with an acute apex; inner phyllaries (3.5-) 4.0-5.0 mm long, usually with a minute but distinctly keeled apiculum; receptacles concave, but not deeply so . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. purpurea

Gamochaeta antillana (Urban) Anderberg. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [=X; < G. falcata - Z]

* Gamochaeta argentina Cabrera. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps merely a waif, introduced from Argentina and Uruguay. See Nesom (2004d).

Gamochaeta argyrinea Nesom. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): [= X]
Gamochaeta calviceps (Fernald) Cabrera. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [=X; < G. falcata - Z]

* Gamochaeta chionesthes Nesom. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): [= X]
* Gamochaeta coarctata (Willdenow) Kerguélen. Cp(GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): [=X; < Gamochaeta americana (P. Miller) Weddell - K, Y, Z, misapplied; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus var. americanum (P. Miller) Klatt -- RAB; Gnaphalium spicatum Lamarck]
* Gamochaeta pensylvanica (Willdenow) Cabrera, Pennsylvanica Everlasting. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA?, NC): fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common. March-July. PA south to FL, west to TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain, and widespread in South America and elsewhere. [ $=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Z}$; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus var. spathulatum (Lamarck) Baker -- RAB; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus var. purpureum -- C, G, SE, in part only (also including G. purpurea \& G. americana); Gnaphalium peregrinum Fernald -- F; Gnaphalium spathulatum Lamarck -- S; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus -- W, in part (also including Gamochaeta falcata \& G. purpurea)]

Gamochaeta purpurea (Linnaeus) Cabrera. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): [= X]

* Gamochaeta simplicicaulis (Willdenow ex Sprengel) Cabrera, Cp (GA, NC, SC): Reported for NC, SC, and GA by Nesom (1999, 2000d, 2004b). [= X]


## \{OLD treatment below\}

* Gamochaeta americana (P. Miller) Weddell, American Everlasting. Cp (NC, SC): sandy roadsides and disturbed places; common. Late June-August. Apparently introduced from tropical America. [=K, Y, Z; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus var. americanum (P. Miller) Klatt -- RAB; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus var. purpureum -- SE, in part only (also including Gamochaeta purpurea \& G. pensylvanica)]

Gamochaeta falcata (Lamarck) Cabrera, Narrowleaf Purple Everlasting. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common. April-July. VA south to FL and west to TX, also in CA and AZ (where likely not native), and widespread in tropical America. [=K, Z; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus var. falcatum (Lamarck) Torrey \& A. Gray -- RAB, C, G, SE; Gnaphalium calviceps Fernald -- F; Gnaphalium falcatum Lamarck -- S; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus -- W, in part (also including Gamochaeta pensylvanica \& G. purpurea)]

Gamochaeta pensylvanica (Willdenow) Cabrera, Pennsylvanica Everlasting. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA?, NC): fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common. March-July. PA south to FL, west to TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain, and widespread in South America and elsewhere. [=K, Z; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus var. spathulatum (Lamarck) Baker -- RAB; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus var. purpureum -- C, G, SE, in part only (also including G. purpurea \& G.
americana); Gnaphalium peregrinum Fernald -- F; Gnaphalium spathulatum Lamarck -- S; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus -- W, in part (also including Gamochaeta falcata \& G. purpurea)]

Gamochaeta purpurea (Linnaeus) Cabrera, Spoonleaf Purple Everlasting. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common. Late March-early July. ME west to MI, south to FL and e. TX; apparently disjunct in CA and OR, adventive in w. US, Mexico, South America, and elsewhere. [= K, Y, Z; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus var. purpureum -RAB; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus var. purpureum -- C, G, SE, in part only (also including Gamochaeta americana \& G. pensylvanica); Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus -- F, S; Gnaphalium purpureum Linnaeus -- W, in part (also including Gamochaeta falcata \& G. pensylvanica)]

Gnaphalium Linnaeus (Cudweed, Rabbit Tobacco) (also see Gamochaeta and Pseudognaphalium)

References: Anderberg (1991)=Z.
1 Involucre 2-3 mm high; plants to 2.5 dm tall; inflorescence of many, small, axillary and terminal clusters overtopped by subtending leaves Gn. uliginosum
1 Involucre 4-7 mm high; plants generally well over 2.5 dm tall; inflorescence terminal, usually elongate
[see Pseudognaphalium]

Gnaphalium uliginosum Linnaeus, Low Cudweed. Mt (VA): high elevation openings, especially in ruts or mud-puddles, rocky places; rare, possibly introduced in North America (VA Rare). July-October. Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to VA, WV, OH, IN, MN, CO, UT, and OR. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, Z]

Grindelia Willdenow (Gum-plant, Tarweed, Rosinweed, Gumweed)
A genus of about 55 species, herbs and shrubs, of w. North America and South America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.
1 Phyllaries loose (but not squarrose), only slightly imbricate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. lanceolata var. lanceolata

1 Phyllaries squarrose-reflexed, strongly imbricate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. squarrosa var. squarrosa

* Grindelia lanceolata Nuttall var. lanceolata. Mt (VA), Cp (SC): disturbed areas, waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, presumably introduced from farther west. this species is regarded as native as far east as the Nashville Basin of c. TN and scattered localities in the Ridge and Valley Province of e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, K; < G. lanceolata -- F, G, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal var. squarrosa, Curly-top Gumweed. Mt, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from farther west. Other varieties are adventive eastwards, and might be expected in our area. [= C, F, G, K, SE]

Guizotia Cassini (Niger-seed)
A genus of 6 species, herbs, of Africa. references: Sherff \& Alexander (1955)=Z.

* Guizotia abysinica (Linnaeus f.) Cassini, Niger-seed, Niger-thistle, Ramtilla. Cp, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Africa. September-October. [= C, F, G, K; G. abyssinica - Z, orthographic variant]

Gutierrezia Lagasca y Segura

* Gutierrezia sarothrae (Pursh) Britton \& Rusby. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps merely a waif, introduced from w. North America. See Nesom (2004d). [= K; = Xanthocephalum sarothrae (Pursh) Shinners]
* Gutierrezia texana (Augustin de Candolle) Torrey \& A. Gray var. texana. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps merely a waif, introduced from sc. North America. See Nesom (2004d). [=K; = Xanthocephalum texanum (Augustin de Candolle) Shinners]


## Gymnostyles Antoine Laurent de Jussieu

A genus of several species, herbs, of South America. Perhaps better included in Soliva. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Arriagada \& Miller (1997)=Z.

* Gymnostyles stolonifera (Brotero) Tutin. Cp (GA, SC): lawns, roadsides, moist open areas; uncommon, introduced from South America. March-April. [=K; Soliva nasturtiifolia (Antoine Laurent de Jussieu) Augustin de Candolle -- RAB, misapplied; Gymnostyles nasturtiifolia Antoine Laurent de Jussieu -- S, misapplied; = Soliva stolonifera (Brot.) Loureiro -- SE, Z]

Hartwrightia floridana A. Gray ex S. Watson, Hartwrightia. Cp (GA): seepages and wet pinelands; rare (GA Threatened). July-September. Se. GA south to c. peninsular FL. [= K, S, SE]

## Hasteola Rafinesque (Sweet Indian-plantain)

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of e. North America. H. suaveolens and the FL endemic, H. robertiorum L.C. Anderson, form a genus "not closely related" to our other cacalioids, Arnoglossum and Rugelia (Anderson 1994). This genus has been known as Synosma, but Anderson (1994) demonstrates that Hasteola has nomenclatural priority. References: Anderson (1994)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Pippen (1978)=Y; Barkley (1999).

Hasteola suaveolens (Linnaeus) Pojarkova, Sweet Indian-plantain. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): sandy bottomlands and riverbanks; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). Though rather widespread in e. North America, ranging from CT, NY n. OH, n. IN, c. WI and se. MN, south to $n$. VA, sw. VA, sw. NC, wc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and se. MO, it appears to be rare through much of its range. This species has not been seen in NC in recent years. [=K, Z; = Cacalia suaveolens Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, SE, W, Y; = Synosma suaveolens (Linnaeus) Rafinesque ex Britton -- S]

## Helenium Linnaeus (Sneezeweed, Bitterweed)

A genus of about 40 species, herbs, of America. References: Bierner (1989); Bierner (1972); Rock (1957); Knox (1987); Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Plant a taprooted annual; stem leaves very numerous, 0.5-2 (-4) mm wide, not decurrent on the stem or branches
H. amarum var amarum

1 Plant a fibrous-rooted perennial; stem leaves few to numerous, at least the larger more than 4 mm wide.
2 Disk flowers with lobes brown, red, or purple.
3 Disk flowers 5 -lobed and with 5 stamens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. brevifolium
3 Disk flowers predominately 4-lobed and with 4 stamens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. flexuosum
2 Disk flowers with lobes yellow.
4 Ray flowers bearing a pistil and style, mostly fertile.
5 Leaves not basally disposed, the basal leaves usually absent at flowering (if present, mostly less than 2 cm long), the stem leaves not progressively reduced upwards; pappus scales brownish, 0.3-1.2 mm long (usually less than 1 mm long); upper cauline leaves serrate (rarely entire), mostly oblanceolate, usually broadest near the midpoint or beyond it, with conspicuous lateral veins apparent on the lower surface

5 Leaves basally disposed, the basal rosette usually present at flowering, the basal leaves more than 4 cm long, larger than the progressively smaller stem leaves; pappus scales white-hyaline, 0.9-1.9 mm long (usually more than 1 mm long); upper cauline leaves entire, lanceolate, usually broadest at or near the base and rather evenly tapered to the apex, lacking conspicuous lateral veins
H. virginicum

4 Ray flowers lacking a pistil and style, sterile.
5 Midstem leaves barely decurrent on the stem, the decurrency less than 0.5 cm ; basal leaves often pinnatifid (less commonly merely dentate, repand, or entire), the lower portion of the leaf not contracted so as to be petiolate in form; achene pubescent on the ribs; peduncle pubescent; basal leaves (3.0-) 4.5-8.0 (-19.0) cm long, $0.3-1.1 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, averaging ca. $7-10 \times$ as long as wide
H. pinnatifidum

5 Midstem leaves decurrent on the stem, the decurrency more than 2 cm , and usually extending to the next leaf down; basal leaves usually repand or entire (rarely somewhat lobed or pinnatifid), the lower portion narrowed into a petiolate form which enlarges at its base to more-or-less clasp the stem; achene glabrous, or pubescent on the ribs; peduncle pubescent or glabrous; basal leaves averaging narrower or broader in shape (see below). 6 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. $4-6 \times$ as long as wide
H. brevifolium

6 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
H. vernale

* Helenium amarum (Rafinesque) H. Rock var. amarum, Bitterweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, overgrazed pastures, urban areas; common, apparently introduced from further west. May-December. Now widespread in e. North America. Bierner (1989) discusses the taxonomy of section Amarum, consisting only of the 2 varieties of H . amarum. Var. amarum is widespread; var. badium (A. Gray ex S. Watson) Waterfall, distinguished in part by its purple disk flowers, occurs in OK, TX, and Mexico. 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. [= C, K; H. tenuifolium Nuttall $--\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{S} ;<\mathrm{H}$. amarum -- RAB, G, SE, W]

Helenium autumnale Linnaeus var. autumnale, Common Sneezeweed. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist pastures, forests, woodlands, forest edges; common. September-October. Widespread in North America, from Québec west to British Columbia, south to FL and AZ. Like $H$ amarum, $H$. autumnale is bitter and unpalatable to grazing animals, becoming more
abundant in pastures. [= C, G, K, SE; < H. autumnale -- RAB; H. autumnale var. parviflorum (Nuttall) Fernald -- F, K; H. latifolium P. Miller -- S; H. parviflorum Nuttall -- S; < H. autumnale -- GW, W (also including H. virginicum)]

Helenium brevifolium (Nuttall) A. Wood. Cp (GA, NC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA): seepage bogs; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). May-June. 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, w. GA, c. and w. NC, ec. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and sw. and se. VA. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, SE, W; >H. brevifolium - F, S; H. curtisii A. Gray -- F, S]

Helenium flexuosum Rafinesque, Southern Sneezweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist pastures, moist forests, riverbanks; common. May-August. S. ME west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, SE, W; H. nudiflorum Nuttall -- F, S; H. polyphyllum Small -- S]

Helenium pinnatifidum (Nuttall) Rydberg. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas and adjacent ditches; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). April-May. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to s. FL, west to panhandle FL, sw. GA, and s. AL. [= RAB, GW, K, SE; H. vernale -- S, misapplied]

Helenium vernale Walter. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas and adjacent ditches; rare (NC Proposed Endangered). AprilMay. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to panhandle FL and west to e. LA. [= RAB, GW, K, SE; Helenium helenium (Nuttall) Small -- S]

Helenium virginicum S.F. Blake, Virginia Sneezeweed. Mt (VA): seasonal sinkhole ponds and clearings where such ponds once occurred; rare (US Species of Concern, VA Endangered). July-September. H. virginicum is endemic to bimodally endemic in VA (Augusta and Rockingham counties, VA, where a series of sinkhole ponds (dolines) on acid colluvium support numerous Coastal Plain disjuncts) and MO. See Knox (1987) for a comparison of this narrow endemic and H. autumnale. Knox (1997) presents a study of the demography and habitat of $H$. virginicum. [= C, F, G, K, SE; < H. autumnale -- GW, W]

* Helenium amarum (Rafinesque) H. Rock var. badium (A. Gray ex S. Watson) Waterfall. Cp (SC): waste areas around woolcombing mill; rare, perhaps only a waif, introduced from OK and TX. May-June. See Nesom (2004d). [= K; H. amarum -- SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Helenium elegans Augustin de Candolle var. elegans. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps only a waif, introduced from LA, OK, and TX. May. See Nesom (2004d). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Helenium microcephalum Augustin de Candolle var. microcephalum. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mills; rare, perhaps only a waif, introduced from OK, TX, NM, and CO. May-July. See Nesom (2004d). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Helenium quadridentatum Labill. Reported for SC by Kartesz (1999); also east to AL (SE). \{investigate\} [= K, SE]


## Helianthus Linnaeus (Sunflower)

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of North America. References: Schilling in FNA (in prep); Heiser et al. (1969); Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE; Schilling et al. (1998). Key adapted from FNA, SE, RAB, and Heiser et al. (1969).


## Key A - sunflowers with basally disposed leaves

1 Disk flowers yellow.
2 Basal leaves $13-30 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $0.7-2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide; leaves $10-20 \times$ as long as wide, glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. Iongifolius
2 Basal leaves 6-15 cm long, 2-8 cm wide; leaves $1.5-5 \times$ as long as wide, scabrous or hirsute (rarely glabrous)
H. occidentalis var. dowellianus

1 Disk flowers red or purple (at least in part).
3 Basal leaves $6-20 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; lower several pairs of stem leaves up to $1 / 2$ as long and wide as the basal leaves.
4 Trichomes on the leaf abaxial midrib more than 1 mm long; lower stem with a few pairs of leaves (<8 nodes below the capitulescence), these strongly reduced upwards; leaf blades (1.3-) 1.7-2.5 (-3)× as long as wide; petiole often more than $1 / 3$ as long as the blade, broadly winged towards the blade; plants to 2 m tall; nonflowering stems usually absent; [widespread in our area]
H. atrorubens

4 Trichomes on the leaf abaxial midrib 1 mm long or less; lower stem leafy, often to above the middle (>8 nodes below the capitulescence); leaf blades 1-1.7 ( -2 ) $\times$ as long as wide; petiole usually less than $1 / 3$ as long as the blade, narrowly winged towards the blade; plants to 3 m tall; nonflowering stems usually present; [west of our area]

3 Basal leaves 4-15 cm long; lower several pairs of stem leaves often less than $1 / 2$ as long and wide as the basal leaves. 5 Basal leaves (1.6-) 2-5x as long as wide; ray flowers present, typically 1.5-3.5 cm long; [of wet savannas and bogs]

5 Basal leaves1-1.5x as long as wide; ray flowers none, or present but less than 1 cm long; [of dry savannas and sandhills] H. radula

## Key $B$ - annual sunflowers



## Key C-perennial sunflowers with leafy stems and red disk flowers

1 Leaf blades long and narrow, linear or lanceolate and usually $>10 \times$ as long as wide.
2 Stems glabrous and glaucous; leaf margins not revolute . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [H. salicifolius]
2 Stems pubescent; leaf margins often revolute.
3 Plants short, less than 1.5 m tall; leaves less than 1 cm wide; rhizomes lacking or poorly developed
H. angustifolius

3 Plants robust, more than 1.5 m tall; leaves more than 1 cm wide; rhizomes well developed . . . . . . . . . H. simulans
1 Leaf blades shorter and broader, lanceolate, lance-ovate, deltoid, deltoid-ovate and usually $<5 \times$ as long as wide.
4 Phyllaries $1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ broad, lanceolate
H. floridanus

4 Phyllaries 3-5 mm broad, oblong, ovate, or obovate.
5 Abaxial surfaces of leaves and ligules lacking subsessile glandular trichomes; leaves usually broadly ovate to orbicular and with a petiole more than 1 cm long [H. silphioides]
5 Abaxial surfaces of leaves and ligules with subsessile glandular trichomes; leaves usually lanceolate to lance-ovate or rhombic-ovate and with a petiole usually not more than 1 cm long.
6 Phyllaries oblong-lanceolate, apex acuminate, abaxially usually pubescent
H. laetiflorus

6 Phyllaries elliptical to oblong-ovate, apex acute, abaxially glabrate
H. pauciflorus ssp. pauciflorus

## Key $D$ - perennial sunflowers with leafy stems and yellow disk flowers

1 Stems below the capitulescence glabrous or nearly so, sometimes glaucous.


8 Leaves sessile, rounded to cordate at base, and trinerved, with the 2 lateral veins diverging from the midrib at the very base of the leaf
H. 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.
10 Leave blade lanceolate to lance-ovate, sessile to petiolate but the petiole usually less than $1 / 4$ as long as the blade; phyllaries not conspicuously graduated and imbricate, usually loose and spreading
H. grosseserratus

10 Leaf blade ovate to elliptic, with a distinct petiole usually more than 2 cm long and $1 / 2$ as long as blade or longer; phyllaries conspicuously graduated and imbricate, usually appressed, not exceeding disk ...................... H. occidentalis var. dowellianus
9 Anther appendages dark or reddish-brown.
11 Plants producing abundant tubers; leaves subsessile, the petioles less than 1 cm long; [endemic to the Piedmont of NC and SC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. schweinitz
11 Plants rhizomatous, but not producing tubers; leaves petiolate, the petioles 1-5 cm long; [collectively widespread in our area].
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")
H. strumosus

12 Longer phyllaries usually exceeding disk by $1 / 2$ 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 . . H. decapetalus 1 Stems pubescent throughout, not glaucous.

13 Leaves sessile and cordate, mostly or all opposite . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. mollis
13 Leaves petiolate or sessile, but not cordate, and alternate or opposite.
14 Phyllaries attenuate, conspicuously exceeding the disk in length and reflexed, apically with numerous subsessile glandular trichomes ("resin dots"); leaf bases often convex, the basically ovate or lance-ovate blade joined to a broadly winged and gradually narrowed petiole . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. resinosus
14 Phyllaries acute to attenuate, but not reflexed, subsessile glandular trichomes present or absent; leaf bases usually attenuate to truncate or rounded, the blade lance-linear or lanceolate, or if ovate or lance-ovate either sessile or with a petiole that is at most narrowly winged.
15 Leaves conduplicate and entire, usually with only a single prominent main vein; inflorescence when well developed spiciform or racemose
H. maximilianii

15 Leaves not conduplicate, entire or serrate, triplinerved (with a prominent lateral pair of veins near the base); inflorescence not spiciform or racemose.
16 Phyllaries conspicuously graduated and imbricate, usually appressed.
17 Leaf blades lanceolate to ovate, 1-5 cm long and usually less than $1 / 2$ as long as blade; anther appendages with dark pigment; cypselae $4-5 \mathrm{~mm}$, usually sterile . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. laetiflorus
17 Leaf blades ovate to elliptic, petiole distinct, more than 2 cm and usually $1 / 2$ as long as blade or longer; anther appendages yellow; cypselae $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, fertile . . . . . . H. occidentalis var. dowellianus
16 Phyllaries not conspicuously graduated and imbricate, usually loose or spreading.
18 Leaves with a prominent petiole 2 cm or more long, blades lance-ovate to ovate and more than 5 cm broad; cypselae 5-7 mm long; tubers produced late in growing season
H. tuberosus

18 Leaves sessile or with a short petiole usually less than 2 cm long; blades linear to lanceolate, less than 4.5 cm broad; cypselae $3-5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; tubers present or absent.
19 Leaves truncate to broadly rounded at base, shortly but distinctly petiolate . . . . . . H. hirsutus 19 Leaves cuneate, gradually narrowing to base, sessile to petiolate.

20 Ligules lacking subsessile glandular trichomes; leaves not strongly revolute . H. giganteus
20 Ligules abaxially with subsessile glandular trichomes ("resin dots"); leaves usually revolute.
21 Heads relatively small, the disks usually less than 15 mm across; tubers present ..
21 Heads larger, the disks (at least the larger) more than 15 mm across; tubers absent.
22 Leaves conspicuously undulate, lanceolate to elliptical to ovate and rarely more than 5 x as long as broad; outer phyllaries often obtuse . . . . . . . . H. floridanu
22 Leaves not conspicuously undulate, linear to lanceolate and more than $5 x$ as long as broad; outer phyllaries acute to slightly acuminate.
23 Plants short, less than 1.5 m tall; leaves less than 1 cm wide; rhizomes lacking or poorly developed
H. angustifolius

23 Plants robust, more than 1.5 m tall; leaves more than 1 cm wide; rhizomes well developed.
H. simulans

Helianthus agrestis Pollard, Southeastern Sunflower. Cp (GA): mucky areas in pine flatwoods; rare (GA Special Concern). August-December. S. GA and FL peninsula. [= FNA, GW, K, S, SE]

Helianthus angustifolius Linnaeus, Narrowleaf Sunflower. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, ditches, marshes, other wet habitats; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Mountains). (July-) September-October (-frost). Primarily Coastal Plain, from Long Island, NY south to FL and west to $T X$, irregularly inland to $O H$, $I N$, and MO. This plant is very showy when in flower on roadsides, especially in October. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, SE, W; H. angustifolius var. angustifolius - F; H. angustifolius var. planifolius Fernald -- F]

* Helianthus annuus Linnaeus, Common Sunflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, often cultivated in gardens, sometimes cultivated in fields; uncommon, introduced from the Plains states. June-October. This is the sunflower grown for its seeds. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W]
* Helianthus argophyllus Torrey \& A. Gray, Silverleaf Sunflower. Cp (NC): disturbed sandy soil on a barrier island and adjacent dunes; rare, introduced from TX. July-October. Native to s. TX. Heiser et al. (1969) noted a collection from NC, but stated their uncertainty as to its establishment. H. argophyllus is well-established near Captain Charlie's on Bald Head Island, Brunswick County, where it has apparently persisted and spread over the last 30 years (at least). [= F, FNA, K, S, SE]

Helianthus atrorubens Linnaeus, Appalachian Sunflower. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry soils of rocky, sandy, or clayey woodlands and roadbanks; common (uncommon in VA Mountains). Late July-October. VA west to w. TN, and south to c. GA, AL, and se. LA. Related to the Ozarkean H. silphioides Nuttall. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, SE, W; H. atrorubens var. alsodes Fernald -- F; H. atrorubens var. atrorubens - F; H. atrorubens -- S (defined more broadly, including H. silphioides Nuttall)]

* Helianthus debilis Nuttall ssp. cucumerifolius (Torrey \& A. Gray) Heiser, Cucumber-leaf Sunflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy soils of fields and roadsides; common (rare in VA), introduced from the Gulf Coast states. May-August. [= FNA, K; H. debilis var. cucumerifolius (Torrey \& A. Gray) A. Gray -- RAB, C, F; H. cucumerifolius Torrey \& A. Gray -- G, S; H. debilis ssp. cucumerifolius (Torrey \& A. Gray) Heiser var. cucumerifolius (Torrey \& A. Gray) A. Gray -- SE]

Helianthus debilis Nuttall ssp. tardiflorus Heiser. Cp (GA): sandy beaches, dry pinelands; uncommon. March-September. GA, FL, AL, and MS. [= FNA, K; H. debilis - S; H. debilis ssp. cucumerifolius (Torrey \& Gray) Heiser var. tardiflorus (Heiser) Cronquist - SE]

Helianthus decapetalus Linnaeus, Forest Sunflower. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): mesic woodlands and forests; common (rare in Coastal Plain). July-October. ME and Québec west to WI and IA, and south to GA and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W; H. trachelifolius P. Miller -- F]

Helianthus divaricatus Linnaeus, Spreading Sunflower. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic to dry woodlands and forests, forest edges; common (rare in Coastal Plain). June-August. Nearly throughout e. United States and adjacent Canada. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W; H. divaricatus var. angustifolius Kuntze -- F; H. divaricatus var. divaricatus - F]

Helianthus eggertii Small, Eggert's Sunflower. Pd (SC): diabase barrens; rare. C. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), sc. KY, and n. AL; apparently disjunct in nc. SC (McMillan pers. comm. 2003, specimen at CLEMS), though there is controversy about the identity. [= FNA, K, S, SE]

Helianthus floridanus A. Gray ex Chapman, Florida Sunflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas and pocosin edges; rare (NC Watch List). September-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain species, ranging from se. NC south to FL and west to se LA. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, SE]

Helianthus giganteus Linnaeus, Tuberous Sunflower, Swamp Sunflower. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): bog edges, moist thickets, ditches; uncommon. Late July-October. New Brunswick and ME west to MN, south to n. SC, n. GA, e. and c. TN, c. KY, n. IN, n. IL, and WI. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, SE, W; H. alienus E.E. Watson -- S; H. validus E.E. Watson -- S]

Helianthus glaucophyllus D.M. Smith, Whiteleaf Sunflower. Mt (NC, SC), Pd (SC): moist forests, woodlands, and woodland edges, at medium elevations, mostly from 1000-1500m (but sometimes lower), generally flowering only when in a canopy gap (as caused by a tree-fall) or along banks of narrow roads; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare). July-September. A narrow Southern Appalachian endemic: w. NC, nw. SC, and ne. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= RAB, FNA, K, SE, W]

* Helianthus grosseserratus Martens, Sawtooth Sunflower. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt, Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from farther west. The original range of this species was apparently centered in OH, IN, IL, IA, and MO, but it is obscured by its subsequent spread. Reported for NC by Matthews \& Mellichamp (1989). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, W; H. grosse-serratus -- S, SE (an orthographic variant)]

Helianthus heterophyllus Nuttall, Savanna Sunflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, seepage bogs; uncommon (GA Special Concern). August-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to n. FL and west to se LA. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, SE]

Helianthus hirsutus Rafinesque, Hairy Sunflower. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (SC): woodlands and other sunny or semisunny habitats; uncommon (VA Watch List). July-October. PA and MN, south to $n$ FL and TX. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W; H. hirsutus var. hirsutus - F; H. hirsutus var. trachyphyllus Torrey \& Gray - F; H. hirsutus var. stenophyllus Torrey \& Gray - F]

* Helianthus laetiflorus Persoon. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from farther west. Late July-September. Widely scattered in e. and c. North America, believed to be a derivative of the hybrid of $H$. pauciflorus Nuttall ssp. subrhomboideus (Rydberg) O. Spring \& E. Schilling and H. tuberosus. [ = RAB, G, S, SE; H. ×laetiflorus Persoon (pro sp.) -- C, FNA, K; H. laetiflorus var. laetiflorus -- F]

Helianthus laevigatus Torrey \& A. Gray, Shale-barren Sunflower, Smooth Sunflower. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): on dry, rocky or shaly soils, on roadbanks, powerline rights-of-way, open woodlands, in the Carolinas nearly limited to the Carolina Slate Belt; common, rare south of VA (NC Rare, SC Rare). September-October. The primary range of $H$. laevigatus is in the mountains of c. and w. VA and e. WV, from whence it is disjunct to a few areas in NC and SC, most notably the Carolina Slate Belt in Stanly County, NC. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W; H. reindutus (Steele) E.E. Watson -- S]

Helianthus longifolius Pursh, Longleaf Sunflower. Mt (GA, NC*), Pd, Cp (GA): sandstone and granite glades and woodlands; rare (NC Watch List). August-October. This species is apparently rare, occurring in ne. AL, n. GA (introduced in sw. NC). [= RAB, FNA, K, S, SE]

* Helianthus maximilianii Schräder, Maximilian Sunflower. Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): moist roadsides and disturbed areas; rare (becoming common), introduced from farther west. September-October. Manitoba and MI west to British Columbia and south to TX; introduced in the East. [= C, SE, W; H. maximiliani -- RAB, F, FNA, G, K, S, orthographic variant]

Helianthus microcephalus Torrey \& A. Gray, Small-headed Sunflower. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC): dry woodlands and roadbanks; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain, rare in much of VA). August-October. NJ west to MN, south to nw. FL and se. LA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W]

* Helianthus mollis Lamarck, Ashy Sunflower. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, VA): disturbed places; rare, introduced from
farther west (VA Watch List). July-September. Apparently native of the Midwest, centered in IN, IL, MO, AR, c. TN, and w. KY, its original distribution obscured by its subsequent spread. \{perhaps native in nw. GA?\} [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W; H. mollis var. cordatus S. Watson -- F; H. mollis var. mollis - F]

Helianthus occidentalis Riddell var. dowellianus (M.A. Curtis) Torrey \& A. Gray, Naked-stem Sunflower. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): rocky or sandy flood-scoured riversides; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). August-October. MD and DC west to MN, and south to w. NC, n. GA, w. FL, and TX. Ssp. occidentalis occupies most of the range of the species. Ssp. plantagineus (Torrey \& Gray) Shinners occurs in sw LA, se. TX, and AR. Var. dowellianus Torrey \& Gray, of uncertain status (if valid, then usually treated as a variety under ssp. occidentalis), occurs in the Appalachian portion of the range. The species has been collected only twice in NC, the type collection of $H$. dowellianus M.A. Curtis, from "near Franklin, Macon Co.," and in 1897, near Asheville, Buncombe County ("sandy bottoms along the French Broad River near Biltmore"). GAHP reports H. occidentalis as a rare species in the state, from "limestone glades and barrens, rocky or cherty soils" (GAHP 2003); it is uncertain what variety is represented. [=C, F, SE; H. occidentalis ssp. occidentalis -- FNA, K; H. occidentalis -- RAB, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; H. occidentalis var. dowellianus Torrey \& A. Gray -- C, F, SE; H. dowellianus M.A. Curtis]

* Helianthus pauciflorus Nuttall ssp. pauciflorus, Stiff Sunflower. Pd (GA), \{VA\}: disturbed areas; rare, introduced from midwestern United States. July-September. Reported for VA by Fernald (1950) under the name H. laetiflorus var. rigidus and for nc. GA by Jones \& Coile (1988) under the name H. rigidus (Cassini) Desf. [= FNA, K; H. pauciflorus var. pauciflorus - C; $H$. laetiflorus var. rigidus (Cassini) Fernald - F; H. rigidus (Cassini) Desfontaines - S; H. rigidus var. rigidus - SE]
* Helianthus petiolaris Nuttall ssp. petiolaris, Plains Sunflower. Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas in sandy soil; rare, introduced from the Great Plains, where it is native. May-August. [= FNA, K; < H. petiolaris -- RAB, F, G, S; = H. petiolaris var. petiolaris -- C, SE]

Helianthus porteri (A. Gray) Pruski, Confederate Daisy. Pd (GA, NC*, SC): in shallow soils over granite on low-elevation granite domes or flatrocks; uncommon, native in GA and SC, introduced and vigorously established in NC (SC Rare). AugustSeptember. A Piedmont endemic: SC south to GA and AL. The species, often treated in Viguiera, is well-established on Rocky Face Mountain, Alexander County, NC, where it was introduced as part of a ecological experiment. See Pruski (1998) and Schilling et al. (1998) for discussion of the reasons for treating this species in Helianthus. [= FNA, K; = Viguiera porteri (A. Gray) Blake -- S, SE]

Helianthus radula (Pursh) Torrey \& A. Gray, Roundleaf Sunflower, Rayless Sunflower. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills, dryish savannas, and dry pine flatwoods; rare. Late August-October. Ranging from s. SC south to c. FL and west to se. LA. It is readily distinguishable from all other species by its rosette of orbicular to nearly round leaves, borne flat against the ground. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, SE]

Helianthus resinosus Small, Resinous Sunflower. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC): woodlands, thickets, roadsides; uncommon. June-October. Nc. and w. NC south to w. FL and west to MS. Listed for VA by F; documentation unknown. [= FNA, K, S, SE, W; H. tomentosus Michaux -- RAB, F, S, misapplied]

Helianthus schweinitzii Torrey \& A. Gray, Schweinitz's Sunflower. Pd (NC, SC): clayey soils of woodlands and roadsides, in areas formerly with post oak-blackjack oak savannas, xeric oak-pine woodlands, or "Piedmont prairies," now primarily on mowed road or powerline rights-of-way; rare (US Endangered, NC Endangered, SC Rare). Late August-October. The range is limited to the Piedmont of NC and SC, primarily within 100 km of Charlotte, NC. Some earlier reports (as in Heiser et al. 1969) of occurrences in se. NC, e. SC, and c. SC are based on misidentifications. See Matthews, Barden, \& Matthews (1997) for an informative discussion about this species. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, SE]

Helianthus simulans E . Watson. Cp, Pd (GA, SC): wet soils, ditches, roadsides; rare. October-November. SC west to LA. [= FNA, GW, K, S, SE]

Helianthus smithii Heiser, Smith's Sunflower. Mt (GA): dry forests and woodlands; rare (GA Special Concern). AugustSeptember. Known from n. GA, e. AL, and se. TN. It has small heads (like H. microcephalus, H. laevigatus, H. schweinitzii), the leaves narrowly lanceolate and subsessile (like $H$. schweinitzii or $H$. laevigatus), the leaves resin-dotted below (like $H$. microcephalus), but nearly glabrous. It may be a hybrid derivative of $H$. microcephalus and $H$. strumosus. [= FNA, K; < $H$. microcephalus -- C, SE]

Helianthus strumosus Linnaeus, Roughleaf Sunflower. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands and roadsides; common (rare in Coastal Plain). Late July-September. ME, MN, and KA south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W; H. montanus E.E. Watson - S; H. saxicolus -- S]

* Helianthus tuberosus Linnaeus, Jerusalem Artichoke. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, cultivated in gardens for the edible tubers; common, introduced from farther west. July-October. [= RAB, C, FNA, K, S, SE, W; H. tuberosus var. tuberosus -- F, G]

Helianthus verticillatus Small, Whorled Sunflower. Mt (GA): wet calcareous prairies; rare (GA Special Concern). AugustOctober. Nw. GA, ne. AL, and sc. TN. This taxon is a species, not a hybrid; its morphological characteristics alone (with its unique whorled leaves) make hybrid status implausible. See Matthews et al. (2002) for additional information. [= FNA, S; = H. xverticillatus E.E. Watson (prosp.) -- K; = "a hybrid of H. angustifolius with either H. eggertii or H. grosseserratus"- C, SE]

* Helianthus salicifolius A. Dietr. is reported for MD by Kartesz (1999). Not in our area in FNA. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, SE] \{not keyed\}

Helianthus silphioides Nuttall, widespread in TN, including east to se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, F, FNA, K, SE; $H$. atrorubens Linnaeus var. pubescens Kuntze] \{add synonymy\}

## Heliomeris Nuttall

* Heliomeris multiflora (Nuttall) Blake var. multiflora. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps only a waif, introduced from western United States and Mexico. May. [ = K] \{not yet keyed\}


## Heliopsis Persoon (Sunflower-everlasting, Oxeye)

A genus of about 15 species, herbs, of America. References: Fisher (1957)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key adapted in part from $Z$.
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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. helianthoides var. gracilis

1 Plants (4-) 8-15 dm tall; larger leaves on a plant generally $7-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ 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 slightly scabrous above); leaves 4.5-6.0 cm wide; stem glabrous and glaucous below, slightly scabrous above . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. helianthoides var. helianthoide
2 Leaves scabrous on both sides; leaves 3.0-3.5 cm wide; stem generally scabrous ...... [H. helianthoides var. scabra]
Heliopsis helianthoides (Linnaeus) Sweet var. gracilis (Nuttall) Gandhi \& Thomas, Coastal Plain Sunflower-everlasting, Coastal Plain Oxeye. Cp (GA, SC): moist calcareous forests; rare. April-July; May-July. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. SC (Berkeley, Dorchester, and Charleston counties) south to GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and west to LA (Thomas \& Allen 1996). [= K; H. minor (Hooker) C. Mohr - S; H. gracilis Nuttall - Z]

Heliopsis helianthoides (Linnaeus) Sweet var. helianthoides, Eastern Sunflower-everlasting, Eastern Oxeye. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): forests, woodlands, woodland borders; common (rare in Coastal Plain). May-October. Québec to British Columbia, south to GA and NM. [= C, F, K, SE; H. helianthoides -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; $H$. helianthoides var. solidaginoides (Linnaeus) Fernald -- F; H. helianthoides -- S, in the narrow sense; H. helianthoides ssp. helianthoides -- Z]

Heliopsis helianthoides (Linnaeus) Sweet var. scabra (Dunal) Fernald, Western Sunflower-everlasting, Western Oxeye. Pd (VA): forests, woodlands, woodland borders; rare? May-October. This taxon has been ascribed to our area by various authors; its distribution in our area needs confirmation. [= C, F, K, SE; H. helianthoides -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; H. scabra Dunal -- S; H. helianthoides ssp. scabra (Dunal) Fisher -- Z]

## Heterotheca Cassini (Camphorweed, Golden-aster)

(also see Chrysopsis and Pityopsis)
A genus of about 25 species, herbs, of s. North America. References: Wagenknecht (1960)=Z; Semple (1996)=Y; Gandhi \& Thomas (1980)=X; Semple (2004)= Q; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Semple (1983). Key adapted in part from Z and X.

1 Ray flowers with pappus; perennial, from creeping rhizomes; upper and lower leaves cuneate to a sessile base H. camporum var glandulis im

1 Ray flowers without pappus; annual or biennial, taprooted; upper leaves rounded to clasping at the sessile base, lower leaves (deciduous by late in the season) petiolate.
2 Plants erect, 0.5-2 m tall; leaves hirsute-pilose on both sides or scabrous above; phyllaries moderately hirsute and glandular on the back; [of a variety of weedy habitats, mainly inland] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. latifolia var. latifolia
2 Plants erect or decumbent, 0.3-1 m tall; leaves scabrous on both sides or only beneath; phyllaries densely hirsute and glandular on the back; [of coastal dunes]
H. subaxillaris

* Heterotheca camporum (Greene) Shinners var. glandulissimum Semple, Nashville Camphorweed. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, (GA, NC), Cp (NC): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from c. TN. This variety is apparently native in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee. [= K, Y; Chrysopsis camporum Greene var. glandulissima (Semple) Cronquist -- C; Chrysopsis camporum -- F, SE, W; Chrysopsis villosa (Pursh) Nuttall var. camporum (Greene) Cronquist -- G]
* Heterotheca latifolia Buckley var. Iatifolia, Common Camphorweed. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC): roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from the sc. United States and adjacent Mexico. [=Y; = H. subaxillaris (Lamarck) Britton \& Rusby var. latifolia (Buckley) Gandhi \& Thomas -- X; < H. subaxillaris -- RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W; H. latifolia var. Iatifolia -- Z; H. subaxillaris (Lamarck) Britton \& Rusby ssp. latifolia (Buckley) Semple - Q]

Heterotheca subaxillaris (Lamarck) Britton \& Rusby, Dune Camphorweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): coastal dunes and sand-flats; common. July-October (-December). NJ south to FL, west to TX and Mexico, along the coast. This taxon is apparently native in our area, and is a conspicuous component of the flora of ocean dunes. [= Y; H. subaxillaris (Lamarck) Britton \& Rusby var. subaxillaris -- X, Z; < H. subaxillaris -- RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE (also see H. latifolia); H. subaxillaris var. subaxillaris -- Z; $H$. subaxillaris ssp. subaxillaris $-Q$ ]

## Hieracium Linnaeus (Hawkweed, King-devil)

A genus of 100-200 (or many more) species, herbs, primariy temperate. Hieracium is a complicated genus, with many apomictic races sometimes recognized as taxa. Sometimes separated into Hieracium and Pilosella. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key adapted from C .

1 Leaves primarily cauline, the largest leaves definitely on the stem, basal leaves usually absent.
2 Leaves nearly glabrous, or with a few long hairs on the lower surface; upper stem glabrous H. paniculatum

2 Leaves setose, with long hairs on the upper and lower surfaces; upper stem stipitate-glandular $\qquad$ H. scabrum

1 Leaves primarily basal, the largest leaves basal, leaves in some species extending onto the lower portion of the stem.
3 Plants stoloniferous; [aliens of weedy habitats, especially pastures, roadsides, and lawns]; [Pilosella].


* Hieracium aurantiacum Linnaeus, Orange Hawkweed, Devil's-paintbrush, Orange King-devil, Fox-and-cubs. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): pastures, roadsides; rare, introduced from Europe. May-July. [= RAB, F, G, K, SE, W; Pilosella aurantiaca (Linnaeus) F. Schultz \& Schultz-Bipontinus]
* Hieracium caespitosum Dumortier, Yellow King-devil, Yellow Fox-and-cubs. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): pastures, fields, roadsides; common, introduced from Europe. May-July. [= C, K, SE, W; H. pratense Tausch -- RAB, F, G; Pilosella caespitosa (Dumortier) Sell \& C. West]
* Hieracium flagellare Willdenow, Whiplash Hawkweed. Mt? (VA): roadsides; rare, introduced from Europe. Considered to derive from hybridization between H. caespitosum Dumortier and H. pilosella Linnaeus. [= C, F, SE; H. xflagellare Willdenow (pro sp.) var. flagellare -- K; Pilosella flagellaris (Willdenow) Sell \& C. West]
* Hieracium floribundum Wimmer \& Grabowski, Glaucous Hawkweed. Mt, Pd (VA): roadsides, pastures; rare, introduced from Europe. Considered to derive from hybridization between H. caespitosum Dumortier and H. lactucella Wallroth. [= C, F, G; H. xfloribundum Wimmer \& Grabowski (pro sp.) -- K; Pilosella floribunda (Wimmer \& Grabowski) Arvet-Touvet]

Hieracium gronovii Linnaeus, Beaked Hawkweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, dry forests, woodland margins, roadsides; common. July-November. MA west to s. Ontario and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W]

Hieracium marianum Willdenow, Maryland Hawkweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): dry forests, woodland margins, roadsides; common. May-November. NH west to OH , south to FL and MS. Considered to derive from hybridization between $H$. gronovii Linnaeus and H. venosum Linnaeus. [= F, K, S; H. ×marianum Willdenow (pro sp.) -- RAB, C, SE]

Hieracium megacephalon Nash, Bigheaded Hawkweed. Cp (GA): dry sandy soils of pinelands and hammocks; uncommon. S. GA south to s. FL. [= K, S; H. megacephalum - SE, orthographic variant; H. argyraeum Small - S]

Hieracium paniculatum Linnaeus, Leafy Hawkweed. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): dry to mesic forests, especially along dirt roads; common. July-October. Nova Scoia and Québec west to MN, south to w. NC, n. GA, and OH. The leafy stem and lack of basal leaves of $H$. paniculatum readily distinguish it from our other species of Hieracium. In fact, it often puzzles the inexperienced botanist, who may overlook the possibility that this plant is a Hieracium! The milky sap and obscure teeth on the leaves are good corroborative characters. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W]

* Hieracium pilosella Linnaeus, Mouse-ear Hawkweed. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. May-July. [= RAB, C, G, SE, W; H. pilosella var. pilosella -- F, K; Pilosella officinarum F. Schultz \& Schultz-Bipontinus]
* Hieracium piloselloides Villars, Glaucous King-devil. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): fields, pastures, roadsides, rare,
introduced from Europe. May-September. [= C, K; H. florentinum Allioni -- RAB, F, G, SE, W; Pilosella piloselloides (Villars) Soják]

Hieracium scabrum Michaux, Rough Hawkweed. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): dry forests, woodland margins, roadsides; common (GA Special Concern). July-November. Nova Scotia and Québec west to MN, south to VA, n. GA, KY, and MO. [= RAB, C, G, S, SE, W; H. scabrum var. scabrum -- F, K]

Hieracium traillii Greene, Shale-barren Hawkweed. Mt, Pd? (VA): shale barrens and dry shaley woodlands, other xeric woodlands; uncommon. Sc. PA south to w. VA and e. WV. [= C, F, G, SE, W; H. greenii Porter \& Britton -- K, S, a preoccupied name]

Hieracium venosum Linnaeus, Veiny Hawkweed. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry forests, woodland margins, roadsides; common. April-July. NY west to MI, south to GA, AL, and TN; apparently disjunct in FL. [=RAB, C, G, S, SE, W; H. venosum var. venosum -- F, K; H. venosum var. nudicaule (Michaux) Farwell -- F, K]

Hieracium longipilum Torrey ranges east to TN and KY. [= K]
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 occur independently of the parental taxa. Hybrids of native species known in our area include:

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H. gronovii }\timesH\mathrm{ . paniculatum [H. xalleghaniense Britton (pro sp.)]
H.gronovii }\timesH\mathrm{ . venosum
H. paniculatum }\timesH\mathrm{ . scabrum
H. paniculatum }\timesH.\mathrm{ venosum [H. ×scribneri Small (pro sp.); H. scribneri - K]
H. scabrum }\timesH\mathrm{ . venosum
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Hymenopappus L'Héritier (Woolly-white)
A genus of about 14 species, herbs, of s. North America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.
Hymenopappus scabiosaeus L'Héritier var. scabiosaeus. Cp (GA, SC): turkey oak sandhills and adjacent sandy fields; rare. Sc. SC south to $n$. peninsular FL, west to $A R$, MO, and OK, and north in the interior to n . IN, c. and s. IL, and se. MO. Var. corymbosus (Torrey \& A. Gray) B.L. Turner is distributed in the s. Great Plains and adjacent areas, from NE south to TX and Coahuila, Mexico. [= C, K, SE; H. scabiosaeus -- RAB, F, G, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

## Hymenoxys Cassini

* Hymenoxys odorata Augustin de Candolle. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps only a waif, native of sw. United States. See Nesom (2004d). [= K]


## Hypochaeris Linnaeus (Cat's-ear)

A genus of about 60 species, herbs, of South America, Europe, Asia, and $n$. Africa. The spelling of the genus name is now resolved in favor of Hypochaeris. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

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 $5-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ across at anthesis, the involucre campanulate .

2 Flowers white; middle and outer phyllaries glabrous or puberulent; heads usually 2-4 mm wide at anthesis, the involucre cylindric . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. microcephala var. albiflor
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.
2 Plants glabrous or apparently so; plants mostly annual
H. glabra
2 Plants conspicuously pubescent, as on the hispid leaves; plants mostly perennial . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. radicata

* Hypochaeris brasiliensis (Less.) Grisebach var. tweediei (Hooker \& Arnott) Baker, Brazilian Cat's-ear. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC), Mt (SC): roadsides, fields, other disturbed places; common, introduced from South America. Late April-July. More common in the NC Coastal Plain than shown in RAB (common in Duplin, Sampson, and Wayne cos.) (A.J. Bullard, pers. comm. 2003). [= K, SE; Hypochoeris elata (Weddell) Grisebach -- RAB, misapplied]
* Hypochaeris glabra Linnaeus, Smooth Cat's-ear. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, SC): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; common (rare in NC), introduced from Europe. Late March-July. [= K, S; Hypochoeris glabra -- RAB, C, SE, orthographic variant] * Hypochaeris microcephala (Schultz-Bipontinus) Cabrera var. albiflora (Kuntze) Cabrera. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from South America. This species has been found as a naturalized introduction at Fort Pulaski (Chatham County, GA) (T. Govus, pers. comm.). [= K, SE]
* Hypochaeris radicata Linnaeus, Spotted Cat's-ear. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. April-July (or later). [=G, K, S; Hypochoeris radicata -- RAB, C, F, SE, orthographic variant]


## Inula Linnaeus (Elecampane)

A genus of about 90 species, of temperate and subtropical Old World. References: Arriagada (1998)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE.
Inula helenium Linnaeus, Elecampane. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. May-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Z]

## Ionactis (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: Nesom \& Leary (1992)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE.

Ionactis Iinariifolia (Linnaeus) Greene, Stiff-leaved Aster. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry savannas, 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; common. Late September-November. ME and Québec west to WI, south to n. FL and TX. There appears to be substantial variation in I. linariifolius, with montane (and northern) populations having considerably longer and broader leaves than Coastal Plain (and southern) populations; additional study is needed. $[=\mathrm{Z}$; $=I$. linariifolius -K K, S , orthographic variant; = Aster linariifolius Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, SE, W]

## Iva Linnaeus (Marsh-elder)

A genus of about 15 species, shrubs and herbs, of North America and West Indies. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Jackson (1960).

1 Plants annual, not fleshy, more-or-less pubescent (at least in the inflorescence); [of inland wetlands or disturbed areas]. 2 Leaves 0.5-3 mm wide, linear; staminate flowers usually 4-6 per head; [mostly of clay-based Carolina bays] .

> I. microcephala

2 Leaves 20-70 mm wide, ovate; staminate flowers usually 8-16 (-20) per head; [mostly of disturbed ground]. 3 Heads subtended by bracts (other than the phyllaries); phyllaries 3-5 ..................... I. annua var. annua 3 Heads lacking bracts (other than the phyllaries); phyllaries 5 I. xanthifolia

1 Plants perennial, fleshy, glabrous; [of maritime situations, such as brackish marshes, marsh edges, or ocean dunes].
4 Leaves alternate; leaves $1.5-4.5(-6.0) \mathrm{cm}$ long, $0.4-1.0(-1.5) \mathrm{cm}$ wide, 1-3 mm thick when fresh, mostly untoothed; involucres $4-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ high; [mostly of dunes and the upper beach] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. imbricata
4 Leaves opposite (alternate above or in the inflorescence); leaves $4-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $0.7-4.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, $0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ thick when fresh, usually toothed; involucres $2-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ high; [mostly of marshes, marsh edges, and wet hammocks].
$5 \quad$ Larger leaves $4-7(-8.5) \mathrm{cm}$ long, $0.7-1.5(-2.1) \mathrm{cm}$ wide, $4-10 \times$ as long as wide, subentire or with 1-8 (rarely more) teeth on each side; [of $N J$ south throughout our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. frutescens var. frutescens
5 Larger leaves $6-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $2.0-4.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, $1.5-4 \times$ as long as wide, usually with $8-17$ teeth on each side; [of $n$. NC northwards]
I. frutescens var. oraria

* Iva annua Linnaeus var. annua, Sumpweed, Rough Marsh-elder. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed places; rare, introduced (by native Americans) from further west. September-November. This species was apparently an important crop of native Americans. An extinct variety, var. macrocarpa (Blake) R.C. Jackson [I. ciliata var. macrocarpa Blake], known only from archeological remains, is almost certainly a cultivated form, selected for its large seeds. [= K; < I. annua -- RAB, C, GW, SE, W; I. ciliata Willdenow -- F, S; I. ciliata Willdenow var. ciliata -- G]

Iva frutescens Linnaeus var. frutescens, Southern Maritime Marsh-elder. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish marshes and marsh edges, normally on the back side of barrier islands; common. Late August-November. NJ south to FL, west to TX. See $I$. frutescens var. oraria for discussion of the two taxa. [= C, F, G, SE; I. frutescens ssp. frutescens -- GW, K; I. frutescens -- RAB, S]

Iva frutescens Linnaeus var. oraria (Bartlett) Fernald \& Griscom, Northern Maritime Marsh-elder. Cp (NC, VA): brackish marshes and marsh edges, normally on the back side of barrier islands; uncommon (NC Watch List). Late August-November. Nova Scotia south to Dare County, NC. The two varieties are morphologically distinct, except in the zone of overlap (NJ south to Dare County, NC), where intermediates will be encountered. Even in the zone of overlap, though, most plants are readily identified to variety. There might be some merit in considering these taxa species, with limited hybridization in a small portion of their total distributions. [= C, F, G, SE; I. frutescens ssp. oraria (Bartlett) R.C. Jackson -- K; I. oraria Bartlett]

Iva imbricata Walter, Dune Marsh-elder. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dunes, upper beach, island-end flats; common (VA Rare). Late August-November. Se. VA south to FL, west to LA; also in the Bahamas and Cuba. 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 Chamaesyce polygonifolia, Ch. bombensis, Cakilel edentula, and Amaranthus pumilus. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE]

Iva microcephala Nuttall, Small-headed Marsh-elder. Cp (GA, NC, SC): clay-based Carolina bays; rare (NC Rare). September-October. C. NC south to s. peninsular FL, west to se. AL. A seed-banking annual, occurring in extremely variable populations in the variable hydrologic conditions of Carolina bays. [= RAB, GW, K, S, SE]

* Iva xanthifolia Nuttall, Big Marsh-elder. Mt (VA), Cp (SC): disturbed areas, waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from w. North America. August-October. See Nesom (2004d). [= C, F, G, K, SE]

Iva annua Linnaeus var. caudata (Small) R.C. Jackson occurs east to TN and KY. [= K; = I. caudata Small] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

* Iva axillaris Pursh. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps onlya waif, introduced from w. United States. See Nesom (2004d). [= K]

Ixeris (Cassini) Cassini

A genus of $15-20$ species, herbs, of e. and se. Asia.

* Ixeris stolonifera A. Gray, Creeping Lettuce, is introduced from e. Asia and established as a weed in lawns, gardens, and plant nurseries in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and NY (Long Island). [= C, K; = Lactuca stolonifera (A. Gray) Maximowicz -- F]


## Jamesianthus Blake \& Sherff (Warbonnet)

Jamesianthus alabamensis Blake \& Sherff, Alabama Warbonnet. Mt (GA): streambanks over limestone or other calcareous rocks; rare (GA Special Concern). Endemic to stream banks in c. AL and wc. GA. The opposite leaves are squared off at the base in a distinctive manner. [= K, SE]

Krigia Schreber (Cynthia, Dwarf-dandelion)
A genus of 7 species, herbs, of North America. References: Kim \& Turner (1992)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Chambers (2004)=Y.
1 Phyllaries erect at maturity, $2-4 \times$ as long as wide; pappus absent; plant a leafy-stemmed winter annual . . . . . . . K. cespitosa
1 Phyllaries reflexed at maturity, $3-8 \times$ as long as broad; pappus present, consisting of 5 or more scales and 5 or more bristles; plant a scapose, subscapose, or leafy-stemmed perennial or a scapose or subscapose winter annual.

Pappus of 5 scales and 5 bristles; plant a winter annual; stem leafless or leafy at the base only ........... K. virginica 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.
3 Stems leafless, the peduncles terminal; perennial from ovoid tubers, with long slender stolons which form new plants or tubers; pappus bristles (5.0-) 5.3-7.7 (-10.0) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K. dandelion
3 Stems leafy, at least at the base, the peduncles axillary; perennials from stout creeping rhizomes or short caudices, not bearing tubers; pappus bristles 4.0-7.0 mm long.
4 Peduncles usually 1 per leaf axil; leaves linear-lanceolate, the larger 1-12 mm wide; perennial from an underground rhizome (to 5 mm in diameter), larger plants with an extensive rootmat and multiple stems ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K. montana
4 Peduncles usually 2 per leaf axil; leaves oblanceolate, the larger 15-45 mm wide; solitary-stemmed perennial from a short caudex
K. biflora var. biflora

Krigia biflora (Walter) S.F. Blake var. biflora, Orange Dwarf-dandelion. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC): rich, moist forests; rare (NC Watch List). Late May-early July. Var. biflora ranges from MA s. Ontario and MN south to GA, AL, MS, AR, and e. OK; the smaller var. viridis (Standley) Kim occurs in CO, AZ, and NM. [= K, Z; < K. biflora -- RAB, C, F, G, SE, W; Cynthia virginica (Linnaeus) D. Don -- S]

Krigia cespitosa (Rafinesque) K.L. Chambers var. cespitosa, Opposite-leaf Dwarf-dandelion. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): fields, roadsides, disturbed places; common (rare in VA) (VA Watch List). Late March-early June. S. VA and NE south to FL and TX. K. cespitosa var. gracilis (Augustin de Candolle) K.L. Chambers occurs in TX. [= Y; K. cespitosa -- GW, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; K. oppositifolia Rafinesque -- RAB, C, G, SE, W; Serinia oppositifolia (Rafinesque) Kuntze -- F, S; K. caespitosa - K, orthographic variant]

Krigia dandelion (Linnaeus) Nuttall, Colonial Dwarf-dandelion. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rocky woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (rare in Coastal Plain). April-May. NJ, IL, and KA, south to FL and ne. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, SE, W, Z; = Cynthia dandelion (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle -- S]

Krigia montana (Michaux) Nuttall, Mountain Dwarf-dandelion. Mt (GA, NC, SC): cliffs and rock outcrops at medium to high elevations; uncommon (NC Watch List, SC Rare). May-September. A Southern Appalachian endemic: w. NC, e. TN, nw. SC, and ne. GA. [= RAB, K, SE, W, Z; = Cynthia montana (Michaux) Standley -- S]

Krigia virginica (Linnaeus) Willdenow, Virginia Dwarf-dandelion. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): rocky woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas; common. Late March-early June. ME west to MN, south to FL and c. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE, W, Z]

The natural hexaploid hybrid Krigia $\times$ shinnersiana K.L. Chambers [K. biflora $\times$ montana] is documented from the Craggy Mountains, Buncombe County, NC (Chambers 2004; Kim \& Turner 1992).

## Kuhnia

(see Brickellia)

## (also see Ixeris)

A genus of about 75 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan (especialy north temperate). References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

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    Lactuca biennis (Moench) Fernald, Tall Blue Lettuce. {NC, VA} [= RAB, C, F, K, SE]
    Lactuca canadensis Linnaeus. {GA,NC, SC, vA} [= F, K; L. canadensis -- RAB, C, K, SE; L. canadensis var. canadensis -
F; L. canadensis var. latifolia Kuntze - F; L. canadensis var. longifolia (Michaux) Farwell - F; L. canadensis var. obovata Wiegand -
F]
Lactuca floridana (Linnaeus) Gaertner var. floridana, Woodland Lettuce. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= F, K; L. floridana -- RAB, C, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
Lactuca floridana (Linnaeus) Gaertner var. villosa (Jacquin) Cronquist. \{NC, SC, VA\} [= F, K; L. floridana -- RAB, C, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
Lactuca graminifolia Michaux var. graminifolia. \{GA, NC, SC\} [=K; L. graminifolia -- RAB, F, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
Lactuca hirsuta Muhlenberg ex Nuttall var. hirsuta, Downy Lettuce. \{VA\} [= F, K; L. hirsuta -- RAB, C, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
Lactuca hirsuta Muhlenberg ex Nuttall var. sanguinea (Bigelow) Fernald. (GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= F, K; L. hirsuta -- RAB, C, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Lactuca saligna Linnaeus, Willowleaf Lettuce. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, C, F, K, SE]
* Lactuca sativa Linnaeus, Garden Lettuce. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} as cultivated [= F, K]
* Lactuca serriola Linnaeus, Prickly Lettuce. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= K, C, SE; L. scariola Linnaeus -- RAB, F]
* Lactuca virosa Linnaeus, Bitter Lettuce. DC, AL. [= K]
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## Lapsana Linnaeus (Nipplewort)

A genus of about 9 species, herbs, of temperate Old World. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Lapsana communis Linnaeus, Nipplewort. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): fields, forests, disturbed areas; uncommon (rare in NC and VA Coastal Plain), introduced from Europe. June-August. \{In GA - Castanea 1998\} [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, W]

Leontodon Linnaeus (Hawkbit)

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, primarily of temperate Eurasia. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Pappus of the outer flowers of the head of plumose bristles; heads (solitary-) several; scapes usually scaly-bracted above . .


* Leontodon autumnalis Linnaeus var. autumnalis, Fall-dandelion. Cp (VA): roadsides, fields; rare, introduced from Europe. June-October. [= C, F, G; L. autumnalis -- C, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; L. autumnalis ssp. autumnalis -- K]
* Leontodon taraxacoides (Vill.) Mérat ssp. taraxacoides, Little Hawkbit. Cp (VA), Mt (NC): roadsides, fields; rare, introduced
from Europe. July-October. [= K; L. taraxacoides - C, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; L. nudicaulis (Linnaeus) Banks ex Schinz \& R. Keller -- RAB, apparently misapplied; L. leysseri (Wallr.) G. Beck -- F, G]
* Leontodon hirtus Linnaeus, Rough Hawkbit. \{DC (Kartesz 1999) - investigate\} [= K]
* Leontodon hispidus ssp. hispidus, Bristly Hawkibit. \{MD (Kartesz 1999) - investiaget\} [= K]


## Leucanthemum P. Miller (Oxeye Daisy)

A genus of about 35 species, herbs, of Eurasia. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Arriagada \& Miller (1997)=Z.

[^2]A genus of 40-50 species, herbs, of e. and c. North America. References: Nesom in FNA (in prep.); Gaiser (1946)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Stucky \& Pyne (1990); Godfrey (1948)=Y; Stucky (1991); Stucky (1992); Mayfield (2002). Key adapted in large part from FNA.

1 Pappus plumose, the barbels mostly 0.5-1.0 mm long.
2 Inner phyllaries with apices prolonged, loosely spreading, slightly dilated, and petaloid (white to yellow, pink, or purplish); heads $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter, with 4-6 flowers per head; corolla lobes glabrous within; [of the Coastal Plain from SC southwards].
3 Heads sessile; petaloid phyllary apices lavender, pink, or magenta, recurved, the petaloid portion short relative to the green phyllary bases
L. elegans var. elegans

3 Heads pedunculate on short peduncles; petaloid phyllary apices light yellow or cream (rarely pale lavender),
divergent with tips ascending, the petaloid portion elongate relative to the green phyllary bases
L. elegans var. kralii

2 Inner phyllaries not prominently petaloid; heads 10-20 mm in diameter, with 10-60 flowers per head; corolla lobes coarsely hairy within; [collectively widespread].
4 Phyllaries not regularly imbricate, the outer usually as long or longer than the inner . . L. squarrosa var. squarrosa
4 Phyllaries regularly imbricate, graduated in length, erect to spreading or reflexing.
5 Stems and leaves usually glabrous; inner phyllaries usually apically rounded to truncate, apiculate, all essentially erect and appressed, usually with a narrow hyaline border . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. cylindracea
5 Stems and leaves hirsute to hirsute-pilose; inner phyllaries apically acute-acuminate, all usually spreading to reflexed on the distal $1 / 3$ (outer) to $1 / 5$ (inner), usually without a hyaline border . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [L. hirsuta]
1 Pappus barbellate, the barbels 0.1-0.3 (-0.4) mm long.
6 Heads mostly $1-7(-10)$ in a subcorymbiform arrangement; [of Bibb Co., AL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [L. oligocephala]
6 Heads usually more than 10 in a spiciform or racemiform arrangement; [collectively widespread]. 7 Leaves $3-5$-veined.

8 Basal and lower cauline leaves (2-) 4-8 mm wide, cauline usually abruptly reduced in size at ca. midstem, continuing distally as linear, bract-like leaves; heads in a densely (- to loosely) spiciform arrangement; involucres 7-9 mm, purplish to greenish; florets 5-6 (-8) per head; [mainly of the Coastal Plain] $\qquad$
 a densely to loosely spiciform arrangement; involucres (7-) 8-11 mm, usually greenish; florets (4-) 6-8 (-12) per head; [of the Mountains and Piedmont]
L. spicata var. spicata

## 7 Leaves 1 -veined.

9 Mid and inner phyllaries either apically acute or rounded-retuse and minutely involute-cuspidate to apiculate. 10 Stems glabrous.

11 Phyllaries apically usually rounded-retuse and minutely involute-cuspidate to apiculate; corolla tubes glabrous within.
12 Stems and basal leaves glabrous; basal leaves mostly arising from congested nodes at very base of plant, (1-) 2-6 (-9) mm wide, abruptly reduced in size distally, surfaces minutely white-dotted by stomates, not glandular-punctate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. laevigata
12 Stems and basal leaves glabrous to very sparsely pilose, leaves usually with a few, spreading cilia near insertion; basal and lower cauline leaves arising from numerous, separated nodes on proximal part of stem, 1-2 (-2.5) mm wide and relatively even-sized, surfaces glandular-punctate

11 Phyllaries apically acute; corolla tubes pilose within.
13 Heads often in a secund arrangement; involucres 11-15 mm; phyllaries obovate; florets 3-6 L. pauciflora

13 Heads in a secund arrangement or not; involucres (6-) 7-9 mm; phyllaries ovate-triangular to generally oblong; florets 4-10 (-12).
14 Heads densely arranged, on internodes 1-2 (-5) mm long, often secund; phyllary apex sharply acuminate-acute, distinctly involute, lamina relatively thin, glands consistently present and superficial at least on proximal portion; florets 4-7 (-9); basal and lower cauline leaves $2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, gradually reduced in length distally . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. cokeri
14 Heads loosely arranged, on internodes 6-15 (-20) mm long, not secund; phyllary apex sharply acute to obtuse-angled with a thickened apiculum, not markedly involute, lamina relatively thick, usually with evidently sunken punctate glands, without superficial glands; florets 7-10 (-12); basal and lower cauline leaves 4-9 (-12) mm wide, quickly reduced in width and length distally
L. virgata

10 Stems hirtellous with spreading to slightly deflexed hairs or variously puberulent to hirsute.
15 Stems hirsute to puberulent to pilose-puberulent or strigose-puberulent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. gracilis 15 Stems hirtellous with spreading to slightly deflexed hairs.

16 Heads sessile, relatively crowded in a cylindric arrangement, rigidly ascending, appressed to the rachis and to each other, densely overlapping L. chapmanii

16 Heads sessile to short-pedunculate, in a relatively loose, spiciform, racemoid, or paniculate, commonly secund arrangement
L. pauciflora

9 Mid and inner phyllaries apically rounded, not rounded-retuse or cuspidate to apiculate.
17 Stems glabrous (rarely sparsely to moderately pilose in L. pilosa).
18 Involucres 5-7 (-9) mm; florets 4-5 (-6); corolla tubes glabrous within; pappus bristles usually about

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half the length of corolla tubes
L. microcephala

18 Involucres 6-10 mm; florets (6-) 7-13 (-17); corolla tubes internally pilose (glabrous in L. ligulistylis);
pappus bristles as long as the corolla tubes (shorter in some populations of $L$. helleri).
19 Stems 15-55 cm; leaves and phyllaries weakly or not at all punctate; pappus bristles 1/3-2/3 to equal the corolla tube length; montane . L. helleri
19 Stems 40-120 cm; leaves and phyllaries distinctly punctate-glandular to weakly punctate; pappus bristles equal the corolla tube length; coastal plain and piedmont.
20 Stems glabrous; heads loosely arranged, on internodes (2-) 5-10 (-14) mm; peduncles 0-2 (-7) mm; involucres 6-8 mm; phyllaries in 3-4 (-5) series . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. elegantula
20 Stems glabrous to sparsely or moderately pilose; heads densely arranged, on internodes
(1-) 2-5 (-7) mm; peduncles 0-10 (-17, -80 in proximal part of capitulescence) mm ; involucres (7-) 8-10 mm, phyllaries in (3-) 4-5 (-6) series L. pilosa

17 Stems puberulent to strigose.
21 Involucres 2.5-7 mm wide; florets 3-12.
22 Stems and peduncles puberulent to pilose-puberulent or strigose-puberulent; heads usually on ascending peduncles $2-10(-12) \mathrm{mm}$; involucres $2.5-4(-5) \mathrm{mm}$ wide; phyllaries apically rounded or obtuse to acute or acuminate; florets 3-6 (-9)
L. gracilis

22 Stems and peduncles stiffly short-strigose with closely ascending hairs; heads on divergent, arcuate-ascending peduncles $10-25(-30) \mathrm{mm}$; involucres $5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; phyllaries apically rounded to nearly flat; florets 7-12
L. patens

21 Involucres 13-22 (-25) mm wide or (6-) 8-15 mm wide (L. squarrulosa); florets 11-80.
23 Heads usually on peduncles usually $8-50 \mathrm{~mm}$ (rarely subsessile); phyllaries erect, not reflexing; florets ca. 30-80 (19-33 in L. scariosa); corolla tubes glabrous or pilose within.
24 Leaves or leafy bracts 8-20 (-25) below the heads, cauline usually abruptly reduced above the basal; florets 19-33; [plants of the Central and Southern Appalachians] . . . L. scariosa
24 Leaves or leafy bracts 20-85 below the heads, usually continuing relatively even-sized upwards above the basal; florets ca. 30-80; plants of WV and PA northwards]
[L. novae-angliae var. nieuwlandii]
23 Heads usually sessile, less commonly subsessile on peduncles $1-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ (rarely more); at least outer phyllaries usually reflexing; florets 11-26 (-30); corolla tubes pilose within.
25 Phyllaries glabrous, bullate, with broad, conspicuous, often erose to lacerate or irregular, hyaline border . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. Laspera
25 Phyllaries glabrous to puberulent or puberulent-hirtellous, essentially flat (not bullate), without hyaline border or border narrow and inconspicuous
L. squarrulosa

Liatris aspera Michaux, Rough Blazing-star. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC?), Cp (GA), \{SC\}: prairies, barrens, glades; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). August-September (-October). Ontario and ND south to FL and TX. [= RAB, FNA, SE; Liatris aspera Michaux var. intermedia (Lunell) Gaiser -- K, Y; Laciniaria aspera (Michaux) Greene var. aspera - S; Liatris spheroidea Michaux - K; Laciniaria aspera (Michaux) Greene var. spheroidea (Michaux) Alexander - S]

Liatris chapmanii Torrey \& A. Gray, Chapman's Blazing-star. Cp (GA): xeric sands of scrub; rare (GA Special Concern). August-October. Sw. GA, s. AL, south to FL. [= FNA, K, SE; =Laciniaria chapmanii (Torrey \& A. Gray) Kuntze - S] \{add synonymy\}

Liatris cokeri Pyne \& Stucky, Sandhills Blazing-star. Cp (NC, SC): sandhills; common. (August-) September-October. Sc. and se. NC south to nc. SC. [= FNA, K; <Liatris regimontis (Small) K. Schumann -- RAB, K, SE, Y, in part, and misapplied]

Liatris cylindracea Michaux, Barrelhead Blazing-star. Mt (GA): limestone galdes, prairies; rare. July-September. NY, Ontario, and MN south to se. TN (Ridge and Valley) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and c. AL (Bibb County), and OK. [= FNA, K, SE] \{add synonymy\}

Liatris elegans (Walter) Michaux var. elegans, Common Elegant Blazing-star. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; common. SC south to FL, west to TX. See Mayfield (2002) for discussion of infraspecific taxa in this species. [= FNA; <Liatris elegans -- RAB, SE, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; <L. elegans var. elegans - K; >Liatris elegans var. flabellata (Small) Gaiser -- K, Z; <Laciniaria elegans (Walter) Kuntze - S; >Laciniaria flabellata Small - S]

Liatris elegans (Walter) Michaux var. kralii Mayfield. Kral’s Elegant Blazing-star. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; rare. Se. SC (Allendale Co.) south to n. FL and west to s. MS. See Mayfield (2002) for discussion of infraspecific taxa in this species. [= FNA, K; <Liatris elegans -- SE, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; <Laciniaria elegans (Walter) Kuntze - S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Liatris elegantula (Greene) K. Schumann. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare? August-October (-November). GA south to FL, west to MS. [= FNA; Liatris graminifolia Willdenow var. elegantula (Greene) Gaiser; Laciniaria elegantula Greene; <Liatris graminifolia, in part] \{add synonymy\}

Liatris gracilis Pursh, Slender Blazing-star. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills, dry pine flatwoods; uncommon. (July-) August-October (November). SC south to FL, west to MS. [= RAB, FNA, K, SE; <Laciniaria laxa Small - S; <Laciniaria gracilis (Pursh) Kuntze - S]

Liatris helleri T.C. Porter, Heller's Blazing-star. Mt (NC, VA): high elevation rock outcrops, sometimes on ledges of precipitous cliffs, rocky openings in heath balds, shale barrens; rare (US Threatened, NC Threatened). July-mid September. E. WV and w. VA south to w. NC. [= FNA; >Liatris helleri T.C. Porter - RAB, K, SE, Y, Z, in a narrower sense; >Liatris turgida Gaiser RAB, K, SE, Y, Z; >Laciniaria helleri (Porter) Porter ex Heller - S; Laciniaria pilosa (Aiton) Heller - S, misapplied]

Liatris laevigata (Nuttall) Small, Smooth Blazing-star. Cp (GA): longleaf pine sandhills, scrub; rare (GA Special Concern). August-October (-November). Se. GA (Charlton County) south to peninsular FL. [= FNA; Liatris tenuifolia Nuttall var. quadriflora Chapman -- K; <Laciniaria tenuifolia (Nuttall) Kuntze - S, in part]

Liatris microcephala (Small) K. Schumann, Small-head Blazing-star. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC): outcrops of acidic rocks (sandstone, granite, gneiss); rare (NC Rare). August-October. w. NC and KY south to w. SC, n. and c. GA, and n. AL. [= RAB,

FNA, K, SE, Y, Z; =Laciniaria microcephala Small - S]
Liatris patens Nesom \& Kral, Georgia Blazing-star. Cp (GA, SC): longleaf pine sandhills and dry flatwoods; uncommon. Late August-early November. SC south to FL. See Kral \& Nesom (2003) for detailed information. [= FNA]

Liatris pauciflora Pursh, Few-flower Blazing-star. Cp (GA): xeric sands of scrub; rare (GA Special Concern). AugustOctober. GA (Tatnall Co.) south to FL; alleged by Small (1933) to extend to SC. [Liatris pauciflora -- K, SE, in part only (also see L. secunda); Laciniaria pauciflora (Pursh) Kuntze - S; Liatris pauciflora var. pauciflora - FNA]

Liatris pilosa (Aiton) Willdenow. Pd, Cp (NC) \{GA, SC, VA\}: sandhills, pine barrens, fields, roadbanks; common. (August-) September-October (-November). NJ, DE, and PA south to SC. [= FNA, K; Liatris graminifolia Willdenow -- RAB, SE, in part only (also see Liatris virgata); Liatris graminifolia var. typica -- Y, Z; Liatris graminifolia var. dubia (Barton) A. Gray - Y; Liatris pilosa (Aiton) Willdenow - K; Laciniaria graminifolia (Walter) Kuntze - S]

Liatris scariosa (Linnaeus) Willdenow, Northern Blazing-star. Mt (NC, VA): shale barrens, dry rock outcrops, roadbanks; rare? (NC Watch List). August-September (-October). PA, MD, and WV south to NC and TN. [= L. scariosa var. scariosa - FNA, K, Z; Liatris scariosa var. scariosa -- SE, in part only (also see var. virginiana); <Liatris scariosa -- RAB, in a broader sense; Laciniaria scariosa (Linnaeus) Hill - S, in part (also see Liatris squarrulosa); Liatris scariosa var. virginiana (Lunell) Gaiser - Y, Z]

Liatris secunda Elliott, Sandhill Blazing-star. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). August-September (-October). s. NC south to FL, west to AL. [= RAB, Y; Liatris pauciflora Pursh -- K, SE, in part; Laciniaria secunda (Elliott) Small - S; L. pauciflora Pursh var. secunda (Elliott) D.B. Ward - FNA]

Liatris spicata (Linnaeus) Willdenow var. resinosa (Nuttall) Gaiser. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC), \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}: bogs, wet pine savannas, seepages; common. (July-) August-October (-November). NJ south to FL, west to LA. [= RAB, FNA, K, Y, Z; Liatris spicata -- SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Laciniaria spicata (Linnaeus) Kuntze - S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Liatris spicata (Linnaeus) Willdenow var. spicata, Florist's Gayfeather. Mt, Pd (NC) \{GA, NC, VA\}: prairies, roadsides, seepages, bogs, grassy balds; common. July-September. MA, Ontario, and MI, south to GA, AL, MS, and AR. [= RAB, FNA, K; Liatris spicata var. typica - Y, Z; Liatris spicata -- SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Laciniaria spicata (Linnaeus) Kuntze - S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Liatris squarrosa (Linnaeus) Michaux var. squarrosa. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC) \{VA\}: [=FNA, K, SE; L. squarrosa var. gracilenta Gaiser -- Y, Z; L. squarrosa -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Laciniaria squarrosa (Linnaeus) Hill - S, in part; Liatris squarrosa var. typica Gaiser - Y, Z]

Liatris squarrulosa Michaux. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC) \{VA\}: diabase barrens, other glades and barrens, prairies, open woodlands; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). August-October (-November). WV, KY, IL, and MO south to GA, AL, and TX. Highly variable and needing additional study to determine if multiple taxa should be recognized. [= FNA; Liatris earlei (Greene) Schumann -- RAB, Y; Liatris squarrulosa -- K, SE; Laciniaria ruthii Alexander - S; Laciniaria shortii Alexander - S; Liatris scariosa var. squarrulosa -- Y, Z; Liatris earlei (Greene) K. Schumann - Z]

Liatris tenuifolia Nuttall. $\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{SC})$ : longleaf pine sandhills; common. August-November. SC south to FL, west to AL . [= RAB, FNA; Liatris tenuifolia Nuttall var. tenuifolia -- K, SE; Laciniaria tenuifolia (Nuttall) Kuntze - S, in part (also see Liatris laevigata)]

Liatris virgata Nuttall. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC), Cp (NC, SC): open woods, roadbanks; common. (July-) AugustOctober (-November). GA, NC, SC, VA. [= FNA, K; Liatris graminifolia -- RAB, SE, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Liatris graminifolia var. smallii (Britton) Fernald \& Griscom -- Y, Z; Liatris regimontis (Small) K. Schumann - Y, in part; Laciniaria regimontis Small - S; Laciniaria smallii Britton - S; L. graminifolia var. virgata (Nuttall) Fernald]

Liatris hirsuta Rydberg. East to MS. [= FNA] \{add to synoynymy\}
Liatris oligocephala J. Allison, Cahaba Blazing-star, Cahaba Torch. Dolomitic Ketona glades. Bibb County, c. AL (Allison \& Stevens 2001). June-July (-August). [= FNA]

Liatris novae-angliae (Lunell) Shinners var. nieuwlandii Lunell. Prairies, glades, woodlands. [Liatris scariosa (Linnaeus) Willdenow var. nieuwlandii (Lunell) E.G. Voss -- FNA, K; Laciniaria scariosa (Linnaeus) Hill - S, in part] \{add synonymy\}

## Ligularia Cassini

* Ligularia dentata (A. Gray) Hara is introduced and established in MD. [= K; Senecio clivorum Maximowicz - C]

Lygodesmia D. Don (Rush Pink, Skeletonweed)
A genus of about 7 species, herbs, of w. and s. North America. References: Tomb (1980) $=$ Z; Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE.
Lygodesmia aphylla (Nuttall) Torrey \& A. Gray, Flowering Straws, Rose-rush. Cp (GA): xeric sandhills; uncommon. C. GA south to s. FL and west to c. Panhandle FL. [= K, S, SE, Z]

## Madia Molina (Tarweed)

A genus of about 18 species, of w. North America and Chile. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Madia sativa Molina, Tarweed, introduced from Chile, south to se. PA. [= K; M. capitata Nuttall; > M. sativa var. sativa -- SE; > M. sativa var. congesta Torrey \& A. Gray -- SE]


## Marshallia Schreber (Barbara's-buttons)

Marshallia is endemic to the southeastern United States, the 11 taxa ranging collectively from sc. VA, sw. PA, WV, s. KY, s. MO, and c. OK, south to c. peninsular FL, and sw. TX. Watson, Jansen, \& Estes (1991) consider Marshallia to be most closely related to predominantly southwestern genera Palafoxia, Bahia, and Galinsoga, in the tribe Heliantheae. References: Channell (1957)=Z; Watson \& Estes (1990)=Y; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Watson, Elisens, \& Estes (1991); Watson, Jansen, \& Estes (1991); Beadle \& Boynton (1901)=X.

1 Leaves not basally disposed, the 10-25 stem leaves all about the same size; plants glabrous throughout; plants colonial by persistent rhizomes; internodes 10-25 (and leaves $2-5 \times$ as long as wide)
M. trinervia

1 Leaves basally disposed, either all of the leaves below the midpoint of the stem, or the upper leaves markedly smaller than the lower stem and basal leaves (the basal leaves sometimes withered); plants pubescent at least below the heads; plants producing lateral offsets which are separated from the parent in less than a year; internodes 1-12 (and leaves 3-15× as long as wide) or 10-35 (and leaves $8-15 \times$ as long as wide).
2 Phyllaries with acuminate-subulate tips; receptacular bracts with acuminate-subulate tips; plants usually with 2 or more heads; plants flowering late July-mid October.
3 Lower stem leaves (and basal leaves) erect, narrowly lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, with attenuate or longacuminate apices, relatively thick in texture, the 2-4 lateral nerves (parallel to the midnerve) prominent; caudex with fibrous remnants of the previous year's leaves (if not burned off); phyllaries thick, ovate-attenuate; [of NC, SC, and extreme e. GA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. graminifolia
3 Lower stem leaves (and basal leaves) spreading, oblanceolate or spatulate, with rounded or obtuse apices, relatively thin in texture, the 2 lateral nerves (parallel to the midnerve) often obscure; caudex lacking fibrous remnants of the previous year's leaves; phyllaries thin, linear-subulate; [of e. GA southwards]
M. tenuifolia

2 Phyllaries with rounded to acute apices; receptacular bracts slightly to strongly broadened or clavate-thickened just below the acute to obtuse apex; plants with 1 head; plants flowering in late April-July.
4 Leafy portion of the stem $0-20(-30) \mathrm{cm}$ long, the naked peduncle 1.5-10× (or more) as long as the leafy portion of the stem; stem leaves (if present) not reduced upwards, the uppermost more than $1 / 2$ as long and wide as the largest leaves on the plant; basal leaves obovate to oblanceolate, the apex obtuse to rounded (often emarginate); outer welldeveloped phyllaries with obtuse to rounded apex; plants flowering late April-May (-early June).
5 Plant with 3-10 leaves on the lower stem, extending (5-) 8-20 (-30) cm up the stem; pappus scales (0.5-) 1.0-1.5 mm long; plant (2-) 3-5 (-7) dm tall; [of the Piedmont from sc. VA southwards] . . . . . M. obovata var. obovata 5 Plant scapose (all of the leaves basal) or nearly scapose, with 1-5 leaves extending 1-5 (-10) cm up the stem; pappus scales (1.0-) 1.5-2.5 (-3.0) mm long; plant (0.5-) 1.5-3.5 (-5.0) dm tall; [of the Coastal Plain from NC southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. Mbovata var. scaposa
4 Leafy portion of the stem $23-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, the naked peduncle $0.4-1.2 \times$ as long as the leafy portion of the stem; stem leaves reduced upwards, the uppermost less than $1 / 3$ as long and wide as the largest leaves on the plant; basal leaves obovate to oblanceolate, the apex obtuse to acute or acuminate; outer well-developed phyllaries with acute to obtuse apex; plants flowering late June-July.
6 Basal and lower cauline leaves (2-) 3-13 (-20) cm long (including the petiole), (5-) 10-20 (-30) mm wide, averaging about $6 \times$ as long as wide (including the petiole), the apex obtuse to rounded; pappus scales ca. 2 mm long; plants (2-) 3-5 (-8.5) dm tall; achenes without resin-dots between the ridges; [of the Mountains] M. grandiflora

6 Basal and lower cauline leaves (8-) 15-25 (-32) cm long (including the petiole), (3-) 7-12 (-15) mm wide, averaging about $10 \times$ as long as wide (including the petiole), the apex acute to acuminate; pappus scales ca. 1.2 mm long; plants (4-) 6-9 (-10) dm tall; achenes with copious resin-dots between the ridges; [of the Piedmont] . .
M. species 1

Marshallia graminifolia (Walter) Small, Grassleaf Barbara's-buttons. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas; common. Late Julymid October. Ne. NC south to se. SC, and rarely to e. GA (Emanuel County) (Sorrie 1998b). Closely related to M. tenuifolia Rafinesque, which ranges from e. GA south to $c$. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. M. tenuifolia differs in having a well-developed horizontal rosette of thin-textured spatulate leaves, which do not leave fibrous remains (vs. with firm, ascending, linear-lanceolate basal leaves, which leave fibrous remains). [= RAB, GW, SE, Z; = M. graminifolia var. graminifolia -- K, X; < M. laciniaroides Small S; < M. williamsonii Small -- S; M. graminifolia var. lacinarioides (Small) Beadle \& F.E. Boynton - X, in part; M. graminifolia ssp. graminifolia -- Y]

Marshallia grandiflora Beadle \& F.E. Boynton, Appalachian Barbara's-buttons, Large-flowered Barbara's-buttons. Mt (NC): bog margins, dry slopes over mafic rocks; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). June-July. Sw. PA south to sw. NC, e. TN (Cumberland Plateau) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and se. KY. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, X, Y, Z; < M. grandiflora -- RAB, in part only (also see M. species 1)]

Marshallia obovata (Walter) Beadle \& F.W. Boynton var. obovata, Piedmont Barbara's-buttons, Spoon-leaved Barbara'sbuttons. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): clay flats, woodland borders, dry woodlands; common, rare north of NC (VA Rare). Late April-May (-early June). Sc. VA south to se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), sw. GA, panhandle FL, and c. AL, primarily in the Piedmont. [= RAB, C, G, K, SE, Y, Z; = M. obovata var. platyphylla (M.A. Curtis) Beadle \& F.E. Boynton -- F, X; <M. obovata -- S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Marshallia obovata (Walter) Beadle \& F.W. Boynton var. scaposa Channell. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas; common. Late April-May. E. NC south to se. AL, in the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, K, SE, Y, Z; = M. obovata var. obovata -- F, X, misapplied; < M. obovata -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Marshallia species 1, Oak Barrens Barbara's-buttons. Pd (NC, VA): diabase barrens and fire-maintained woodlands over greenstone; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). Late June-July; August-September. This species is known from three extant and one extirpated population, in Granville County, NC and Halifax Co. VA, where associated with numerous rare and disjunct taxa of prairie
or barren affinities: Oligoneuron album, O. rigidum var. glabratum, Symphyotrichum depauperatum, Echinacea laevigata, Silphium terebinthinaceum, Baptisia australis var. aberrans, Linum sulcatum var. sulcatum, Carex meadii, Eryngium yuccifolium var. yuccifolium, Scutellaria leonardii, Lithospermum canescens, and others. [< M. grandiflora -- RAB, in part]

Marshallia tenuifolia Rafinesque. Cp (GA): pine savannas; common. E. GA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. See M. graminifolia for additional discussion. [= GW, SE, Z; = M. graminifolia (Walter) Small var. cynanthera (Elliott) Beadle \& F.E. Boynton -- K, X; = M. graminifolia - S, misapplied; = M. graminifolia (Walter) Small ssp. tenuifolia (Rafinesque) L. Watson - Y]

Marshallia trinervia (Walter) Trelease, Colonial Barbara's-buttons, Broadleaf Barbara's-buttons. Mt (GA, NC, VA?), Pd (GA), Cp? (SC?): moist rocky streambanks and in calcareous clays; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Watch List). July. E. SC (?), sw. NC, and sc. TN, south to s. AL and s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). Reported for VA by C; documentation is unknown. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, X, Y, Z]

Marshallia mohrii Beadle \& F.E. Boynton, Coosa Barbara's-buttons. Mt (GA): sandstone, limestone, and dolostone glades; rare (US threatened, GA Threatened). Nw. GA and n. and c. AL. It somewhat resembles M. grandiflora, but typically has 2-10 heads per plant (or solitary in depauperate individuals). [= K, S, SE, X, Y, Z] \{not yet keyed\}

Marshallia ramosa Beadle \& F.E. Boynton, Pineland Barbara's-buttons, Southern Barbara's-buttons. Cp (GA): pinelands, Altamaha Grit outcrops, woodlands over ultramafic rocks; rare (GA Rare). Coastal Plain from e. GA south to panhandle FL. It somewhat resembles M. graminifolia in its linear leaves, but differs in the phyllaries acute (vs. subulate-acuminate), and flowering period (late May-June vs. July-mid-October). [= K, S, SE, X, Y, Z] \{not yet keyed\}

## Matricaria Linnaeus (Mayweed) <br> [see also Tripleurospermum]

A genus of about 7 species, herbs, of Eurasia and $n$. Africa. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Arriagada \& Miller (1997)=Z.

1 Heads discoid (lacking rays); plant pineapple-scented; disc flowers 4-lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. discoidea
1 Heads with evident white rays (very rarely lacking rays); plant chamomile-scented; disc flowers 5-lobed ......... M. recutita

* Matricaria discoidea Augustin de Candolle, Pineapple-weed. Mt (NC, VA): barnyards, pastures, roadsides; uncommon, introduced from w. North America. June-November. [= K, Z; = M. matricarioides (Less.) T.C. Porter -- RAB, C, F, G, SE, illegitimate name; Lepidotheca suaveolens (Pursh) Nuttall; Chamomilla suaveolens (Pursh) Rydberg]
* Matricaria recutita Linnaeus, False Chamomille, Scented Mayweed. Cp (VA), \{NC, SC\}: roadsides; rare, introduced from Europe. July-September. [= C, K, Z; = M. chamomilla Linnaeus -- F, G, SE, misapplied; = Chamomilla recutita (Linnaeus) Rauschert]

Other species (also alien) approach our area from the north: M. maritima Linnaeus and M. perforata Mérat, Scentless Chamomille.

## Megalodonta Greene <br> (see Bidens)

## Melanthera Rohr

A genus of about 35 species, herbs, of tropical and subtropical areas. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Wagner \& Robinson (2001) $=$ Z

Melanthera nivea (Linnaeus) Small. Cp (GA, SC): calcareous outcrops, sandy woodlands; uncommon. June-October. E. SC south to FL, west to LA; also widespread in the West Indies and northern South America (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela). [= K, SE, Z; M. hastata Michaux -- RAB, S]

## Mikania Willdenow (Climbing Hempweed)

A genus of about 430 species, primarily pantropical in distribution, but with extensions into temperate areas (Holmes 1995). References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Involucre 6.5-8 mm; achenes 3.5-4.5 mm long; pubescence of the stems, leaves, and involucres spreading; [of GA southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. cordifolia 1 Involucre 4-5.5 (-6) mm high; achenes 1.5-2.5 (-2.7) mm long; pubescence of the stems, leaves, and involucres puberulent or nearly smooth; [widespread in our area]

Mikania cordifolia (Linnaeus f.) Willdenow, Heartleaf Climbing Hempweed. Cp (GA): bottomland hardwood forests, mesic hammocks near the coast; rare (GA Special Concern). S. GA south to s. FL, west to s. LA. [= K, S, SE]

Mikania scandens (Linnaeus) Willdenow, Climbing Hempweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, swamp forests, wet thickets; common (rare in Mountains). July-October. ME to s. Ontario, south to s. FL and e. TX, south into the tropics. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE, W; > M. scandens var. pubescens (Nuttall) Torrey \& A. Gray -- F; M. scandens var. scandens - F]

Oclemena E.L. Greene (Aster, Nodding-aster)
There now appears to be strong evidence (morphologic and molecular) and something approaching a consensus for the recognition of Oclemena as distinct from Aster. It appears that Oclemena is most closely related to lonactis, and that these two genera are more closely related to Solidago and Heterotheca than to Aster (in a narrower sense). The inclusion of Oclemena reticulata here is not yet fully certain. References: Nesom (1994)=Z; Semple, Heard, \& Xiang (1996)=Y; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Nesom (1997).

1 Leaves obovate, acuminate at the tip, thin in texture; [of the Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . ................. . O. acuminata
1 Leaves narrowly elliptic, coriaceous in texture; [of the Coastal Plain, from se. SC southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. reticulata

Oclemena acuminata (Michaux) Greene, Whorled Aster, Whorled Nodding-aster. Mt (GA, NC, VA): spruce-fir forests, northern hardwood forests, mountain seepages and streambanks, other cool, moist situations; common. July-September. Newfoundland and Québec south to w. NC, ne. GA, and e. TN. [= K, Y, Z; = Aster acuminatus -- RAB, C, F, G, SE, W]

Oclemena reticulata (Pursh) Nesom, Pine-barren Aster. Cp (GA, SC): wet pine flatwoods; uncommon. Late April-early June. Se. SC south through e. GA to s. FL. [= K, Z; = Aster reticulatus Pursh -- RAB, GW, SE; = Doellingeria reticulata (Pursh) Greene -S]

Oclemena nemoralis (Aiton) Greene, Bog Nodding-aster, occurs south to PA, MD, DE, and NJ. [= K, Z; = Aster nemoralis Aiton-C, F, G] \{not yet keyed\}

## Oligoneuron Small 1903 (Prairie-goldenrod)

A genus of 6 species, herbs, of North America. There now seems to be a consensus regarding the close affinities of the species here treated as Oligoneuron album (formerly Solidago ptarmicoides, Aster ptarmicoides, or Unamia alba) and Oligoneuron rigidum. The two have recently been treated as members of Solidago section Corymbosae Torrey \& A. Gray [= section Oligoneuron] (Zhang 1996). Nesom's elevation of this section to generic status is not universally accepted and needs further corroboration, but seems provisionally to be well-founded. Our two species co-occur at a remarkable diabase barren in Granville County, NC, with other disjunct species of midwestern or prairie affinities, such as Silphium terebinthinaceum. Our two species are known to hybridize when growing together in other parts of their range; the hybrid, Oligoneuron $\times$ lutescens (Lindley ex Augustin de Candolle) Nesom [Solidago x/utescens (Lindley ex Augustin de Candolle) Boivin] should be sought. References: Nesom (1993b)=Z; Heard \& Semple (1988) $=$ Y; Brouillet \& Semple (1981)=X; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Braun (1942).

1 Rays white; pappus bristles clavellate-thickened; larger leaves $8-20 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 0.4-1.0 cm wide, ca. $15-20 \times$ as long as wide, acuminate, usually serrate with a few salient teeth on either side, with 3 parallel veins . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. album
1 Rays yellow; pappus bristles not clavellate-thickened; larger leaves $10-25 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $4-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, ca. $2-8 \times$ as long as wide, acute to obtuse, serrate to crenate with numerous teeth (sometimes the teeth very obscure), with many pinnate-netted veins.
2 Larger leaves 1-2 cm wide, longitudinally folded; [of wet prairies and fens] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. riddellii
2 Larger leaves 3-10 cm wide, flat; [of dry prairies and woodlands].
3 Outer series of phyllaries glabrous on the back (glabrous to short-ciliate on the margin); leaf undersurface glabrous to somewhat hispid ( $0-20$ hairs per $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) (the margins and midrib beneath often more densely pubescent); stems glabrous to somewhat hispid ( $0-25$ hairs per $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. rigidum var. glabratum
3 Outer series of phyllaries pubescent on the back (short-ciliate on the margin); leaf undersurface hispid (7-50 hairs per $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ); stems glabrous to somewhat hispid (10-70 hairs per $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) O. rigidum var. rigidum

Oligoneuron album (Nuttall) Nesom, White Prairie-goldenrod, Upland White Aster. Mt (GA), Pd (NC, SC): prairie-like barrens over mafic, ultramafic, or calcareous rock, serpentine woodlands, prairies; rare (GA Watch List, NC Endangered). August-October. VT and NY west to Saskatchewan, south to e. TN (Rhea and Roane counties in the Ridge and Valley) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), nw. GA, AR, and CO; disjunct in nc. NC and nc. SC. [= K, Z; = Solidago ptarmicoides (Nees) Boivin -- C, SE, W, X; = Aster ptarmicoides (Nees) Torrey \& A. Gray -- F, G, S; = Unamia alba (Nuttall) Rydberg; > Aster ptarmicoides var. georgianus A. Gray (referring to plants of se. US); = Solidago asteroides Semple, superfluous name]

Oligoneuron riddellii (Frank ex Riddell) Rydberg, Riddell's Goldenrod. Mt (GA, VA?): wet, calcareous prairies; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). Ontario and Manitoba south to w. VA, GA, AR, and KS. The specimen from Fort Monroe ("Fortress Monroe, Va." - Fernald 1950) is accurately identified. [= K, Z; = Solidago riddellii Frank ex Riddell - C, F, G]

Oligoneuron rigidum (Linnaeus) Small var. glabratum (E.L. Braun) Nesom, Southeastern Bold Goldenrod. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC), Cp (GA): 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; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). August-October. Sc. VA, se. TN, c. OH, and e. MO south to c. SC, sw. GA, and e. TX. This taxon (variously treated as a species, subspecies, or variety) is rare and scattered throughout its range, restricted to prairie-like situations. Var. glabratum is apparently strictly diploid. [= K, Z; < Solidago rigida Linnaeus -- RAB, W; = Solidago rigida var. glabrata E.L. Braun -- C, G, SE; = Solidago jacksonii (Kuntze) Fernald -- $\mathrm{F} ;=$ Solidago rigida ssp. glabrata (E.L. Braun) Heard \& Semple -- Y; = Oligoneuron jacksonii (Kuntze) Small -- S]

Oligoneuron rigidum (Linnaeus) Small var. rigidum, Midwestern Bold Goldenrod. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): glades, barrens, and prairie-like areas, over mafic or calcareous rocks; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). August-October. RI and MA west to NY, s. Ontario, MI, WI, s. MN and c. NE, south to c. VA, sc. NC, w. NC, sc. TN, c. AR, and se. TX. Var. rigidum is generally rare and restricted to relictual prairie-like situations east of $\mathrm{MI}, \mathrm{IN}, \mathrm{IL}, \mathrm{MO}$, and OK. Var. rigidum is tetraploid through most of its range, including (apparently) all of our area. A third variety, var. humilis (T.C. Porter) Nesom, is more northern and western, ranging from Ontario west to Alberta, south to MI, IN, IL, MO, OK, n. TX, and NM. [= K, Z; < Solidago rigida Linnaeus -- RAB, W; = Solidago
rigida var. rigida -- $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{SE}$; = Solidago rigida -- F , in the narrow sense; = Solidago rigida ssp. rigida -- Y ; = Oligoneuron grandiflorus (Rafinesque) Small -- S]

Onopordum Linnaeus (Scotch Thistle, Cotton-thistle)

A genus of about 60 species, herbs, of the Mediterranean region and w. Asia. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Onopordum acanthium Linnaeus, Scotch Thistle, Cotton-thistle. Mt (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. July-October. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE]

Packera Á. \& D. Löve (Ragwort)

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, Barkley in press). References: Barkley (1962)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Barkley (1999)=Y; Barkley (1978)=X; Bremer (1994); Barkley et al. (in press); Mahoney \& Kowal (in press).

1 Plant an annual (rarely a biennial); leaf with lateral lobes broadly rounded, resembling the terminal lobe; [of wet soil of swamps and wet fields] P. glabella

1 Plant a perennial (rarely a biennial); leaf with lateral lobes absent, or distinctly narrower than the terminal lobe; [of dry to mesic soils, but not generally as above].
2 Principal leaves (especially the basal) 2-3-pinnatifid, the segments mostly 1-3 mm wide ............... P. millefolium
2 Principal leaves entire, toothed, or irregularly and raggedly 1-pinnatifid
3 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).
4 Basal leaves (including petioles) mostly 10-25 cm long, held in a vertical posture; [of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont of NC, SC, and VA, and Mountains of SC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. tomentos 4 Basal leaves (including petioles) mostly $3-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, arching or prostrate; [of the Mountains of NC and VA].

5 Tomentum of leaf blades very fine and tight; [of shale barrens and woodlands] . . . . . . P. antennariifolia
5 Tomentum of leaf blades coarser, looser; [of calcareous, mafic, or ultramafic cliffs, barrens, and woodlands]
P. plattensis

3 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.
6 Basal leaves ovate, orbicular, or reniform, the blade $0.8-2 \times$ as long as wide; leaf blades cordate, truncate, or abruptly narrowed at the base.
7 Basal leaves reniform, strongly cordate at the base . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. aurea 7 Basal leaves obovate to orbicular, truncate or abruptly narrowed at the base .............. P. obovata
6 Basal leaves oblanceolate, narrowly elliptic, the blade $2-8 x$ as long as wide; leaf blades cuneate at the base (truncate in P. schweinitziana); plants usually not forming clonal patches by stolons or widely creeping rhizomes.
8 Basal leaves with truncate bases (typically oblique truncate); [of high elevation grassy balds]
P. schweinitziana

8 Basal leaves cuneate at the base; [collectively widespread and of various habitats].
9 Heads many, generally 20-100; basal leaves (including petioles) up to 30 cm long and 3.5 cm wide
$P$. anonyma
9 Heads few, generally 5-20; basal leaves (including petioles) up to 12 cm long and 2 cm wide $P$. paupercula vars. and $P$. crawfordii

Packera anonyma (Wood) W.A. Weber \& Á. Löve, Appalachian Ragwort, Small's Ragwort. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rock outcrops, roadsides, woodlands; disturbed areas; common. May-early June. S. PA and KY, south to n. FL and c. MS. [= K, Y; = Senecio anonymus Wood -- C, SE, X; = Senecio smallii Britton -- RAB, F, G, S]

Packera antennariifolia (Britton) W.A. Weber \& Á. Löve, Shalebarren Ragwort. Mt (VA): shale barrens and shale woodlands; rare. April-June. Sc. PA and w. MD south to w. VA and e. WV. [= K, Y; = Senecio antennariifolius Britton -- C, F, G, SE]

Packera aurea (Linnaeus) Á. \& D. Löve, Golden Ragwort, Heartleaf Ragwort. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): moist forests, bottomlands, bogs, stream banks; common. Late March-June. Labrador west to MN, south to NC, ne. SC, n. GA, n. AL, and c. AR; disjunct in Panhandle FL. This species is variable, and some of the moe striking variants have been named; some may well warrant formal taxonomic recognition, but additional study is needed. $[=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y}$; Senecio aureus Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, GW, SE, X; > Senecio aureus var. aureus -- F; > Senecio aureus var. intercursus Fernald -- F; > Senecio aureus var. gracilis (Pursh) Hooker -- F; > S. aureus - S, in a narrower sense; > Senecio gracilis Pursh -- S]

Packera crawfordii (Britton) A.M. Mahoney \& R.R. Kowal ined. Mt, Cp (NC): bogs and fens; rare. [< Senecio pauperculus Michaux -- RAB, C, G, GW, S, SE, X, in part; = Senecio crawfordii (Britton) G.W. \& G.R. Douglas -- F]

Packera glabella (Poiret) C. Jeffrey, Butterweed, Smooth Ragwort, Yellowtop. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC), Mt (GA): swamp forests, bottomland forests, cleared areas in bottomlands, often in mucky soils; common. March-early June. E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to OH, MO, and SD. [= K, Y; = Senecio glabellus Poiret -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, SE, X]

Packera millefolium (Torrey \& A. Gray) W.A. Weber \& Á. Löve, Blue Ridge Ragwort, Yarrowleaf Ragwort. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): granitic domes, cliffs, and rocky woodlands, over granite, gneiss, schist, and amphibolite, and in calcareous glades (in sw. VA); rare (GA Threatened, NC Threatened, SC Rare, VA Rare). Late April-early June. Endemic to sw. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA; disjunct in sw. VA. The hybrid with Packera anonyma [= Senecio $\times$ memmingeri Britton (prosp.)] occurs with the parents. [Senecio millefolium Torrey \& A. Gray -- RAB, C, F, K, S, SE, X; Packera millefolia - K, Y, orthographic variant]

Packera obovata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) W.A. Weber \& Á. Löve, Roundleaf Ragwort, Running Ragwort. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): nutrient rich forests and woodlands (dry or moist), usually over calcareous or mafic rocks; common, uncommon in NC and SC (NC Watch List). April-June. VT west to KS, south to n . FL and TX. [= K, Y; = Senecio obovatus Muhlenberg ex Willdenow -- RAB, C, S, SE, X; > Senecio obovatus var. obovatus -- F, G; > Senecio obovatus var. elliottii (Torrey \& A. Gray) Fernald -- F, G; > Senecio obovatus var. rotundus Britton -- F; > Senecio obovatus - S, in a narrower sense; > Senecio rotundus (Britton) Small -- S]

Packera paupercula (Michaux) Á. \& D. Löve, Balsam Ragwort, Northern Meadow Groundsel. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): thickets, meadows, glades, generally over circumneutral soils derived from calcareous or mafic rocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). April-May. Labrador west to AK, south to GA, AL, and OR. Mahoney (1998) suggests that this species, as broadly defined, is a complex set of populations, many apparently warranting taxonomic recognition. [< Packera paupercula (Michaux) Á. \& D. Löve -- K, X, Y, in part; < Senecio pauperculus Michaux -- RAB, C, G, GW, S, SE, in part; > Senecio pauperculus var. pauperculus -- F; > Senecio pauperculus var. balsamitae (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Fernald -- F; > Senecio pauperculus var. praelongus (Greenman) House -- F]

Packera plattensis (Nuttall) W.A. Weber \& Á. Löve, Prairie Ragwort. Mt (NC, VA): glades, cliffs, barrens, over mafic ultramafic, or calcareous rocks; uncommon, rare in NC (NC Rare). VT west to Saskatchewan, south to w. VA, w. NC, e. TN, nc. TN $\mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{IN}, \mathrm{LA}$, and TX. [ $<\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y}$, misapplied to our material; < Senecio plattensis Nuttall -- C, F, G, SE, X, misapplied to our material; = Packera paupercula (Michaux) Á. \& D. Löve var. appalachiana A.M. Mahoney \& R.R. Kowal in ed.]

Packera schweinitziana (Nuttall) W.A. Weber \& Á. Löve, New England Ragwort. Mt (NC): grassy balds (in deep soil), at high elevations, in our area generally over metagabbro or amphibolite; rare (NC Endangered). May-July. Nova Scotia and Québec south to n . NY; disjunct to a few locations in w. NC and e. TN, notably on grassy balds on Roan Mountain, Snake Mountain, Rich Mountain, and Big Bald. [= K; = Senecio schweinitzianus Nuttall -- C, SE, X; = Senecio robbinsii Oakes ex Rusby -- RAB, F, G, S; = Packera schweinitzianus -- Y, orthographic variant]

Packera tomentosa (Michaux) C. Jeffrey, Woolly Ragwort. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (SC): sandy roadsides, sandy woodlands and forests, granitic flatrocks, granitic domes; common. April-early June. S. NJ south to FL, 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. [= K, Y; = Senecio tomentosus Michaux -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, SE, X; > Senecio tomentosus - S, in a narrower sense; > Senecio alabamensis Britton -- S]

## Palafoxia Lagasca y Segura (Palafoxia)

A genus of about 12 species, shrubs and herbs, of s. North America and Mexico. References: Turner \& Morris (1976)=Z; Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE .

1 Annual herb to 6 dm tall; flowers $5-15$ per head . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. callosa]
1 Perennial herb or shrub; flowerrs 15-30 per head . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. integrifolia
Palafoxia integrifolia (Nuttall) Torrey \& A. Gray, Coastal Plain Palafoxia. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). Sc. GA south to FL. [= K, SE, Z; Polypteris integrifolia Nuttall - S]

Palafoxia callosa (Nuttall) Torrey \& A. Gray. Prairies. MS west to OK and TX. [= K, SE] \{add synonymy\}

Panphalea Lagasca y Segura

A genus of 9 species, herbs, of South America. References: Pruski (2004).

* Panphalea heterophylla Lessing. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps merely a waif. April. See Pruski (2004) and Nesom (2004d).


## Parthenium Linnaeus (Wild Quinine)

A genus of about 16 species, herbs and shrubs, of North America and the West Indies. I have here only partly followed Mears (1975) treatment. It has not met with general acceptance, and it does not seem to me to be a fully satisfactory explanation of the variation within the genus. Morphologically and ecologically, $P$. auriculatum seems worthy of specific status, and I have not followed Mears's reduction of it to varietal status. P. integrifolium var. henryanum, var. mabryanum, and var. integrifolium serve to describe real patterns of variation, but are disturbingly confluent morphologically, ecologically, and geographically. P. radfordii, the only taxon in the complex recognized at species level by Mears, is striking in its vegetative characters, but it is almost certainly nothing but a form of $P$. integrifolium var. mabryanum; its consistent occurrence in mixed populations makes one wonder if it could be a single-gene character. It is here treated as a form. References: Mears (1975)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Leaves pinnatifid to bipinnatifid, the primary sinuses extending 9/10 or more of the way to the midrib; leaves thin in texture;

1 Leaves toothed (pinnatifid 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].
2 Stems with coarse, spreading pubescence 1-3 mm long; cauline leaves all auriculate-clasping, the upper cauline leaves sessile and auriculate-clasping, the lower cauline leaves with winged petioles, the wings expanded at the base; blades of basal leaves 11-18 (-20) cm long, $5-8 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide P. auriculatum

2 Stems glabrous or with short, appressed pubescence $0-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; cauline leaves only rarely auriculate-clasping, the upper cauline leaves sessile or petiolate, the lower cauline leaves petiolate, the petioles winged or not; blades of basal leaves (4-) 6-21 (-27) cm long, (1.4-) 2-12 (-13.5) cm wide.
3 Most inflorescences with more than 100 heads; basal leaf petioles winged to the base or not
$P$. integrifolium var. integrifolium
3 Most inflorescences with fewer than 100 heads; basal leaf petioles not winged to the base, or the wings very narrow (less than 1 mm wide).
4 Blades of basal leaves linear-lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, (6-) 7-12 (-13.5) cm long, (1.4-) 2-4 (-4.5 cm) wide, sometimes undulately lobed throughout their length; heads (30) 40-75 (-85) per inflorescence
$P$. integrifolium var. mabryanum
4 Blades of basal leaves ovate-lanceolate, (4-) 6-12 (-20) cm long, (3-) 4-8 (-9.5) cm wide; heads (18-) 90-180 (400) per inflorescence . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. integrifolium var. integrifolium

Parthenium auriculatum Britton, Glade Wild Quinine. Pd, Mt (NC, VA): in shallow, xeric, circumneutral soil of glades, barrens, and woodlands, over calcareous rocks (such as dolostone) or mafic rocks (such as diabase); uncommon, rare in NC (NC Rare). Mid May-August. Ne. WV south to c. NC and n. AL, west to c. TN. As indicated by the confusion over its taxonomy, the relationships and appropriate taxonomic treatment of this taxon are unclear. It is clearly a close relative of the Ozarkian P. hispidum Rafinesque, and perhaps not readily distinguished from it; some, at least, of our material has creeping rhizomes and heads over 7 mm in diameter, supposed to be distinguishing features of $P$. hispidum. [= C, G, K, SE; = P. integrifolium var. auriculatum (Britton) Cornelius ex Cronquist -- RAB, Z ; = $P$. hispidum Raf. var. a uriculatum (Britton) Rollins -- F ; < $P$. hispidum Rafinesque -- W ; < $P$. integrifolium -- S]

* Parthenium hysterophorus Linnaeus, Santa Maria, Feverfew. Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from tropical America, including the West Indies. July-November. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE]

Parthenium integrifolium Linnaeus var. integrifolium, Common Wild Quinine. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): various dryish habitats, mainly open or sparsely wooded; common. Late May-August. VA west to MN, south to SC, GA, ne. MS, and nw. AR. Var. henryanum Mears appears to be merely a form of var. integrifolium. $[=K$; < P. integrifolium $-\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{S}$, SE, W; >P. integrifolium var. integrifolium - Z; >P. integrifolium var. henryanum Mears - Z]

Parthenium integrifolium Linnaeus var. mabryanum Mears, Mabry's Wild Quinine. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA): sandhills and other dry soils, in forest openings or woodlands; uncommon (VA Watch List). Late May-November (blooming strongly in response to fire). Nc. SC, e. NC, and se. VA, barely extending into the e. Piedmont of NC in dry sandy soils around granitic flatrocks or in (formerly) fire-maintained communities. Var. mabryanum is the characteristic variety of $P$. integrifolium in the Sandhills of NC. Mears named a new species, $P$. radfordii Mears, to accomodate sinuate-lobed Parthenium from the fall-line sandhills of NC and SC, which he also believed to be later-blooming (August-November) than other Parthenium. Extensive observations in the Sandhills of NC show that " $P$. radfordii" consistently co-occurs in mixed populations with $P$. integrifolium var. mabryanum, and that flowering is triggered by fire. Sinuate-lobed plants are best considered a form of var. mabryanum. [=K; < P. integrifolium -- RAB, C, F, G, S, SE, W; > P. integrifolium var. mabryanum - Z; > P. radfordii Mears -- Z]

Peripleura (N.T. Burbidge) Nesom

* Peripleura arida (N.T. Burbidge) Nesom. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps only a waif, native of Australia. See Nesom (2004d). [Vittadinia arida N.T. Burbidge]


## Petasites P. Miller

* Petasites hybridus (Linnaeus) P.G. Gaertner, B. Meyer, \& Scherbius, Butterbur, Butterfly-dock, is introduced and naturalizing south to DE, WV, and se. PA. [= K]


## Phoebanthus Blake

Phoebanthus tenuifolius (Torrey \& A. Gray) Blake. S. AL and Panhandle FL. [= K, SE; = Ph. tenuifolia - S, orthographic variant]

## Picris Linnaeus (Bitterweed, Oxtongue)

A genus of about 40 species, of the Old World, particularly the Mediterranean region. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

[^3]* Picris echioides Linnaeus, Bristly Oxtongue. Cp (VA?): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. July-September. Reported from DC; uncertain whether documented from our area. [= C, F, G, K, SE]
* Picris hieracioides Linnaeus ssp. hieracioides, Hawkweed Oxtongue, Cat's-ear. Mt (NC), Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. May-October. [=K; P. hieracioides - RAB, C, F, G, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]


## Pityopsis Nuttall (Grass-leaved Goldenaster) (contributed by Bruce A. Sorrie)

A genus of about 8 species (and numerous infraspecific taxa), herbs, of se. North America south to Central America. Pityopsis is taxonomically and nomenclaturally a difficult genus. The problems include nomenclatural issues involving typification and application (and frequently misapplication) of a plethora of names at specific and varietal level, disagreement over whether to include Pityopsis within an inclusive Chrysopsis, whether then to include Chrysopsis within an even more inclusive Heterotheca, and differences in species concepts in a morphologically and cytologically diverse group. References: Semple \& Bowers (1985)=Z; Ward (2004c) $=\mathrm{Y}$; Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Basal leaves shorter than the stem leaves; middle and upper stem leaves similar in size to one another.
2 Leaves and stem glabrate, not silky pubescent, 0.8-1.5 mm wide; [of the fall line Sandhills, from sc. NC southwards]
2 Leaves and stems silky pubescent, 2-5 mm wide; [of se. TN, or of s. NJ northwards].
[plants of sandy places, from s. NJ northwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. falcata]
3 [plants of river-scoured rocky riverbanks in se. TN] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. ruthii]

1 Basal leaves much longer than the stem leaves; stem leaves strongly reduced upwards, the upper stem leaves much smaller than middle stem leaves.
4 Heads fewer than 10; cauline leaves few, generally 2-7; [of sw. GA westwards and southwards]
P. oligantha

4 Heads more than 10; cauline leaves many; [collectively widespread in our area].
$5 \quad$ Peduncles and upper stem densely glandular-hairy (stipitate-glandular); phyllaries densely glandular-hairy; involucres 4.5-8 mm high; lower leaves less than 10 mm wide.

6 All stem leaves silky pubescent; [widespread in our area] $\qquad$ P. aspera var. adenolepis 6 Lower leaves silky pubescent, the mid to upper stem leaves glabrate and evidently stipitate glandular along the margins; [of sc. GA south into panhandle FL] P. aspera var. aspera

5 Peduncles and upper stem eglandular to sparsely glandular; phyllaries eglandular, or the inner phyllaries sparsely to densely glandular, at least distally; involucres $5-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ high; lower leaves up to 20 mm wide.
7 Involucres 8-12 mm high, with more than 30 disk flowers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. graminifolia var. Iatifolia 7 Involucres $5-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ high, with fewer than 30 disk flowers.

8 Inner phyllaries densely stipitate-glandular, at least distally . . . . . . . . . P. graminifolia var. graminifolia
8 Inner phyllaries eglandular to sparsely glandular
P. graminifolia var. tenuifolia

Pityopsis aspera (Shuttleworth ex Small) Small var. adenolepis (Fernald) Semple \& Bowers. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): dry woodlands, forests, and disturbed places, apparently in the Mountains only in the Escarpment; common. Late June-October. E. and c. VA south to n . FL and west to s . MS. Var. adenolepis includes 2 chromosome numbers ( $2 \mathrm{n}=18$ and 36 ), which "account, in part, for the range of variation in involucre, floret, and fruit size" (Semple \& Bowers 1985). [=K, Z; Heterotheca adenolepis (Fernald) Ahles -- RAB; Heterotheca graminifolia (Michaux) Shinners -- RAB, misapplied; Chrysopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Elliott var. aspera (Shuttleworth ex Small) A. Gray -- C, G, SE, W; Chrysopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Elliott -- F, misapplied; P. adenolepis (Fernald) Semple; Pityopsis aspera -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Heterotheca aspera (Shuttleworth ex Small) Shinners]

Pityopsis aspera (Shuttleworth ex Small) Small var. aspera. Cp (GA): sandhills, dry flatwoods; common. Sc. GA south to n. (panhandle) FL. [=K, Z; Pityopsis aspera -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Chrysopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Elliott var. aspera (Shuttleworth ex Small) A. Gray -- SE]

Pityopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Nuttall var. graminifolia. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; uncommon. July-October. As interpreted here, $P$. graminifolia includes 5 varieties "that intergrade and hybridize, when the ploidy level is the same" (Semple \& Bowers 1985). Two do not reach our area, being restricted to peninsular FL: var. aequilifolia Bowers \& Semple and the hexaploid $(2 n=54)$ var. tracyi (Small) Semple. Var. graminifolia ranges from se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, and west to e. LA; in our area it is known only from the outer Coastal Plain. [= K, Z; Heterotheca nervosa (Willdenow) Shinners var. microcephala (Small) Shinners ex Ahles -- RAB, in part; Chrysopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Elliott var. graminifolia -- C; Pityopsis microcephala (Small) Small -- S, in part; Chrysopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Elliott var. microcephala (Small) Cronquist -- SE, in part]

Pityopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Nuttall var. latifolia Fernald. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, dry woodlands and forests (such as ridgetop pine/heath communities in the Mountains), roadbanks; common (rare in VA Piedmont and Mountains). June-October. Var. latifolia is the most widely distributed variety of $P$. graminifolia, ranging from DE, s. OH, and c. AR south to s. FL and e. TX; Bahamas; and in Mexico (Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas) and Central America (Belize, Guatemala, Honduras). [= K, Z; Heterotheca nervosa (Willdenow ) Shinners var. nervosa -- RAB; Heterotheca correllii (Fernald) Ahles -- RAB; Chrysopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Elliott var. latifolia Fernald -- C, W; Chrysopsis nervosa (Willdenow) Fernald var. nervosa -- F; Chrysopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Elliott -- G; Chrysopsis nervosa var. virgata Fernald -- F; Chrysopsis nervosa var. stenolepis Fernald -- F; Pityopsis graminifolia -- S, sensu stricto, misapplied; Chrysopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Elliott var. graminifolia -- SE, misapplied; Heterotheca graminifolia (Michaux) Shinners]

Pityopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Nuttall var. tenuifolia (Torrey) Semple \& Bowers. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, sandy woodlands, savannas, pine flatwoods; common. July-October. Var. tenuifolia ranges from se. NC south to s. FL and west to e. TX (north inland to c. AR and e. OK); apparently disjunct in se. VA. [= K, Z; Heterotheca nervosa (Willdenow) Shinners var.
microcephala (Small) Shinners ex Ahles -- RAB, in part (see also P. graminifolia var. graminifolia); Pityopsis microcephala (Small) Small -- S, in part (see also P. graminifolia var. graminifolia); Chrysopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Elliott var. microcephala (Small) Cronquist -- SE, in part (see also P. graminifolia var. graminifolia); P. nervosa var. nervosa - Y]

Pityopsis oligantha (Chapman ex Torrey \& A. Gray) Small, Narrow-leaved Goldenaster. Cp (GA): wet flatwoods and pitcherplant bogs; rare (GA Special Concern). GA and FL west to LA. In sw. GA (GANHP, Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K, S, Z; Chrysopsis oligantha Chapman ex Torrey \& A. Gray - SE; Heterotheca oligantha (Chapman ex Torrey \& A. Gray) Harms]

Pityopsis pinifolia (Elliott) Nuttall, Sandhill Goldenaster. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, sandy roadsides; locally common (GA Threatened). August-October. This species is locally abundant (and often weedy) but very local in distribution, limited to (apparently) scattered counties in the Sandhills (rarely middle Coastal Plain) of s. NC, SC, GA, and c. AL. [= K, S, Z; Heterotheca pinifolia (Elliott) Ahles -- RAB; Chrysopsis pinifolia Elliott -- SE]

Pityopsis falcata (Pursh) Nuttall, ranging from se. MA south through RI, CT, and NY (Long Island) to s. NJ. [= K, Z; Chrysopsis falcata (Pursh) Elliott -- C, F, G]

Pityopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Nuttall var. tracyi (Small) Semple. AL and FL. [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
Pityopsis ruthii (Small) Small is a narrow endemic, restricted to rocks within the flood zone of the Hiwassee and Ocoee rivers, Polk County, TN. It should be sought in adjacent sw. NC. [= K, S, Z; Chrysopsis ruthii Small -- SE; Heterotheca ruthii (Small) V.L. Harms]

## Pluchea Cassini (Marsh-fleabane)

A genus of about 40 species, herbs and shrubs, of tropical, subtopical, and warm temperate regions. References: Godfrey (1952) $=$ Z, $\operatorname{Nesom}(1989,2004 a)=Y$; Arriagada (1998) $=X$; Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE.

1 Leaves sessile, and either rounded, truncate, or clasping at the base; [section Amplectifolium].
2 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 June-July] ..

2 Corollas creamy white; heads $6-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ high, $6-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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 JulyOctober].
3 Plants 3-11 dm tall; inner phyllaries 4-6 mm long; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. foetida var. foetida 3 Plants 9-25 dm tall; inner phyllaries 6-7 mm long; [of the Coastal Plain of SC southwards] . P. foetida var. imbricata 1 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, widespread in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont] . P. camphorata
4 Phyllaries short-pubescent with several-celled glandular-tipped hairs; inflorescence more-or-less cymiform and flattopped, 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].
5 Involucre 4-5.5 (-7) mm high, 4-7 (-9) mm across the disk; plants 4-10 (-15) dm tall; [of VA southwards] P. odorata var. odorata 5 Involucre 5.5-7 mm high, 5-9 mm across the disk; plants 3-6 dm tall; [of NC northwards] P. odorata var. succulenta

Pluchea camphorata (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Camphorweed, Camphor Pluchea. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): bottomland sloughs, clay flatwoods, other freshwater wetlands; common. August-October. DE and MD south to n . FL, west to TX and OK, north in the interior to s. OH and e. KS. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, SE, X, Y; P. petiolata Cassini -- S]

Pluchea foetida (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. foetida, Stinking Fleabane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): seasonally wet areas, ditches, various other freshwater wetlands; common. Late July-October. S. NJ south to peninsular FL, west to e. TX; West Indies (?). [= K; P. foetida -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, SE, X, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. foetida -- S; P. tenuifolia Small -- S]

Pluchea foetida (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. imbricata Kearney. Cp (GA?, SC?): freshwater wetlands; rare. Late July-October. SC south to panhandle FL. The validity and distribution of this taxon need additional study. [=K; P. foetida -- RAB, C, GW, SE, X, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. imbricata (Kearney) Nash -- S]

Pluchea odorata (Linnaeus) Cassini var. odorata, Southern Saltmarsh Fleabane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): salt and brackish marshes; common. August-October. VA south to FL, west to TX, also in w. United States, Central America, and South America. [= C, K, SE; < P. purpurascens (Swartz) Augustin de Candolle -- RAB; P. purpurascens (Swartz) Augustin de Candolle var. purpurascens -- $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$; < P. odorata -- GW, X, Y; P. camphorata -- S , misapplied]

Pluchea odorata (Linnaeus) Cassini var. succulenta (Fernald) Cronquist, Northern Saltmarsh Fleabane. Cp (NC, VA): salt and brackish marshes; common. August-October. MA south to NC, and possibly further south. The validity and distribution of this taxon need additional study. [= C, K, SE; < P. purpurascens (Swartz) Augustin de Candolle -- RAB; P. purpurascens (Swartz) Augustin de Candolle var. succulenta Fernald -- F, G; < P. odorata -- GW, X, Y]

Pluchea rosea Godfrey, Marsh Fleabane. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, natural ponds, ditches; common. June-July. E. NC south to s. FL, west to se. TX; West Indies. Godfrey (1952) recognized 2 varieties of $P$. rosea, var. rosea of se. United States and var. mexicana Godfrey of gypsum plains in San Luis Potosí, Mexico. Nesom (1989) recognized the latter taxon at the species level, P. mexicana (Godfrey) Nesom. [= RAB, K, X, Y; P. rosea var. rosea -- GW, SE]

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of e. North America. References: Wells (1965); Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Stem obviously and usually densely pubescent; achenes 3 -ribbed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. canadensis
1 Stem glabrous or nearly so (except sometimes in the inflorescence); achenes 4-6-ribbed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. Iaevigata
Polymnia canadensis Linnaeus, White-flowered Leafcup. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): moist forests, particularly over calcareous rocks; common, rare in NC, uncommon in VA Piedmont (NC Watch List). July-October. VT and Ontario west to MN, south to NC, nw. GA, AL, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W; P. radiata (A. Gray) Small -- S]

Polymnia laevigata Beadle, Tennessee Leafcup. Mt (GA): bouldery slopes; rare (GA Special Concern). W., c., and se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), AL, panhandle FL, nw. GA, and MO. [= K, S, SE]

Prenanthes Linnaeus (Rattlesnake-root)

A genus of about 30 species, herbs, of north temperate parts of the New and Old World. References: Johnson (1980)=Z; Fusiak \& Schilling (1984)=Y; Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key adapted from C and SE, in part.

Identification notes: The species cannot be reliably identified in sterile condition. "Principal phyllaries" are the inner, welldeveloped, excluding the few smaller and poorly-developed outer phyllaries.

1 Principal phyllaries 12-15; flowers mostly 20-35 per head; [of north and west of our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. crepidinea]
1 Principal phyllaries 4-10; flowers mostly 4-19 per head; [collectively widespread in our area].
2 Phyllaries glabrous or with few cilia or inconspicuous fine short pubescence at the tip.
3 Principal phyllaries (4-) 5 (-6); flowers 4-6 per head . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. P. altissima
3 Principal phyllaries 7-10); flowers 8-15 per head.
4 Inflorescences narrow and elongate (virgate); flowers pink to purple ........................ P. autumnalis
4 Inflorescences open, corymbiform to paniculiform, with some elongate branches; flowers white, cream, yellowish, pink, or purple.
5 Pappus cinnamon-brown . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. alba 5 Pappus straw-colored to light brown . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. $\boldsymbol{\text { trifoliolata }}$
2 Phyllaries evidently (though sometimes sparsely) pubescent with long coarse hairs (1.5-3 mm long).
6 Inflorescence corymbiform to paniculiform, many of the branches well-developed.
$7 \quad$ Phyllaries densely setose; leaves usually merely toothed, or shallowly lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. barbata
7 Phyllaries sparsely setose; principal leaves usually evidently lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. serpentaria
6 Inflorescence cylindric, thyrsoid, the branches very short.
8 Heads nodding; principal phyllaries 4-7 (-9); flowers 5-8 (-13) per head; [of the Southern Appalachians]
$P$. roanensis
8 Heads ascending or nearly erect; principal phyllaries (6-) 8 (-10); flowers (8-) 11-14 (-19) per head; [west or north of our area].
9 Stem and leaves rough-hairy; flowers creamy yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. aspera]
9 Stem and leaves glabrous; flowers usually purplish . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [ [P. racemosa var. racemosa]
Prenanthes alba Linnaeus, Northern Rattlesnake-root. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA), Cp? (VA?): forests; uncommon (rare south of VA) (NC Watch List). August-November. ME west to Manitoba, south to ne. NC, w. NC, WV, and MO. Reported for GA (GANHP). reports of $P$. alba from the Coastal Plain of NC and perhaps VA are based on $P$. alba ssp. pallida, which is invalidly published; additionally, specimens attributed to this taxon are appear to be attributable to $P$. trifoliolata. [= C, F, G, K, SE, W, Z; P. alba ssp. alba -- RAB; Nabalus albus (Linnaeus) Hooker -- S]

Prenanthes altissima Linnaeus, Tall Rattlesnake-root. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). August-November. Newfoundland west to MI, south to GA, LA, and AR. [= RAB, G, K, W, Y, Z; P. altissima var. altissima -- C, F, SE; Nabalus altissimus (Linnaus) Hooker -- S]

Prenanthes autumnalis Walter, Slender Rattlesnake-root. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pocosins, pine savannas, forest edges; common. September-November. NJ south to n. FL, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, Z; Nabalus virgatus (Michaux) Augustin de Candolle -- S]

Prenanthes barbata (Torrey \& A. Gray) Milstead, Barbed Rattlesnake-root, Flatwoods Rattlesnake-root. Mt (GA): limestone glades and barrens; rare (GA Special Concern). C. TN (Western Highland Rim) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), nw. GA, and n. AL west to se. AR, e. TX and w. LA. [= K, SE; Nabalus integrifolius Cassini - S, in part]

Prenanthes roanensis (Chickering) Chickering, Roan Rattlesnake-root, Appalachian Rattlesnake-root. Mt (NC, VA): mountain forests, grassy balds, at high elevations; uncommon (NC Rare, VA Rare). August-October. Sw. VA south to w. NC and e. TN. Fusiak \& Schilling (1984) studied $P$. roanensis and related species. Additional characters (other than those explicitly used in the key above) useful in separating $P$. roanensis from $P$. altissima are: phyllary tips usually black (vs. usually green), flowers 5-8 per head (vs. 4-6), and inflorescence usually narrow and thyrsoid (vs. usually conspicuosly branched). [= RAB, C, K, SE, W, Y, Z; P. cylindrica (Small) Braun -- G; Nabalus roanensis Chickering -- S; Nabalus cylindricus Small -- S]

Prenanthes serpentaria Pursh, Lion's-foot, Gall-of-the-earth. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). August-October. MA south to GA, FL, MS. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, W, Y, Z; Nabalus serpentarius (Pursh) Hooker -S; Nabalus integrifolius Cassini -- S, in part (also see Prenanthes barbata)]

Prenanthes trifoliolata (Cassini) Fernald, Gall-of-the-earth. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): forests; common
(rare in Coastal Plain). August-November. Newfoundland south to e. NC, n. GA, and TN. [= RAB, C, G, K, SE, W, Z; P. alba ssp. pallida Milstead -- RAB, not validly published; P. trifoliolata var. trifoliolata -- F; Nabalus trifoliatus -- S, orthographic variant; Nabalus trifoliolatus Cassini]

Prenanthes aspera Michaux, Rough Rattlesnake-root. A midwestern species, east to c. TN, KY, OH, and PA. [= C, F, G, K, SE; Nabalus asper -- S, ortographic variant; Nabalus asperus (Michaux) Torrey \& A. Gray]

Prenanthes crepidinea Michaux, Midwestern Rattlesnake-root. A midwestern species, ranging east to NY, sw. PA, e. WV, and c. TN (Western Highland Rim) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, F, G, K, SE; Nabalus crepidineus (Michaux) Augustin de Candolle -- S]

Prenanthes racemosa Michaux var. racemosa, Glaucous Rattlesnake-root. A northern species, ranging south to NJ and w. PA. [= C, K; P. racemosa -- F, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. racemosa ssp. racemosa -- G]

## Pseudognaphalium Kirpichnikov (Rabbit-tobacco)

References: Mahler (1975)=Z; Arriagada (1998)=Y; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Nesom (2001a)=X; Anderberg (1991). Key based, in part, on SE.

1 Involucre 2-3 mm high; plants to 2.5 dm tall; inflorescence of many, small, axillary and terminal clusters overtopped by subtending leaves [see Gnaphalium uliginosum]
1 Involucre 4-7 mm high; plants generally well over 2.5 dm tall; inflorescence terminal, usually elongate.
2 Leaves distinctly (but shortly) decurrent and adnate-auriculate on the stem.
3 Upper surface of the leaves coarsely glandular-hairy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ps. macounii
3 Upper surface of the leaves loosely tomentose, not glandular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ps. stramineum
2 Leaves sessile, not decurrent or adnate-auriculate.
4 Stem white-woolly or arachnoid with matted white hairs, the stem surface generally obscured (sometimes glandularpubescent at the base of the stem only) $\qquad$ Ps. obtusifolium
4 Stem glandular-pubescent or glandular-puberulent, the hairs at right angles to the stem, the stem surface plainly visible.
5 Stems glandular-villous, the stipitate glands (0.1-) $0.3-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ high, prominently variable in height on any portion of the stem, with a stalk broadened toward the base and about equal the gland width; pistillate florets 83-107, bisexual florets $9-15$; leaves mostly oblong-lanceolate, $2.5-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $4-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, $4-8$ times longer than wide; plant $4-10 \mathrm{dm}$ tall Ps. helleri
5 Stems glandular-puberulent, the stipitate glands $0.1-0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ high, relatively even in height on any portion of the stem, with a filiform stalk of even width and narrower than the gland width; pistillate florets 47-78, bisexual florets (7-) 11-20; leaves linear to linear-lanceolate or linear-oblanceolate, 1.5-5.5 cm long, $1.5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, 6-10 times longer than wide; plant 3-7 dm tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ps. micradenium

Pseudognaphalium helleri (Britton) A. Anderberg, Heller's Rabbit Tobacco. Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands and openings (especially over over mafic rocks), sandhills; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). September-October. Sc. VA south to s. AL, west to AR, LA, and ne. TX. [= X; = Gnaphalium helleri Britton var. helleri -- Z; < Gnaphalium helleri -- RAB, C, G, S, SE, W, Y (also see Ps. micradenium); = Gnaphalium obtusifolium var. helleri (Britton) Blake -- $\mathrm{F} ;=$ Pseudognaphalium helleri (Britton) A. Anderberg ssp. helleri-K]

Pseudognaphalium macounii (Greene) Kartesz, Clammy Cudweed, Winged Cudweed. Mt (VA): dry fields, pastures, and woodland edges at high elevations; rare (VA Rare). July-September. Québec west to British Columbia, south to w. VA, WV, TN, and Mexico. [= K; Gnaphalium macounii Greene - C, F, S; Gnaphalium viscosum -- SE, Y, misapplied?; Pseudognaphalium viscosum (Kunth) W.A. Weber, misapplied]

Pseudognaphalium micradenium (Weatherby) Nesom, Small Rabbit Tobacco. Pd, Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands and openings; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). September-October. Se. ME west to WI, south to e. SC, c. GA, se. TN, and s. MO. Nesom (2001a) discusses the distinctiveness of this taxon and its treatment as a species, rather than variety. [=X; = Gnaphalium helleri Britton var. micradenium (Weatherby) Mahler -- Z; < Gnaphalium helleri -- RAB, C, G, S, SE, W; = Gnaphalium obtusifolium var. micradenium Weatherby -- F, Y; = Pseudognaphalium helleri (Britton) A. Anderberg ssp. micradenium (Weatherby) Kartesz - K]

Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium (Linnaeus) Hilliard \& Burtt, Fragrant Rabbit Tobacco. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): openings, woodlands, coastal dunes, sandy pinelands. disturbed areas; common. August-October. Newfoundland west to Ontario, south to FL and TX. [= X; Gnaphalium obtusifolium Linnaeus -- RAB, S, SE, W; G. obtusifolium var. obtusifolium -- F; Gnaphalium obtusifolium Linnaeus var. praecox Fernald - F; Gnaphalium obtusifolium var. obtusifolium-- C, G, Y, in a narrower sense; Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium ssp. obtusifolium - K; Gnaphalium polycephalum Michaux; Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium ssp. praecox (Fernald) Kartesz - K]

* Pseudognaphalium stramineum (Kunth) A. Anderberg. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): sandy fields, roadsides, disturbed places; uncommon, introduced from TX south through Mexico and into South America. Late May-August. [=K; Gnaphalium stramineum Kunth -- C; G. chilense Sprengel -- RAB, SE, Y]


## Pterocaulon Elliott (Blackroot)

A genus of about 18 species, herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America, and of Oceania and se. Asia. References: Arriagada (1998)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE.

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 pycnostachyum (Michaux) Elliott, Blackroot, Wingstem. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, dry pinelands, pine flatwoods; common. May-June. Se. NC south to s. FL and west to s. AL. [= RAB, GW, K, SE, Z; P. undulatum (Walter) C. Mohr -$\mathrm{S}]$

Pyrrhopappus Augustin de Candolle (False-dandelion)
A genus of about 3 species, herbs, of North America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

Pyrrhopappus carolinianus (Walter) Augustin de Candolle, False-dandelion. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry and moist forests, roadsides, meadows, fields; common (uncommon in NC and SC Mountains, rare in VA Mountains). March-June (and sometimes later). DE, se. PA, and MD south to FL, west to IL, MO, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, W; P. carolinianus var. georgianus (Shinners) Ahles -- RAB, SE; Sitilias caroliniana (Walter) Rafinesque -- S; Pyrrhopappus georgianus Shinners]

## Ratibida Rafinesque (Prairie Coneflower)

A genus of about 7 species, herbs, of North America. References: Richards (1968) $=$ Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key adapted from SE.

1 Disks columnar, 2-4.5× as long as thick; plant a tap-rooted perennial; rays less than $2(-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; achenes ciliate and winged, crowned by a pappus consisting of 1 or more awn-teeth $R$. columnifera
1 Disks ellipsoid-globular, 1-1.6× as long as thick; plant a fibrous-rooted perennial from a woody rhizome or caudex; rays 2.5-3.5 $(-4.5) \mathrm{cm}$ long; achenes smooth, lacking a pappus
R. pinnata

* Ratibida columnifera (Nuttall) Wooton \& Standley, Columnar Prairie Coneflower. Cp (NC, SC): established around nurseries or plantings, waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from further west. May-August. Ontario west to Alberta, south to c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), TX, Mexico, and AZ; introduced at scattered sites elsewhere. [= C, F, G, K, SE, Z; R. columnaris (Sims) D. Don -- S]

Ratibida pinnata (Ventenat) Barnhart, Globular Prairie Coneflower, Grey-headed Coneflower. Mt (GA), Pd (SC): prairie-like glades and oak savannas over gabbro (usually in Iredell soils) or calcareous rocks; rare (SC Rare). June-August. S. Ontario west to MN and SD, south to w. PA, e. TN, nw. GA, w. FL, MS, and OK; disjunct in nc. SC. A characteristic plant of midwestern prairies and limestone glades, remarkably disjunct to "Piedmont prairie" remnants in SC (Nelson 1993). [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Z]

## Rudbeckia Linnaeus (Yellow Coneflower, Black-eyed Susan)

A genus of about 15 species, herbs, of North America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Perdue (1957)=Z.
Identification notes: This treatment needs considerable additional work in the herbarium, and will likely be substantially modified.
Rudbeckia auriculata (Perdue) Kral, Swamp Black-eyed Susan. Cp (GA): pitcherplant bogs, wet roadsides and powerline rights-of-way, seepages; rare (GA Special Concern). Sw. GA and Panhandle FL west to c. and s. AL. See Diamond \& Boyd (2004) for detailed information. [= K; R. fulgida Aiton var. auriculata Perdue]

Rudbeckia fulgida Aiton var. fulgida, Common Eastern Coneflower. [= C, G, K, SE; R. fulgida -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; R. fulgida Aiton -- F; R. fulgida var. palustris (Eggert ex C.L. Boynton \& Beadle) Perdue -- K, Z; R. fulgida -S , in a narrow sense; R. acuminata C.L. Boynton \& Beadle -- $\mathrm{S} ;$ R. foliosa C.L. Boynton \& Beadle -- S ; R. spathulata Michaux -- F, S; R. truncata Small -- S]

Rudbeckia fulgida Aiton var. speciosa (Wendroth) Perdue. (GA Special Concern). [=C,K, Z; R. fulgida var. sullivantii (C.L. Boynton \& Beadle) Cronquist - G, SE; R. fulgida -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; R. speciosa Wenderoth var. sullivantii (C.L. Boynton \& Beadle) B.L. Robinson -- F; R. sullivantii C.L. Boynton \& Beadle -- S]

Rudbeckia fulgida Aiton var. umbrosa (C.L. Boynton \& Beadle) Cronquist, Appalachian Coneflower. [= G, K, SE, Z; R. fulgida -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; R. umbrosa C.L. Boynton \& Beadle -- F, S; R. chapmanii C.L. Boynton \& Beadle -- S]

Rudbeckia grandiflora (Sweet) Augustin de Candolle var. grandiflora, Largeflower Coneflower. Mt (GA): limestone glades and barrens; rare (GA Special Concern). Nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K, SE, Z]

Rudbeckia heliopsidis Torrey \& A. Gray, Sunfacing Coneflower, Pineywoods Coneflower. Cp (NC, VA, Mt (GA): limestone or sandstone streambanks and barrens, pinelands, roadsides; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Endangered, VA Rare). In nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Z]

Rudbeckia hirta Linnaeus var. angustifolia (T.V. Moore) Perdue, Coastal Plain Black-eyed Susan. Cp (SC): [=K, SE, Z; > R. hirta -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; R. divergens T.V Moore -- S]

Rudbeckia hirta Linnaeus var. hirta, Woodland Black-eyed Susan. [= C, K, SE, Z; R. hirta -- RAB, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; R. hirta var. hirta -- F; R. hirta var. brittonii (Small) Fernald -- F; R. hirta -- S , in a narrow sense; R. amplectens T.V. Moore -- S; R. brittonii Small -- S; R. monticola Small -- S]

Rudbeckia hirta Linnaeus var. pulcherrima Farwell, Weedy Black-eyed Susan. [= C, K, SE; R. hirta -- RAB, G, W,
infraspecific taxa not distinguished; $R$. serotina Nuttall var. serotina -- F; R. serotina var. corymbifera (Fernald) Fernald \& Schubert -F; R. serotina var. sericea (T.V. Moore) Fernald \& Schubert -- F; R. longipes T.V. Moore -- S; R. sericea T.V. Moore -- S; > R. hirta var. corymbifera Fernald - Z; > R. hirta var. pulcherrima - Z, in a narrower sense]

Rudbeckia laciniata Linnaeus var. digitata (Miller) Fiori, Coastal Plain Cutleaf Coneflower. Cp (NC, SC, VA): [= C, F, K, SE; < R. laciniata -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < R. laciniata var. laciniata -- G, in part; R. heterophylla Torrey \& A. Gray -- S]

Rudbeckia laciniata Linnaeus var. humilis A. Gray, Blue Ridge Cutleaf Coneflower. Mt (NC, SC?, VA): seeps, bog edges, brookbanks (VA Watch List). [= C, F, G, K, SE; < R. laciniata -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < R. laciniata -- S, in part]

Rudbeckia laciniata Linnaeus var. Iaciniata, Common Cutleaf Coneflower, Goldenglow. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): [= C, F, K, SE; < R. laciniata -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; R. laciniata var. hortensia Bailey -- F; < R. laciniata var. laciniata -- G, in part (also see var. digitata); <R. laciniata -- S , in part]

Rudbeckia mollis Elliott, Woolly Coneflower. [= RAB, K, S, SE, Z]
Rudbeckia mohrii A. Gray. ec. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K, SE]
Rudbeckia nitida Nuttall, St. John's Black-eyed Susan. Cp (GA): wet pine savannas; rare. e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K; R. nitida var. nitida -- SE]

Rudbeckia triloba Linnaeus var. beadlei (Small) Fernald, Chauncey’s Coneflower. (US Species of Concern, VA Rare). [< R. triloba var. beadlei - F; < R. triloba var. pinnatiloba Torrey \& A. Gray -- C, G, K, SE, Z, defined broadly to include " $R$. beadlei"; < $R$. triloba -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = R. beadlei Small -- S]

Rudbeckia triloba Linnaeus var. rupestris (Chickering) A. Gray, Blue Ridge Three-lobed Coneflower. [= F, K, SE, Z; R. triloba -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = R. rupestris Chickering -- S]

Rudbeckia triloba Linnaeus var. triloba, Common Three-lobed Coneflower. [= C, F, G, K, SE; < R. triloba -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = R. triloba -- S , in a narrow sense]

Rudbeckia laciniata Linnaeus var. bipinnata Perdue, south to MD. [= K]

* Rudbeckia maxima Nuttall is reported for SC by Kartesz (1999). \{investigate\} [= K]

Rudbeckia subtomentosa Pursh. nc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). Alleged to be in NC too (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K, SE, Z]

Rudbeckia triloba Linnaeus var. pinnatiloba Torrey \& A. Gray, Pinnate-leaf Coneflower. S. AL and Panhandle FL. [ $<$ R. triloba var. pinnatiloba Torrey \& A. Gray -- C, G, K, SE, Z, defined broadly to include "R. beadlei"; = R. pinnatiloba (Torrey \& A. Gray) Beadle - S] \{add synonymy, etc.\}

## Rugelia Rafinesque (Rugelia, Rugel's Ragwort)

A monotypic genus, an herb, endemic to the Great Smoky Mountains of w. North Carolina and e. Tennessee. Treated variously as Senecio or Cacalia in most recent North American floras (see synonymy), this species is anomalous in both and is best treated as a monotypic genus (Bremer 1994). References: Bremer (1994)=Z; Barkley (1999)=Y; Pippen (1978)=X; Cronquist (1980)=SE.

Rugelia nudicaulis Shuttleworth ex Chapman, Rugelia, Rugel's Ragwort. Mt (NC): high elevation forests and openings, primarily in spruce-fir forests, but extending in places downslope into northern hardwood forests; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Threatened). June-August. The genus and species is endemic to the Great Smoky Mountains of w. NC and e. TN, all known populations within Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Where it occurs, it is usually locally abundant, often even the dominant herb. The basal rosettes are evergreen, and are conspicuous in all seasons. [=K, Y, Z; = Senecio rugelia Gray $-\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{S} ;=$ Cacalia rugelia (Gray) Barkley \& Cronquist -- SE, W, X]

## Santolina Linnaeus

A genus of about 18 species, shrubs, of the Mediterranean region.

* Santolina chamaecyparissus Linnaeus, Holy-flax, Lavender-cotton, Cypress Lavender-cotton. Cp, Mt (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. This species is introduced in e. and w. NC (Fox, Godfrey, \& Blomquist 1952) and in GA. Graetz (1973) recommended it for planting in barrier island areas of the Carolinas. [= C, K]

> Sclerolepis Cassini (Sclerolepis)

A monotypic genus, an herb, of e. North America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE
Sclerolepis uniflora (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Sclerolepis. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): 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; uncommon (VA Rare). May-August; July-October. NH south to c. FL, west to sw. AL (very rare north of NC); disjunct in se. LA (Smith, pers. comm.). Vegetatively, Sclerolepis is reminiscent of an underwater lonactis linariifolius! [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, SE]

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of the Mediterranean region.
1[S. hispanicus]
1S. maculatus

* Scolymus maculatus Linnaeus, Golden Thistle. Cp (NC): on ballast at seaports (formerly); rare, introduced from Europe. Small states that Scolymus "has been found on ballast on the seacoast of N.C."; the site was likely the port of Wilmington. [= K, S]
* Scolymus hispanicus Linnaeus, Golden Thistle, Spanish Oyster-plant, introduced on ballast in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= K]


## Senecio Linnaeus (Ragwort, Groundsel) <br> (see also Ligularia, Packera, Rugelia)

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 of "Senecio" in our flora are not part of even a broadly defined core group, and have been transferred to Packera and Rugelia. References: Bremer (1994); Cronquist (1980)=SE; Barkley (1999)=Z; Barkley (1978)=Y.

1Perennial from a well-developed caudex.

2S. erucifolius
2S. jacobaea
1 Annual from fibrous roots [section Annui].
3Calyculate bracts consp[icuous and black-tipped; involucral bracts ca. 21
S. vulgaris 3

4[S. sylvaticus]
4[S. viscosus]

* Senecio vulgaris Linnaeus, Common Groundsel. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. March-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z]
* Senecio erucifolius Linnaeus. Introduced south to se. PA. [= K, Y]
* Senecio jacobaea Linnaeus, Stinking Willie, Tansy Ragwort. Introduced south to se. PA. [= C, K, Y]
* Senecio sylvaticus Linnaeus, Woodland Groundsel. Introduced south to se. PA. [= C, K, Y]
* Senecio viscosus Linnaeus, Sticky Groundsel. Introduced south to se. and sc. PA. [= C, K, Y]


## Sericocarpus Nees (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) argues that a variety of characters indicate that Sericocarpus is more closely allied to Solidago, Euthamia, Bigelowia, Chrysoma, and Gutierrezia than it is to Aster. Noyes \& Rieseberg (1999) provide 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: Nesom (1993a)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Leaves basally disposed, leaves of the basal rosette much larger than the cauline leaves; leaves (at least the basal) toothed
S. asteroides

1 Leaves cauline, basal rosette lacking, the mid-cauline leaves the largest; leaves entire (or with 1-2 teeth in S. tortifolius).
2 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; involucres glabrous $\qquad$ Leaves $1.5-4 \mathrm{~cm}$ long into a more-or-less vertical plane); leaves puberulent, glandular-punctate, and with prominent resin globules (at $10 \times$ magnification); involucres puberulent
S. tortifolius

Sericocarpus asteroides (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Toothed White-topped Aster. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, thin soils around rock outcrops, sandhills, dry pinelands; common. June-July. ME and VT west to OH, south to e. TN, GA, and AL. Coastal Plain populations are rhizomatous, while inland populations are not; some taxonomic distinction may be warranted (Nesom, pers. comm.). [= F, K, S, Z; = Aster paternus Cronquist -- RAB, C, G, SE, W]

Sericocarpus linifolius (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Narrow-leaf White-topped Aster. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, sandhills; common, rare in VA Mountains. June-July. MA west to s. IN, south to GA and LA. [= F, K, S, Z; =

## Aster solidagineus Michaux -- RAB, C, G, SE, W]

Sericocarpus tortifolius (Michaux) Nees, Twisted-leaf White-topped Aster. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dry to mesic sandhills; common. August-October. E. NC south to s. FL, west to LA, more or less restricted to the Coastal Plain. [= K, Z; = Aster tortifolius Michaux -- RAB, SE, W; = Sericocarpus bifoliatus (Walter) Porter -- S]

## Silphium Linnaeus (Rosinweed)

A genus of 20-30 species, herbs, of e. North America. References: Sweeney (1970)=Z; Perry (1937)=Y; Clevinger in FNA (in prep.); Clevinger (2004)=X; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Cruden (1962); Medley (1989); Steyermark (1951).

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 determined by the number of achenes in freshly fruiting material. The key and taxonomic treatment is provisional.
 AL]
[S. glutinosum]

15 Plants mostly 15-20 dm tall, with usually 9-12 nodes below the inflorescence; stems and leaves; glandular hairs of the stems and leaves about as long as the eglandular hairs; rays (17-) 19-23 (-33) per head; [of chalk in c. AL]
[S. perplexum]
14 Stems, leaves, and phyllaries not stipitate-glandular, either smooth, scabrous, or hispid.
16 Leaves both strictly opposite throughout and clasping the stem.
17 Ray flowers 12-22 per head; phyllary surfaces scabrous, hirsute, or hispid
[S. integrifolium var. integrifolium]
17 Ray flowers 20-36 (or more) per head; phyllary surfaces glabrous . . . . [S. integrifolium var. laeve]
16 Leaves alternate, opposite, whorled, or combinations of those states (if strictly opposite then not clasping the stem).
18 Ray flowers 20-30 per head (or more) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [S. radula] 18 Ray flowers 12-20 per head.

19 Leaf surfaces glabrous.
20 Cauline leaves predominately whorled in whorls of $3 \ldots$. . . asteriscus var. trifoliatum
20 Cauline leaves opposite . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. asteriscus var. latifolium
19 Leaf surfaces scabrous to hispid.
21 Basal leaves persistent at flowering . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. asteriscus var. simpsonii
21 Basal leaves caducous at flowering.
22 Paleae stipitate-glandular ............................ . S. asteriscus var. dentatum

22 Paleae eglanduar, scabrous to puberulent .......... S. asteriscus var. asteriscus
Silphium asteriscus Linnaeus var. asteriscus. $\{\mathrm{Mt}, \mathrm{Pd}, \mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA})\}$ [ $=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{FNA}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{SE}$; S. asteriscus -- F , in a broad sense; S. asteriscus -- S, Y, in a narrow sense; S. asteriscus var. scabrum Nuttall --SE; S. scaberrimum Elliott -- S; S. gatesii C. Mohr - Y]

Silphium asteriscus Linnaeus var. dentatum (Elliott) Chapman. Cp, Pd (SC) \{GA, NC\}: [= FNA; Silphium asteriscus Linnaeus var. angustatum A. Gray - K, SE; S. nodum Small -- S; S. asteriscus Linnaeus var. laevicaule DC - K; S. elliottii Small -S; S. incisum Greene -- S; S. dentatum Elliott -- F, SE; S. dentatum var. dentatum - Y; S. dentatum var. angustatum (A. Gray) L.M. Perry - Y]

Silphium asteriscus Linnaeus var. latifolium (A. Gray) J.A. Clevinger. \{Cp, Pd, Mt GA, NC, SC, VA\}: [=FNA; Silphium trifoliatum Linnaus var. latifolium A. Gray -- C, F, K, SE, Y; S. laevigatum Pursh -- RAB; S. confertifolium Small -- S, SE, Y; S. glabrum Eggert ex Small -- S]

Silphium asteriscus Linnaeus var. simpsonii (Greene) J.A. Clevinger. Cp (GA, SC): [= FNA, X; S. simpsonii Greene - K; S. gracile A. Gray - S, SE; S. simpsonii var. simpsonii - Y]

Silphium asteriscus Linnaeus var. trifoliatum (Linnaeus) J.A. Clevinger. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, VA): [= FNA; Silphium trifoliatum Linnaeus var. trifoliatum -- C, F, K, SE, Y; S. trifoliatum -- RAB, in a narrow sense; S. atropurpureum Retz. ex Willdenow -- F, Y]

Silphium compositum Michaux var. compositum. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC): sandhills, other xeric forests; common. May-September. Perhaps worth dividing further into two taxa: S. compositum sensu stricto, restricted to the Coastal Plain and extreme lower Piedmont, and distributed from se VA through the Carolina Coastal Plain to extreme e. GA, a distribution very similar to those of Carphephorus bellidifolius, Cirsium repandum, and Vaccinium crassifolium; and S. collinum Greene, with less deeply lobed leaves, and distributed from se. and sc. VA, nc. NC, sw. NC and ne. AL south to sc. SC, c. GA, and ec. AL. [= K, Y; C. compositum -- F, S, in a narrow sense; S. compositum var. compositum -- RAB, in part; S. orae Small -- S; S. compositum -- C, FNA, SE, in part; S. compositum ssp. compositum -- Z; S. collinum Greene]

Silphium compositum Michaux var. ovatifolium Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; rare. May-September. Distributed from se. SC south to c. peninsular FL and FL Panhandle. [= K; Silphium ovatifolium (Torrey \& A. Gray) Small - S, Y; S. ovatifolium (Torrey \& A. Gray) Small -- S; S. compositum -- FNA, SE, in part; S. compositum ssp. ovatifolium (Torrey \& A. Gray) Sweeney \& Fisher -- Z]

Silphium compositum Michaux var. venosum (Small) Kartesz \& Gandhi. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (SC): sandhills, xeric forests. May-September. Distributed from se. NC south to se. GA and FL Panhandle. [= K; Silphium venosum Small -- S, Y; S. compositum var. compositum -- RAB, in part; S. lapsuum Small -- S; S. venosum Small -- S; S. compositum -- FNA, SE, in part; S. compositum ssp. venosum (Small) Sweeney \& Fisher -- Z]

Silphium connatum Linnaeus, Virginia Cup-plant. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): floodplain forests and openings; uncommon. uneAugust. [= RAB, F, Y; S. perfoliatum var. connatum (Linnaeus) Cronquist -- C, FNA, K, SE]

Silphium mohrii Small, Shaggy Rosinweed. Mt (GA): prairies; rare. Endemic to c., sc., and se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) south to nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and nc. AL. [= C, FNA, K, Y]

Silphium perfoliatum Linnaeus, Common Cup-plant. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (NC): June-August. [= RAB, F, S, Y; S. perfoliatum var. perfoliatum -- C, FNA, K, SE]

Silphium pinnatifidum Elliott. Mt (GA): limestone glades and woodlands; rare. C. and se. TN south to nw. GA and AL. [= K, S, SE; S. terebinthinaceum Jacquin var. pinnatifidum (Elliott) A. Gray -- F, FNA, Y; S. chickamaugense Canby]

Silphium radula Nuttall. Mt (GA): rocky hardwood forests; rare (GA Rare). East to nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K, SE; S. asperrimum Hooker -- Y, misapplied; S. gatesii Mohr -- Y?]

Silphium reniforme Rafinesque ex Nuttall. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): dry forests; uncommon. This species ranges from $w$. and sc. VA and e. TN, south to c. SC, c. GA, and e. AL. Plants with shallowly lobed leaves, with nearly the same distribution as typical S. reniforme, have been variously interpreted. [= S; S. compositum Michaux var. reniforme (Rafinesque ex Nuttall) Torrey \& A. Gray -- RAB, F, K, Y; S. compositum -- C, FNA, SE, in part; S. compositum ssp. reniforme (Rafinesque ex Nuttall) Sweeney \& Fisher -- Z]

Silphium terebinthinaceum Jacquin, Prairie-dock. Mt (VA), Pd (NC, SC): mafic glades, barrens, woodlands, and roadsides (NC, SC), calcareous glades, barrens, and woodlands (VA); rare. S. rumicifolium Small refers to plants of limestone in the Ridge and Valley province of e. TN and extreme sw. VA, alleged to differ from S. terebinthinaceum in the leaf bases cuneate at the base
(vs. cordate or truncate), smaller leaf blades (only to 15 cm long), smaller plants (to 8 dm tall vs. to 30 dm tall), and outer phyllaries broader than long (vs. longer than broad). The distinction of var. luciae-brauniae Steyermark, with leaf blades glabrous above vs. scabrous, is dubious and needs additional study. [= RAB, K, S, SE; S. terebinthinaceum var. terebinthinaceum -- F, FNA, Y, in a broader sense; S. terebinthinaceum var. luciae-brauniae Steyermark -- K; S. rumicifolium Small -- S, Y; S. terebinthinaceum var. lucy-brauniae -- orthographic variant]

Silphium brachiatum Gattinger, Cumberland Rosinweed. Endemic to sc. and se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and n. AL. And GA? [=F, FNA, K, S, SE, Y]

Silphium glutinosum J. Allison, Sticky Rosinweed, is known from calcareous Ketona glades in Bibb County, c. AL (Allison \& Stevens 2001). [= FNA]

Silphium integrifolium Michaux var. integrifolium, Prairie Rosinweed, east to c. TN. [= C, F, FNA, K, SE; S. integrifolium var.
deamii L.M. Perry -- F; S. integrifolium var. integrifolium - Y; S. integrifolium var. gattingeri L.M. Perry -- K, Y]
Silphium integrifolium Michaux var. laeve Torrey \& A. Gray. MO west to NE, south to OK; disjunct in c. TN. [= C, FNA, K, SE; S. speciosum Nuttall -- F, Y]

Silphium laciniatum Linnaeus var. robinsonii L.M. Perry, Compass-plant, east to c. AL, wc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and c. KY. [= F, K, Y; S. laciniatum -- C, FNA, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Silphium perplexum J. Allison, Old Cahaba Rosinweed, is known from c. AL (Allison \& Stevens 2001). [= FNA]
Silphium wasiotense M. Medley, Appalachian Rosinweed. E. KY and ne. TN (Risk \& Wyrick 1996, Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, FNA, K; S. wasiotensis, orthographic variant]

Silybum Adanson (Milk-thistle)

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of the Mediterranean region. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Silybum marianum (Linnaeus) Gaertner, Milk-thistle. Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from s. Europe. May-July. [= C, F, G, K, SE; Mariana mariana (Linnaeus) Hill -- S]


## Smallanthus Mackenzie ex Small (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: Robinson (1978) $=$ Z; Cronquist (1980) $=$ SE .

Smallanthus uvedalius (Linnaeus) Mackenzie ex Small, Bearsfoot, Leafcup. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests and disturbed places; common. July-October. Ranging from NY and IL south to FL and TX. [= K, S, Z; Polymnia uvedalia Linnaeus -RAB, C, G, SE, W; Polymnia uvedalia var. densipilis Blake -- F, G; Polymnia uvedalia var. floridana Blake -- F]

Solidago Linnaeus (Goldenrod)
(also see Brintonia, Chrysoma, Euthamia, and Oligoneuron)
A genus of 80-100 species, herbs, primarily North American, but with a few species in South America, Macaronesia, and Eurasia. References: Semple \& Cook in FNA (in prep.); Nesom (1990); Cronquist (1980)=SE; Morton (1973, 1974); Zhang (1996); Cook \& Semple (2004). Key adapted in part from various sources, especially SE.

Solidago subsection Solidago: plumosa, racemosa, randii, spithamaea
Solidago subsection Albigula: bicolor, erecta, hispida var. hispida, puberula var. puberula, puberula var. pulverulenta, roanensis, speciosa var. speciosa, squarrosa, villosicarpa
Solidago subsection Glomeruliflorae: caesia, curtisii, flaccidifolia, flexicaulis, glomerata, lancifolia
Solidago subsection Argutae: arguta var. arguta, arguta var. boottii, arguta var. caroliniana, brachyphylla, buckleyi, harrisii, patula var. patula, patula var. strictula, sphacelata, tarda, verna
Solidago subsection Junceae: juncea, pinetorum
Solidago subsection Maritimae: austrina, gracillima, perlonga, pulchra, sempervirens var. mexicana, sempervirens var.
sempervirens, simulans, stricta, uliginosa var. uliginosa
Solidago subsection Thyrsiflorae: petiolaris
Solidago subsection Venosae: auriculata, latissimifolia, leavenworthii, odora var. odora, rugosa var. aspera, rugosa var. celtidifolia, rugosa var. rugosa, rugosa var. sphagnophila, rugosa var. villosa, ulmifolia var. ulmifolia
Solidago subsection Triplinervae: altissima, canadensis var. gilvocanescens, canadensis var. hargeri, fistulosa, gigantea var. gigantea, S. gigantea var. serotina, rupestris, tortifolia
Solidago subsection Nemorales: nemoralis var. haleana, nemoralis var. nemoralis, radula var. radula

Identification notes: Only fragments of the key are complete at this time. Several related genera readily mistaken for Solidago are included here as keying failsafes.

1 Inflorescence corymbiform, flat-topped or broadly rounded and about as broad as long or broader $\qquad$
1 Inflorescence a panicle, raceme, thyrse, 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.

2 Leaves basally disposed, the basal and lower cauline leaves larger, petiolate, and usually persistent, the middle and upper cauline leaves smaller and less petiolate $\qquad$
2 Leaves chiefly cauline, the basal and lower cauline leaves (when not early withering) the same size as or smaller than the middle and upper cauline leaves.
3 Inflorescence predominantly axillary, with well-developed leaves in at least the lower part of the inflorescence Key C
3 Inflorescence a well-developed panicle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key D

## Key A -- goldenrods with corymbiform inflorescences



## Key B -- goldenrods with basally disposed leaves

Inflorescence of axillary clusters, or a terminal simple or compound thyrse, the heads not notably secund. Inflorescence terminal and paniculate, the heads typically notably secund.

## Key C -- goldenrods with cauline leaves and axillary inflorescences

1 Outer phyllaries with squarrose tips; achenes glabrous at maturity; leaves entire or obscurely few-toothed.
2 Leaves oblanceolate-obovate, often short acuminate at the apex; mid-cauline leaves $8-14 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $18-40 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, the margins sharply serrate on at least the upper $2 / 3$ [ [subsection Argutae] S. buckleyi

2 Leaves narrowly to broadly elliptic (or less commonly slightly oblanceolate), acute at the apex; mid-cauline leaves 3-8 (10) cm long, $8-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, margins entire to shallowly serrate on only the upper $1 / 2$ to $2 / 3$; [subsection Thyrsiflorae] ...


1 Outer phyllaries with appressed tips; achenes persistently pubescent; leaves generally many- and sharp-toothed; [subsection Glomeruliflorae].
3 Stem terete, glaucous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. caesia
4 Lower midstem leaves narrowly lanceolate, $5-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $0.8-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide; stems strongly arching; [plants widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. caesia var. caesia
4 Lower midstem leaves broadly lanceolate to rhombic, 5-9 cm long, 1.3-2.4 cm wide; stems weakly arching; [plants of the Gulf Coastal Plain of GA westwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. caesia var. zedia
3 Stem striate-angled, green.
5 Leaves $1-3(-3.5) \times$ as long as wide.
6 Leaves (2.2-) 2.5-3 (-3.5)× as long as wide, cuneate to a sessile base; teeth of the leaf margins not notably elongate and narrow, mostly 1-2 (-3) mm long measured on the upper side . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. flaccidifolia
6 Leaves 1-2.2 (-2.5)× as long as wide, abruptly contracted to a winged petiole; teeth of the leaf margins elongate and narrow, acuminate, mostly (2-) 3-8 mm long measured on the upper side
S. flexicaulis

5 Leaves $3-10 \times$ as long as wide.

7 Involucre 4.5-7 mm high; phyllaries 1-1.5 mm wide.
S. Iancifolia
S. glomerata
[S. albopilosa]

## Key to S. stricta and close relatives [subsection Maritimae, in part]

Warning to users: there are other entities which need to be included here! [S. sempervirens, S. uliginosa, S. simulans, S. perlonga?]

[^4]per head; pappus (3.0-) 3.5-4.5 (-5.0) mm long.
2 Leaf margins tending to become smooth on the upper stem; panicle branches usually stiffly erect; pappus 4.0-4.5 (-5.0) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. stricta
2 Leaf margins scabrous (or at least tuberculate) throughout; panicle branches often spreading-erect with recurved-secund tips; pappus less than or equal to 4.0 mm long.
3 Pappus 2.2-2.8 mm long; ray flowers 2-4; disk flowers 6-8; [of the inner Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont] .......
3 Pappus (3.0-) 3.5-4.0 mm long; ray flowers 3-7; disk flowers 9-13; [of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . S. gracillima

## Key to the S. arguta complex

1 Plant with filiform stolons (less than $2 / 3$ the diameter of the lower stem) present, in addition to the rhizome or woody caudex; involucres 4.5-7 mm high (and basal or lower cauline leaves 6-12 cm wide; see below); disc corollas 4.0-5.0 mm long; plants hexaploid (pollen averaging 19.6-22.0 $\mu$ in diameter); [mostly of the Coastal Plain] S. tarda

1 Plant lacking filiform stolons, rhizomes (if present) more than $1 / 2$ as thick as the lower stem; involucres 3-5 mm high (except in S. arguta ssp. pseudoyadkinensis, which has basal and lower cauline leaves mostly 1-2.5 cm wide); disc corollas $2.5-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; plants diploid or tetraploid (pollen averaging 15.1-20.1 $\mu$ in diameter); [collectively widespread].
2 Involucres more-or-less cylindrical, mostly less than 2.5 mm wide; leaves coriaceus; bases of the blades of the basal rosette and lower cauline leaves usually truncate; achenes pubescent; [of rocky woodlands and barrens of w. VA, w. WV, and w. MD] S. harrisii

2 Involucres campanulate, more than 2.5 mm wide; leaves chartaceous; bases of the blades of the basal rosettes and lower cauline leaves attenuate to widely cuneate (rarely truncate); achenes glabrous or pubescent; [of various habitats other than shale barrens].
3 Basal rosette and lower cauline leaves narrowly elliptic, usually less than 5 cm wide, the bases long-attenuate; teeth of fresh leaves twisted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. arguta ssp. pseudoyadkinensis
3 Basal rosette and lower cauline leaves usually broadly elliptic to ovate, more than 5 cm wide, the bases longattenuate to widely cuneate; teeth of fresh leaves never twisted.
4 Leaf midvein strigose or minutely strigose on the lower surface (especially so on leaves of the lower stem)... .
S. arguta ssp. boottii

4 Leaf midvein glabrous on the lower surface.
5 Achenes glabrous or glabrate (hairs present on the upper $1 / 4$ only, if at all) . . . . . . S. arguta ssp. arguta
5 Achenes pubescent, the upper $1 / 2$ or more of the achene covered with trichomes
S. arguta ssp. caroliniana
\{add S. faucibus\}

## Key [B.1] to the S. simplex complex [subsection Solidago]

1 Achenes glabrous (even when young); flowering plants (3-) 4-10 (-13) dm tall; inflorescence broadly cylindrical, averaging 5-6 cm in diameter; [of rocky, flood-scoured riversides, known only from the Yadkin River in sc. NC]
1 Achenes pubescent (even at maturity); flowering plants 1.5-6 (-8.5) dm tall; inflorescence narrowly cylindrical, averaging 2-4 cm in diameter.
2 Lower cauline leaves $7-15 \times$ as long as wide, (2.5-) 4.6-9.4 (-11.2) cm long, (2-) 3-9 (-17) mm wide, generally obscurely toothed; [of rocky, flood-scoured riversides, known in our area only from n. VA] ......................... S. racemosa
2 Lower cauline leaves $3-8 \times$ as long as wide, (4.2-) 6.2-11.3 (-15.9) cm long, (5-) 10-22 (-31) mm wide, generally sharply toothed; [of cliffs and barrens, primarily over mafic rocks, known in our area only from w. VA]
S. randii

Solidago altissima Linnaeus, Tall Goldenrod. [= F, G, K; S. canadensis Linnaeus var. scabra Torrey \& Gray -- C, G, K, SE; S. altissima Linnaeus -- RAB, GW, in a broad sense (including S. canadensis vars. and S. rupestris); S. hirsutissima P. Miller -- S; S. canadensis -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. altissima ssp. altissima - FNA]

Solidago arguta Aiton var. arguta, Forest Goldenrod. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, VA): woodlands, woodland borders, road margins; uncommon (NC Watch List). ME and s. Ontario west to MO, south to NC and TN. A possible new taxon in the S arguta complex has been found in w. VA, e. WV, e. KY, nw. SC, and is under study by Tom Wieboldt (Wieboldt, pers. comm.). [= K; S. arguta ssp. arguta -- C, SE, W; S. arguta -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (and also including S. tarda and S. vaseyi); S. arguta -- F, G, $S$ (narrow sense)]

Solidago arguta Aiton var. boottii (Hooker) Palmer \& Steyermark, Boott's Goldenrod. Cp (GA, SC): dry open woodlands, dry slopes, often in sandy or rocky soils; rare (VA Watch List). C. SC south to s. AL, west to LA, AR, and s. MO, most common in the Ozarks. [= K, SE; S. arguta -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (and also including S. tarda and S. vaseyi); S. boottii -- F, S; S. strigosa -- F, G, S; S. arguta Aiton ssp. boottii (Hooker) G. Morton]

Solidago arguta Aiton var. caroliniana A. Gray, Vasey's Goldenrod. Cp, Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands, grassy balds; common. WV west to c. TN and s. MO, south to ne. FL, panhandle FL, s. MS, and c. AR. The distinction between ssp. caroliniana and ssp. pseudoyadkinensis seems problematic. [=C, K, SE, W; S. arguta -- RAB, in part; S. yadkinensis (Porter) Small -- F, S, misapplied; S. boottii Hooker var. caroliniana (A. Gray) Cronquist -- G, in part only; S. vaseyi (A. Gray) Heller; S. arguta ssp. australis, nomen nudum; S. arguta Aiton ssp. pseudoyadkinensis G. Morton; S. boottii var. caroliniana -- G, in part only (also see S. vaseyi); S. pseudoyadkinensis, nomen nudum; S. arguta Aiton ssp. caroliniana (A. Gray) G. Morton]

Solidago auriculata Shuttleworth ex Blake, Eared Goldenrod. Pd (SC): rocky forest over circumneutral rocks; rare (SC Rare). sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K, SE; S. notabilis Mackenzie -- RAB, S]

Solidago austrina Small. sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= F, G, S; S. stricta -- RAB, in part; S. gracillima -- K, SE, in part]

Solidago bicolor Linnaeus, Silverrod, White Goldenrod. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): woodlands, roadbanks, pastures; common (rare in SC) (SC Rare). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W; S. bicolor var. ovalis -- F]

Solidago brachyphylla Chapman. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA): [= K, S, SE]
Solidago buckleyi Torrey \& A. Gray, Buckley's Goldenrod. [= F, G, K, S, SE; S. petiolaris -- RAB, in part]
Solidago caesia Linnaeus var. caesia, Axillary Goldenrod. Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): moist forested slopes; common. [S. caesia-C, G, K, S, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. caesia -- RAB, F, in part (see also S. flaccidifolia) and infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Solidago caesia Linnaeus var. zedia R.E. Cook \& Semple, Gulf Coast Axillary Goldenrod. Cp (GA): moist forests; uncommon. GA and Panhandle FL west to LA and AR. [S. caesia - K, S, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished] * Solidago canadensis Linnaeus var. gilvocanescens Rydberg, Great Plains Common Goldenrod. (VA). [=C, F, G, K; S. pruinosa Greene -- G; S. canadensis -- S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. altissima L. ssp. gilvocanescens (Rydberg) Semple - FNA]

Solidago canadensis Linnaeus var. hargeri Fernald, Harger's Common Goldenrod. (NC, VA). [= C, F, K, SE; S. canadensis var. canadensis -- G, in part; S. canadensis -- S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Solidago curtisii Torrey \& A. Gray, Curtis's Goldenrod. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): moist forested slopes, and rarely in mafic woodlands in the Piedmont of VA; common. Var. curtisii, with stem glabrous or slightly puberulent in the inflorescence, and var. pubens (M.A. Curtis) A. Gray, with stem densely puberulent, are sometimes distinguished. They do not appear to be worthy of taxonomic recognition. The reduction of $S$. curtisii to a variety of $S$. caesia is clearly not warranted. [ $=$ RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, W; S. curtisii var. pubens (M.A. Curtis) A. Gray -- RAB, F, G; S. caesia Linnaeus var. curtisii (Torrey \& A. Gray) Wood; S. curtisii -- S, in the narrow sense; S. pubens M.A. Curtis -- S]

Solidago erecta Pursh. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): woodlands, old fields, woodland borders, grassy balds; common (rare in Coastal Plain of NC and SC). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W; S. speciosa Nuttall var. erecta (Pursh) MacMillan]

Solidago faucibus Wieboldt, Gorge Goldenrod. Mt (SC, VA): moist forests. See Wieboldt \& Semple (2003) for additional information. Late August-October. [= FNA] [Arguta group]

Solidago fistulosa P. Miller, Hairy Pineywoods Goldenrod. Cp (NC, SC, VA): pocosins, swamp forests, wet savannas, wet pine flatwoods, maritime forests; common. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, SE]

Solidago flaccidifolia Small, Appalachian Goldenrod. Mt (NC, SC, VA): mountain slopes; uncommon (VA Watch List). [= C, G, K, SE, W; S. caesia -- RAB, F, in part; S. latissimifolia -- S, misapplied; S. curtisii Torrey \& A. Gray var. flaccidifolia (Small) R.E. Cook \& Semple; S. caesia Linnaeus var. paniculata A. Gray]

Solidago flexicaulis Linnaeus, Zigzag Goldenrod. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): moist wooded slopes, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks; common (rare in VA Coastal Plain, uncommon south of VA). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W]

Solidago gigantea Aiton var. gigantea, Smooth Goldenrod. [= F, G, SE; S. gigantea -- RAB, C, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Solidago gigantea Aiton var. serotina (Kuntze) Cronquist. [= G, SE; S. gigantea -- RAB, C, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. gigantea var. leiophylla Fernald -- F; S. serotina -- S]

Solidago glomerata Michaux, Skunk Goldenrod. Mt (NC): restricted to high elevation situations, including grassy balds, rock outcrops, heath balds, northern hardwood forests, and spruce-fir forests; common. A narrow Southern Appalachian endemic, restricted to $w$. NC and e. TN, perhaps reaching its northern limit on Elk Knob (Watauga County, NC). The basal rosettes are evergreen, and are a conspicuous component of the winter flora at high elevations. The plants have a distinctive skunky odor, easily smelled without touching or bruising the plant. [= RAB, K, S, SE, W]

Solidago gracillima Torrey \& A. Gray, Southern Bog Goldenrod, Graceful Goldenrod. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): wet pine savannas, seepage bogs; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). September-October. Se. NC (and possibly VA) south to n. FL, west to s. AL. Several distinct entities appear to have been referred to this taxon; the number of entities, and the appropriate names to apply to them, are presently obscure. The names S. perlonga Fernald, S. austrina Small, and S. simulans Fernald have been synonymized under $S$. gracillima (as by SE). SE refers material from WV and high elevation granitic domes of sw. NC (S. simulans) to $S$. gracillima, a treatment which is not phytogeographically credible. Much further research is needed. [= RAB, K, S, W?; S. gracillima -- C, K, SE, in part only (also see variously S. simulans, S. perlonga, and S. austrina); S. stricta -- RAB, in part; S. stricta Aiton ssp. gracillima (Torrey \& A. Gray) Semple - FNA]

Solidago harrisii Steele, Shale-barren Goldenrod. Mt, Pd (VA): limestone, dolostone, greenstone, shale, and calcareous siltstone woodlands, barrens, and cliffs; uncommon (rare in Piedmont). W. MD south to e. WV and w. VA. [= F, S, W; S. arguta Aiton var. harrisii (Steele) Cronquist -- C, K, SE; S. boottii var. boottii -- G, in part]

Solidago hispida Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. hispida, Hairy Goldenrod. Mt, Pd (VA): dry rocky forests and woodland edges; rare (VA Watch List). 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). [= F, G, K; S. hispida -- C, S, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Solidago juncea Aiton, Early Goldenrod. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): meadows, pastures, roadbanks, woodland borders; common. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W; S. juncea var. neobohemica Fernald -- F, K; S. juncea var. ramosa Porter \& Britton -- G]

Solidago kralii Semple, Kral's Goldenrod. Cp (GA, SC): longleaf pine sandhills; rare. August-September. See Semple (2003) for additional information. [= FNA]

Solidago lancifolia (Torrey \& A. Gray) Chapman, Lanceleaf Goldenrod. Mt (NC, VA): mountain slopes, mostly at high elevations; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). [= C, S, SE, W; S. curtisii -- RAB, in part; S. caesia var. curtisii -- K, in part]

Solidago latissimifolia P. Miller, Coastal Swamp Goldenrod. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pocosins, swamp forests, sandhill seepages, sandhill-pocosin ecotones; uncommon (VA Rare). [= K; S. elliottii Torrey \& A. Gray -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, SE; S. elliottii var. ascendens Fernald -- F; S. elliottii var. pedicellata Fernald -- F]

Solidago leavenworthii Torrey \& A. Gray, Leavenworth's Goldenrod. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, marshes; uncommon (NC Rare). [= RAB, GW, K, S, SE]

Solidago nemoralis Aiton var. haleana Fernald, Southern Gray Goldenrod. (VA Watch List). [= C, G, SE; S. nemoralis --

RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. nemoralis var. nemoralis - K, in a broad sense]
Solidago nemoralis Aiton var. nemoralis, Northern Gray Goldenrod. [= C, G, SE; S. nemoralis -- RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. nemoralis var. nemoralis - K, in a broad sense]

Solidago odora Aiton var. chapmanii (A. Gray) Chapman, Chapman's Goldenrod. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare. GA and FL. [= K, SE; S. chapmanii A. Gray - S; S. odora ssp. chapmanii (A. Gray) Semple - FNA]

Solidago odora Aiton var. odora, Licorice Goldenrod. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): dry forests and woodlands, notably dry pinelands, such as sandhills, of the Coastal Plain; common (uncommon in Mountains). [= C, K, SE; S. odora -- RAB, F, G, W,infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. odora -- S, narrow sense; S. odora ssp. odora - FNA]

Solidago patula Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. patula, Northern Roughleaf Goldenrod. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): bogs, seepages over mafic rocks, grassy balds (as Whitetop Mountain); uncommon. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE; S. rigida -- S, misapplied; S. patula -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. patula -- W; S. patula ssp. patula - FNA]

Solidago patula Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. strictula Torrey \& A. Gray, Southern Roughleaf Goldenrod. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (VA): streamhead pocosins, sandhill seepages, swamp edges; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Rare). Perhaps better treated as $S$. salicina. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE; S. salicina Elliott -- F, S; S. patula -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. patula ssp. strictula (Torrey \& A. Gray) J.C. Semple - FNA]

Solidago perlonga Fernald. [= F; S. gracillima -- K, SE, in part]
Solidago petiolaris Aiton. Cp, Pd (NC, SC), Mt (NC): upland forests and woodlands; uncommon (rare in Mountains). [S. petiolaris -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (and also including S. buckleyi); S. petiolaris var. petiolaris -- C, F, K, SE; S. petiolaris -- G, narrow sense; S. milleriana Mackenzie -- S]

Solidago pinetorum Small, Pineywoods Goldenrod. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA): dry woodlands, woodland borders, roadbanks, dry pinelands; common (rare in VA Mountains). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W]

Solidago plumosa Small, Yadkin River Goldenrod. Pd (NC): in crevices of outcrops in rocky, flood-scoured riverbanks; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). Known only from the type locality, the gorge of the Yadkin River in c. NC. Most of the population was probably lost by construction of two hydropower dams, one at each of the two ends of the gorge, and the flooding of the intervening area. This species is related to the more northern S. racemosa. [= FNA, K, S, SE]

Solidago porteri Small, Porter's Goldenrod. (GA): upland forests; rare (GA Rare) . [= K, S, SE]
Solidago puberula Nuttall var. puberula. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp? (NC): bogs, wet meadows, and wet pastures, in dry acid soils in VA; uncommon (NC Watch List). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE; S. puberula -- S, narrow sense; S. puberula -- W]

Solidago puberula Nuttall var. pulverulenta (Nuttall) Chapman. Cp (NC, SC, VA): savannas, streamhead pocosins, swamps, seepages in pinelands, and disturbed areas; common. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE; S. pulverulenta Nuttall -- S]

Solidago pulchra Small, Carolina Goldenrod. Cp (NC): wet pine savannas, seepage bogs; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered). July-September. Apparently endemic to a small part of the Coastal Plain of se. NC, where locally common in the few wet savannas remaining (as, for instance, Green Swamp, Brunswick County, Holly Shelter Game Land, Pender County, Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base, Onslow County, and Croatan National Forest, Carteret County, NC). There is no question of the distinctness of this species from S. stricta and S. gracillima. Once learned, the basal leaves are recognizable at a glance, the petiole very long (often twice as long as the leaf blade), the venation finely netted, the margins smooth and entire, the tip usually acute and prominently mucronate. Even following fire, sterile rosettes typically outnumber flowering plants 100 to 1 . [= K, S, SE; S. stricta -- RAB, GW, in part]

Solidago racemosa Greene, Sticky Goldenrod. Pd (VA): rocky, flood-scoured riversides; rare (VA Rare). south to the Cumberland Plateau of KY and ne. TN (Churchill \& Schell 1992, Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [S. simplex Kunth ssp. randii (Porter) Ringius var. racemosa (Greene) Ringius -- C, K; S. racemosa Greene var. racemosa -- F; S. spathulata Augustin de Candolle ssp. randii (Porter) Cronquist var. racemosa (Greene) Cronquist -- G, SE]

Solidago radula Nuttall var. radula, Rough Goldenrod. Pd (NC, SC): dry woodlands over mafic rocks; rare (NC Rare). [= K; S. radula -- RAB, C, G, S, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Solidago randii (Porter) Britton, Rand's Goldenrod. Mt (VA): cliffs and barrens, primarily over mafic rocks (such as greenstone and hornblende); rare (VA Watch List). [= F; S. simplex ssp. randii (Porter) Ringius var. monticola (Porter) Ringius -- C; S. maxonii Pollard -- F; S. spathulata Augustin de Candolle ssp. randii (Porter) Cronquist var. randii -- G; S. simplex Kunth ssp. randii (Porter) Ringius var. randii -- K]

Solidago roanensis Porter, Roan Mountain Goldenrod. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): forests, woodlands, roadbanks; common (rare in upper Piedmont). [=RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W; S. roanensis var. monticola (Torrey \& A. Gray) Fernald -- F]

Solidago rugosa P. Miller var. aspera (Aiton) Fernald. [= F; S. rugosa ssp. aspera -- C, G, K, SE, W, in part; S. rugosa -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. altissima -- S, misapplied]

Solidago rugosa P. Miller var. celtidifolia (Small) Fernald, Hackberry-leaf Goldenrod. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, F; S. rugosa ssp. aspera (Aiton) Cronquist -- C, G, K, SE, W, in part; S. rugosa -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. celtidifolia Small -- S]

Solidago rugosa P. Miller var. cronquistiana Semple, Cronquist's Goldenrod. Mt (GA, NC): high elevation balds and forests; uncommon. September. See Semple (2003) for additional information. [= FNA]

Solidago rugosa P. Miller var. rugosa, Wrinkle-leaf Goldenrod. [= F; S. rugosa var. rugosa -- RAB, in part (also see S. rugosa var. sphagnophila); S. rugosa ssp. rugosa var. rugosa -- C, G, K; S. rugosa -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. rugosa ssp. rugosa -- W, in part]

Solidago rugosa P. Miller var. sphagnophila Graves, Peat-loving Goldenrod. [= F; S. rugosa var. rugosa -- RAB, in part; S. rugosa ssp. rugosa var. sphagnophila Graves - C, G, K; S. rugosa -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. rugosa ssp. rugosa -- W, in part; S. aestivalis E. Bicknell]

Solidago rugosa P. Miller var. villosa (Pursh) Fernald. [= F; S. rugosa ssp. rugosa var. villosa -- C, G, K, SE; S. rugosa -GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. rugosa ssp. rugosa -- W, in part]

Solidago rupestris Rafinesque, Riverbank Goldenrod, Rock Goldenrod. Pd, Mt (VA): crevices in rocky, flood-scoured riversides; rare (VA Rare). [= C, F, K, SE; S. altissima -- RAB, in part; S. canadensis var. rupestris (Rafinesque) Porter -- G; S canadensis -- S, in part]

Solidago sempervirens Linnaeus var. mexicana (Linnaeus) Fernald, Southern Seaside Goldenrod. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): coastal dunes, dune slacks, maritime wet grasslands, marsh edges; common, rare in VA (VA Watch List). Late August-November (and sporadically until at least January in mild winters). [= C, F, G, GW, K, SE; S. sempervirens -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. mexicana Linnaeus -- S; S. sempervirens ssp. mexicana (Linnaeus) Semple - FNA]

Solidago sempervirens Linnaeus var. sempervirens, Northern Seaside Goldenrod. Cp (VA): coastal dunes, dune slacks, maritime wet grasslands, marsh edges; common. Late August-November. [= C, F, G, K, SE; S. sempervirens Linnaeus -- S, in a narrow sense; S. sempervirens ssp. sempervirens - FNA]

Solidago simulans Fernald, Granite Dome Goldenrod, Cliffside Goldenrod. Mt (GA, NC, SC): in thin soil mats wetted by periodic seepage on granitic domes in the vicinity of Highlands, NC (Jackson and Macon counties, NC; Rabun County, GA) and in Hickory Nut Gorge (Rutherford County, NC); rare (GA Rare, NC Watch List). Endemic to sw. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA. [= K; S. uliginosa -- RAB, in part; S. gracillima -- SE, in part]

Solidago speciosa Nuttall var. rigidiuscula Torrey \& A. Gray. Mt (GA): limestone barrens; rare (GA Special Concern). In scattered locations in TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and GA (GANHP). [= K, SE]

Solidago speciosa Nuttall var. speciosa, Showy Goldenrod. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): pastures, forests, woodlands, roadbanks; uncommon (rare in VA Coastal Plain). [= C, F, G, K, SE; S. speciosa -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. conferta -- S; S. harperi Mackenzie -- S; S. speciosa ssp. speciosa - FNA]

Solidago sphacelata Rafinesque, Limestone Goldenrod, False Goldenrod. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): rock outcrops and dry rocky forests, usually over calcareous or mafic rocks; uncommon (rare in Virginia Piedmont). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, W; Brachychaeta sphacelata (Rafinesque) Britton -- S]

Solidago spithamaea M.A. Curtis, Blue Ridge Goldenrod. Mt (NC): in crevices of sloping to nearly vertical outcrops of high elevation rocky summits on Grandfather Mountain, Hanging Rock Mountain, and Roan Mountain; rare (US Threatened, NC Endangered). Endemic to the three mountains named, the first two in NC, the third on the NC-TN border. S. spithamaea is a very restricted endemic, apparently related most closely to S. multiradiata Aiton and S. cutleri Fernald (sometimes included in S. multiradiata). S. multiradiata is an arctic-alpine species (with several recognized varieties) of $n$. Canada and AK, ranging south in w. North America to CA and CO. S. cutleri occurs in alpine situations on the higher peaks of ME, NH, and NY. S. spithamaea is a part of the remarkable "pseudo-alpine" flora of high elevation rocky summits in nw. NC; it typically is found with Liatris helleri, Huperzia appalachiana, Geum radiatum, Trichophorum cespitosum, Sibbaldiopsis tridentata, Polypodium appalachianum, Paronychia argyrocoma, Leiophyllum buxifolium, Zigadenus leimanthoides, Heuchera villosa, Saxifraga michauxii, Solidago glomerata, Houstonia montana, Carex misera, and C. brunnescens. [= RAB, K, S; S. spithamea -- SE, W, orthographic variant]

Solidago squarrosa Nuttall, Ragged Goldenrod, Stout Goldenrod, Squarrose Goldenrod. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): upland forests; uncommon (rare south of VA and in VA Piedmont) (NC Rare). Kartesz's (1994) inclusion of this species in S. petiolaris is based on nomenclatural confusion; the two species are entirely distinct. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W]

Solidago stricta Aiton, Wand Goldenrod. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): pine savannas, Coastal Plain bogs, pocosins; common. Late August-October. Ranging from NJ south to FL, west to TX, and in the West Indies and s. Mexico. [= C, F, G, K, SE; S. stricta -- RAB, GW, in part only (also see S. pulchra); S. petiolata P. Miller -- S, misapplied; S. stricta Aiton ssp. stricta - FNA]

Solidago tarda Mackenzie. Cp (VA): sandhills, other dry pinelands, and xeric fluvial sand ridges; rare (VA Watch List). Ranging from NJ and e. PA south to e. VA, c. and s. GA, AL, and panhandle FL, in our area primarily in the Coastal Plain; disjunct in Marion County, TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, S, SE; S. arguta -- RAB, in part; S. ludoviciana -- F, misapplied as to our area; S. arguta var. arguta -- K, in part]

Solidago tortifolia Elliott, Leafy Pineywoods Goldenrod. Cp (NC, SC, VA): sandhills and dry pinelands; uncommon (NC Rare, VA Rare). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE]

Solidago uliginosa Nuttall var. uliginosa, Northern Bog Goldenrod. Mt (GA?, NC, VA), Cp (VA): bogs; rare (GA Rare), NC Rare, VA Rare). Some material identified as S. uliginosa appears to actually be S. simulans and S. gracillima. [= F, G, K; S. uliginosa -- RAB, C, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. uniligulata (Augustin de Candolle) Porter -- S]

Solidago ulmifolia Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. ulmifolia, Elmleaf Goldenrod. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): rocky forests and woodlands, especially on mafic and calcareous substrates; common (rare south of VA and in VA Coastal Plain, where usually confined to coquina limestone) (NC Watch List). [= C, G, K, SE; S. ulmifolia -- RAB, F, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Solidago verna M.A. Curtis, Spring-flowering Goldenrod. Cp (NC, SC): moist pine savannas, lower slopes of sandhills, pineland roadbanks; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered, SC Rare). Ranging from se. NC south to e. SC. [= RAB, K, S, SE]

Solidago villosicarpa LeBlond, Carolina Maritime Goldenrod. Cp (NC): dry-mesic and mesic hardwood forests (and related disturbed areas, in the outer Coastal Plain; rare (NC Rare). See LeBlond (2000).

Solidago albopilosa E.L. Braun, occurs in sandstone rockhouses of e. KY. See Esselman \& Crawford (1997). [= K, SE] \{add synonymy\}

Solidago arenicola B.R. Keener \& Kral, Black Warrior Goldenrod, is known from Blount Co., AL. See Keener \& Kral (2003) for additional information. \{not yet keyed\}

Solidago canadensis Linnaeus var. canadensis, Northern Common Goldenrod. See F, p. 1408. [= K, SE] \{add synonymy\}
Solidago gattingeri Chapman. c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K, SE] \{add synonymy\}
Solidago missouriensis Nuttall var. fasciculata Holz. C. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K, SE] \{add synonymy\}
Solidago missouriensis Nuttall var. missouriensis. C. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K] \{add synonymy\}
Solidago shortii Torrey \& A. Gray. Endemic to nc. KY (Fleming, Jefferson, Nicholas, Robertson counties) and s. IN. See Smith et al. (2004) for detailed information. [=K] \{add synonymy\}

Solidago uliginosa Nuttall var. linoides (Torrey \& A. Gray) Fernald. South to s. PA and WV. [= K; S. uliginosa var. peracuta (Fernald) Friesner; S. purshii Porter] \{add synonymy\}

Solidago ulmifolia Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. microphylla A. Gray. East to AL, FL. [= K] \{add synonymy\}

Soliva Ruiz \& Pavón
(also see Gymnostyles)
A genus of about 8 species, herbs, of South America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Arriagada \& Miller (1997)=Z.

* Soliva sessilis Ruiz \& Pavón. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC): lawns, roadsides; rare, introduced from South America. April-May. [= K, S, Z; S. pterosperma (Antoine Laurent de Jussieu) Less. -- RAB, SE]

Sonchus Linnaeus (Sow-thistle, Milk-thistle)
A genus of about 62 species, herbs, trees, and shrubs, of the Old World. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Sonchus arvensis Linnaeus ssp. uliginosus (Bieberstein) Nyman, Perennial Sow-thistle. [= K; S. arvensis - RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. arvensis var. glabrescens (Guenth.) Grab. \& Wimm. -- C, SE]
* Sonchus asper (Linnaeus) Hill, Spinyleaf Sow-thistle, Prickly Sow-thistle. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA): [= RAB, C, K, SE]
* Sonchus oleraceus Linnaeus, Common Sow-thistle. Cp (GA, SC), Pd, Mt (GA): [= RAB, C, K, SE]
* Sonchus arvensis Linnaeus ssp. arvensis, Perennial Sow-thistle, ranges south to MD, TN, and KY (Kartesz 1999). [= K; S. arvensis - RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. arvensis var. arvensis -- C, SE]

Stokesia L'Héritier de Brutelle (Stokesia, Stokes Aster)
A monotypic genus, an herb, of se. North America. References: Jones (1982)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE.
Stokesia laevis (Hill) Greene, Stokesia, Stokes Aster, Blue Stokesia. Cp (GA, SC), Pd* (NC*): native in pitcherplant bogs and moist pinelands of GA and SC, rather frequently grown as a garden plant and naturalized from cultivation at least in in NC; rare (GA Rare). Late June-August. Native from e. SC south to FL panhandle, west to LA. There seems no reason to question the validity and nativity of the early record from SC. [= RAB, K, S, SE, Z]

## Stuartina \{\}

A genus of 2 species, endemic to Australia.

* Stuartina hamata Philipson. Cp (SC): waste area near wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from Australia. See Nesom (2004d).


## Symphyotrichum Nees 1833 (American Aster)

## Warning: only a fragment complete at this time.

If circumscribed in a broad and traditional manner, a genus of about 250 species, herbs and weak vines and shrubs, of North America and Eurasia. There is currently much discussion of the generic limits and phylogeny of taxa traditionally placed in Aster, with considerable disagreement about generic limits. Some treatments would exclude Aster from our area, treating all species in other genera, the largest being Symphyotrichum. See, for instance, Semple \& Brouillet (1980a, 1980b); Jones (1980a, 1980b); Brouillet \& Semple (1981); Reveal \& Keener (1981); Jones \& Young (1983); Jones (1984); Semple, Chmielewski, \& Lane (1989); Nesom (1993a, 1993b, 1994); Semple, Heard, \& Xiang (1996); Noyes \& Rieseberg (1999). It now appears that some sections may be more closely related to other genera, and should be segregated. References: R. Jones (1983)=Z; Lamboy (1987)=Y; Nesom (1994)=X; Semple, Heard, \& Xiang (1996)=S; Cronquist (1980)=SE; Sundberg (2004); R. Jones (1992); Lamboy (1992); Nesom (1997); Xiang \& Semple (1996); Warners \& Laughlin (1999).
\{various fragments $\}$

## Key to Section Patentes

1 Involucres 8-10 (-12) mm high; disk flowers 8-10 mm long, white with purplish lobes; heads 4-5 (-6) cm across (ray tip to ray tip); plants strongly rhizomatous, forming clonal colonies with the stems mostly scattered along the rhizome (new stems typically arising at least several cm from the old ones); achenes $2.5-4.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, pale gray-brown, the trichomes about 0.4 mm long and distributed on and between the ribs; anthers purplish; pollen white
S. georgianum

1 Involucres 5.5-7.5 (-8.5) mm high; disk flowers 5.5-8 mm long, either white with purplish lobes or yellow; heads 3-4 ( -4.5 ) cm across (ray tip to ray tip); plants cespitose, generally with 1 or more stems arising from caudices (the new stems arising near the old); achenes $2.0-4.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, tan, gray, brown, dark-brown, or black, the trichomes various (see below); anthers purplish or yellow; pollen white or yellow.
2 Disk corollas yellow; cauline leaves (2-) 3-7 (-9) cm long, thick in texture, scabrous, the venation inconspicuous; anthers yellow; pollen yellow; achenes $2.0-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the trichomes distributed on and between the ribs, mostly more than 0.4
mm long, spreading; [widespread in our area, mostly in dry, semi-sunny to sunny situations]
S. patens var. patens

2 Disk corollas white \{or perhaps also yellow??\}; cauline leaves 7.5-12.5 (-14) cm long, thin in texture, soft-pubescent, the venation apparent, rugose-veiny and wrinkled; anthers purplish; pollen white; achenes 2.5-4.0 mm long, the trichomes concentrated on the ribs, less than 0.4 mm long, appressed; [primarily of the Mountains, less commonly the Piedmont, mostly in moist, shady to semi-sunny situations]
S. phlogifolium
[from Warners \& Laughlin (1999)]
1 Stems glabrous, occasionally hispidulous in lines; stem leaves with glabrous midvein on the lower surface; rays white to pale lavender; inflorescence dense, leafy; shoots arising singly from elongate rhizome; stems 3-5 mm thick (at 20 cm above soil surface) S. firm um

1 Stems densely pubescent, usually purplish; stem leaves with pubescent midvein on the lower surface; rays lavender to purple; inflorescence widely spreading; shoots often in clumps of 2-6 stems from a persistent stout caudex; stems 5-9 mm thick (at 20 cm above soil surface)
S. puniceum var. puniceum

Symphyotrichum adnatum (Nuttall) Nesom. In sw. GA. [= K, X; Aster adnatus Nuttall -- S, SE]
Symphyotrichum bahamense (Britton) Nesom, north to GA and FL. [= K; Aster subulatus Michaux var. elongatus Bosserd;
Symphyotrichum subulatum (Michaux) Nesom var. elongatum (Bosserd) S.D. Sundberg]
Symphyotrichum concolor (Linnaeus) Nesom var. concolor, Eastern Silvery Aster. [< Symphyotrichum concolor (Linnaeus)
Nesom - K, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster concolor Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, S, SE, W; Virgulus concolor (Linnaeus)
Reveal \& Keener]
Symphyotrichum cordifolium (Linnaeus) Nesom. [= K; Aster cordifolius Linnaeus -- C, S, SE, W; A. cordifolius -- RAB, in part (including A. lowrieanus); Symphyotrichum cordifolium (Linnaeus) Nesom var. polycephalum (Porter) Nesom -- X; Symphyotrichum cordifolium (Linnaeus) Nesom var. racemiflorum (Fernald) Nesom -- X]

Symphyotrichum depauperatum (Fernald) Nesom, Serpentine Aster. Pd (NC): glades and barrens over mafic rocks (diabase); rare (NC Endangered). Early September-October. MD, se. PA, and nc. NC. [= K, X; Aster depauperatus Fernald -- C, F, G, SE]

Symphyotrichum divaricatum (Nuttall) Nesom. Cp (SC, VA), Pd (VA): disturbed areas, including waste areas near woolcombing mill; rare, introduced from sc. United States and Mexico. See Nesom (2000). \{distribution verified in part by specimens at NCU\} [=K, X; Aster subulatus Michaux var. Iigulatus Shinners -- SE; Aster exilis Elliott -- RAB, misapplied; Aster subulatus -GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Symphyotrichum subulatum (Michaux) Nesom var. parviflorum (Nees) S.D. Sundberg]

Symphyotrichum dumosum (Linnaeus) Nesom var. dumosum, Long-stalked Aster. (NC, SC, VA). [=K, X; Aster dumosus Linnaeus var. dumosus; Aster dumosus -- RAB, C, G, GW, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Symphyotrichum dumosum (Linnaeus) Nesom var. gracilipes (Wiegand) Nesom. (SC). [= K; Aster dumosus Linnaeus var. gracilipes Wiegand]

Symphyotrichum dumosum (Linnaeus) Nesom var. pergracile (Wiegand) Nesom. (NC, SC). [= K; Aster dumosus Linnaeus var. pergracile Wiegand]

Symphyotrichum dumosum (Linnaeus) Nesom var. strictior (Torrey \& A. Gray) Nesom. (NC, VA). [= K, X; Aster dumosus Linnaeus var. strictior Torrey \& A. Gray; Aster dumosus -- RAB, C, G, GW, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Symphyotrichum dumosum (Linnaeus) Nesom var. subulifolium (Torrey \& A. Gray) Nesom. (NC, SC, VA). [= K, X; Aster dumosus Linnaeus var. subulifolius Torrey \& A. Gray; Aster dumosus -- RAB, C, G, GW, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Symphyotrichum elliottii (Torrey \& A. Gray) Nesom, Southern Swamp Aster, Elliott's Aster. (VA Rare). [= K, X; Aster elliottii Torrey \& A. Gray -- RAB, C, G, GW, S, SE; Aster puniceus Linnaeus var. elliottii (Torrey \& A. Gray) A. G. Jones]

Symphyotrichum ericoides (Linnaeus) Nesom var. ericoides, Heath Aster, Squarrose White Aster. Mt (GA, VA): limestone glades; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). [= K, X; Aster ericoides Linnaeus var. ericoides; Aster ericoides - C, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster ericoides vars. ?? -- G; Virgulus ericoides (Linnaeus) Reveal \& Keener]

Symphyotrichum ericoides (Linnaeus) Nesom var. prostratum (Kuntze) Nesom, Squarrose White Aster. (VA). [= K, X; Aster ericoides Linnaeus var. prostratus (Kuntze) Blake; Aster ericoides -- C, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster ericoides vars. ?? -- G; Virgulus ericoides (Linnaeus) Reveal \& Keener]

Symphyotrichum firmum (Nees) Nesom, Shining Aster. (NC Watch List). Included by Nesom (1997) in Symphyotrichum puniceum (Linnaeus) Nesom var. puniceum, but see Warners \& Laughlin (1999) for an analysis of differences between it and S. puniceum. [= X; Aster firmus Nees -- C; Aster puniceus -- RAB, in part; Aster puniceus Linnaeus var. firmus (Nees) Torrey \& A. Gray -- G, K; Aster lucidulus (A. Gray) Wiegand -- G, SE, W; Aster puniceus Linnaeus ssp. firmus (Nees) A.G. Jones; Symphyotrichum puniceum (Linnaeus) Löve \& Löve var. puniceum - K]

Symphyotrichum georgianum (Alexander) Nesom, Georgia Aster. Pd (GA, NC, SC): dry, rocky woodlands, woodland borders, roadbanks, powerline rights-of-way, primarily in places that formerly would have burned and likely been post oak or blackjack oak woodlands or savannas, also in thin soils around granitic flatrocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Proposed Threatened). Early October-mid-November; November-December. Sc. NC south to c. GA and west to c. AL; apparently disjunct on the Coastal Plain of sw. GA and e. panhandle FL. [= K, X; Aster georgianus Alexander -- S, Z; Aster patens - RAB, in part; Aster patens Aiton var. georgianus (Alexander) Cronquist -- SE; Virgulus georgianus (Alexander) Semple; Virgulus patens (Aiton) Reveal \& Keener var. georgianus (Alexander) Reveal \& Keener]

Symphyotrichum grandiflorum (Linnaeus) Nesom, Big-headed Aster. Pd (NC, SC), Cp (NC, VA): [= K, X; Aster grandiflorus Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, S, SE, W; Virgulus grandiflorus (Linnaeus) Reveal \& Keener]

Symphyotrichum laeve (Linnaeus) Löve \& Löve var. concinnum (Willdenow) Nesom, Narrow-leaved Smooth Aster. (NC Rare, VA Watch List). [= K, X; Aster concinnus Willdenow -- C, G, S, SE; Aster laevis Linnaeus var. concinnus (Willdenow) House -- RAB, W]

Symphyotrichum laeve (Linnaeus) Löve \& Löve var. laeve, Smooth Blue Aster. mesic hardwood forests; rare (GA Special

Concern, SC Rare). [= K, X; Aster laevis Linnaeus var. laevis -- RAB, C, G, SE, W; Aster laevis -- S, narrow sense; Aster falcidens Burgess -- S]

Symphyotrichum laeve (Linnaeus) Löve \& Löve var. purpuratum (Nees) Nesom. (SC Rare). [= K, X; Aster laevis Linnaeus var. purpuratus (Nees) A. G. Jones; Aster purpuratus Nees -- S; Aster virgatus Elliott; Aster attenuatus Lindley ex Hooker -- S]

Symphyotrichum lanceolatum (Willdenow) Nesom var. interior (Wiegand) Nesom. (VA) (Kartesz 1999). South at least to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= X; Aster lanceolatus Willdenow var. interior (Wiegand) Semple \& Chmielewski -- C; Aster lanceolatus ssp. lanceolatus var. interior (Wiegand) Semple \& Chmielewski -- K; Aster lanceolatus ssp. interior (Wiegand) A.G. Jones; Symphyotrichum lanceolatum (Willdenow) Nesom ssp. lanceolatum var. interior (Wiegand) Nesom - K]

Symphyotrichum lanceolatum (Willdenow) Nesom var. lanceolatum, south at least to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= X; Aster lanceolatus Willdenow var. lanceolatus -- C; Aster lanceolatus ssp. lanceolatus var. lanceolatus; Aster lanceolatus ssp. lanceolatus]

Symphyotrichum lanceolatum (Willdenow) Nesom ssp. lanceolatum, Eastern Lined Aster. (NC Watch List). [= X; Aster lanceolatus Willdenow var. simplex (Willdenow) A. G. Jones -- C; Aster simplex var. simplex -- G; Aster lanceolatus ssp. lanceolatus var. lanceolatus -- K; Aster simplex Willdenow -- RAB, GW, SE; Aster lanceolatus -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster lanceolatus ssp. simplex (Willdenow) A.G. Jones]

Symphyotrichum lanceolatum (Willdenow) Nesom var. latifolium (Semple \& Chmielewski) Nesom. (NC, SC, VA). [= X; Aster lanceolatus Willdenow var. Iatifolius Semple \& Chmielewski; Symphyotrichum lanceolatum (Willdenow) Nesom ssp. lanceolatum var. Iatifolium (Semple \& Chmielewski) Nesom -- K] Symphyotrichum lateriflorum (Linnaeus) Löve \& Löve var. horizontale (Desfontaines) Nesom, Goblet Aster. [= K, X; Aster lateriflorus (Linnaeus) Britton var. horizontalis (Desfontaines) Farwell; Aster lateriflorus -- C, G, GW, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Symphyotrichum lateriflorum (Linnaeus) Löve \& Löve var. lateriflorum, Starved Aster. [=K, X; Aster lateriflorus (Linnaeus) Britton var. lateriflorus; Aster lateriflorus -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (and also including A. ontarionis); Aster lateriflorus -- C, G, GW, SE, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster vimineus Lamarck, as to type -- RAB, G, GW, SE?, W; Aster lateriflorus (Linnaeus) Britton var. hirsuticaulis (Lindley ex. Augustin de Candolle) Porter; Symphyotrichum lateriflorum (Linnaeus) Löve \& Löve var. hirsuticaule (Lindley ex Augustin de Candolle) Nesom -- X] Symphyotrichum longifolium (Lamarck) Nesom. Cp (SC): [= X; Aster longifolius Lamarck] Symphyotrichum lowrieanum (Porter) Nesom. Mt (NC, VA): [= K, X; Aster lowrieanus Porter -- C, G, S, SE, W; Aster cordifolius Linnaeus -- RAB, in part; Aster cordifolius var. laevigatus Porter; Aster plumarius Burgess -- S; Aster cordifolius ssp. laevigatus (Porter) A.G. Jones]

Symphyotrichum novae-angliae (Linnaeus) Nesom, New England Aster. prairies; rare (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). [= K, Z; Aster novae-angliae Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, GW, S, SE, W; Virgulus novae-angliae (Linnaeus) Reveal \& Keener] Symphyotrichum novi-belgii (Linnaeus) Nesom var. elodes (Torrey \& A. Gray) Nesom. [= K, X; Aster novi-belgii Linnaeus var. elodes (Torrey \& A. Gray) A. Gray; Aster novi-belgii -- RAB, C, G, GW, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster elodes Torrey \& A. Gray -- S]

Symphyotrichum oblongifolium (Nuttall) Nesom, Eastern Aromatic Aster, Shale-barren Aster. (NC Rare). [= K, X; Aster oblongifolius Nuttall var. angustatus Shinners -- G, SE; Aster oblongifolius -- RAB, C, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Virgulus oblongifolius (Nuttall) Reveal \& Keener]

Symphyotrichum patens (Aiton) Nesom var. patens, Common Clasping Aster. Pd, Mt, Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, roadsides, woodland edges, clearings, roadbanks; common. Late August-early November; October-November. Var. patens ranges from VT and NY west to PA, s. OH, s. IN, s. MO, and se. KS, south to e. GA, panhandle FL, s. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and sc. TX. Var. patentissimus (Lindley ex de Candolle) Torrey \& A. Gray is largely Ozarkian. Var. gracilis Hooker, as defined more narrowly by Z, ranges east to s. AL from a core range in LA, e. and c. TX, and OK. [= K, X; Aster patens Aiton var. patens -- C, F, G, SE, Z; Aster patens -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (and also including Aster georgianus and Aster phlogifolius); Aster patens var. gracilis Hooker -- C, F, G, SE, misapplied as to our area (now more narrowly defined and occuring only west of our area); Aster patens -- S (in the narrow sense); Aster patens -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (but not including Aster phlogifolius); Virgulus patens (Aiton) Reveal \& Keener var. patens]

Symphyotrichum phlogifolium (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Nesom, Appalachian Clasping Aster. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): mesic, nutrient-rich mixed hardwood forests; uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). Late August-mid October. NJ and Long Island, NY west to PA, n. OH, and e. IN south to c. VA, c. NC, w. SC, n. GA, and ne. AL, primarily in the Appalachian Mountains and adjacent provinces. [ K K, X; Aster patens - RAB, in part; Aster phlogifolius Muhlenberg ex Willdenow -- S, W, Z; Aster patens Aiton var. phlogifolius (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Nees -- C, F, G, SE; Virgulus patens (Aiton) Reveal \& Keener var. phlogifolius (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Reveal \& Keener]

Symphyotrichum pilosum (Willdenow) Nesom var. pilosum. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [=X; Aster pilosus Willdenow var. pilosus -- C, G, SE; Aster pilosus -- RAB, W, in part]

Symphyotrichum pilosum (Willdenow) Nesom var. pringlei (A. Gray) Nesom. (VA Watch List). [=K, X; Aster pilosus Willdenow var. demotus Blake -- RAB, G, SE; Aster racemosus Elliott -- RAB?; Aster pilosus var. pringlei -- C]

Symphyotrichum praealtum (Poiret) Nesom var. angustior (Wiegand) Nesom, Willow Aster, Veiny Lined Aster. Mt (VA): fen-like calcareous wetlands; rare (VA Rare). Frederick County, VA. Also reported for NC by Kartesz (1999). [= K, X; Aster praealtus Poiret var. angustior Wiegand; Aster praealtus -- C, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster praealtus var. praealtus -- G, SE, in part]

Symphyotrichum praealtum (Poiret) Nesom var. praealtum. Mt (GA, VA): moist forests over limestone, wooded fen (with Acer rubrum and Fraxinus nigra); rare (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). Giles County, VA. [= K, X; Aster praealtus Poiret var. praealtus; Aster praealtus -- C, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster praealtus var. praealtus -- G, SE, in part] Symphyotrichum pratense (Rafinesque) Nesom. Mt (GA, VA): calcareous barrens; rare (GA Rare). East to e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and sw. VA (Ludwig 1999). [= K, X; Aster pratensis Rafinesque; Aster sericeus Ventenat var. microphyllus Augustin de Candolle; Aster sericeus -- C, SE, in part; Sympyotrichum sericeum (Ventenat) Nesom var. microphyllum (Augustin de Candolle) Wunderlin \& B.F. Hansen]

Symphyotrichum prenanthoides (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Nesom, Zigzag Aster. [= K, X; Aster prenanthoides Muhlenberg ex Willdenow -- RAB, C, G, S, SE, W]

Symphyotrichum priceae (Britton) Nesom. \{GA\} In c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K, X; Aster priceae Britton; Aster pilosus Willdenow var. priceae (Britton) Cronquist - C, G, SE; Aster pilosus -- W, in part]

Symphyotrichum puniceum (Linnaeus) Löve \& Löve var. puniceum, Purple-stem Aster, Swamp Aster. Unresolved material from Grayson County mafic seeps. [= K, X; Aster puniceus Linnaeus -- C, GW, S, SE, W; Aster puniceus -- RAB, in part, also including Aster firmus; Aster puniceus var. puniceus -- G; Aster conduplicatus Burgess -- S; Aster puniceus ssp. puniceus] Symphyotrichum racemosum (Elliott) Nesom var. racemosum, Small White Aster. Cp (SC): [= K, X; Aster racemosus Elliott var. racemosus; Aster racemosus -- C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster vimineus -- SE, misapplied; Aster brachypholis Small -- S]

Symphyotrichum racemosum (Elliott) Nesom var. subdumosum (Wiegand) Nesom. \{in e. WV and apparently through our area judging from F\} [= X; Aster racemosus Elliott -- C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster fragilis Willdenow var. subdumosus (Wiegand) A.G. Jones -- K, misapplied; Aster vimineus Lamarck var. subdumosus Wiegand -- F]

Symphyotrichum retroflexum (Augustin de Candolle) Nesom. [= K, X; Aster retroflexus Lindley ex Augustin de Candolle -C; Aster curtisii Torrey \& A. Gray -- RAB, S, SE, W]

Symphyotrichum rhiannon Weakley \& Govus, Buck Creek Aster, Rhiannon's Aster. Mt (NC): ultramafic outcrop barren; rare. October-November. Showing some similarities to S. puniceum and S. prenanthoides, but unique in many characters and not seemingly intermediate. See Kauffman et al. (2004) for additional information.

Symphyotrichum $\times$ schistosum (Steele) Nesom, Millboro Aster. (US Species of Concern, VA Rare). [=K, X; Aster $\times$ schistosus Steele (pro sp.); Aster schistosus Steele]

Symphyotrichum sericeum (Ventenat) Nesom, Western Silvery Aster. Mt (GA, VA): limestone glades; rare (GA Rare, VA Rare). w. VA (Russell County limestone), nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [ $=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{X}$; Aster sericeus Ventenat -- G, S; Aster sericeus Ventenat -- C, SE, in part; Virgulus sericeus (Ventenat) Reveal \& Keener; Aster phyllolepis Torrey \& A. Gray?]

Symphyotrichum shortii (Lindley) Nesom, Midwestern Blue Heart-leaved Aster, Short's Aster. (NC Rare, VA Rare). The lower stem leaves are indeed reminiscent of the leaves of Asplenium rhizophyllum (formerly known as Camptosorus), explaining Small's name for this species. [= K, X; Aster shortii Lindley -- C, G, S, SE; Aster camptosorus Small -- S]

Symphyotrichum simmondsii (Small) Nesom. Pd, Cp (SC): Also reported for NC by Kartesz (1999). [= K, X; Aster simmondsii Small]

Symphyotrichum subulatum (Michaux) Nesom. (NC, SC, VA). Reported for se. PA by Rhoads \& Klein (1993). See Sundberg (2004). [= K, X; Aster subulatus Michaux var. subulatus -- C, G, SE; A. subulatus -- RAB, GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster subulatus var. subulatus -- C, SE, in part only; Aster subulatus Michaux var. euroauster Fernald \& Griscom]

Symphyotrichum tenuifolium (Linnaeus) Nesom var. tenuifolium. See Sundberg (2004). [= Symphyotrichum tenuifolium (Linnaeus) Nesom -- K, X, in a narrow sense; Aster tenuifolius Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, GW, SE; Aster tenuifolius ssp. tenuifolius] Symphyotrichum undulatum (Linnaeus) Nesom. [= K, X; Aster undulatus Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, SE, W; Aster asperifolius Burgess -- S; Aster linguiformis Burgess -- S ; Aster loriformis (Burgess) Burgess -- S ; Aster mohrii Burgess -- S ; Aster claviger Burgess -- S; Aster corrigiatus Burgess -- S; Aster gracilescens Burgess -- S; Aster proteus Burgess -- S; Aster sylvestris Burgess -S ; Aster triangularis (Burgess) Burgess -- S ; Aster truellius Burgess -- S ; Aster undulatus - S , in a narrower sense; Aster undulatus Linnaeus var. asperulus (Torrey \& A. Gray) Wood; Aster undulatus Linnaeus var. loriformis Burgess]

Symphyotrichum urophyllum (Lindley in Augustin de Candolle) Nesom. [= K, X; Aster sagittifolius Wedemeyer ex Willdenow -- RAB, C, G, S, SE, W; Aster cordifolius Linnaeus var. sagittifolius (Wedemeyer ex Willdenow) A.G. Jones; Aster urophyllus Lindley in Augustin de Candolle; Aster cordifolius Linnaeus ssp. sagittifolius (Willdenow) A.G. Jones]

Symphyotrichum walteri (Alexander) Nesom. [= K, X; Aster walteri Alexander -- S, SE; Aster squarrosus Walter -- RAB; Virgulus walteri (Alexander) Reveal \& Keener]

Symphyotrichum boreale (Torrey \& A. Gray) Löve \& Löve, Rushlike Aster, Northern Bog Aster, is reported for WV (Barbour and Fayette counties). [= K, X; Aster borealis (Torrey \& A. Gray) Prov. -- C]

Symphyotrichum chapmanii (Torrey \& Gray) Semple \& Brouillet, Chapman's Wood-aster. Endemic to Panhandle FL and s. AL. [= Eurybia chapmanii (Torrey \& Gray) Nesom - K, X; = Aster chapmanii Torrey \& Gray - S, SE]

Symphyotrichum concolor (Linnaeus) Nesom var. devestitum (S.F. Blake) Semple. Cp (GA?, SC?): Panhandle FL, maybe extending to GA, AL, and SC. See Semple (2004). [S. concolor, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Aster concolor Linnaeus var devestitum S.F. Blake]

Symphyotrichum drummondii (Lindley) Nesom var. drummondii, Hairy Heart-leaved Aster. In WV (Nesom 2000). [= K, X;
Aster drummondii Lindley -- C, G, SE; Aster drummondii var. drummondi] Symphyotrichum drummondii (Lindley) Nesom var. texanum (Burgess) Nesom. East to AL. [= K] \{add synonymy\} Symphyotrichum kralii Nesom. East Gulf Coastal Plain of AL and FL. See Nesom (1997); the name A. pinifolius is illegitimate. [Aster pinifolius Alexander in Small; Aster dumosus var. dumosus -- K, in part; Aster dumosus -- SE, in part] Symphyotrichum novi-belgii (Linnaeus) Nesom var. novi-belgii, New York Aster. [= K, X; Aster novi-belgii Linnaeus var. novibelgii; Aster novi-belgii -- RAB, C, G, GW, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster novi-belgii -- S, narrow sense] Symphyotrichum ontarione (Wiegand) Nesom var. ontarione, Bottomland Aster. In GA, west. See Nesom (1997) and Brouillet \& Labrecque (1997). [= K, X; Aster ontarionis Wiegand -- C, G, SE, W; Aster lateriflorus -- RAB, in part] Symphyotrichum oolentangiense (Riddell) Nesom var. oolentangiense. East to sw. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and AL. [ $=$ K, X; Aster oolentangiensis Riddell var. oolentangiensis; Aster oolentangiensis -- C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Aster oolentangiensis var. laevicaulis (Fernald) A.G. Jones; Aster azureus Lindley -- SE; ?Aster poaceus Burgess] Symphyotrichum squamatum (Sprengel) Nesom. On ballast. AL, FL. Native of South America. [= K; Aster subulatus Michaux var. australis (A. Gray) Shinners]

Notes on vegetative identification of "asters" with petioled, cordate leaves (from G. Kauffman, pers. comm., and needing additional

## work):

Eurybia divaricata and Eurybia chlorolepis: Apparently not distinguishable from one another in vegetative condition. Typically hairy on main veins on underside of leaf; main vein consistently ending in a tooth; secondary veins typically ending in sinuses; tooth 3.5-7 mm long, with abruptly pointed tip $1-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; petiole not winged.
Symphyotrichum urophyllum: few scattered hairs on main vein on undersides of leaves; main vein not consistently ending in a tooth; secondary veins primarily ending in teeth, with scarcely any veins ending at sinuses; tooth $0.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, with gradually tapering tip.
Symphyotrichum lowrieanum: glabrous undersides of leaves, with typically netlike venation resembling Symphyotrichum laeve; venation similar to Symphyotrichum urophyllum; teeth $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long with sharply pointed tips; petiole prominently winged, with the cordate blade base more shallow than that of Symphyotrichum urophyllum.
Symphyotrichum cordifolium: similar to Symphyotrichum lowrieanum, but petiole is not or only obscurely winged; teeth intermediate between those of Symphyotrichum urophyllum and those of Eurybia divaricata and Eurybia chlorolepis.

Tagetes Linnaeus (Marigold)
A genus of about 50 species, of tropical and warm temperate America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Rays inconspicuous, ca. 1-2 mm long; [plant a well-established weed, primarily in the Coastal Plain] ............. . T. minuta
1 Rays showy, mostly more than 10 mm long; [plant cultivated, rarely occurring as a waif].
2 Peduncles conspicuously swollen and hollow below the flower; involucre 15-20 mm high; achenes 7-10 mm long . . . . . .
2 ............................................................................................... T. erecta
2 Peduncles not conspicuously swollen and hollow below the flower; involucre 10-15 mm high; achenes 4-7 mm long ..... T. patula

* Tagetes erecta Linnaeus, Common Marigold, African Marigold, Aztec Marigold, Big Marigold. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): commonly cultivated, rarely persistent or as a waif, introduced from Mexico. July-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE]

Tagetes minuta Linnaeus, Muster John Henry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): sandy fields, pecan orchards, sandy roadsides; common, introduced from South America. Late September-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE]

* Tagetes patula Linnaeus, French Marigold. Mt (VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC): commonly cultivated, rarely persistent or as a waif, introduced from Mexico. July-November. [= RAB, C, G, K, SE]


## Tanacetum Linnaeus (Tansy)

A genus of about 150 species, herbs, of north temperate regions, especially the Old World. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE; Arriagada \& Miller (1997)=Z.

1 Rays present, white; leaf blades to 8 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. parthenium
1 Rays absent; leaf blades $9-20 \mathrm{~cm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. vulgare

* Tanacetum parthenium (Linnaeus) Schultz-Bipontinus, Feverfew. Cp (SC), Pd (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-August. [= K, Z; = Chrysanthemum parthenium (Linnaeus) Bernhardi -- RAB, C, F, G, SE; = Matricaria parthenium Linnaeus -- S]
* Tanacetum vulgare Linnaeus, Common Tansy, Golden-buttons. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA), \{GA\}: uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. August-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Z]

Taraxacum G.H. Weber ex Wiggers (Dandelion)

A genus of about 60 species (or many more if apomictic microspecies recognized), herbs, of boreal and temperate regions.
References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Taraxacum laevigatum (Willdenow) Augustin de Candolle. [= K; T. erythrospermum Andrz.]
* Taraxacum officinale G.H. Weber ex Wiggers ssp. officinale, Common Dandelion. [= K]


## Tetragonotheca Linnaeus (Squarehead)

A genus of 4 species, herbs, endemic to se. North America. The other three species in the genus occur in LA, TX, and adjacent Mexico. References: Turner \& Dawson (1980)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE.

Tetragonotheca helianthoides Linnaeus, Squarehead, Pineland-ginseng. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): sandy woodlands, forests, roadsides; common, uncommon in NC, rare in VA (VA Rare). April-July. Se. VA and e. TN south to c. peninsular FL and s. MS. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Z]

## Tetraneuris $\}$

* Tetraneuris linearifolia (Hooker) Greene var. linearifolia. Cp (SC): waste area near wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps merely a waif, introduced from sc. United States. See Nesom (2004d). [= K; Hymenoxys linearifolia Hooker]


## Thymophylla Lagasca y Segura

* Thymophylla tenuiloba (Augustin de Candolle) Small var. tenuiloba. Cp (SC): waste area near wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps merely a waif, introduced from sc. United States. Also known as a naturalized introduction in AL, MS, and FL (Nesom 2004d). [= K; = Dyssodia tenuiloba (Augustin de Candolle) B.L. Robinson var. tenuiloba - SE]

Tragopogon Linnaeus (Goat's-beard)
A genus of about 110 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia and the Mediterranean region. References: Voss (1996); Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Flowers purple; pappus brownish . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. porrifolius
1 Flowers yellow; pappus dingy white.
2 Peduncle obviously swollen below the flower and fruit; margins of the phyllaries green (or pale); leaf tips straight; rays pale yellow, obviously shorter than the longest phyllaries . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. dubius
2 Peduncle only slightly swollen below the flower and fruit; margins of the phyllaries reddish purple (rarely green); leaf tips more or less curled or curved; rays bright yellow, as long as or longer than the phyllaries . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. pratensis

* Tragopogon dubius Scopoli, Goat's-beard. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): roadsides, fields, other disturbed places; common (rare in NC), introduced from Europe. April-July. [= RAB, C, G, K, SE, W; T. major Jacquin -- F]
* Tragopogon porrifolius Linnaeus, Salsify, Vegetable-oyster. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA): roadsides, fields; rare, introduced from Europe. Late April-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W]
* Tragopogon pratensis Linnaeus, Showy Goat's-beard, Yellow Goat's-beard. Mt, Pd (VA): roadsides, fields; rare, introduced from Europe. April-August. [= C, F, G, K, S, SE, W]


## Tripleurospermum Schulz-Bipontinus

* Tripleurospermum maritima (Linnaeus) W.D.J. Koch, Scentless Chamomille. Introduced at scattered locations in eastern North America, such as AL, PA, NJ. [T. maritima ssp. maritima - K]
* Tripleurospermum perforata (Mérat) M. Lainz, Scentless Chamomille. Introduced at scattered locations in North America, such as AL and MD. [= K, Z; Matricaria perforata Mérat]


## Tussilago Linnaeus (Coltsfoot)

A monotypic genus, an herb, of Eurasia and n. Africa. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Tussilago farfara Linnaeus, Coltsfoot. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): roadsides, especially gravelly or shaly roadbanks or ditches, streamside gravel bars, disturbed ground; common (uncommon in VA Piedmont and Coastal Plain, rare in NC Piedmont), introduced from Eurasia. This species has spread rapidly southward from the Northeast, where it was introduced in North America. Fernald (1950) considered its southern limit to be "New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio". Gleason (1952) extended it to WV. Strausbaugh and Core (1978) reported that the first collection in WV was actually in 1933, "migrating southwards year by year, now abundant and often conspicuous along highways, on strip-mined areas and other denuded areas, in every county of the state." First reported in NC in 1971, it is now rather common in most of the mountain counties, and is beginning to appear at scattered sites in the Piedmont. Though preferring a cool and moist climate, Tussilago seems likely to continue to increase in abundance and to spread into the Piedmont. [= C, F, G, K, SE, W]


## Uropappus Nuttall

* Uropappus lindleyi (Augustin de Candolle) Nuttall. Cp (SC): waste area near wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps merely a waif, introduced from sw. United States. See Nesom (2004d). [= K]

Verbesina Linnaeus (Crownbeard, Wingstem, Frostweed)
A genus of about 300 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America. References: Olsen (1979)=Z; Cronquist (1980)=SE.

1 Stem and lower leaf-surfaces grey strigose-canescent; alien annuals, 2-10 dm tall, with taproots; [section Ximenesia] .......

1 Stem and lower leaf surfaces glabrous or pubescent, but not grey strigose-canescent; native perennials, 5-40 dm tall, with fibrous or fleshy-fibrous roots.
2 Leaves opposite; rays 2-5 and yellow; achenes wingless; [section Phaethusa] . . . . . . . . . . .......... V. occidentalis
2 Leaves alternate (or typically opposite in V. aristata); rays either absent, or 1-5 and white, or 2-15 and yellow; achenes winged or wingless.
3 Heads few, 1-15 (-20), in a compact inflorescence; disk 7-16 mm wide at anthesis; rays (5-) 7-15, yellow; plants 5-12 dm tall; [section Pterophyton]
4 Leaves opposite (rarely alternate), sessile, not decurrent onto the stem; heads 3-15 (-20) in an open and nearly naked inflorescence; [of the Coastal Plain of sw. GA] $\qquad$ V. aristata

4 Leaves alternate, the bases decurrent onto the stem as wings; heads 1-10, in a compact inflorescence;
[generally of inland provinces] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. helianth
Heads numerous, 10-200 or more, in a dense to open inflorescence; disk 3-15 mm wide at anthesis; rays either absent, or 1-5 and white, or 2-10 and yellow; plants 10-40 dm tall.
5 Rays 1-5, white; [section Ochractinia].
6 Lower and middle leaves pinnately lobed or dissected; achenes of ray flowers glabrous; [of the outer Coastal Plain from SC southwards] V. virginica var. laciniata

6 Lower and middle leaves entire, serrate, or slightly undulate; achenes of ray flowers papillose or shortpubescent; [more widespread in our area]
5 Rays absent, or 2-10 and yellow; [section Actinomeris].
7 Rays present, 2-10, yellow; disk flowers yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. alternifolia
7 Rays absent; disk flowers white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. walteri

Verbesina alternifolia (Linnaeus) Britton ex Kearney, Common Wingstem. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): alluvial forests, marshes, floodplain pastures; common. August-September. NY and s. Ontario west to IA, south to panhandle FL and LA. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, SE; Ridan alternifolia (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Verbesina aristata (Elliott) Heller, Coastal Plain Crownbeard. Cp (GA): longleaf pine sandhills, swamp margins, dry woodlands; rare. Sw. GA and FL Panhandle west to s. AL. June-August. [= K, SE; Pterophyton aristatum (Elliott) Alexander -- S] * Verbesina encelioides (Cavanilles) Bentham \& Hooker f. ex A. Gray var. encelioides, Skunk-daisy. Cp (GA, NC, SC): fields, pastures, and disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from w. United States. May-October. [= C, SE; V. encelioides -- RAB, F, G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; V. encelioides ssp. encelioides -- K; Ximenesia encelioides Cavanilles -- S]

Verbesina helianthoides Michaux, Ozark Crownbeard. Mt (NC), Cp? (GA?): dry woodlands over mafic rocks; rare (NC Rare). May-October. OH west to IA and KS, south to c. TN, nw. GA, n. AL, and nc. TX; disjunct in w. NC and e. GA. [= C, F, G, K, SE; Pterophyton helianthoides (Michaux) Alexander -- S]

Verbesina occidentalis (Linnaeus) Walter, Southern Crownbeard. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands, pastures, and roadsides, especially abundant in alluvial areas or upslope over mafic or calcareous rocks; common. MD west to OH and MO, south to FL panhandle and MS. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, SE; Phaethusa occidentalis (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Verbesina virginica Linnaeus var. laciniata (Poiret) A. Gray, Southern Frostweed. Cp (GA, NC?, SC): moist forests and thickets; rare. September-October. Ranging from e. SC (or e. NC?) south to s. FL. Olsen (1979) maps this variety as occurring in e. NC; I know of no documentation. The two varieties need additional study; specific status may be warranted. [= RAB, GW, K, SE, Z; Phaethusa laciniata (Poiret) Small -- S; V. laciniata (Poiret) Nuttall]

Verbesina virginica Linnaeus var. virginica, Common Frostweed. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA, SC, VA): moist to dryish forests, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks, in Coastal Plain ravines in VA over coquina limestone; uncommon (VA Watch List). July-October. Sc. NC (e. VA?) west to e. KS, south to s. FL and c. TX. Populations of V. virginica from e. VA appear to be substantially disjunct from other populations of either variety. [= RAB, C, GW, K, SE, Z; V. virginica -- F, G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Phaethusa virginica (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Verbesina walteri Shinners, Walter's Wingstem. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (NC): floodplains, low moist forests; rare (NC Watch List). Late August-September. Coastal Plain of SC south to GA, west to LA; disjunct in Piedmont of NC and Ouachita Mountains of AR. [= RAB, GW, K, SE; Ridan paniculata (Walter) Small -- S]

## Vernonia Schreber (Ironweed)

A genus of about 500 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions, especially America and Africa. There is considerable question whether this broad circumscription of Vernonia will prove defensible. References: Jones (1982) $=$ Z; Jones in Cronquist (1980)=SE. Key based closely on Jones in SE.

1 Basal rosette present, its leaves larger than those of the stem; [of xeric habitats of the Coastal Plain and (in NC and SC) xeric rocky habitats of the Piedmont].
2 Basal leaves 2-10 cm wide; stem leaves few, abruptly reduced upwards in size relative to the basal . . . . . . . . V. acaulis
2 Basal leaves 0.5-2.5 cm wide; stem leaves relatively many, gradually reduced upwards . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. $\times$ georgiana
1 Basal rosette absent; [collectively of a wide variety of habitats].
3 Middle cauline leaves $0.1-1.8 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide; plants $3-11 \mathrm{dm}$ tall; [of Coastal Plain pinelands].
4 Leaves auriculate at base; veins on lower surface with conspicuous long brown pubescence . . . . . . . . V. pulchella 4 Leaves attenuate at base; veins glabrous or with inconspicuous short pale pubescence.

5 Tips of the inner phyllaries acute to acuminate, 0.1-1.0 mm long . . . . . . . . . V. angustifolia var. angustifolia 5 Tips of the inner phyllaries long-acuminate, 1.4-4.8 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . V. angustifolia var. scaberrima
3 Middle cauline leaves $1.2-7.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide; plants $4-35 \mathrm{dm}$ tall; [of various habitats, but not typically in Coastal Plain

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pinelands].
6 Tips of the inner phyllaries rounded, acute, obtuse, mucronate, or short-acuminate
    7 Heads with 9-30 flowers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. gigantea ssp.gigantea
    7 Heads with 30-50 (-65) flowers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. noveboracensis
6 Tips of the inner phyllaries long-acuminate to filiform
    Pappus whitish to yellowish . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 
    V.glauca
    V. noveboracensis
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Vernonia acaulis (Walter) Gleason. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, dry rocky woodlands, bluffs, and barrens; common. Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont of ne. and nc. NC south to sc. GA. [= RAB, K, SE]

Vernonia angustifolia Michaux var. angustifolia. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt? (NC): sandhills; common. se. NC south to GA. [= RAB; V. angustifolia ssp. angustifolia -- K, SE]

Vernonia angustifolia Michaux var. mohrii S.B. Jones. Cp (GA): sandhills; uncommon? Sw. GA and Panhandle FL west to s. AL and s. MS. [V. angustifolia ssp. mohrii (S.B. Jones) S.B. Jones \& Faust - K, SE] \{not yet keyed\}

Vernonia angustifolia Michaux var. scaberrima (Nuttall) A. Gray. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; uncommon. Se. SC south to se GA. [= RAB; V. angustifolia ssp. scaberrima (Nuttall) S.B. Jones \& Faust -- K, SE]

Vernonia flaccidifolia Small. Pd, Mt (GA): upland deciduous forests and woodlands, woodland borders; common. AL, GA and TN (east to Hamilton County) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K, SE] \{not yet keyed\}

Vernonia ×georgiana Bartlett (pro sp.). Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; uncommon. [= RAB, K, SE]
Vernonia gigantea (Walter) Trelease ssp. gigantea. Mt, Pd (NC?, SC?, VA): [=K, SE; V. altissima Nuttall -- RAB; V. gigantea var. gigantea]

Vernonia gigantea (Walter) Trelease ssp. ovalifolia (Torrey \& A. Gray) Urbatsch. Cp (GA): [=K; V. ovalifolia Torrey \& A. Gray] \{not yet keyed\}

Vernonia glauca (Linnaeus) Willdenow. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): NJ and PA south to AL. [= RAB, K, SE]
Vernonia noveboracensis (Linnaeus) Michaux. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): [= RAB, K, SE]
Vernonia pulchella Small. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; uncommon. From se. SC (Beaufort and Jasper counties) south to se. GA. [= K, SE]

Vernonia arkansana Augustin de Candolle, Arkansas Ironweed. Intro. in se. NC. [= C, K, SE] \{not yet keyed\} Vernonia missurica Rafinesque. e. to c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, K, SE] \{not yet keyed\}

## Viguiera <br> (see Helianthus)

## Vittadinia A. Richard

* Vittadinia sulcata N. Burbidge. Cp (SC): waste area near wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps merely a waif, introduced from sw. United States. See Nesom (2004d).


## Xanthium Linnaeus (Cocklebur)

A genus of about 3 species, herbs, cosmopolitan (of somewhat uncertain original distribution). References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.
Xanthium spinosum Linnaeus, Spiny Cocklebur. Cp (SC), Pd (GA): [= RAB, C, K, SE; = Acanthoxanthium spinosum (Linnaeus) Fourreau -- S]

Xanthium strumarium Linnaeus var. canadense (P. Miller) Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp (SC): [= C, K, SE; X. strumarium var. strumarium -- RAB, misapplied]

Xanthium strumarium Linnaeus var. glabratum (Augustin de Candolle) Cronquist. [= RAB, C, K, SE]

## Youngia Cassini (Youngia)

A genus of about 40 species, herbs, of Asia. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Youngia japonica (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Asiatic Hawk's-beard, Youngia. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from se. Asia. Spreading rapidly in our area. [= C, K, SE; = Crepis japonica (Linnaeus) Bentham -- RAB, F, G, S]


## Zinnia Linnaeus (Zinnia)

A genus of about 11 species, herbs, of sw. North America south to South America. References: Cronquist (1980)=SE.

* Zinnia peruviana (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Zinnia. Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare (commonly cultivated), introduced from the New World tropics. May-November. [= K, SE; Z. pauciflora Linnaeus -- S]
* Zinnia violacea Cavanilles, Garden Zinnia. Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare (commonly cultivated), introduced from the New World tropics. May-November. [= K; Z. elegans Jacquin -- S, SE]

BALSAMINACEAE (Touch-me-not Family)
A family of 2 genera and 850-1000 species, primarily of the Old World tropics. References: Fischer in Kubitzki (2004).

## Impatiens Linnaeus (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 (2004).

1 Stems puberulent; corolla purple, pink, or white; plants 3-6 (-8) dm tall; [cultivated alien] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. balsamina
1 Stems glabrous; corolla yellow or orange (rarely cream or white); plant mostly 5-25 dm tall; [native].
2 Flowers orange (rarely orange-yellow or white); calyx spur (colored) 7-10 mm long, curved forward parallel to the calyx sac
2 Flowers yellow (rarely cream or white); calyx spur (colored) 4-6 mm long, at a right angle to the calyx sac ..... I. pallida

* Impatiens balsamina Linnaeus, Garden Balsam. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): frequently cultivated, sometimes escaped as a waif or "throw-out"; rare, introduced from s. Asia. June-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S]

Impatiens capensis Meerburg, Orange Jewelweed, Orange Touch-me-not, Spotted Touch-me-not. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, bottomlands, cove forests, streambanks, bogs; common (rare in Coastal Plain of GA). May-November. Newfoundland west to Saskatchewan and AK, south to SC, panhandle FL, AL, and TX. 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. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, W; =I. biflora Walter -- G, S]

Impatiens pallida Nuttall, Yellow Jewelweed, Yellow Touch-me-not, Pale Touch-me-not. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): cove forests, streambanks, seepages, moist forests, bogs, roadsides; common (rare in Piedmont of NC and Coastal Plain of VA). July-September. Nova Scotia and Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to e. VA, wc. NC, TN, WV, MO, and OK. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

## BATACEAE (Batis Family)

A monogeneric family, low shrubs, of tropical and subtropical shores of the Americas, New Guinea, the Pacific, and Australia. References: Bayer \& Appel in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

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. References: Rogers (1982); Goldblatt (1976); Bayer \& Appel in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

Batis maritima Linnaeus, Saltwort, Beachwort, Batis. Cp (GA, NC?, SC): brackish marshes; rare north of GA (but locally common). June-July; October. Se. SC south to s. FL, west to TX, and in Central and South America (apparently introduced in HI). B. maritima is alleged (as by S) to occur as far north as NC, but the documentation in unknown; there is no twentieth century evidence to place Batis in NC. The only other member of the family is B. argillicola, of New Guinea and Australia. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z]

## BEGONIACEAE (Begonia Family)

## Begonia Linnaeus (Begonia)

* Begonia cucullata Willdenow, Begonia, is introduced from South America and escaped or persistent in e. GA (Jones and Coile 1988) south to FL (Wunderlin 1998). [= K]

BERBERIDACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Barberry Family)
As broadly defined here, a family of about 15 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 shold be recognized as a broadly defined unit, or split into a variety of segregate families (such as Podophyllaceae, Epimediaceae, Nandinaceae,

Leonticaceae). Based on molecular studies, $\operatorname{Kim} \&$ Jansen $^{(1996,1998)}$ conclude that division of the Berberidaceae into segregate families is not warranted. References: Whetstone, Atkinson, \& Spaulding in FNA (1997); Stearn (2002); Kim \& Jansen (1996, 1998); Ahrendt (1961); Loconte \& Estes (1989b); Meacham (1980); Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Plant a shrub.

| 2 | Leaves ternately compound; [subfamily Nandinoideae] | Nandina |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Leaves simple or 1-pinnately compound; [subfamily Berberideae, tribe Berberidinae]. |  |
|  | 3 Leaves simple, less than 6 cm long, fascicled on short spur shoots; stems spiny | Berberis |


#### Abstract

1 Plant an herb.


4 Leaves compound; flowers greenish or maroon; [subfamily Berberidoideae, tribe Leonticeae] . . . . . . . . . . Caulophyllum

4 Leaves simple (though parted); flowers white; [subfamily Berberideae, tribe Epimediinae].
5 Plant acaulescent; flower solitary and scapose; leaf segments 2 ; fruit a capsule . . . . . . . . . . . . ...... Jeffersonia
5 Plant caulescent; flower solitary, or cymose to umbellate, borne on a stem with leaves; leaf segments several; fruit a berry.
6 Flowers cymose or umbellate; stamens 6; berry globose, $8-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $2-4$ seeded; larger leaves with only 2 clefts that extend more than halfway to the peltate center of the leaf (thus the leaf divided into 2 halves, the other sinuses shallow) Diphylleia
6 Flower solitary; stamens 12-18; berry ovoid, 25-70 mm long, many-seeded; larger leaves with 5 or more clefts that extend more than halfway to the peltate center of the leaf (thus the leaf fairly evenly divided into multiple lobes).

Podophyllum

## Berberis Linnaeus (Barberry) <br> (also see Mahonia)

A genus of at least 500 species, shrubs, of North America, South America, Asia, Europe, and $n$. Africa. References: Whittemore in FNA (1997); Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
 or bifurcate).
2 Leaves with 1-9 (20) bristles on each margin, the bristles 3-6 mm apart; berries ovoid (6-9 mm long, 6-7 mm broad), 5-10 (rarely more) in an often umbellate raceme; petals notched at apex
B. canadensis

2 Leaves with 18-36 bristles on each margin, ca. 2 mm apart; berries ellipsoid ( $8-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 4-5 mm broad), 10-20 in a raceme; petals obtuse at apex
B. vulgaris

Berberis canadensis P. Miller, American Barberry, Allegheny Barberry. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): rocky woods, forest openings, glades, usually over mafic rocks (such as diabase) or calcareous rocks (such as limestone), sometimes along fence-rows in sw. VA (presumably spread by birds); uncommon, rare south of VA and in VA Piedmont (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). April-May; September-October. A broad Southern Appalachian-Ozarkian endemic, not occurring in Canada (the epithet a misnomer): scattered and local in VA, WV, KY, TN, NC, SC, AL, GA, MO, IL, IN, and sc. PA (where apparently now extirpated). Along with $B$. vulgaris, $B$. canadensis has been subjected to organized eradication programs because of its serving as an alternate host for wheat rust (Puccinia graminis). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W]

* Berberis thunbergii Augustin de Candolle, Japanese Barberry. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): rich forests, old fields; uncommon, introduced from Japan. March-April; May-September. This species is immune to wheat rust; it is probably now the most commonly encountered barberry in our area. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W]
* Berberis vulgaris Linnaeus, European Barberry, Common Barberry. Mt (NC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. April; September. This species, once widely cultivated and established in North America, serves as an alternate host to wheat rust and has been subjected to eradication programs for over half a century. It may no longer occur in our area. $[=C, F$, FNA, G, K, SE]

Other species of Berberis are used horticulturally in our area. Though none appear to be established at this time, the possibility of encountering species other than the three treated above should be kept in mind. B. julianiae Schneider is especially commonly planted in hedges and landscaping.

## Caulophyllum Michaux (Blue Cohosh)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, with a relictual north temperate distribution (e. North America, e. Asia). The only other species of the genus is C. robustum Maximowicz, of e. Asia. References: Loconte in FNA (1997); Stearn (2002)=Y; Loconte \& Blackwell (1981, 1984, 1985) $=$ Z; Uttal (1985); Brett (1981); Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Carpels $3.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, averaging 4 mm ; style $0.8-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; sepals 6-9 mm long, usually purple; terminal leaflets (5-) 7-9 (10) cm long, (4-) 5-7.5 (-8) cm wide; main inflorescence with 4-18 flowers; first leaf 2-ternate or 3-ternate C. giganteum

1 Carpels 1.3-2.8 mm long, averaging 2 mm ; style $0.3-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; sepals $3-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, yellow, yellow-purple, or green; terminal leaflets (3-) 5-7 (-8) cm long, (2-) 3.5-6.5 (-10) cm wide; main inflorescence with 5-70 flowers; first leaf 3-ternate or 4ternate
C. thalictroides

Caulophyllum giganteum (Farwell) Loconte \& Blackwell, Northern Blue Cohosh. Mt (NC, VA): rich forests; rare (NC Rare). April-May; July-August. C. giganteum is more northern in distribution than C. thalictroides, ranging south to VA, nw. NC, ne. and nc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and c. KY. This species blooms about 2 weeks earlier than C. thalictroides where they grow together. The combination of sympatry, morphologic distinctness, and phenologic separation of the two taxa argues for recognition at the species level. [= FNA, K, SE, W, Y, Z; < C. thalictroides -- RAB, F, G, S; = C. thalictroides var. giganteum Farwell -- C]

Caulophyllum thalictroides (Linnaeus) Michaux, Common Blue Cohosh, Green Vivian. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): rich forests; common (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain) (SC Rare). April-May; July-August. The species is widespread in e. North America, south to GA, AL, and AR. [=FNA, K, SE, W, Y, Z; < C. thalictroides -- RAB, F, G, S (also see C. giganteum); = C. thalictroides var. thalictroides -- C]

## Diphylleia Michaux (Umbrella-leaf)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, with a relictual north temperate distribution. The other two species in the genus are east Asian -- $D$. grayi F. Schmidt of Japan and Sakhalin, and D. sinensis H.L. Li of the Hubei, Shaanxi, Gansu, Sichuan, and Yunnan provinces of China. References: George in FNA (1997); Ying, Terabayashi, \& Boufford (1984)=Z; Stearn (2002)=Y; Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Diphylleia cymosa Michaux, Umbrella-leaf, Pixie-parasol. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): seepages and brook-banks, sometimes away from brooks or seeps in northern hardwood or cove hardwood forests (but then usually in subterranean seepage), primarily at moderate to high elevations; uncommon (SC Rare, VA Watch List). May-June; July-August. A narrow Southern Appalachian endemic: high mountains of w. NC and e. TN, extending a short distance into ne. GA, nw. SC, and sw. VA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z]

## Jeffersonia W. Barton (Twinleaf)

A genus of 2 species, the only other species of the genus is native to e. Asia (eastern Russia, Korea, Manchuria). The closest North American relatives of Jeffersonia are Achlys and Vancouveria of the Pacific Northwest. References: George in FNA (1997); Stearn (2002) $=$ Y; Loconte \& Estes (1989b); Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Jeffersonia diphylla (Linnaeus) Persoon, Twinleaf. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): moist and extremely nutrient-rich forests, generally over calcareous or mafic rocks (including limestone, dolostone, amphibolite, greenstone, etc.) or very rich alluvium; uncommon, rare in NC (GA Endangered, NC Rare). March-April; May. The species is widepread in ne. United States, south to MD, NC, and AL. It is somewhat suggestive of Sanguinaria in both foliage and flower. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W, Y]

## Mahonia Nuttall (Mahonia, Holly-grape, Oregon Grape)

A genus of over 100 species, shrubs, of w. North America and e. Asia. Many authors favor the inclusion of Mahonia in Berberis. References: Whittemore in FNA (1997); Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaflet blades with 2-7 teeth per side, each tooth 3-8 mm long; leaflets very thick and stiff . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. bealei
1 Leaflet blades with 6-13 teeth per side, each tooth 1-2 (-3) mm long; leaflets thickish, but flexible when fresh ..... M. nervosa

* Mahonia bealei (Fortune) Carrière, Chinese Mahonia, Holly-grape. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): in deciduous forests in suburban areas, spread from plantings; rare, introduced from China. December-March; May-July. [= RAB, K, SE; = Berberis bealei Fortune -- FNA]
* Mahonia nervosa (Pursh) Nuttall. Pd (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from w. North America. Introduced in SC (Hill \& Horn 1997). [= K; = Berberis nervosa -- FNA]


## 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 likely be placed in its own monotypic family. References: Whetstone, Atkinson, \& Spaulding in FNA (1997); Ehdaie \& Russell (1984); Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

* Nandina domestica Thunberg, Nandina, Sacred-bamboo. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): forests and woodlands in suburban areas, commonly planted, increasingly escaping and spreading; rare, introduced from China. May-June;
October-November. Nandina has numerous cultivated forms, and is widely planted in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of our area, especially southwards. Leaflet shape varies in cultivated forms from broadly ovate to linear. [= RAB, FNA, K, SE]

Podophyllum Linnaeus 1753 (May-apple)
A genus of 2 species (or ca. 14 if Dysosma is included), herbs, one in e. North America, the other in e. Asia. The obvious morphological kinship of Podophyllum, Diphylleia, and Hydrastis is corroborated by alkaloid chemistry. References: George in FNA
(1997); Shaw (2000, 2002)=Z; Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Podophyllum peltatum Linnaeus, May-apple, American Mandrake. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich forests, bottomlands, slopes, pastures; common. March-April; May-June. P. peltatum is widespread through most of e. United States. 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, SE, W; > P. peltatum var. peltatum - Z; > P. peltatum var. annulare J.M.H. Shaw - Z]

## BETULACEAE S.F. Gray 1821 (Birch Family)

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 in FNA (1997); Furlow (1990)=Z; Hardin (1971)=Y; Govaerts \& Frodin (1998); Kubitzki in 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, less than 4 m tall (except A.glutinosa). Alnus
2 Pistillate scales deciduous with or soon after the fruits; plant a tree, well over 4 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 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: Furlow in FNA (1997); Furlow (1990)=Z; Hardin (1971)=Y; Schrader \& Graves (2002)=X; Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key based in part on Schrader \& Graves (2002).

1 Fruit broadly winged; winter buds sessile, covered by multiple, imbricate, unequal scales; [subgenus Alnobetula]
1 Fruit narrowly winged; winter buds stalked, covered by 2-3 equal scales.
2 Pistillate catkins mostly 1-1.5 (-2) cm long, subsessile and often clustered together closely; typical leaves with 8-14 principal veins on each side of the midrib; [subgenus AInus].
3 Fruiting catkins drooping; leaves broadest at or below the middle, pale green to glaucous beneath, doubly serrate, the teeth of various sizes, usually some of them coarse; bark dark reddish-brown, shiny, with prominent light-colored lenticels
A. incana ssp. rugosa

3 Fruiting catkins erect; leaves broadest at or above the middle, green beneath, finely serrate, the teeth approximately equal in size; bark light gray or brown, with inconspicuous lenticels
A. serrulata

2 Pistillate catkins mostly $1.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, evidently pedunculate and therefore spaced; typical leaves with $5-8$ principal veins on each side of the midrib.
4 Flowering spring; plant a tree; leaves broadly rounded to slightly notched at the tip; [alien, rarely planted and possibly persistent in our area]; [subgenus AInus] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [A. glutinosa]
4 Flowering late summer or autumn; plant a shrub; leaves obtuse to short-acuminate at the tip; [native of e. MD, DE, and GA]; [subgenus Clethropsis].
5 Strobili (14-) 14.5-19 (-24) mm long, $<1.3 \times$ as long as wide; large shrub or tree 5.5-9.5 m tall, with a narrow crown; [of nw. GA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. maritima ssp. georgiensis
5 Strobili (15.2-) 18.5-22 (-25) mm long, $>1.3 \times$ as long as wide; medium to large shrub 3.5-6 (-7.5) m tall, with a narrow to broad crown; [of s. DE and e. MD] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [A. maritima ssp. maritima]

Alnus incana (Linnaeus) Moench ssp. rugosa (Du Roi) Clausen, Speckled Alder. Mt (VA): braided streamhead seepage swamps; rare (VA Rare). May-June; July-August. A. incana is here treated as a circumpolar complex consisting of several subspecies. Ssp. incana occurs in nc. and ne. Eurasia. Ssp. rugosa occurs from nw. Canada east to the Maritime Provinces, south to MD, VA, and WV, and IL. Ssp. tenuifolia (Nuttall) Breitung occurs in w. North America, from AK south to CA and NM. [= FNA, K, Z ; > A. incana var. americana Regel -- C; > A. rugosa (Du Roi) Sprengel var. americana (Regel) Fernald -- F; = A. rugosa (Du Roi) Sprengel -- G, W, Y]

Alnus maritima (Marshall) Muhlenberg ex Nuttall ssp. georgiensis Schrader \& Graves, Georgia Alder. Mt (GA): standing water of Ridge-and-Valley spring run; rare (GA Special Concern). Endemic to a single site in Bartow County, GA. It is one of three subspecies of $A$. maritima, each endemic to a small area -- ssp. maritima of the Delmarva Peninsula of MD and DE, ssp. georgiensis Schrader \& Graves of nw. GA, and ssp. oklahomensis Schrader \& Graves of sc. OK. The closest relatives of $A$. maritima are in Asia. [= X; < A. maritima -- FNA, K]

AInus serrulata (Aiton) Willdenow, Tag Alder, Smooth Alder, Hazel Alder. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): streambanks, bogs, wet thickets; common. February-March; August-October. Nova Scotia west to s. Québec, MO, and OK, south to n. FL and TX. [=

RAB , C, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; > A. serrulata var. serrulata - F; > A. serrulata var. subelliptica Fernald -- F; A. rugosa -- S, misapplied]

Alnus viridis (Villars) Lamarck \& De Candolle var. crispa (Aiton) House, Green Alder, Mountain Alder. Mt (NC): grassy balds, shrub balds, spruce-fir forests, and rock outcrops at high elevations (1600-1900m) in the Roan Mountain Massif, Mitchell and Avery counties, NC and Carter County, TN; rare (though locally common). May-June; July. Ssp. crispa has variously been considered a varietally, subspecifically, and specifically distinct from typic A. viridis. A. viridis is here treated as a circumpolar complex of 4 subspecies. Ssp. viridis occurs in montane portions of Europe. Ssp. sinuata (Regel) Á. Löve \& D. Löve occurs in w. Canada and south in the montane west to nw. United States. Ssp. fruticosa (Ruprecht) Nyman ranges from n. CA north to coastal AK, and in ne. Asia. Ssp. crispa is generally far northern, ranging across n. Canada, south to MA and c. NY, and disjunct at a few localities in PA and on the NC-TN border (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C; = A. viridis (Villars) Lamarck \& De Candolle ssp. crispa (Aiton) Turrill - FNA, K, Z; = A. crispa (Aiton) Pursh -- RAB, G, W, Y; ? A. crispa var. crispa -- F; < A. alnobetula (Ehrhart) K. Koch -- S; > Alnus mitchelliana M.A. Curtis ex Gray]

* Alnus glutinosa (Linnaeus) Gaertner, Black Alder, European Alder. Sometimes cultivated, especially northwards, and naturalized at least as far south as s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993); it has also been reported for Morgan County, TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= FNA, C, F, G, K; = Alnus alnus (Linnaeus) Britton]

Alnus maritima (Marshall) Muhlenberg ex Nuttall ssp. maritima, Seaside Alder, Delmarva Alder. Streambanks, ponds, shores. Endemic to six counties in the Delmarva Peninsula of MD and DE. See above for additional discussion of $A$. maritima in general. [= X; <A. maritima -- FNA, C, F, G, K]

## Betula Linnaeus 1753 (Birch)

A genus of $35-100$ species, trees, shrubs, and subshrubs, of subarctic and temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Section Betula (including natives B. populifolia, B. papyrifera, and B. cordifolia) is widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. Section Costatae (including B. alleghaniensis, B. lenta, B. nigra, and B. uber) occurs in e. North America and e. Asia. References: Grant \& Thompson (1975); Furlow in FNA (1997); Furlow (1990)=Z; Hardin (1971)=Y; Järvinen et al. (2004); Govaerts \& Frodin (1998); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaf blades suborbicular, the apex rounded; [section Costatae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. Ienta var. uber
1 Leaf blades ovate or triangular, the apex acute to acuminate.
2 Bark yellowish-gray, yellowish, pink, reddish-brown, or dark brown; samara rounded or slightly retuse at its apex, the wings making up $1 / 2$ or less of the width; fruiting peduncles sessile (peduncled in B. nigra); [section Costatae].
3 Inner bark of the twigs bitter, not aromatic; leaves cuneate at the base
B. nigra

3 Inner bark of the twigs with odor and flavor of wintergreen; leaves rounded to subcordate at the base.
4 Bark of stems $5-30 \mathrm{~cm}$ in diameter (on larger trees look up for branches) yellow or yellowish-gray, exfoliating in papery shreds (bark of larger trunks becoming platey, the plates not prominently marked horizontally by old lenticels); scales of fruiting catkins 6-13 mm long, pubescent and marginally ciliate . . . . . . B. alleghaniensis
4 Bark of stems $5-30 \mathrm{~cm}$ in diameter (on larger trees look up for branches) reddish-brown or dark brown, tight (bark of larger trunks becoming platey, the plates prominently marked horizontally by old lenticels); scales of fruiting catkins 5-7 mm long, glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. Ienta var. Ienta
2 Bark white to pale gray; samara strongly retuse at its apex, the wings making up over $1 / 2$ of the width; fruiting catkins peduncled; [section Betula].
5 Leaves glabrous beneath or somewhat pubescent on the veins; bark of young stems remaining tight; leaf apex longacuminate to attenuate; central lobe of infructescence scales shorter than the basal and lateral lobes.
6 Leaf apex long-acuminate, but not attenuate; infructescence scales sparsely pubescent on the outer surface; bark of mature trees creamy to bright white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. pendula 6 Leaf apex attenuate-acuminate; infructescence scales densely pubescent on the outer surface; bark of mature trees grayish white
B. populifolia

5 Leaves pubescent beneath, at least on the veins; bark of young stems exfoliating; leaf apex acute to shortacuminate; central lobe of infructescence scales equal to or longer than than the basal and lateral lobes.
$7 \quad$ Twigs glabrous or slightly pubescent (and then glabrate in age); leaves cordate (rarely rounded) at the base; leaves with 9-12 lateral veins on each side of the midvein . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. cordifolia
$7 \quad$ Twigs densely pubescent; leaves cuneate to rounded (rarely truncate) basally; leaves with 6-9 lateral veins on each side of the midvein
[B. papyrifera]
Betula alleghaniensis Britton, Yellow Birch. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests at medium to high elevations, rarely at low elevations; common (SC Rare). April-May; June-August. Newfoundland west to se. Manitoba, south to DE, PA, OH, n. IN, WI, MN, and IA, and in the mountains south to w. NC, n. GA, and e. TN. [= C, FNA, S, W, Y, Z; = B. lutea Michaux f. -- RAB; B. lutea var. lutea - F, G; B. Iutea var. macrolepis Fernald -- F, G; > B. alleghaniensis var. alleghaniensis - K; > B. alleghaniensis var. macrolepis (Fernald) Brayshaw -- K]

Betula cordifolia Regel, Mountain Paper Birch. Mt (NC, VA): high elevation forests, primarily on talus of avalanche chutes, in the Black Mountains, Yancey County, NC, and on talus slopes and adjacent forests at high elevations, especially on quartzite on the western flank of the Blue Ridge, and on sandstone talus in the Ridge and Valley in VA; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). May-August; JulySeptember. Newfoundland and e. Québec south to the mountains of NY; disjunct in n. MN, w. VA, w. NC, and e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). The question of the appropriate treatment of B. cordifolia and B. papyrifera is difficult (and still controversial). [= FNA, G, S, Y, Z; = B. papyrifera Marshall var. cordifolia (Regel) Fernald -- RAB, C, F, K, W]

Betula lenta Linnaeus var. Ienta, Sweet Birch, Cherry Birch, Black Birch, "Mahogany." Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): forests at low to high elevations; common (uncommon in Piedmont). March-April; June-July. S. ME west to OH, south to GA
and n . AL. This species is generally restricted elevationally in North Carolina to medium elevations and lower, but in VA it reaches higher elevations, where it can be as common as $B$. alleghaniensis. Once the primary source of methyl salicylate (wintergreen flavoring), used in medicines and confections; it is now produced synthetically. [=B. lenta -- RAB, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z, in a narrow sense; <B. lenta -- C, Y, in part (also including B. uber)]

Betula Ienta Linnaeus var. uber Ashe, Virginia Roundleaf Birch. Mt (VA): mountain forests in Smyth County, VA; rare (US Endangered, VA Endangered). May-June; July-August. B. lenta var. uber is related very closely to B. lenta var. lenta, and is apparently endemic to Smyth County, VA. In addition to the characters in the key, it differs from B. lenta var. lenta in having the leaves 2-6 cm long (vs. 7-15 cm long), with 4-6 pairs of lateral veins (vs. 8-12 pairs). See Mazzeo (1974), Ogle \& Mazzeo (1976), Hayden \& Hayden (1984), and McAllister \& Ashburner (2004) for additional information on this birch and its history. It does not breed "true" and should perhaps be considered a form of B. lenta. [<B. lenta Linnaeus -- C, Y, in part; Betula uber (Ashe) Fernald F, FNA, K, W, Z; = B. lenta ssp. uber (Ashe) E. Murray; = B. lenta forma uber (Ashe) McAllister \& Ashburner]

Betula nigra Linnaeus, River Birch, Red Birch. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): riverbanks, streambanks, floodplains, sandbars; common (uncommon in VA Mountains). March-April; May-June. NH west to se. MN and e. KS, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Y, Z] * Betula pendula Roth, European Weeping Birch, European White Birch. Mt, Pd (VA): persistent and escaping from plantings; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, F, FNA, K]

Betula populifolia Marshall, Gray Birch, White Birch. Mt (NC*, VA): native in old fields and young forests in the Big Meadows area on greenstone (Madison \& Page counties, VA), introduced in disturbed areas; rare (native in VA, introduced only in NC) (VA Rare). May-June; June-July. Nova Scotia to s. Québec, south to s. NJ and MD, more or less disjunct in n. VA, s. Ontario, n. OH, and n. IN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Y, Z]

Betula papyrifera Marshall, Paper Birch, Canoe Birch, has sometimes been attributed to the Mountains of VA, but apparently these reports are based on B. cordifolia (see above). [= FNA, G, Y, Z; = B. papyrifera var. papyrifera -- C, F, K, W]

* Betula pubescens Ehrhart ssp. pubescens, European White Birch, Downy Birch, is reported as an introduction in e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and at scattered sites throughout PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= FNA, K; = B. alba Linnaeus - C, F, G, an ambiguous name] \{not yet keyed\}


## 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 southwards 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 (1990)=Z; Hardin (1971) $=$ Y; Furlow (1987a); Furlow (1987b)=X; Furlow in FNA (1997); Govaerts \& Frodin (1998); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves narrowly ovate to oblong-ovate, $3-8.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 1-4.5 cm wide, the apex acute, secondary teeth small and blunt, the lower leaf surface lacking conspicuous dark glands; bracts of the infructescence with rounded to subacute tips and few, blunt teeth; [trees primarily of the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. caroliniana var. caroliniana
1 Leaves ovate to elliptic, 5.8-12.5 cm long, $2.5-6.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, usually abruptly narrowed to the tip (sometimes gradually tapered to a long, acuminate apex), the secondary teeth often almost as long as the primary teeth, sharp-tipped, the lower leaf surface with conspicuous dark-brown glands; bracts of the infructescence mostly sharp-tipped and bearing several sharp teeth; [trees primarily of the Mountains and Piedmont]
C. caroliniana var. virginiana

Carpinus caroliniana Walter var. caroliniana, Coastal American Hornbeam. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt [GA, SC]: streambanks, riverbanks, bottomland forests, lower slopes, maritime forests; common. March-April; September-October. 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. The validity of 2 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. $[=C, F ;=C$. caroliniana ssp. caroliniana -- FNA, K, X, Z; < C. caroliniana -- RAB, G, GW, S, Y]

Carpinus caroliniana Walter var. virginiana (Marshall) Fernald, Inland American Hornbeam. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): rich cove forests, streambanks, riverbanks, bottomland forests, lower slopes; common. March-April; SeptemberOctober. ME, Québec and s. Ontario west to MN, south to e. VA, c. NC, n. GA, n. AL, n. MS, AR, and se. OK. See above for discussion of the two varieties. [= C, F; = C. caroliniana ssp. virginiana (Marshall) Furlow -- FNA, K, W, X, Z; < C. caroliniana -RAB, G, GW, S, Y]

## 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: Furlow in FNA (1997); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Whitcher \& Wen (2001); Forest \& Bruneau (2000); Govaerts \& Frodin (1998).

1 Mature involucre $1.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, the lobes flattened and laciniate; young twigs and petioles stipitate-glandular; [section Corylus, subsection Corylus] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. americana
1 Mature involucre 4-7 cm long, extended into a tubular beak; young twigs and petioles villous, glandless; [section Corylus,

Corylus americana Walter, American Hazelnut, American Filbert. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rocky woodlands, mesic to rich forests and thickets; common. February-March; September-October. ME west to Saskatchewan, south to GA, LA, and OK. [= RAB, C, FNA, K, S, W, Y, Z; > C. americana var. americana - F, G; > C. americana var. indehiscens Palmer \& Steyermark -- F, G]

Corylus cornuta Marshall var. cornuta, Beaked Hazelnut. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry rocky woodlands, thickets, high elevation forests and openings, seepage swamps; common. February-March; August-October. The species ranges from Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to NJ, n. GA, e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), OH, MO, CO, and CA. Var. cornuta occupies most of that range; var. californica (A. de Candolle) Sharp [ssp. californica (A. de Candolle) E. Murray], a small tree, is far western and grades into var. cornuta. [ $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z} ;<\mathrm{C}$. cornuta -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W, Y; = C. cornuta ssp. cornuta -- FNA]

## Ostrya Scopoli 1760 (Hop-hornbeam, Ironwood)

A genus of 7-9 species, trees, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Furlow in FNA (1997); Govaerts \& Frodin (1998); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Ostrya virginiana (P. Miller) K. Koch, American Hop-hornbeam, Ironwood. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic to dry forests, often rocky, especially over basic rocks, reaching high elevations; common. April-May; August-October. Nova Scotia west to Manitoba, south to FL and TX. One of our heaviest and hardest woods. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, S, W, Y, Z; > O. virginiana var. lasia Fernald -- F; > O. virginiana var. virginiana - F; = O. virginiana var. virginiana -- K]

## BIGNONIACEAE (Bignonia Family)

The monophyly of the Bignoniaceae (excluding Paulownia) was confirmed by Spangler \& Olmstead (1999). References: Manning $(2000)=$ Z; Spangler \& Olmstead (1999); Fischer, Theisen, \& Lohmann in Kubitzki (2004).


## Bignonia Linnaeus 1753 (Cross-vine)

A monotypic genus, a woody vine, of Southeastern North America. References: Manning (2000)=Z; Fischer, Theisen, \& Lohmann in Kubitzki (2004).

Bignonia capreolata Linnaeus, Cross-vine. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, bottomlands, forests, woodlands; common (rare in Mountains). April-May; July-August. MD west to s. OH and s. MO, south to s. FL and e. TX. 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. [= C, F, GW, K, W, Z; = Anisostichus capreolata (Linnaeus) Bureau -- RAB, G; = Anisostichus crucigera (Linnaeus) Bureau -- S]

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: Manning (2000)=Z; Wen \& Jansen (1995); Fischer, Theisen, \& Lohmann in Kubitzki (2004).

Campsis radicans (Linnaeus) Seemann ex Bureau, Trumpet-creeper. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests, swamp forests, fencerows, old fields, forests, thickets, disturbed areas; common. June-July; September-October. NJ west to IA, south to FL and c. TX. 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 $30-40 \mathrm{~m}$ above the ground, and with stems to 15 cm in diameter. Even when the foliage cannot be seen, Campsis is immediately recognizable by its shreddy tan or yellow bark (unlike any of our other high-climbing vines). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Z; = Bignonia radicans Linnaeus -- S]

## Catalpa Scopoli 1777 (Catalpa)

A genus of about 10 species, trees, of eastern North America (2 species), e. Asia (4 species), and the West Indies (4 species). References: Manning (2000)=Z; Fischer, Theisen, \& Lohmann in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Corolla 2-4 cm wide, the lower corolla lobe entire; pod 6-10 mm thick; 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 C. bignonioides

1 Corolla 4-6 cm wide, the lower corolla lobe notched; pod $10-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ thick; 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
C. speciosa

Catalpa bignonioides Walter, Southern Catalpa. Cp (GA, NC*, SC*), Mt*, Pd* (GA, *NC*, SC*, VA*), Cp (NC, SC): bottomlands and streambanks (as a native), escaped or persistent after cultivation; uncommon, introduced from the Gulf Coastal Plain. June; October. The native range was apparently from 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Z; = C. catalpa (Linnaeus) Karsten -- S]

* Catalpa speciosa (Warder) Warder ex Engelmann, Northern Catalpa. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): escaped or persistent after cultivation, and sometimes thoroughly naturalized; uncommon, introduced from the northern Mississippi River Embayment. May-June; July-August. S. IN and s. IL, south to w. TN and e. AR; early naturalized in a more widespread area. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]
* Catalpa ovata G. Don, Chinese Catalpa, is introduced in WV, MD, and PA (Manning 2000; Kartesz 1999). [= K, Z] \{not yet keyed $\}$


## Macfadyena Alphonse de Candolle 1845 (Claw-vine)

A genus of 3-4 species, woody vines, of Mexico and the West Indies south through Central America to northern South America. References: Manning (2000)=Z; Fischer, Theisen, \& Lohmann in Kubitzki (2004).

* Macfadyena unguis-cati (Linnaeus) A.H. Gentry, Claw-vine, Cat's-claw-vine. Cp (GA, SC): cultivated and naturalized; rare, introduced from tropical America. This vine is introduced and naturalized in s. and e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and is locally commonly naturalized in Charleston. [= K, Z; = Bignonia unguis-cati Linnaeus]


## BORAGINACEAE (Borage Family)

A family of about 130 genera and ca. 2500 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, nearly cosmopolitan (Al-Shehbaz 1991). Closely related to the Hydrophyllaceae, and the two may either be combined or subfamily Heliotropioideae elevated to family status as Heliotropiaceae (Ferguson 1998; Diane, Förther, \& Hilger 2002; Hilger \& Diane 2003). References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z throughout the family. Key to genera based on RAB, C, and Z.

1 Ovary slightly 2-4-lobed, or not at all lobed; style terminal or reduced to a sessile terminal stigma; [subfamily Heliotropioideae]

1 Ovary deeply 4-parted; style gynobasic; [subfamily Boraginoideae].
2 Mericarps with glochidiate prickles (like grappling hooks), these visible early in development.
3 Mericarps spreading or divergent, attached to the gynobase on the upper third of the mericarp; [tribe Cynoglosseae]
Cynoglossum
3 Mericarps erect, attached to the gynobase near the middle of the mericarp; [tribe Eritrichieae]
4 Fruiting pedicels deflexed; plant perennial or biennial
Hackelia
4 Fruiting pedicels erect-ascending; plant annual......
2 Mericarps smooth, rugose, or pitted, lacking glochidiate prickles.
5 Corolla rotate, lacking a well-developed tube, blue; [tribe Boragineae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Borago
5 Corolla with a well-developed tube at least 3 mm long, of various colors (including blue).
6 Corolla lobes distinctly unequal, pink to blue.
7 Stamens equal in length, entirely included within the corolla tube . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Anchusa
7 Stamens unequal in length, the longer conspicuously exserted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Echium
6 Corolla lobes equal, of various colors (including pink to blue).
8 Mericarps attached laterally to a pyramidal gynobase.
9 Corolla yellow, the tube 4-5 mm long; corolla throat lacking appendages . . . . . . . . . . . . Amsinckia
9 Corolla white (with a yellow eye), or pink to blue, the tube $6-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; corolla throat with appendages.
10 Corolla pink to blue (rarely white), $18-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves elliptic or ovate; [plant a native, of moist, nutrient-rich habitats, and sometimes grown as an ornamental]

Mertensia
10 Corolla white with a yellow eye; leaves linear; [plant a rare alien, of disturbed habitats]
Plagiobothrys
8 Mericarps attached basally to a flat or broadly convex gynobase.
11 Mericarps laterally compressed, with an evident raised margin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Myosotis
11 Mericarps neither laterally compressed nor with an evident thickened margin.
12 Mericarps with a prominent, toothed, basal rim .
Symphytum
12 Mericarps lacking a prominent, toothed, basal rim.
13 Corolla lobes erect or slightly spreading, acute to acuminate; style exserted
Onosmodium

13 Corolla lobes spreading, rounded; style included
14 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
4 Corolla bright yellow-orange, or greenish-white; plant perennial from a thickened, woody rhizome; mericarps white, shining, smooth or pitted; [plant a native].

Lithospermum

## Amsinckia Lehmann (Fiddleneck)

A genus of about 15 species, herbs, of western North America and western South America. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z.

* Amsinckia menziesii (Lehmann) A. Nelson \& Macbride. Pd (NC), Cp (SC): disturbed areas, waste areas near wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from w. United States. May-September. [= Z; A. hispida (Ruiz \& Pavón) I.M. Johnston -- RAB, misidentification; > A. menziesii var. menziesii - K; A. parviflora Heller -- S, misidentification; Amsinckia lycopsoides Lehmann, misidentification]


## Anchusa Linnaeus (Bugloss, Alkanet)

A genus of about 35 species, herbs, of Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z.

* Anchusa arvensis (Linnaeus) M. Bieberstein, Small Bugloss, Alkanet. Pd (NC, VA): disturbed areas, rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, K; Lycopsis arvensis Linnaeus -- F, G, S]

Borago Linnaeus (Borage)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of Mediterranean Europe and Asia. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z.

* Borago officinalis Linnaeus, Borage. Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from s. Europe. [= C, F, G, K, Z]

Buglossoides Moench (Corn-gromwell)
A genus of about 7 species, herbs or shrubs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z.

* Buglossoides arvensis (Linnaeus) I.M. Johnston ssp. arvensis, Corn-gromwell. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, dry disturbed areas, sandy fields; common, introduced from Eurasia. March-June. Other subspecies are not known to be naturalized in our area. [= Z; B. arvensis -- K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Lithospermum arvense Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W]

Cynoglossum Linnaeus (Comfrey)
A genus of about 75 species, herbs, of temperate regions. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z.

1 Flowering stem with leaves above the first inflorescence branch; corolla reddish-purple; [plant a biennial alien, weedy] . . . . . .

1 Flowering stem leafless above the first branch; corolla blue or white; [plant a perennial native, not weedy].
2 Nutlets 3.5-5 mm; calyx at anthesis 2-2.5 mm long; corolla 6-8 mm wide, the lobes oblong and not overlapping
2 Nutlets 5.5-9 mm; calyx at anthesis (3.0-) 3.5-4.5 mm long; corolla (8-) 10-12 mm wide, the lobes broadly rounded and more or less overlapping
C. virginianum var. virginianum

* Cynoglossum officinale Linnaeus, Garden Comfrey, Hound's-tongue. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): disturbed areas, roadsides, pastures, calcareous shale barrens; common (rare south of VA), introduced from Eurasia. May-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z] Cynoglossum virginianum Linnaeus var. virginianum, Wild Comfrey. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist deciduous forests; common (rare in Coastal Plain). April-June. Var. virginianum ranges from CT west to OK, south to FL and LA. [= C, K; < C. virginianum -- $\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{W} ;=C$. virginianum $-\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{Z}$, in the narrow sense; = C. virginicum -- S , orthographic error]

Cynoglossum virginianum Linnaeus var. boreale (Fernald) Cooperrider, Northern Hound's-tongue, ranges from New Brunswick west to British Columbia, south to CT, NY, c. PA, n. OH, MI, and MN. Cooperrider (1995) prefers varietal status for this taxon, stating that in OH there are numerous intermediates, while Voss (1996) and Rhoads \& Klein (1993) maintain C. boreale at the species level. [= C, K; = C. boreale -- F, G, Z]

## Echium Linnaeus (Viper's-bugloss, Blueweed)

A genus of about 60 species, herbs, widespread in the Old World. The common name is pronounced "bew-gloss," not "bug-loss," as it refers to an ox's tongue rather than the departure of insects. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z.

1 Hairs of the stem pustular-based . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [E. pustulatum]
1 Hairs of the stem not pustular-based . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. vulgare

* Echium vulgare Linnaeus, Viper's-bugloss, Blueweed. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): roadsides, dry pastures, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. June-September. [=RAB, C, K, W; =E. vulgare var. vulgare -- $F, G ;<E$. vulgare -- Z, in the broad sense (including E. pustulatum)]
* Echium pustulatum Sibthorp \& Smith, Blue-devil, is reported by F for "N.J. to W.Va.," and by G and K as south to VA. It differs in having pustular-based hairs on the foliage. [ $=\mathrm{K} ;=E$. vulgare var. pustulatum (Sibthorp \& Smith) Coincy $-\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G} ;<E$. vulgare -- Z , in the broad sense]


## Hackelia Opiz (Stickseed)

A genus of ca. 45 species, of north tremperate regions, Central America, and South America, especially diverse in w. North America. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z.

Hackelia virginiana (Linnaeus) I.M. Johnston, Virginia Stickseed. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): forests and woodlands; common (rare south of VA). June-September. S. Québec west to ND, south to ne. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), LA, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Z; = Lappula virginiana (Linnaeus) Greene -- S]

Heliotropium Linnaeus (Heliotrope, Turnsole)
A genus of ca. 250 species, wodespread in tropical and temperate regions. Perhaps better placed in the family Heliotropiaceae, as it is apparently more closely related to Hydrophyllaceae than to Boraginaceae. Currently under study and taxonomic changes may be forthcoming (Hilger \& Diane 2003). References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z; Hilger \& Diane 2003).

1 Flowers solitary at the ends of short branches; [of limestone habitats from nw. GA westwards]; [section Orthostachys, subsection Bracteata]
H. tenellum

1 Flowers in secund, helicoid cymes.
2 Leaves glabrous, succulent, less than 7 mm wide; [of saline coastal situations]; [section Halmyrophila]
........................................................................
Leaves pubescent, not succulent, more than 10 mm wide; [of a variety of mostly disturbed, inland situations].
3 Mericarps separating at maturity; fruit 4-lobed prior to maturation; leaves petiolate, ca. $2 \times$ as long as wide; [section Heliotropium] H. europaeum

3 Mericarps cohering in pairs at maturity; fruit 2-lobed prior to maturation; leaves petiolate or sessile to subsessile, ca. $2 \times$ to ca. $5 \times$ as long as wide.
4 Fruit tuberculate, 4-seeded; leaves sessile to subsessile, ca. $4-5 \times$ as long as wide; corolla throat and tube densely villous within; [section Heliophytum] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. amplexicaule
4 Fruit longitudinally ribbed, 2-seeded; leaves petiolate, ca. $2 \times$ as long as wide; corolla throat and tube glabrous within; [section Tiaridium]
H. indicum

* Heliotropium amplexicaule M. Vahl, Wild Heliotrope. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, roadsides, fields; uncommon (rare north of SC), introduced from South America. April-September. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Z]

Heliotropium curassavicum Linnaeus var. curassavicum, Seaside Heliotrope. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): edges of brackish and salt marshes, estuarine shores; rare (NC Rare). June-September. Var. curassavicum ranges from DE (and farther north as an introduction) south to the New World tropics. Considered by some authors to be introduced and naturalized in our area. Other varieties occur inland in the mw. and w. United States. [= C, K, Z; < H. curassavicum -- RAB, GW; = H. curassavicum -- F, G, in the narrow sense; = Heliotropium curassavicum ssp. curassavicum]

* Heliotropium europaeum Linnaeus, European Heliotrope. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from s. Europe. June-September. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Z]
* Heliotropium indicum Linnaeus, Turnsole. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, woodland borders, swamps, ditches; uncommon, introduced from South America. July-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Z; = Tiaridium indicum (Linnaeus) Lehm. -S]

Heliotropium tenellum (Nuttall) Torrey, Delicate Heliotrope. Mt (GA): limestone glades and barrens; rare (GA Special Concern). East to c. TN, KY, WV, and nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= C, F, G, K, Z; = Lithococca tenella (Nuttall) Small -- S]

## Lappula Moench (Sheepbur)

A genus of about 40 species, of Eurasia, w. North America. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z.
1 Nutlets with 1 row of marginal prickles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. occidentalis var. occidentalis

1 Nutlets with 2-3 rows of marginal prickles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [L. squarrosa]

* Lappula occidentalis (S. Watson) Greene var. occidentalis. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps only a waif, introduced from w. North America. April-June. [= K; = L. redowskii var. redowskii - C, Z; = L. redowskii (Hornemann) Greene var. occidentalis (S. Watson) Rydberg - F, G]
* Lappula squarrosa (Retz.) Dumortier. Introduced south to MD, WV, KY, and TN. [= C, Z; L. echinata Gilibert - F, G; L. lappula (Linnaeus) Karst. - S]


## Lithospermum Linnaeus (Gromwell, Puccoon, Stoneseed)

(also see Buglossoides)
A genus of about 45 species, herbs (mostly perennials), nearly cosmopolitan. References: Cusick (1985)=Y; AI-Shehbaz (1991)=Z.
1 Corolla white or yellowish-white, the tube $4-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
2 Plant with basal rosette; lower cauline leaves about equal in size to the upper cauline leaves; leaves acute to obtuse .

2 Plant lacking basal rosette; lower cauline leaves smaller than the upper cauline leaves; leaves acuminate or acute.
3 Upper stem internodes mostly $3-6 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; leaves mostly $>2 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, acuminate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. Iatifolium
3 Upper stem internodes mostly 1-2 cm long; leaves mostly <2 cm wide, acute . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [ [L. officinale]
1 Corolla yellow-orange, the tube 7-14 mm long.
4 Plant with dense, soft, appressed pubescence, the hairs usually without pustular bases; calyx lobes 6-8 mm long at maturity; nutlets 2-3 mm long; [mostly of rocky or clayey circumneutral soils of the Piedmont and Mountains]
L. canescens

4 Plant with scattered, stiff, spreading pubescence, the hairs with or without pustular bases; calyx lobes 10-15 mm long at maturity; nutlets $3.5-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [variously of sandy acidic soils of the Coastal Plain or inland].
5 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 southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. caroliniense
5 Pubescence with pustular bases; mature calyx lobes strongly keeled; plants with (30-) 35-45 well-developed leaves below the inflorescence; [inland, known from west and north of our area]
[L. croceum]
Lithospermum canescens (Michaux) Lehmann, Hoary Puccoon, Indian-paint. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA), Cp? (VA): dry woodlands and glades over calcareous rocks (such as limestone, dolostone) or mafic rocks (such as diabase); uncommon (rare in NC). April-May. Ontario west to Saskatchewan, south to c. NC, nw. GA, AL, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; = Batschia canescens Michaux -- S]

Lithospermum caroliniense (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) MacMillan, Coastal Plain Puccoon. Cp (GA, SC, VA): sandhills, dry sandy soils; common (rare north of s. SC). April-June. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. SC south to FL, and west to TX, on the Southeastern Coastal Plain; disjunct in e. VA. The disjunction from SC to se. VA, skipping over large amounts of apparently suitable sandhill habitat in NC, is surprising. The sibling taxa L. caroliniense and L. croceum have been variously treated as distinct species, subspecies, or varieties, or as mere forms (see synonymy). They appear to be as clearly separable as L. caroliniense is from L. canescens; I regard them as allopatric species. [= F; < L. caroliniense -- RAB, G, Z; = L. caroliniense var. caroliniense -- C, K; = Batschia caroliniensis Walter ex J.F. Gmelin -- S; = L. carolinense ssp. carolinense -- Y]

Lithospermum latifolium Michaux, American Gromwell, Broadleaf Gromwell. Mt (GA, VA): dry to moist woodlands over calcareous rocks; rare (GA Special Concern). May-June. NY west to MN, south to nw. GA, s. TN and MO. [= C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Lithospermum tuberosum Rugel ex Augustin de Candolle, Southern Stoneseed. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (GA, SC), Cp (GA): nutrient-rich forests; rare (VA Watch List). March-June. KY and TN, south to FL and LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z]

Lithospermum croceum Fernald ranges from Ontario west to MT, south to w. PA, n. OH, AR, OK, and CO. Reports by Kartesz (1999) for WV, KY, and TN have not been verified. [= F; = L. caroliniense (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) MacMillan var. croceum (Fernald) Cronquist - C, K; < L. caroliniense - G, Z; = L. caroliniense ssp. croceum A.W. Cusick - Y]

* Lithospermum officinale Linnaeus, European Gromwell, is introduced from Europe and occurs at scattered localities in ne. North America, south to PA and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, G, K, Y, Z]


## Mertensia Roth (Bluebell)

A genus of about 45 species, north temperate. References: AI-Shehbaz (1991)=Z.
Mertensia virginica (Linnaeus) Persoon ex Link, Virginia Bluebells, Virginia Cowslip. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): nutrient-rich, moist, alluvial soils of floodplain forests and thickets; common (rare south of VA) (GA Special Concern). March-June. NY west to WI, and IA, south to n. NC, nw. GA, AL, and n. AR. Pringle (2004) discusses the nomenclatural reasons for retaining the name M. virginica. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; = M. pulmonarioides Roth ]

A genus of about 100 species, temperate and montane tropical. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z. Key based closely on RAB and C .

1 Calyx strigose, the hairs neither spreading nor uncinate; [mostly of moist to wet habitats].
2 Corolla limb 2-5 mm wide; mericarps distinctly surpassing the style . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. Iaxa ssp. Iaxa
2 Corolla limb 5-10 mm wide; mericarps not surpassing the style . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. scorpioides
1 Calyx with some loose or spreading, uncinate hairs; [of various habitats, mostly dry].
Corolla limb $5-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; perennial
M. sylvatica

3 Corolla limb $1-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; annual or biennial.
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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. macrosperma
5 Fruiting pedicels more-or-less erect; fruiting calyx persistent, $3-5.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; inflorescence internodes usually shorter than 10 mm ; mericarps $1.2-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
M. verna

4 Calyx lobes equal, all 5 the same size; corolla blue (occasionally yellow or white); [alien, mostly of dry disturbed habitats].
$6 \quad$ Fruiting pedicels equaling or generally longer than the calyx
M. arvensis
$6 \quad$ Fruiting pedicels distinctly shorter than the calyx.
7 Plants floriferous from about the middle upwards; style surpassing the mericarps . . . . . . . . . M. discolor
7 Plants floriferous nearly to the base; style shorter than the mericarps . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. stricta

* Myosotis arvensis (Linnaeus) Hill, Field Forget-me-not, Field Scorpion-grass. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA), Mt (NC): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. May-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]
* Myosotis discolor Persoon, Yellow-and-blue Scorpion-grass, Changing Forget-me-not. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): fields, disturbed areas, roadsides; uncommon, introduced from Europe. May-August. [= RAB, C, GW, K, Z; M. versicolor (Persoon) Sm. -- F, G]

Myosotis laxa Lehmann ssp. laxa, Smaller Forget-me-not, Tufted Forget-me-not. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA): marshes, streambanks; common. May-August. The species is circumboreal, represented nearly throughout North America by ssp. laxa. The other subspecies are Eurasian. [= Z; M. Iaxa -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Myosotis macrosperma Engelmann, Bigseed Forget-me-not. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests and alluvial fields, probably associated with nutrient-rich soils; uncommon. April-May. MD west to MO, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

* Myosotis scorpioides Linnaeus, Water Scorpion-grass. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): wet meadows, streambanks; common, introduced from Europe. May-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Z; M. palustris (Linnaeus) Hill -- S]
* Myosotis stricta Link ex Roemer \& J.A. Schultes, Blue Scorpion-grass. Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA), Mt (NC): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. April-June. [=F,K, Z; M. micrantha Pallas -- RAB, C, G, apparently misapplied]
* Myosotis sylvatica Ehrhart ex Hoffman, Garden Forget-me-not. Pd (NC): gardens, rarely persistent or found as a waif; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April-September. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Z]

Myosotis verna Nuttall, Early Forget-me-not. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas, dry fields; common. March-July. ME west to SD, south to GA and TX; also from ID and British Columbia south to OR. [= RAB, C, F, G K, W, Z; M. virginica -- S, misapplied]

## Onosmodium Linnaeus (Marbleseed, False-gromwell)

A genus of about 7 species (or fewer species and the same number of taxa in some interpretations), perennial herbs, of North America. References: Turner (1995a)=Y; Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z. Key based on Y, in part.

1 Corolla lobes yellow to orange; nutlet 2.0-2.8 mm long; corolla lobes either 2.5-4× as long as wide and acuminate ( 0 . virginianum) or 1.5-2× as long as wide, acute (O. decipiens).
2 [endemic to Ketona dolomite glades, Bibb County, c. AL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [O. decipiens]
2 [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. virginianum
1 Corolla lobes dull greenish-white; nutlet 2.5-3.0 mm long; corolla lobes 1.5-2× as long as wide, acute.
3 Leaf vestiture solely of dense appressed hairs on both surfaces (the plant appearing ashy-white) .......... [O. molle]
3 Leaf vestiture at least in part of spreading or ascending hairs.
4 Stems mostly glabrous below the inflorescence branches [O. subsetosum] 4 Stems persistently and obviously pubescent below the inflorescence branches.

5 Corolla 6-10 mm long; nutlets flared at the base O. hispidissimum

5 Corolla 11-20 mm long; nutlets tapered at the base . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. occidentale
Onosmodium hispidissimum Mackenzie, Eastern Prairie Marbleseed, Shaggy Marbleseed. Mt (VA): calcareous woodlands, barrens, and glades, and nearby in disturbed areas, such as older pasture edges; rare. June-July. W. NY and Ontario 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. [=F, G, S, W; O. molle Michaux var. hispidissimum (Mackenzie) Cronquist -- C; O. hispidissimum var. macrospermum Mackenzie \& Bush -- F; O. molle Michaux ssp. hispidissimum (Mackenzie) Boivin -- K, Z; O. bejariense Alphonse de Candolle ssp. hispidissimum (Mackenzie) B.L. Turner -- Y]

Onosmodium occidentale Mackenzie. Mt (GA): open woodlands over limestone; rare (GA Special Concern). Ranges east
to e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= F, G; O. molle Michaux var. occidentale (Mackenzie) I.M. Johnston -- C; O. molle Michaux ssp. occidentale (Mackenzie) Cochrane -- K, Z; O. molle -- S, in part; O. bejariense Alphonse de Candolle var. occidentale (Mackenzie) B.L. Turner -- Y]

Onosmodium virginianum (Linnaeus) Alphonse de Candolle, Virginia Marbleseed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhill woodlands, 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; uncommon, rare in NC and VA (NC Watch List, VA Rare). April-September. LA to FL, north to NY and MA, primarily on the Coastal Plain; the species has become very rare north of NC. It is peculiarly distributed in our area, occurring on highly acidic sands in the fall-line sandhills, but seemingly restricted to circumneutral soils derived from mafic rocks (Piedmont), calcareous rocks (Mountains), or calcareous shell (Coastal Plain) in the rest of our area. The unifying ecological factor determining its distribution may be an open, woodland condition maintained by fire. The species seems characteristically to occur in very small populations, consisting often of fewer than five plants. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Onosmodium decipiens J. Allison, Deceptive Marbleseed. Dolomitic Ketona glades. April-early May; June-August. Endemic to c. AL (Bibb County) (Allison \& Stevens 2001).

Onosmodium molle Michaux was attributed to our area (Durham County, NC) by RAB, but Baskin et al. (1983) determined that this report was based on a misidentification of a specimen of O. virginianum. O. molle apparently does not occur in our primary area, ranging in barrens of c. KY and c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), nw. AL, and disjunct in the Ozarkian Highlands of MO. [= F, G, Y; O. molle var. molle -- C; O. molle ssp. molle -- K, Z; O. molle -- S, in part only]

Onosmodium subsetosum Mackenzie \& Bush ranges east to c. and sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= F, G; O. molle Michaux ssp. subsetosum (Mackenzie \& Bush) Cochrane -- K, Z; O. molle -- S, in part; O. bejariense Alphonse de Candolle var. subsetosum (Mackenzie \& Bush) B.L. Turner -- Y]

## Plagiobothrys Fischer \& C.A. Meyer (Popcorn-flower)

A genus of about 70 species, of w. North America, w. South America, e. Asia, and Australia. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z; Chambers (1989) $=\mathrm{Y}$.

* Plagiobothrys figuratus (Piper) I.M. Johnston ex M.E. Peck ssp. figuratus, Popcorn-flower. Pd (NC): fields and roadsides; rare, introduced from nw. North America. April-May. [=K, Y; = P. hirtus (Greene) I.M. Johnston var. figuratus (Piper) I.M. Johnston -- RAB, Z ; < P. hirtus -- $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$ ]


## Symphytum Linnaeus (Comfrey)

A genus of ca. 25 species, herbs, of Europe. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991)=Z.
1 Upper leaves not decurrent, or decurrent less than 1 cm below the leaf attachment; pubescence of stem in part of strong, recurved prickles (resembling miniature rose thorns).
[S. asperum]
1 Upper leaves decurrent on the stem; pubescence of the stem not of prickles ................................. S. officinale

* Symphytum officinale Linnaeus, Common Comfrey. Mt, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. Symphytum is a traditional "medicinal herb," but recent evidence suggests that it can cause dangerous (even fatal) liver damage. [= C, F, G, K, S, Z]
* Symphytum asperum Lepechin, Prickly Comfrey, another Eurasian species, is reported by F as occurring south to MD. It may occur in our area. [= C, F, G, K, Z]


## BRASSICACEAE or CRUCIFERAE (Mustard Family)

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: Rollins (1993); Al-Shehbaz (1984, 1985a, 1985b, 1986, 1987, 1988a, 1988b); Appel \& Al-Shehbaz in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

## Key to fruiting crucifers

1 Fruits $<3 \times$ as long as wide, variously shaped (silicles).
2 Fruits strongly compressed at a right angle plane to that of the septum (the septum therefore much narrower than the width of the fruit) Key A
2 Fruits inflated, globular, or compressed parallel to the septum (the septum therefore about as broad as the widith of the fruit).
3 Plants glabrous, or pubescent with unbranched trichomes only $\qquad$ Key B
3 Plants pubescent, with forked, branched, or stellate trichomes (and sometimes with simple trichomes as well) ..
Key C
1 Fruits $>3 \times$ as long as wide, linear or narrowly oblong (siliques).

## Key A

1Seeds 1 per locule or 1 per silique
Iberis
Isatis
Lepidium (Cardaria, Coronopus)
1Seeds $>1$ per locule
Teesdalia
Capsella
Thlaspi
Microthlaspi
Armoracia
Paysonia
Physaria

## Key B

## Calepina

Lunaria

Key to flowering crucifers

|  | Petals white; silique $10-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; plants usually aquatic, rooting from numerous lower nodes; cauline leaves regularly pinnate, with the lower lateral lobes on each side well separated from one another, the rachis very slightly (if at all) winged |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Petals yellow (or absent in R. sessiliflora); silique 3-15 (-20) mm long; plants of moist to wet habitats (rarely aquatic), rarely rooting from lower nodes; cauline leaves various, ranging from crenate, serrate, pinnatifid (the lobes themselves sometimes pinnatifid or lobed), the lobing often irregular, the rachis often well winged between the lobes |
| 1 | Cauline leaves cuneate or petiolate at the base, not auriculate; flowers yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Physaria |
| 1 | Cauline leaves expanded at the base, usually auriculate; flowers yellow or white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Paysonia |
|  | Plant aquatic; stem submersed or prostrate; fruit unilocular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Neobeckia |
| 1 | Plant terrestrial; stem erect; fruit bilocular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Armoracia |
| Thelypodieae: Warea |  |
| Brassiceae: Brassica, Cakile, Calepina, Coincya, Conringia, Diplotaxis, Eruca, Erucastrum, Raphanus, Rapistrum, Sinapis Lepidieae: Capsella, Lepidium, Microthlaspi, Teesdalia, Thlaspi |  |
|  |  |
| Alysseae: Alyssum, Berteroa, Camelina, Draba, Lobularia, Lunaria, Paysonia, Physaria |  |
| Arabideae: Arabis, Armoracia, Barbarea, Boechera, Cardamine, lodanthus, Leavenworthia, Nasturtium, Neobeckia, Rorippa, Sibara, Turritis |  |
| Hesperideae: Chorispora, Erysimum, Hesperis |  |
| Sisymbrieae: Alliaria, Arabidopsis, Descurainia, Sisymbrium |  |
|  | raya, Bunias, Iberis, Isatis, Matthiola, Moricandia, |

Alliaria Heister ex Fabricius 1759 (Garlic Mustard)
A genus of 2 species, annual or biennial herbs, of Eurasia. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1988b)=Y.
Alliaria petiolata (Bieberstein) Cavara \& Grande, Garlic Mustard, Hedge Garlic. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA) \{GA, SC\}: moist forests in bottomlands and on slopes; common (uncommon in VA Piedmont, rare in NC and VA Coastal Plain), introduced from Europe. April-May; May-June. This species has become a noxious weed in ne. United States, invading undisturbed moist forests. Dhillion \& Anderson (1999) report on physiological characteristics that make Alliaria a successful invader in shaded situations. [= RAB, C, K, W, Y, Z; Alliaria officinalis Andrzejowski ex Bieberstein -- F, G]

## Alyssum Linnaeus 1753 (Alyssum, Madwort)

A genus of 170-190 species, herbs, of Eurasia. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1987)=Y.
Alyssum alyssoides (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Yellow Alyssum. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA): roadsides, disturbed areas, especially in dry, barren soil; uncommon, introduced from Europe. June-September. [= C, F, G, K, W, Z; A. alyssoides var. alyssoides - Y]

## Arabidopsis Heynhold (Mouse-ear Cress)

A genus of about 9 species, annual and perennial herbs, circumboreal and most diverse in Eurasia. References: Rollins (1993)=Z, Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=Y; O'Kane \& Al-Shehbaz (1997)=X; O’Kane \& Al-Shehbaz (2003); Koch, Bishop, \& Mitchell-Olds (1999); Koch \& Al-Shehbaz (2002). Key based in part on O'Kane \& Al-Shehbaz (1997).

1 Fruit strongly flattened; petals $6-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [native perennial, of calcareous and mafic rock outcrops] ... A. Iyrata ssp. Iyrata 1 Fruit terete; petals $2-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [alien annual, of disturbed, weedy sites] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. thaliana

Arabidopsis lyrata (Linnaeus) O’Kane \& Al-Shehbaz ssp. Iyrata, Lyreleaf Rockcress, Dwarf Rockcress. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): rock crevices in or thin soil around calcareous or mafic rock outcrops; uncommon, rare in NC (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). March-June; April-September. The species is widespread in n. North America and e. Asia, south in e. North America to NC, e. TN, and n. GA; ssp. lyrata is strictly North American. The GA record is an old and indefinite collection ("northern Georgia") by Vasey. [= X; < Arabis lyrata Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = A. lyrata var. lyrata - Y, Z]

* Arabidopsis thaliana (Linnaeus) Heynhold, Mouse-ear Cress. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, fields, roadsides, lawns; common, introduced from Eurasia. March-May. 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; a journal, the Arabidopsis Information Service, publishes annual bibliographies of studies using this plant. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, X, Y, Z]

Arabis Linnaeus 1753 (Rockcress)
(see also Arabidopsis, Boechera, Turritis)
The circumscription of Arabis is in flux; there is increasing evidence that the broad circumscription employed in most North American floras includes discordant elements. Based on molecular phylogenetic studies and morphology, Arabis in our area should be divided into 4 genera, as follows: Arabidopsis (A. lyrata); Arabis sensu stricto $(\mathrm{n}=8)(A$. hirsuta var. adpressipilis, $A$. hirsuta var. pycnocarpa, A. georgiana); Boechera Löve \& Löve ( $\mathrm{n}=7$ ) (A. canadensis, A. drummondii, A. laevigata var. burkii, A laevigata var. laevigata, A. missouriensis, A. patens, A. perstellata var. ampla, A. serotina, A. shortii); and Turritis (A. glabra var. glabra). References: Hopkins (1937)=Z; Rollins (1993)=Y; Wieboldt (1987); Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=X; Koch, Bishop, \& Mitchell-Olds (1999); Koch \& AI-Shehbaz (2002).

1 Plants matted from a branching caudex, perennial; [cultivated and rarely persistent or escaped]
[A. caucasica]
1 Plants unbranched, biennial; [native to our area].
2 Petals 6-9 mm long; siliques (4.5-) 5-7 cm long; [endemic to w. GA and AL] . . . . . . . .................. . A. georgiana
2 Petals $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; siliques $3-6 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; [collectively known from NC, TN, VA, and northwards and westwards from those states].
3 Stem pubescence primarily appressed and of 2-armed or dolabriform hairs . . . . . . . . A. hirsuta var. adpressipilis
3 Stem pubescence primarily spreading and of simple hairs .................... [A. hirsuta var. pycnocarpa]
Arabis georgiana Harper, Georgia Rockcress. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA): nutrient-rich streambanks and rock outcrops; rare (US Candidate, GA Threatened). April-May; May-early July. Endemic to $n$. and sw. GA and c. AL. It differs from our other species by the following combination of characters: fruits $5-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, borne appressed to ascending, leaves with bifurcate, trifurcate, or stellate hairs. See Patrick, Allison, \& Krakow (1995). [= K, Y, Z]

Arabis hirsuta (Linnaeus) Scopoli var. adpressipilis (M. Hopkins) Rollins, Slender Rockcress, Hairy Rockcress. Pd (NC), Mt (NC, VA): thin soils near outcrops of mafic or other rock weathering to nutrient-rich soils; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). April-May; May-June. The species is circumboreal, with four varieties in North America. Var. adpressipilis ranges from OH to IL, south to AR, c. TN, and LA; disjunct east of the mountains in NC. Two additional varieties are more western: var. glabrata Torrey \& A. Gray, primarily of the Rocky Mountains, and var. eschscholtziana (Andrz.) Rollins of Alaska. [= C, F, G, X, Y; < A. hirsuta var. pycnocarpa (M. Hopkins) Rollins - K, in part only; A. ovata Michaux -- S, misapplied; = A. pycnocarpa M. Hopkins var. adpressipilis M. Hopkins -- Z]

* Arabis caucasica Willdenow, Gray Rockcress. Introduced in KY and TN (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Y; A. alpina (Linnaeus) var. albida (Stev.) Paoletti]

Arabis hirsuta (Linnaeus) Scopoli var. pycnocarpa (M. Hopkins) Rollins. Québec west to AK, south to e. and sw. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), AR, and AZ, primarily west of the Blue Ridge. Reports of this taxon from GA (Fernald 1950, Kartesz 1999, Hopkins 1937) are based on material collected by A.W. Chapman near Rome, and later described as Arabis georgiana. (See discussion under A. hirsuta var. adpressipilis). [= C, F, G, X, Y; < A. hirsuta (Linnaeus) Scopoli var. pycnocarpa - K, in part only (also see var. adpressipilis); = A. pycnocarpa M. Hopkins var. typica - Z]

# Armoracia Gaertner, Meyer, \& Scherbius 1800 (Horseradish, Lake Cress) <br> (see also Neobeckia) 

A genus of 3 species, perennial herbs, of Eurasia. References: Al-Shehbaz \& Bates (1987)=Z; Rollins (1993)=Y; AI-Shehbaz (1988a) $=X$.

1 Plant aquatic; stem submersed or prostrate; fruit unilocular ..................................... [see Neobeckia aquatica]
1 Plant terrestrial; stem erect; fruit bilocular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. rusticana

* Armoracia rusticana P. Gaertner, Meyer, \& Scherbius, Horseradish. Mt (NC): persistent after cultivation; rare, native of Europe. May-July. The root is grated to provide the condiment. [= RAB, C, G, K, X, Y, Z; A. lapathifolia Gilibert -- F; A. armoracia (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]


## Barbarea R. Brown 1812 (Winter-cress, Creasy Greens)

A genus of about 20 species, biennial and perennial herbs, semicosmopolitan. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=Y; Rollins (1993) $=Z$.

1 Basal leaves with 4-10 pairs of lateral lobes; siliques 4.5-7 cm long; pedicels $1.2-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ thick
B. verna

1 Basal leaves with 1-4 pairs of lateral lobes; siliques $1.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; pedicels $0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ thick B. vulgaris

* Barbarea verna (P. Miller) Ascherson, Early Winter-cress. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. March-June. Formerly a commonly used winter and spring green in rural parts of our area. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; Campe verna (P. Miller) Heller -- S]
* Barbarea vulgaris R. Brown, Common Winter-cress, Yellow Rocket. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. April-June. Additional study is needed of the various infraspecific or specific taxa recognized by some authors (particularly Europeans) in what is here considered a variable species; see Stace (1997), for instance. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; B. vulgaris var. arcuata (Opiz ex J. \& K. Presl) Fries -- RAB, F, G; Campe barbarea (Linnaeus) W. Wight ex Piper -- S; Campe stricta (Andrzejowski) W. Wight ex Piper -- S; B. vulgaris var. sylvestris Fries]

Berteroa Augustin de Candolle 1821 (Hoary Alyssum)
A genus of about 5 species, annual or perennial herbs, of Europe and the Middle East. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1987) $=\mathrm{Y}$.

* Berteroa incana (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Hoary Alyssum. Pd, Mt (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. [= C, F, G, K, Y, Z]


## Boechera Löve \& Löve 1975 (Rockcress)

Most of our native eastern North American "Arabis" are now in Boechera. References: References: Hopkins (1937)=Z; Rollins (1993)=Y; Wieboldt (1987); Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=X; AI-Shehbaz (2003)=Q; Koch, Bishop, \& Mitchell-Olds (1999); Koch \& AIShehbaz (2002).


8 Mature fruits flat, $1.5-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; basal leaves $2-8 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, nearly glabrous; cauline leaves $1-4 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; pubescence of the stem mostly of appressed, forked hairs.
9 Mature fruits 4-10 cm long, 1.5-2.5 mm wide, with 2 rows of seeds in each locule . . . . . . . . . [B. stricta]
$9 \quad$ Mature fruits $1.5-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $0.7-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, with 1 row of seeds in each locule [see Arabis]
7 Fruits ascending to spreading (not erect and appressed to the stem), the fruiting inflorescence more than 4 cm in diameter.
10 Cauline leaves not at all auricled or sagittate-clasping at the base.
11 Calyx 2.9-4.8 mm long; plant flowering April-May; plant unbranched or with 1-3 branches (sometimes more if the main stem damaged), the inflorescence thus a raceme or slightly paniculate; mature fruits $5.2-9.8 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; seeds with wing $0.2-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
B. laevigata var. 1

11 Calyx 2.0-3.3 mm long; plant flowering mid-July-September; plant with numerous branches (welldeveloped plants usually with at least 10), the inflorescence thus a diffuse panicle; mature fruits $4.3-8.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; seeds with wing 0.1-0.2 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. sp. 1
10 Cauline leaves auricled or sagittate-clasping at the base.
12 Mature fruits 2.5-4.5 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. patens
12 Mature fruits $5-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long.
13 Basal leaves subentire to serrate or sinuate-serrate; petals white, to 5 mm long, equalling or slightly surpassing the sepals; longest cauline leaves usually 8-18 cm long; plant glaucous
B. laevigata var. laevigata

13 Basal leaves sharply serrate-dentate to strongly laciniate or lyrate-pinnatifid; petals creamy-white, to 8 mm long, about $2 \times$ the length of the sepals; longest cauline leaves usually 3-5 cm long; plant green or red-tinged
B. missouriensis

Boechera canadensis (Linnaeus) Al-Shehbaz, Sicklepod, Canada Rockcress. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): thin soils around rock outcrops, especially mafic or calcareous, and in dry to mesic, nutrient-rich, often rocky woodlands over mafic or calcareous rocks; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain). May-July; June-August. Québec and ND south to FL and TX. [= Q; = Arabis canadensis Linnaeus - RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, X, Y, Z]

Boechera laevigata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) AI-Shehbaz var. 1 Porter, Burk's Smooth Rockcress. Mt (NC, VA): limestone barrens, shale barrens, and other dry, rocky habitats; rare (NC Watch List). April-May. E. and c. PA south to e. WV, ne. TN, and w. NC in the sedimentary rock Appalachians. RAB assigns this variety to NC based on somewhat aberrant specimens from high elevation cove forests; these are better assigned to A. laevigata var. laevigata. Z, however cites a specimen from Hot Springs, Madison County, NC, an area with plausible habitats (dry sedimentary rock woodlands, shale barrens). [= Arabis laevigata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Poiret var. burkii Porter -- C, K, W, X, Y; < A. laevigata var. burkii -- F, G, Z, in part (also see A. serotina); A. burkii (Porter) Small -- S, misapplied in part; < Boechera laevigata - Q, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Boechera laevigata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) AI-Shehbaz var. laevigata, Common Smooth Rockcress. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): rocky woodlands and forests, rock outcrops, especially mafic or calcareous, but also on more acidic substrates, rarely also in bottomlands; common (uncommon in VA Coastal Plain). April-May; May-June. ME west to MN and SD, south to GA, AL, MS, AR, OK, and CO. Of our Arabis, A. laevigata var. laevigata is the most common, being the least limited to calcareous substrates. [= Arabis laevigata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Poiret var. laevigata - RAB, C, F, G, K, W, X, Y, Z; A. laevigata var. burkii -- RAB, misapplied; A. burkii (Porter) Small -- S, misapplied in part; A. laevigata -- S ; < Boechera laevigata - Q , infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Boechera missouriensis (Greene) Al-Shehbaz, Missouri Rockcress. Pd (GA, NC, SC): thin soil around outcrops of metamudstone, diabase, or granite; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). April-May; May-June. ME to WI, south to KY, AR, and OK; disjunct eastwards in NC, SC, and GA. [= Q; = Arabis missouriensis Greene -- C, K, X, Y; = A. laevigata var. missouriensis -- RAB; A. missouriensis var. missouriensis -- F; A. viridis Harger var. viridis -- G, Z]

Boechera patens (Sullivant) AI-Shehbaz, Spreading Rockcress. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): thin soils around calcareous or dolomitic outcrops, very rarely in nutrient-rich seepage from mafic rocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). May-June; June-August. Irregularly distributed, primarily in the sedimentary rock Appalachians, from se. PA, c. PA, and IN south to NC, e. TN, and AL. In NC, this species occurs over marble at Blowing Spring, Nantahala River Gorge, Swain County, at various sites over calcareous sedimentary rocks in the Hot Springs Window, near Hot Springs, Madison County, and in nutrient-rich seepage from amphibolite at Chimney Rock, Rutherford County. [= Q; = Arabis patens Sullivant -- RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, X, Y, Z]

Boechera shortii (Fernald) Al-Shehbaz. Pd (VA): nutrient-rich alluvial and river bluff forests (along the Potomac River in our area); rare (VA Rare). April-May. NY west to MN, south to n. VA, nc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and AR. [= Q; = Arabis shortii (Fernald) Gleason -- C, G, K, X, Y; = A. perstellata E.L. Braun var. shortii Fernald -- F; = A. dentata (Torrey) Torrey \& A. Gray -- S, Z (name preoccupied); > A. shortii var. phalacrocarpa (M. Hopkins) Steyermark]

Boechera sp. 1, Shale Barren Rockcress. Mt (VA): shale barrens; rare (US Endangered, VA Threatened). Mid-JulySeptember. Endemic to Devonian and Ordovician shales of w. VA and e. WV. Wieboldt (1987) has clarified the taxonomy of this species and A. laevigata var. burkii. Also see Porter \& Wieboldt (1991) for further discussion. [= Arabis serotina Steele -- C, K, X, Y ; included within concept of $A$. laevigata var. burkii by Z and most earlier floras]

Boechera perstellata (E.L. Braun) Al-Shehbaz is apparently endemic to KY and c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= Q; = Arabis perstellata -- K, Y; > Arabis perstellata E.L. Braun var. perstellata - X; > Arabis perstellata E.L. Braun var. ampla Rollins - X]

Boechera stricta (Graham) AI-Shehbaz. Labrador and AK south to NJ, DE, OH, IL, NM, AZ, and CA. [= Q; = Arabis drummondii A. Gray -- C, F, G, K, Y; > A. drummondii A. Gray var. typica - Z; = Boechera drummondii (A. Gray) Löve \& Löve, illegitimate name]

Brassica Linnaeus 1753 (Mustard, Turnip, Rape, Cabbage, Collard Greens, Kale, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi, Rutabaga, Bok-Choy, Chinese Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts)
(also see Erucastrum, Sinapis)
A genus of about 40 species, herbs, of the Old World. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1985b)=Y. Key adapted from Z.

1 Upper cauline leaves auriculate, slightly to strongly clasping the stem[ [section Rapa].
2 Petals 10-18 mm long, dark yellow; beak of the silique usually $7-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; plant usually glaucous; siliques $5-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long
2 Petals 6-10 (-11) mm long, pale yellow; beaks of the silique usually 10-15 mm long; plant usually green; siliques 3-7 cm

1 Upper cauline leaves petiolate, or sessile and cuneate.
3 Pedicels and siliques widely spreading to divaricately ascending; siliques 2-4 cm long, terete or nearly so; [section Rapa]
 Melanosinapis]

Br.juncea

* Brassica juncea (Linnaeus) Czern., Leaf Mustard, Brown Mustard, Indian Mustard, Mustard Greens, Chinese Mustard. Cp (GA, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. April-June. This species is apparently a recently derived polyploid of $B$. nigra and $B$. rapa. The seeds of this species are one source of table mustard; other components include B. nigra and Sinapis alba. [= RAB, C, G, K, W, S, Y, Z; B. japonica Thunberg -- S]
* Brassica napus Linnaeus, Rutabaga, Rape, Canola, Colza, Swede. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA?), Cp (SC): fields, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. May-July. This species is apparently a recently derived polyploid of $B$. oleracea and $B$. rapa. The seeds of this species are the source of "canola" oil, the name recently coined by marketers from "Canadian" and "oil" to avoid the negative connotation of "rape." [=K, W, Y, Z; B. napus -- RAB, in part only (also see B. rapa)]
* Brassica nigra (Linnaeus) W.D.J. Koch, Black Mustard, Charlock. Cp, Pd, Mt (VA) \{NC\}: fields, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. May-August. The seeds of this species are one source of table mustard; other components include $B$. juncea and Sinapis alba. [= C, F, G, K, S, Y, Z; Sinapis nigra Linnaeus]
* Brassica rapa Linnaeus var. rapa, Turnip, Bird's-rape, Field Rape, Field Mustard, Bok-choy, Chinese Cabbage. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. March-June. B. rapa is cultivated in a variety of forms, B. rapa var. chinensis (Linnaeus) Kitam. (Bok-choy or Pak-choi) and B. rapa var. amplexicaulis Tanaka \& Ono (Chinese Cabbage). [= K; B. rapa -- C, G, Y, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; B. napus -- RAB, in part; B. campestris Linnaeus -- G, S]
* Brassica oleracea Linnaeus is commonly cultivated in our area in a variety of forms, including B. oleracea var. acephala Augustin 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. gongylodes Linnaeus (Kohlrabi). [= K] \{not keyed\}


## Braya Sternberg \& Hoppe 1815

A genus of about 6 species, perennial herbs, of alpine and arctic Eurasia and North America. References: Rollins (1993) $=$.
*? Braya humilis (C. A. Meyer) B.L. Robinson. (VA): rare, perhaps introduced. Ranging from boreal e. Asia and North America south to VT, MI, CO, and (probably as an introduction) VA. [= C, K, Z; B. humilis var. leiocarpa (Trautvetter) Fernald -- F, G]

Bunias Linnaeus 1753 (Warty-cabbage)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of Eurasia. References: Rollins (1993)=Z.

1 Plant an annual; cauline leaves less than 5 cm long; siliques $10-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, more-or-less straight, 4 -winged, spiny; seeds $3-4$ per silique
B. erucago

1 Plant a perennial; cauline leaves more than 10 cm long; siliques $5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, usually curved, not winged, verrucose; seeds 1
$\qquad$

* Bunias erucago Linnaeus, Southern Warty-cabbage. Cp? (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. April-June. [ $=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}$ ]
* Bunias orientalis Linnaeus, Warty-cabbage. Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-July. [= C, F, G, K, Z]


## 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: Rollins (1993) $=$ Z; Rodman (1974) $=$ Y; Al-Shehbaz (1985b) $=$ X.

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.
1 Lower silique segment with 2 opposite lateral horns or wings on the sides prolonged upward into sharp triangular wedges, concave in between; petals lavender (rarely white), 8-14 mm long, 3-6 mm wide; most of the leaves deeply pinnatifid into 6-9 lobes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. maritima ssp. maritima
1 Lower silique segment without lateral horns, triangular wedges absent to 1.5 mm high; petals white (rarely lavender), 4-10 mm long, $1.4-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; most of the leaves with a few to many irregular teeth (or pinnatifid in C. lanceolata ssp. pseudoconstricta). 2 Infructescences usually $>20 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; [of the Gulf Coast]
[C. Ianceolata ssp. pseudoconstricta] 2 Infructescences 10-20 cm long; [collectively widespread].

3 Siliques $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, the beak conical and acute at the apex; [of the Gulf Coast] ................ [C. constricta]
3 Siliques $5-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, the beak somewhat flattened and typically rather blunt; [of the Atlantic Coast].
4 Upper fruit segment $7-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 4 -angled (to weakly 8 -ribbed); articulating surface of lower fruit segment flat to concave and with $2(-6)$ small teeth projecting upward or the sides prolonged upwards into 2 opposite triangular wedges; [of NC northwards to Labrador]
C. edentula

4 Upper fruit segment 12-20 mm long, 8-ribbed; articulating surface of lower fruit segment flat (to slightly convex or concave) and without teeth; [of NC southwards to St. Lucie County, FL]
C. harperi

Cakile edentula (Bigelow) Hooker, Northeastern Sea Rocket. Cp (NC, VA): beaches, at or near the wrack line; common. May-June (-October). Labrador south to NC; introduced in various other shores around the world, including w. North America and Australia. See C. harperi for discussion of the relation between these taxa. [=RAB, S; = C. edentula var. edentula -- C, F, G; C. edentula ssp. edentula $-\mathrm{GW} ;=$ C. edentula ssp. edentula var. edentula $-\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}]$

Cakile harperi Small, Southeastern Sea Rocket. Cp (GA, NC, SC): beaches, at or near the wrack line; common. May-June (October). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: e. NC south to the east coast of peninsular FL. Rodman (1974) and most authors since have treated C. harperi as C. edentula ssp. harperi (Small) Rodman. Rodman further treats the Great Lakes and ne. United States coastal populations (respectively) as C. edentula ssp. edentula var. lacustris Fernald and C. edentula ssp. edentula var. edentula. Rodman points out the morphologic distinctions between the three taxa, the chemical differences between "edentula" and "harperi," and the rarity or absence of intermediates in areas of pairwise overlap between the 3 entities. The geographic / morphologic pattern is not clinal, but is rather a sharp step function, with an overlap in the distribution of (and rare hybridization between) two largely distinct taxa. The few intermediates can be interpreted as hybrids or very limited and local introgression between otherwise distinct (though related) taxa. C. harperi shows greater chemical similarity to C. constricta Rodman and C. lanceolata (Willdenow) O.E. Schultz than to C. edentula, and also shows some morphologic affinities with these more southern taxa. For these reasons I prefer the simplicity of treating the three taxa as binomial species. [= RAB, $\mathrm{S} ;=\mathrm{C}$. edentula (Bigelow) Hooker ssp. harperi (Small) Rodman -- GW, K, X, Y, Z]

* Cakile maritima Scopoli ssp. maritima, European Sea Rocket. Cp (NC, VA): beaches, at or near the wrack line; uncommon, introduced from Europe. The other subspecies are also European but are apparently not introduced in our area. The NC location was on ballast at Wilmington, and is apparently not persistent. VA locations are, however, well-established. [=X, Y; <C. maritima -C, F, G, K, Z; = C. cakile (Linnaeus) Karstens - S]

Cakile constricta Rodman, Gulf Coast Sea Rocket. Beaches, coastal sands. February-October. FL, AL, MS, LA, TX. [= GW, $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}]$

Cakile lanceolata (Willdenow) O.E. Schulz ssp. pseudoconstricta Rodman. Beaches, coastal sands. January-December. FL, AL, LA, TX, Tamaulipas. [= K, X, Y, Z; < C. lanceolata - GW, S]

## Calepina Adanson 1763

A monotypic genus, an annual herb, of c. and sw. Asia. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1985b)=Y.

* Calepina irregularis (Asso) Thellung. Mt (NC), Pd, Cp (VA): fields, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April. [= RAB, C, K, Y, Z]


## Camelina Crantz 1762 (Gold-of-pleasure, False-flax)

A genus of 6-7 species, herbs, of se. Europe and the Middle East. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1987)=Y.
1 Siliques 4-7 mm long; leaves and stem rough-hairy, the stellate trichomes exceeded by simple trichomes (which are 1-2 mm long) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. microcarpa
1 Siliques 7-12 mm long; leaves and stem glabrate to sparsely hairy, the stellate trichomes as long as the few simple trichomes
C. sativa

* Camelina microcarpa Andrzejowski ex Augustin de Candolle, Lesser Gold-of-pleasure. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), Cp
(NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. April-May. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]
* Camelina sativa (Linnaeus) Crantz, Gold-of-pleasure, False-flax. Pd (NC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April-May. [= RAB, C, F, G, S, Y, Z; > C. sativa ssp. sativa -- K]

Capsella Medikus 1792 (Shepherd's Purse)

A monotypic genus, an annual or biennial herb, of Europe. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1986)=Y.

* Capsella bursa-pastoris (Linnaeus) Medikus, Common Shepherd's Purse. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. March-June. C. rubella Reuter, Pink Shepherd's Purse, is sometimes distinguished (as by F, G, Stace 1997), 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. [=RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; > C. bursa-pastoris - F, G, in a narrower sense; > C. rubella Reuter -- F, G; > C. gracilis Gren. -- F; = Bursa bursa-pastoris (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]


## Cardamine Linnaeus 1753 (Bittercress, Toothwort)

A genus of about 200 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. Dentaria should apparently be included (Sweeney \& Price 2000). References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Sweeney \& Price (2001)=Y; Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=X; Sweeney \& Price (2000); Franzke et al. (1998). Key based in part on Turrill, Evans, \& Gilliam (1994) and Y.

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].
2 Plants entirely glabrous; leaflets highly dissected with linear to filiform segments; [in our area known from Piedmont of NC and VA]
C. dissecta

2 Plants with marginal leaf trichomes and often also pubescence on the stem, inflorescence, and petioles; leaflets entire, toothed, or deeply lobed; [collectively widespread in our area].
3 Rhizome toothed, not fragile, and rarely breaking into irregular segments.
4 Trichomes of leaf margins appressed and ca. 0.1 mm long; cauline leaves usually 2 ............ C. diphylla
4 Trichomes of leaf margins erect and 0.2-0.3 mm long; cauline leaves usually $3 \ldots . . \ldots$. . . . . . . [C. maxima]
3 Rhizome toothless or only obscurely toothed, fragile and readily breaking into narrowly fusiform, oblong, or linear segments.
5 Trichomes of the leaf margin appressed and ca. 0.1 mm long; lateral leaflets of the cauline leaves typically not lobed, or shallowly and irregularly lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. angustata
5 Trichomes of the leaf margin erect and ca. 0.2-0.3 mm long; lateral leaflets of the cauline leaves frequently deeply 2-lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. 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].
6 Cauline leaves simple, sometimes the lower to middle cauline leaves with 1-2 pairs of very small lateral lobes.
7 Plant from a tuberous or bulbous base, erect and generally unbranched, not stoloniferous or rooting down from upper nodes after flowering; petals $7-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
8 Stem cinereous-pubescent; corolla pink to lavender, rarely white; stem leaves 2-5; silique 1-2 cm long, plus a 2-4 mm beak
C. douglassii

8 Stem glabrous; corolla white, rarely pink; stem leaves 4-12; silique 1.5-3 cm long, plus a 3-7 mm beak
C. bulbosa

7 Plant from a fibrous root system, frequently much branched from the base, some of the branches becoming stoloniferous and rooting down at the upper nodes after flowering; petals 2-10 mm long or absent.
9 Petals absent or present, if present 0.7-2 mm long; silique 5-10 (-15) mm long, plus a 0.5-1.0 mm beak, on thick pedicels 1-3 (-6) mm long
C. longii

9 Petals present, 2-10 mm long; silique $8-21 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, plus a $1-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ beak, on slender pedicels $10-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
10 Petals $5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the tips spreading or ascending; anthers oblong, about 1 mm long; stylar beak of the silique $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$; mid-cauline and upper cauline leaves cordate, often clasping around the stem or branch; basal leaves with 0-1 pairs of lateral leaflets
C. rotundifolia

10 Petals $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the tips ascending or erect; anthers orbicular, ca. 0.3 mm across; stylar beak of the silique $1-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$; mid-cauline and upper cauline leaves cuneate, rounded, or truncate (rarely the midcauline leaves subcordate, but not clasping); basal leaves with 1-3 pairs of lateral leaflets C. micranthera
6 Cauline leaves 1-ternate or pinnatifid (if 1-ternate, the lateral leaflets about as large as the terminal leaflet).
11 Cauline leaves with 3-5 leaflets; petals $4-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; plant a perennial.
12 Stem glabrous at base; lower leaves green underneath; petioles auriculate at the base, the auricles 1-5 mm long, acute to acuminate; leaves 3 ( -5 )-foliolate; siliques $22-40 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. clematitis
12 Stem pubescent at base; lower leaves purple underneath; petioles not auriculate at the base; leaves 3-5foliolate; siliques $10-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
13 Petals 6-9 mm long; stamens shorter than the petals by 1 mm or more; sepals $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; filaments obviously flattened . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. flagellifera var. flagellifera
13 Petals 4-6 mm long; stamens equaling to slightly exceeding the petals; sepals 2.5-3.5 mm long; filaments terete to somewhat flattened . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. flagellifera var. hugeri
11 Cauline leaves with 7 -numerous leaflets; petals 1-4 mm long or absent (8-15 mm long in $C$. pratensis var. palustris); plant an annual, biennial, or perennial.
14 Petals $8-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long C. pratensis var. palustris

14 Petals $1-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long or absent.
15 Cauline leaves with prolonged sagittate-auriculate bases, the 13-19 leaflets acuminate .... C. impatiens
15 Cauline leaves without basal auricles, the 5-15 (-17) leaflets mostly obtuse.

Plant with many, persistent basal leaves forming a rosette; stem bases and petioles hirsute
C. hirsuta

16 Plant with few or no basal leaves, not forming a rosette; stem bases and petioles glabrous (or sparsely hirsute).
17 Siliques <1 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. debilis
17 Siliques $>1 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
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
C. 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 petiolulate; stems flexuous; [alien weed] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. flexuosa
19 Leaflets decurrent on the rachis; stems typically erect; [native] .... C. pensylvanica
Cardamine angustata O.E. Schulz, Eastern Slender Toothwort. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): rich, mesic forests; common (rare in VA Mountains and VA Coastal Plain). March-April; April-May. NJ and IN south to n. GA, c. TN, and ne. MS; disjunct in the Ouachita Mountains of AR. Var. ouachitana E.B. Smith, alleged to differ from var. angustata in its non-ciliate leaves (vs. leaves with margins ciliate with antrorse trichomes 0.1 mm long), is apparently not a valid taxon. [= C, K, X, Y, Z; = C. angustata var. angustata -- RAB; = Dentaria heterophylla Nuttall -- F, G, S, W]

Cardamine bulbosa (Schreber ex Muhlenberg) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Bulbous Bittercress. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swampy forests and bogs, primarily (but not strictly) in circumneutral soils over limestone or mafic rocks; uncommon. MarchMay; April-May. Widespread in e. North America. There has been recent disagreement over the correct nomenclature of this species (Kartesz \& Gandhi 1992). [= RAB, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; = C. rhomboidea (Persoon) Augustin de Candolle -- C, X]

Cardamine clematitis Shuttleworth ex A. Gray, Mountain Bittercress. Mt (NC, VA): shaded brookbanks, rock outcrops with seepage, at high elevations ( 1200 m and above); rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). April-May; June-July. Endemic to the high elevation Southern Appalachians of w. NC, e. TN, and sw. VA. [= C, K, S, W, X, Z; << C. clematitis Shuttleworth ex Gray -- RAB, F, G, GW (see also C. flagellifera)]

Cardamine concatenata (Michaux) O. Schwarz, Cutleaf Toothwort. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich, mesic forests; common (uncommon in VA Coastal Plain). March-May; April-May. Widespread in e. North America. [= RAB, C, K, X, Y, Z; Dentaria laciniata Muhlenberg ex Willdenow -- G, GW, S, W; Dentaria laciniata var. laciniata - F; D. laciniata var. coalescens Fernald - F]

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Cardamine debilis D. Don. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. This species is similar to C.
``` pensylvanica and C. flexuosa and may be overlooked (Rollins 1993, Brown \& Marcus 1998). It is reported for e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K, Z]

Cardamine diphylla (Michaux) A. Wood, Crinkleroot, Toothwort. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC): rich, mesic forests; common. April-May; May-June. Widespread in e. North America, south to n. GA and SC. [= RAB, C, K, X, Y, Z; = Dentaria diphylla Michaux -- F, G, S, W; = Dentaria incisa Small -- S]

Cardamine dissecta (Leavenworth) Al-Shehbaz, Dissected Toothwort. Pd (NC, VA), Mt (GA): rich, mesic forests; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). March-April; April-May. AI-Shehbaz (1988c) describes the range as separated into four areas: c. AL (3 counties); c. NC and sc. VA ( 6 counties); nw. GA, c. TN, and s. KY (18 counties); and se. IN, ne. KY, and s. OH (6 counties). He states that \(C\). dissecta is easily distinguished from its relatives "by its glabrous leaves that are divided into filiform to narrowly linear segments." See Al-Shehbaz (1988c) for additional discussion of the systematics, nomenclature, ecology, and distribution of this species. First reported for VA by Wieboldt et al. (1998). [= C, K, X, Y, Z; = Cardamine angustata var. multifida (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Ahles -- RAB; Dentaria multifida Muhlenberg ex Elliott -- F, G, S, W; Dentaria furcata Small -- S; = Cardamine multifida (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Wood]

Cardamine douglassii Britton, Limestone Bittercress, Douglass's Bittercress, Purple Cress, Pink Spring-cress. Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): nutrient-rich, mesic forests, especially alluvial bottomlands, and in nutrient-rich seepages, in NC in the drainages of the Neuse, Meherrin, and (rarely) Cape Fear rivers; uncommon, rare in NC (NC Rare, VA Watch List). March-April; April-May. Fairly widespread in ne. United States, south to NC, sc. TN, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, GW, X, Z]

Cardamine flagellifera O.E. Schulz var. flagellifera, Large-flowered Blue Ridge Bittercress. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): in seepages, on streambanks, and in moist cove or bottomland forests, mainly at moderate to low elevations; uncommon (NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Rare). March-May; June-July. C. flagellifera is endemic to the Southern Appalachians of w. NC, SC, e. TN, GA, VA, and WV, and is quite distinct from C. clematitis, as pointed out by Dudley (1974). Rollins's division of this species into two varieties (followins Small's recognition of two species) needs further evaluation. [ \(=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}\); < C. flagellifera -- \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{W}\), X; < Clematitis -RAB, GW; = C. flagellifera -- \(S\), in the narrow sense]

Cardamine flagellifera O.E. Schulz var. hugeri (Small) Rollins, Small-flowered Blue Ridge Bittercress. Mt, Pd (NC, VA?), Pd (NC): in seepages, on streambanks, and in moist cove or bottomland forests, mainly at moderate to low elevations; uncommon (NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Rare). March-April; June-July. Endemic to the Southern Appalachians of NC and TN. [=K, Z; < C. flagellifera -- C, W, X; < C. clematitis -- RAB, GW; = C. hugeri Small -- S]
* Cardamine flexuosa Withering, Woodland Bittercress. Mt, Cp (NC, VA), Pd (VA): disturbed sites; rare, introduced from Europe. February-May. An allopolyploid, perhaps derived from C. hirsuta \(\times\) impatiens. [= RAB, \(F, K, X, Z]\)
* Cardamine hirsuta Linnaeus, Hairy Bittercress. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, including fields and gardens; common, intoduced from Europe. February-May (or irregularly earlier in response to mild winter weather). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, X, Z]
* Cardamine impatiens Linnaeus, Narrowleaf Bittercress. Pd (NC), Mt (VA): alluvial floodplains, in the New River drainage; rare, introduced from Europe. June-July. [= C, F, K, X, Z]

Cardamine longii Fernald, Long's Bittercress. Cp (NC, VA): tidal freshwater marshes and cypress-gum swamps; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). June-September. Coastal in distribution, irregularly from ME south to NC. Difficult to distinguish from
depauperate or submerged forms of C. pensylvanica with few leaflets; the short style (capsule beak) and short and thick pedicels appear to be the most reliable characteristics. [=C, F, K, X, Z]

Cardamine micranthera Rollins, Streambank Bittercress, Small-anthered Bittercress. Pd (NC, VA): sand and gravel bars in creeks, swampy floodplain woods, seepage over rocks; rare (US Endangered, NC Endangered, VA Rare). April-May; May-June. A narrow endemic, known only from Stokes County, NC and Patrick County, VA; apparently extirpated from Forsyth County, NC. The description and key in RAB are partly in error, being based on the inadequate and unrepresentative material available at the time. C. micranthera is most closely related to C. rotundifolia, but also shows some affinities to C. pensylvanica. It can be distinguished from C. rotundifolia by the characters in the key; additionally, C. micranthera does not form proliferative branches from the upper nodes, generally branching from the base in vigorous plants, or unbranched in smaller plants. It can be distinguished from \(C\). pensylvanica by its predominately simple leaves, especially those on the upper stem, the larger flowers, the petals \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (vs. \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long), the fruiting pedicels thin, \(10-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, spreading to ascending (vs. thick, \(4-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, ascending). Wieboldt (1992) reasonably speculates that C. micranthera may be an in-breeding relative derived from C. rotundifolia in the Piedmont/Mountain interface. [= RAB, K, X, Z]

Cardamine parviflora Linnaeus var. arenicola (Britton) O.E. Schulz, Sand Bittercress. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): various habitats, primarily seasonally wet areas with shallow soil or sand, also on mafic outcrop glades, as on greenstone, diabase, and nutrient-rich granites; common. March-May. The typic variety is Eurasian; our variety is widespread in e. North America, also occurring in the Pacific Northwest. Our plant may warrant specific status. [= RAB, C, F, K, X, Z; C. parviflora -- G, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = C. arenicola Britton -- S]

Cardamine pensylvanica Muhlenberg ex Willdenow, Quaker Bittercress. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): various wet habitats, especially swampy depressions, streambanks, small woodland seeps; common. March-May. Widespread, ranging over most of North America. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, W, X, Z; C. pensylvanica var. pensylvanica - F; C. pensylvanica var. brittoniana Farwell -F]

Cardamine pratensis Linnaeus var. palustris Wimmer \& Graebner, American Cuckoo-flower, Lady's-smock. Mt, Cp (VA): bogs and swamps; rare (VA Rare). April-July. Var. palustris ranges from Canada south to NJ, VA, OH, IN, MN, and British Columbia. The Eurasian var. pratensis, with pink (vs. white) flowers, is introduced in ne. North America and may occur in our area. These two varieties may not be distinguishable; Rollins combines var. palustris into var. pratensis. [= C, F, G; < C. pratensis var. pratensis -- K, Z]

Cardamine rotundifolia Michaux, American Bittercress, Mountain Watercress. Mt, Pd (GA?, NC, VA): seepages, streambanks, swampy depressions; rare (NC Rare). April-May; June-July. Characteristically, C. rotundifolia branches from the upper nodes while in flower, the branches rooting down and proliferating vegetatively. This species is a rather broad endemic of the Central Appalachians, ranging from PA and w. NY, west to OH and KY, south to the Mountains and upper Piedmont of NC. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, X, Z]

Cardamine maxima (Nuttall) Wood, Large Toothwort ranges south to NJ, PA, OH, WV, and KY. [= K, Y, Z; = C. xmaxima-C; = Dentaria maxima Nuttall - F, G]

\section*{Cardaria Desvaux (Hoary Cress)} (see Lepidium)

\section*{Chorispora Augustin de Candolle 1821 (Chorispora)}

A genus of 11 species, herbs, of Central Asia and the Middle East. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1988d)=Y.
* Chorispora tenella (Pallas) Augustin de Candolle, Chorispora, Blue Mustard, native of \(w\). Asia is well established in the \(w\). United States, and occurs at scattered locations eastwards, as in c. and w. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, K, Y, Z]

Coincya Porta \& Rigo ex Rouy 1891 (Wallflower-cabbage, Coincya)
A genus of 6 species, of c. and s. Europe and n. Africa. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Leadlay \& Heywood (1990)=Y; Al-Shehbaz (1985b) \(=\) X; Naczi \& Thieret (1996)=Q.
* Coincya monensis (Linnaeus) Greuter \& Burdet ssp. recurvata (Allioni) Leadlay, Wallflower-cabbage, Coincya. Mt (NC): roadsides; rare, introduced from Eurasia. May-July. Rollins (1961) discusses the occurrence of this species in w. NC. See Naczi \& Thieret (1996) for an excellent discussion of this species' occurrence in North America. [= K, Q; Brassica erucastrum - RAB, misapplied; Hutera cheiranthos (Villars) Gomez-Campo -- X; C. monensis ssp. recurvata var. recurvata -- Y, Z; Rhynchosinapis cheiranthos (Villars) Dandy; C. cheiranthos (Villars) Greuter \& Burdet]

\section*{Conringia Adanson 1763 (Hare's-ear Mustard)}

A genus of 6 species, herbs, of Europe and the Middle East. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1985b)=Y.
* Conringia orientalis (Linnaeus) Andrzejowski, Hare's-ear Mustard, Treacle Mustard. Cp (NC), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Y, Z]

\title{
Coronopus Zinn (Wart-cress, Swine-cress)
}
(see Lepidium)

Descurainia Webb \& Berthelot 1836 (Tansy-mustard, Flixweed)

A genus of ca. 40 species, primarily of North and South America. References: Rollins (1993)=Z, Al-Shehbaz (1988b)=Y; Detling (1939) \(=X\).

1 Silique 10-25 (-30) mm long, acute to acuminate, the seeds mostly in 1 row
D. sophia

1 Silique 5-10 (-13) mm long, obtuse or clavate, the seeds mostly in 2 rows.
2 Leaves densely gray-canescent; angle between fruiting pedicels and rachis ca. 75 degrees; pedicels glandular-
puberulent, 6-12 mm long; plants 2-5 dm tall; [primarily of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. pinnata var. pinnata
2 Leaves glabrous or glabrescent; angle between fruiting pedicels and rachis ca. 45 degrees; pedicels glabrous, 6-16 mm long; plants 3-7 dm tall; [primarily of the Mountains and Piedmont, rarely weedy in the Coastal Plain].
3 Stems moderately to densely glandular and pubescent (but not canescent); siliques 5-10 (-12) mm long; pedicels 816 mm long
D. pinnata var. brachycarpa

3 Stems sparsely pubescent to glabrous; siliques 8-12 mm long; pedicels 6-12 mm long . . D. pinnata var. intermedia
Descurainia pinnata (Walter) Britton var. brachycarpa (Richardson) Fernald, Northeastern Tansy-mustard. Mt, Pd (VA), Cp (NC*): dry rocky openings and woodlands; rare (VA Watch List). April-June. Québec west to Mackenzie, south to VA, TN, and TX; introduced in the Coastal Plain of NC. [= C, F, G; = D. brachycarpa (Richardson) O.E. Schulz -- RAB; = D. pinnata ssp. brachycarpa (Richardson) Detling -- K, X, Y, Z; < D. pinnata -- W]

Descurainia pinnata (Walter) Britton var. intermedia (Rydberg) C.L. Hitchcock. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, native of w. North America. Also reported for WV (Kartesz 1999). [= Descurainia pinnata ssp. intermedia (Rydberg) Detling - K, X, Y, Z; = Sophia intermedia Rydberg - S]

Descurainia pinnata (Walter) Britton var. pinnata, Southeastern Tansy-mustard. Cp (GA, NC, SC): open sandy areas, especially roadsides; common. February-May. E. NC south to FL, west to TX and OK. [= C, F, G; = D. pinnata -- RAB (in the narrow sense); = D. pinnata ssp. pinnata -- K, X, Y, Z; = Sophia pinnata (Walter) T.J. Howell -- S]
* Descurainia sophia (Linnaeus) Webb ex Prantl, Herb Sophia. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, X, Y, Z; = Sophia sophia (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Diplotaxis Augustin de Candolle 1821 (Wall-rocket)
A genus of ca. 30 species, herbs, of Eurasia and Africa. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1985b)=Y.
1 Leaves mostly basal or very low-cauline; plant annual or biennial; siliques lacking a stipe between the sepal scars and the base of the valves; [section Anocarpum]
D. muralis

1 Leaves mostly cauline; plant perennial, becoming somewhat woody at the base; siliques with a 0.5-2 mm stipe between the sepal scars and the base of the valves; [section Diplotaxis] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. tenuifolia
* Diplotaxis muralis (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Annual Wall-rocket, Sand-rocket, Stinking Wall-rocket. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-September. The report of this species for NC by Ahles \& Radford (1959) was based on a misidentification of Coincya muralis (Naczi \& Thieret 1996). [= C, F, G, K, S, Y, Z]
* Diplotaxis tenuifolia (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Perennial Wall-rocket, Flixweed. Cp, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. July-October. [= C, F, G, K, S, Y, Z]

\section*{Draba Linnaeus 1753 (Draba, Whitlow-grass)}

A genus of about 350 species, herbs, of Northern Hemisphere and Andean South America, particularly in arctic and alpine habitats. Molecular phylogenetic studies show that Erophila should be included in Draba (Koch \& AI-Shehbaz 2002). References: Rollins (1993) \(=\) Z; Al-Shehbaz (1987)=Y; Koch \& AI-Shehbaz (2002).

1 Leaves all basal; petals deeply bifid (about \(1 / 2\) way to base) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dr. verna
1 Leaves basal and cauline (the basal sometimes withering by fruiting); petals merely emarginate.
2 Silique twisted; petals 5-6 mm long; styles conspicuous, \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; perennial; [on calcareous rock outcrops] . . . . . .

2 Silique not twisted; petals 0-5 mm long; styles absent to inconspicuous, 0-0.25 mm long; winter-annuals; [mostly in open situations in sandy or clayey soils, not over limestone].
3 Silique 1-4 mm long; leaves extending upwards into the lower branches of the inflorescence.
4 Pubescence of the lower leaves of stalked cruciform trichomes; siliques densely pubescent; fruiting branches congested, mostly less than 1 cm long and appearing almost glomerate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dr. aprica
4 Pubescence of the lower leaves of sessile cruciform trichomes; siliques glabrous; fruiting branches elongate . .
Dr. brachycarpa
3 Silique 8-14 mm long; leaves low-cauline, not extending upwards into the lower branches of the inflorescence.
5 Inflorescence congested, the fruiting portion ca. 1.5 cm long; trichomes of the upper leaf surface simple or once-
forked; pedicels glabrous
Inflorescence not congested, the fruiting portion mostly more than 2.5 cm long; trichomes of the upper lea surface dendritic; pedicels pubescent.
6 Silique ca. 3-6x as long as wide, \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, 1.2-2.2 (-2.8) mm wide, pubescent with simple or branched trichomes

Dr. cuneifolia var. cuneifolia
6 Silique ca. \(2 \times\) as long as wide, \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(2.5-3.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, pubescent with simple trichomes
Dr. platycarpa

Draba aprica Beadle, Flatrock Draba, Open-ground Whitlow-grass, Sun-loving Draba, Granite Whitlow-wort. Pd (GA, SC), Mt (GA): shallow soils around and under Juniperus virginiana on granitic flatrocks and amphibolite outcrops; rare (GA Endangered, SC Rare). March-April; April-May. Ozark highlands of AR, MO, and OK; disjunct on granitic flatrocks in SC and GA. [= RAB, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Draba brachycarpa Nuttall ex Torrey \& A. Gray, Short-fruited Draba. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): granitic flatrocks, open places (fields, roadsides, woodland margins, disturbed areas); uncommon (VA Watch List). February-April; March-May. VA west to IN and KS, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]
*? Draba cuneifolia Nuttall ex Torrey \& A. Gray var. cuneifolia. Cp (NC, SC): waste areas around wool-combing mills, possibly other habitats; rare, perhaps introduced from further west. February-March; March-April. All three varieties are primarily distributed in sw. United States, but the species extends as a native at least as far east as \(A L\), where it occurs in prairies. \([=K, Z\); \(<D\). cuneifolia -- RAB, C, F, G, S]

Draba platycarpa Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps not established, introduced from w. North America. [= K, Z]

Draba ramosissima Desvaux, Rocktwist, Appalachian Draba. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): in crevices of rock outcrops, or in dry talus slopes, over a variety of rock types (including limestone, dolostone, schist, gneiss, shale); common (rare in NC and VA Piedmont) (NC Rare). April-May; May-July. W. MD and e. WV south through w. VA and e. KY south to w. NC and e. TN. [= RAB, K, S, W, Z]

Draba reptans (Lamarck) Fernald. Pd (NC), Cp (SC): dry soil; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). February-March; March-April. MA and Ontario west to WA, south to NC, GA, TX and CA. The few occurrences in our area seem to make little ecological or phytogeographic sense; they may represent introductions. The first collection in our area was, however, by Walter. [= RAB, K, Z; > D. reptans var. reptans -- C, F, G; < D. caroliniana Walter -- S]
* Draba verna Linnaeus, Whitlow-grass Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, especially in dry, barren soils, including granitic flatrocks; common, introduced from Europe. February-April; March-May. [= RAB, C, K, S, W, Z; > D. verna var. verna - F, G; > D. verna var. boerhaavii van Hall -- F, G; = Erophila verna (Linnaeus) Besser]

\section*{Eruca P. Miller 1754 (Rocket-salad, Arugula)}

A monotypic genus, an annual herb, native to Mediterranean Europe. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1985b)=Y.
* Eruca vesicaria (Linnaeus) Cavanilles ssp. sativa (P. Miller) Thellung, Garden Rocket, Rocket-salad, Arugula. Pd (NC): cultivated as a salad green, persistent around gardens or occurring as a waif; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. [=K, Y , Z; = E. sativa P. Miller -- C, F; <E. vesicaria -- G; < E. eruca (Linnaeus) Ascherson \& Graebner -- S]

\section*{Erucastrum K.B. Presl 1826 (Dog-mustard)}

A genus of ca. 22 species, herbs, of Africa, Europe, and Arabia. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Luken, Thieret, \& Kartesz (1993); Al-Shehbaz (1985b)=Y.
* Erucastrum gallicum (Willdenow) O.E. Schulz, Dog-mustard. Mt (NC?, SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. April-September. Luken, Thieret, and Kartesz (1993) discuss the introduction and spread of E. gallicum in North America. While only weakly naturalized in our area, E. gallicum seems likely to increase in abundance. The report of Brassica erucastrum for NC in RAB is apparently based on material of Coincya muralis (Naczi \& Thieret (1996). [= C, F, G, K, Y, Z]

\section*{Erysimum Linnaeus 1753 (Wallflower, Treacle Mustard)}

A genus of ca. 180 species, of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988d)=Y; Rollins (1993)=Z.
1 Petals 13-25 (-30) mm long, 4-11 (-13) mm wide; seeds 2-3 mm long; biennial or perennial; [native, usually in thin rocky soil] .
E. capitatum var. capitatum

1 Petals 3.5-10 mm long, less than 3 mm wide; seeds ca. 1 mm long; annual or biennial; [introduced, usually in disturbed situations].
2 Sepals 2-3.5 mm long; petals 3.5-5.5 mm long; fruits 1.2-3 cm long; pedicels slender, (6-) 8-12 (-14) mm long E. cheiranthoides

2 Sepals 4.5-5.5 mm long; petals 6-10 mm long; fruits (3-) 5-12 cm long; pedicels thick, 2-8 mm long ....... E. repandum
Erysimum capitatum (Douglas ex Hooker) E.L. Greene var. capitatum, Western Wallflower. Mt (VA): shale barrens and shale woodlands of Alleghany and Bath counties, VA; rare (VA Rare). April-July; June-August. Rollins (1993) interprets \(E\).
capitatum as including five varieties, all but the typic restricted to the Great Plains and west. Though most floras (including C, F, and G) give the impression that Erysimum is not native east of IL, MO, and AR ("rarely adventive farther east along railroads"), this taxon is native and relictual in w. VA, as well as in ec. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and e. WV (Pendleton and Grant counties). [= K, Z; E. asperum var. asperum -- C, misapplied; E. arkansanum Nuttall -- F; E. asperum -- G, misapplied; Cheirinia aspera (Nuttall) Britton -- S, misapplied; = Erysimum capitatum ssp. capitatum - Y]
* Erysimum cheiranthoides Linnaeus, Wormseed Mustard. Pd (VA), Mt (NC, VA), Cp (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. June-July; July-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; = Cheirinia cheiranthoides (Linnaeus) Link -- S]
* Erysimum repandum Linnaeus, Treacle Mustard, Bushy Wallflower. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. April-May; May-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Y, Z; = Cheirinia repanda (Linnaeus) Link -- S]
* Erysimum inconspicuum (S. Watson) MacM. var. inconspicuum, Shy Wallflower. South to PA and MD. [= K; < E. inconspicuum - C, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Hesperis Linnaeus 1753 (Dame's Rocket)}

A genus of ca. 25 species, herbs, of Eurasia and n. Africa. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988d)=Y; Rollins (1993)=Z.
* Hesperis matronalis Linnaeus, Dame's Rocket. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA), \{GA\}: bottomlands, roadsides, moist forests; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain), native of Europe. April-June. The flowers are white or pink. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Iberis Linnaeus 1753 (Candytuft)
A genus of ca. 40 species, herbs, of Eurasia and n. Africa. References: Rollins (1993)=Z.
* Iberis amara Linnaeus, Annual Candytuft, is reported from PA, WV, and KY (Kartesz 1999). [= C, K, Z]
* Iberis sempervirens Linnaeus, Evergreen Candytuft, is reported for NC and TN by Kartesz (1999), but the specimens he cites are from cultivated material. [=K]

\section*{lodanthus Torrey \& A. Gray 1840 (Purple Rocket)}

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, of e. North America. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=Y; Rollins (1993)=Z.
Identification notes: lodanthus pinnatifidus somewhat resembles Hesperis matronalis in overall appearance, but differs in the following ways: petals \(10-13 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (vs. 20-25 mm long), siliques \(2-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long ( \(\mathrm{vs} .5-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long), pubescence of the lower stem of simple trichomes (vs. branched trichomes).

Iodanthus pinnatifidus (Michaux) Steudel, Purple Rocket, is a native crucifer occurring from w. PA west to MN and IA, south through WV and e. and c. TN to AL and TX. It may occur in the westernmost parts of our area, especially in sw. VA, in rich bottomlands. [= C, F, G, K, S, Y, Z]

Isatis Linnaeus 1753 (Woad)
A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of Eurasia and \(n\). Africa. References: Rollins (1993)=Z.
* Isatis tinctoria Linnaeus, Woad. Mt, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. April-June. Formerly cultivated as an important source of a blue dye. [= C, F, G, K, W, Z]

\section*{Leavenworthia Torrey 1837 (Glade Cress)}

A genus of 8 species, annual herbs, endemic to e. North America. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=Y; Rollins (1993)=Z. Key adapted from Rollins (1993).

1 Petals entire, white, less than 7 mm long; leaf lobes deeply dentate, the terminal lobe only slightly larger than the larger lateral lobes
L. uniflora

1 Petals deeply to shallowly emarginate (notched at the tip), yellow, white, or lavender, 7-15 mm long; leaf lobes entire to shallowly dentate, the terminal lobe markedly larger than the largest lateral lobes.
2 Siliques conspicuously torulose (constricted between the seeds), even when young
[L. torulosa]
2 Siliques not torulose (constricted between the seeds) (or slightly so in L. stylosa).
3 Petals 7-10 mm long, shallowly emarginate; style 1-3 mm long; siliques flat; [of AL, GA, KY, and TN].
4 Petals yellow; [of AL and TN] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [L. exigua var. Iutea] 4 Petals white to pale lavender; [of KY, TN, and nw. GA].


5 Styles 2-3 mm long; sepals green; [of \(K Y\) ] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [L. exigua var. laciniata]
3 Petals 10-16 mm long, deeply emarginate; styles 2.5-7 mm long; siliques thick or flat; [of AL and TN].
6 Siliques thin, flat; styles \(1.5-5.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petals white to lavender; [of n . AL].
7 Styles 2-5.5 mm long; mature siliques cuneate at the base and acute at the tip; [of Colbert, Franklin, and Lawrence counties, AL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [L. alabamica var. alabamica]
7 Styles 1.5-2 (-3) mm long; mature siliques rounded at the basea nd at the tip; [of Morgan County, AL].
[L. alabamica var. brachystyla]
6 Siliques thick, fleshy; styles \(2.5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petals yellow, white, or lavender; [of \(n\). AL and c. TN].
8 Siliques 12-15 mm long, 3-4 mm wide; seeds slightly elongate, cleft at one side of the long axis; [of Sumner, Smith, Wilson, Davidson, Rutherford, Bedford, and Maury counties, TN] . . . . . . . . [L. stylosa]
8 Siliques 6-12 mm long, 4-5 mm wide; seeds orbicular, cleft at the basal end; [of Lawrence and Morgan counties, AL].
9 Siliques 6-10 mm long; styles 3-6 mm long; petals white to yellow, 10-13 mm long; [of Lawrence and Morgan counties, AL] .
[L. crassa var. crassa]
9 Siliques 8-12 mm long; styles 1.5-3.5 mm long; petals yellow, 9-11 mm long; [of Morgan County, AL]
[L. crassa var. elongata]
Leavenworthia exigua Rollins var. exigua, Gladecress. Mt (GA): limestone glades; rare (GA Threatened). Endemic to the Central Basin of c. TN (8 counties) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), western Highland Rim (Decatur and Perry counties), and the Ridge and Valley of nw. GA (Walker and Catoosa counties). [= K, Y, Z]

Leavenworthia uniflora (Michaux) Britton, Gladecress. Mt (GA): limestone glades; rare (GA Special Concern). Endemic to the Central Basin of c. TN (8 counties), the Ridge and Valley of e. TN (Hamilton, Meigs, Bledsoe, and Knox counties), nw. GA (Walker and Murray counties), and c. KY (15 counties). [= C, F, G, K, S, Y, Z]

Leavenworthia alabamica Rollins var. alabamica. Endemic to \(n\). AL (Colbert, Franklin, and Lawrence counties). [=K, Y, Z]
Leavenworthia alabamica Rollins var. brachystyla Rollins. Endemic to n. AL (Morgan County). [= K, Y, Z]
Leavenworthia crassa Rollins var. crassa. Endemic to n. AL (Lawrence and Morgan counties). [= K, Y, Z]
Leavenworthia crassa Rollins var. elongata Rollins. Endemic to n. AL (Morgan County). [= K, Y, Z]
Leavenworthia exigua Rollins var. laciniata Rollins. Endemic to the Western Highland Rim and w. Knobs of c. KY (Bullitt and Jefferson counties). [= C, K, Y, Z]

Leavenworthia exigua Rollins var. lutea Rollins. Endemic to the Central Basin of \(n\). AL (Jefferson County) and c. TN (Bedford and Maury counties) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K, Y, Z]

Leavenworthia stylosa A. Gray. Endemic to the Central Basin of c. TN (Sumner, Smith, Wilson, Davidson, Rutherford, Bedford, and Maury counties) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K, S, Y, Z]

Leavenworthia torulosa A. Gray. Endemic to the Central Basin of c. TN (10 counties), the Ridge and Valley of e. TN (Bradley and Meigs counties), and the Western Highland Rim of KY (Logan, Simpson, Todd, and Warren counties). [= C, F, G, K, S, Y, Z]

\section*{Lepidium Linnaeus (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: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1986a, 1986b)=Y; Al-Shehbaz, Mummenhof, \& Appel (2002)=X. Key based closely on Al-Shehbaz (1986b).
section Lepidium: perfoliatum, graminifolium
section Cardamon: sativum
section Lepia: campestre
section Dileptium: austrinum, densiflorum var. densiflorum, oblongum var. oblongum, virginicum var. virginicum
??: didymum, draba ssp. draba, ruderale, africanum, bonariense, lasiocarpum, schinzii

1Upper cauline leaves perfoliate or sagittate.
1

\footnotetext{
* Lepidium campestre (Linnaeus) R. Brown, Field Pepperwort, Cow Cress, Field Cress. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, intrioduced from Europe. March-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, S, Y, Z; = Neolepia campestre (Linnaeus) W.A. Weber]
* Lepidium densiflorum Schrader var. densiflorum, Prairie Pepperweed, Green-flowered Peppergrass. \{provinces unknown\} (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from further west. May-June. [= K, Y, Z; < L. densiflorum -- C, F, G, S] * Lepidium didymum Linnaeus, Wart-cress, Lesser Swine-cress. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (rare in VA Mountains), introduced from South America. [= X; = Coronopus didymus (Linnaeus) Smith -RAB, C, F, G, K, Y, Z; = Carara didyma (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]
* Lepidium draba Linnaeus ssp. draba, Hoary Cress. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April-August. Reported for VA by Harvill et al. (1992). Al-Shehbaz (1986) discusses 2 subspecies of L. draba (as Cardaria draba). [= X; < Cardaria draba (Linnaeus) Desvaux -- C, F, G, Z; = Cardaria draba ssp. draba -- K, Y; Lepidium draba Linnaeus]
* Lepidium perfoliatum Linnaeus, Perfoliate Pepperwort, Clasping Pepperweed, Shieldcress. Cp (NC), Pd (GA, NC) \{SC, VA\}: disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. April-May. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Y, Z]
* Lepidium ruderale Linnaeus, Narrowleaf Pepperwort, Stinking Pepperweed. Cp (NC, VA), Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare,
}
introduced from Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Y, Z]
Lepidium virginicum Linnaeus var. virginicum, Poor Man's Pepper. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common. April-June (and sporadically later). L. virginicum var. virginicum is widespread in e. and c. North America; also introduced in various places elsewhere in the world. Rollins (1993) interprets L. virginicum as having seven additional varieties, all in western North America, Central America. [= C, G, K, Y, Z; < L. virginicum -- RAB, F, S, W]
* Lepidium africanum (Burmann f.) Augustin de Candolle, African Pepperwort. Waif around wool-combing mills in Coastal Plain of SC; there appears to be little evidence that it is established in our area. For further information and keys, see Rollins (1993) and Al-Shehbaz (1986). [= K, Y, Z]
* Lepidium austrinum Small, Southern Pepperwort. Waif around wool-combing mills in Coastal Plain of SC; there appears to be little evidence that it is established in our area. March-June. For further information and keys, see Rollins (1993) and AI-Shehbaz (1986). [= K, Y, Z]

Lepidium bonariense Linnaeus, Argentinian Pepperwort. Waif around wool-combing mills in Coastal Plain of SC; there appears to be little evidence that it is established in our area. For further information and keys, see Rollins (1993) and Al-Shehbaz (1986). [= K, Y, Z]
* Lepidium graminifolium Linnaeus, Grassleaf Pepperwort. Introduced, especially on ballast, south to MD, PA. April-June. [= K, Y, Z]

Lepidium lasiocarpum Nuttall var. lasiocarpum. Waif around wool-combing mills in Coastal Plain of SC; there appears to be little evidence that it is established in our area. March-June. For further information and keys, see Rollins (1993) and AI-Shehbaz (1986). [= K, Z; < L. lasiocarpum - Y]
* Lepidium oblongum Small var. oblongum. Waif around wool-combing mills in Coastal Plain of SC; there appears to be little evidence that it is established in our area. For further information and keys, see Rollins (1993) and Al-Shehbaz (1986). [=K, Z; < L. oblongum - Y]
* Lepidium sativum Linnaeus, Garden Cress, is reported for scattered locations in sc. and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and VA (K based on Massey 1961). [= K]
* Lepidium schinzii Thellung. Waif around wool-combing mills in Coastal Plain of SC; there appears to be little evidence that it is established in our area. For further information and keys, see Rollins (1993) and Al-Shehbaz (1986). [= Y, Z]
* Lepidium squamatum Forsskål, introduced at scattered locations in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), TN, AL, and FL (K). [= X; = Coronopus squamatus (Forsskål) Ascherson -- K]

\section*{Lesquerella S. Watson 1888 (Bladderpod)}
(see Paysonia and Physaria)

\section*{Lobularia Desvaux 1815 (Sweet Alyssum)}

A genus of 4 species, herbs, of Eurasia and Macaronesia. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1987)=Y.
* Lobularia maritima (Linnaeus) Desvaux, Sweet Alyssum. Pd (VA), Cp (NC, VA): disturbed areas, lawns; rare, introduced from Europe. June-November. The NC occurrences are doubtfully established, from gardens and a "lawn." [= C, F, G, K, Y, Z]

Lunaria Linnaeus 1753 (Honesty)
A genus of 3 species, biennial herbs, of Europe. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1987)=Y. Key based on Z.
1 Upper cauline leaves coarsely and irregularly dentate; siliques broadly rounded at both ends; plant annual or biennial . . . . . .


1 Upper cauline leaves spinulose-dentate; siliques acute at both ends; plant perennial . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [L. rediviva]
* Lunaria annua Linnaeus, Annual Honesty, Silver-dollar. Cp, Pd (VA), Mt (NC, VA) \{GA\}: escaped from cultivation around gardens, not usually persistent; rare, introduced from se. Europe. April-June. [=C, F, G, K, Z]
* Lunaria rediviva Linnaeus, Perennial Honesty. Mt (VA): cultivated ornamental, perhaps persistent around gardens; rare, introduced from Europe. Reported for VA by Kartesz (1999), on the basis of a specimen at VPI. April-June. [= C, F, G, K, Z]

\section*{Matthiola R. Brown 1812 (Stock)}

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, mainly of Eurasia and Africa. References: Rollins (1993)=Z.
* Matthiola incana (Linnaeus) R. Brown, Stock. Cp (NC): disturbed dunes, sandy fields, vacant lots; rare, introduced from Europe. Reported for the Buxton area, Dare County, NC, by Burk (1961). [= K, Z]

\section*{Microthlaspi F.K. Meyer 1973 (Penny-cress)}

Mummenhoff \& Koch (1994) and Meyer \((1973,1979)\) discuss the reasons for separating Microthlaspi from Thlaspi. References:

Rollins (1993)=Z; Thieret \& Baird (1985)=Y; Mummenhoff \& Koch (1994)=X; Al-Shehbaz (186)=V.
* Microthlaspi perfoliatum (Linnaeus) F.K. Meyer, Perfoliate Penny-cress, Thoroughwort Penny-cress. Pd, Mt (NC, VA), Cp (VA): fields, disturbed areas; common (rare south of VA and in VA Coastal Plain), introduced from Europe. March-April; April-May. [= K, X; = Thlaspi perfoliatum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, V, W, Y, Z]

Moricandia Augustin de Candolle 1821
A genus of 7 species, herbs, of \(s\). Europe and \(n\). Africa. References: Rollins (1993) \(=Z\).
* Moricandia arvensis (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Purple-mistress. Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. March-May. Introduced and apparently well established in and around Richmond, VA (Rollins 1993). [= K, Z]

\section*{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: Rollins (1993) =Z; Stuckey (1972)=Y; Green (1962)=X; Al-Shehbaz \& Price (1998) =V; Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=Q; Franzke et al. (1998).

1 Petioles of emergent leaves lacking auricles toward the base; seeds yellowish-brown, finely reticulate, with 400-500 polygonal depressions on each side . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [N. floridanum
1 Petioles of emergent leaves auriculate toward the base; seeds reddish-brown, rather coarsely reticulate, with 25-150 (-175) polygonal depressions on each side.
2 Mature siliques 1-1.5 mm wide, terete or subterete; seeds in 1 row in each locule of the silique; seeds with (75-) 100-150 (-175) polygonal depressions on each side N. microphyllum

2 Mature siliques (1.8-) 2-3 mm wide, flattened; seeds in 2 rows in each locule of the silique; seeds with 25-50 (-60) polygonal depressions on each side . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. officinale
* Nasturtium microphyllum Boenninghausen ex Reichenbach, Narrow-fruited Watercress. Mt (NC, VA): streams, springs; rare, introduced from Europe. See Green (1962) for additional information. [= V; = Rorippa microphylla (Boenninghausen ex Reichenbach) Hylander ex Löve \& Löve -- C, K, Q, X, Z; < Nasturtium officinale -- RAB, G, W; = Nasturtium officinale R. Brown var. microphyllum (Boenninghausen ex Reichenbach) Thellung -- F]
* Nasturtium officinale R. Brown, Watercress. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): streams, springs, seepages; common (uncommon or rare south of VA), introduced from Eurasia. April-July. [= GW, V; = Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (Linnaeus) Hayek -- C, K, Q, X, Z; < Nasturtium officinale -- RAB, G, W (also see N. microphyllum); > Nasturtium officinale var. officinale -- F; > Nasturtium officinale var. siifolium (Reichenbach) W.D.J. Koch -- F; = Sisymbrium nasturtium-aquaticum Linnaeus -- S]

Nasturtium floridanum (AI-Shehbaz \& Rollins) AI-Shehbaz \& R.A. Price, Florida Watercress. Endemic to FL, but north to counties adjacent to se. GA. [= V; = Rorippa floridana Al-Shehbaz \& Rollins - K, Z; < Nasturtium microphyllum Boenninghausen ex Reichenbach - GW, misapplied; Nasturtium stylosum Shuttleworth ex O.E. Schulz] \{add synonymy\}

\section*{Neobeckia Greene 1896 (Lake Cress)}

A monotypic genus, an aquatic herb. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz \& Bates (1987)=Y; Les, Anderson, \& Cleland (1995)=X; Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=Q.

Neobeckia aquatica (Eaton) Greene, Lake Cress. Cp (GA, VA): shallow water of swamps and lake margins; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). VT west to MN, south to s. GA, FL, and e. TX, widely scattered and probably dispersed by waterfowl. See AIShehbaz \& Bates (1987) and Les, Anderson, \& Cleland (1995) for additional information on this interesting plant. Apparently most closely related to Rorippa. [= K, S, X; = Armoracia lacustris (A. Gray) AI-Shehbaz \& V. Bates -- C, Q, Y, Z; = Armoracia aquatica (Eaton) Wiegand -- F, G, GW; Rorippa aquatica (Eaton) Palmer \& Steyermark; Rorippa americana (A. Gray) Britton]

\section*{Paysonia O'Kane \& Al-Shehbaz 2002 (Bladderpod)}

A genus of 8-9 species, herbs, endemic to southeastern United States. O'Kane \& Al-Shehbaz (2002) clearly show that Paysonia is not a part of Lesquerella, which itself is included within Physaria. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Rollins \& Shaw (1973)=Y; O'Kane \& AI-Shehbaz (2002)=X; AI-Shehbaz (1987)=V. Key adapted from X and Z.

1 Cauline leaves cuneate or petiolate at the base, not auriculate; flowers yellow
[see Physaria]
1 Cauline leaves expanded at the base, usually auriculate; flowers yellow or white.
2 Siliques strongly compressed parallel to the plane of the septum, orbicular; valves pubescent with a mixture of large, simple, bulbous-based trichomes and smaller branched trichomes; flowers yellow
[Paysonia lescurii]
2 Siliques not compressed, nearly globose, subglobose, pyriform, or slightly bilobed; valves glabrous or pubescent with only a single type of trichome; flowers white or yellow.

3 Flowers white; siliques pyriform, depressed globose, or slightly bilobed; septum (of the silique) perforate or nearly absent.
4 Siliques glabrous or very sparsely pubescent, subpyriform; valves (of the silique) papery, densely pubescent on the interior; styles glabrous [Paysonia perforata]
4 Siliques densely pubescent, depressed globose or slightly bilobed; valves (of the silique) glabrous on the interior; styles hirsute
[Paysonia stonensis]
3 Flowers yellow; siliques globose to subglobose; septum (of the silique) complete.
5 Siliques densely pubescent; styles pubescent (at least near base) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Paysonia densipila]
5 Siliques glabrous; styles glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Paysonia lyrata]
Paysonia densipila (Rollins) O'Kane \& AI-Shehbaz. Endemic to an area from c. TN south to n . AL. [= X; = Lesquerella densipila Rollins -- K, V, Y, Z]

Paysonia lescurii (A. Gray) O’Kane \& Al-Shehbaz. Endemic to an area from sc. KY south through c. TN to n. AL. [= X; = Lesquerella lescurii (A. Gray) S. Watson -- K, S, V, Y, Z]

Paysonia lyrata (Rollins) O'Kane \& AI-Shehbaz. Endemic to Colbert, Franklin, and Lawrence counties, AL. [=X; = Lesquerella lyrata Rollins -- K, V, Y, Z]

Paysonia perforata (Rollins) O'Kane \& AI-Shehbaz. Endemic to Rutherford and Wilson counties, TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= X; = Lesquerella perforata Rollins - K, V, Y, Z]

Paysonia stonensis (Rollins) O'Kane \& AI-Shehbaz. Endemic to Rutherford County, TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= X; = Lesquerella stonensis Rollins -- K, V, Y, Z]

\section*{Physaria (Nuttall ex Torrey \& A. Gray) A. Gray}

A genus of about 98 herbs, of temperate North America and South America (Al-Shehbaz \& O'Kane 2002). The genus is most diverse in sw. North America. Key adapted from Rollins (1993). References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Rollins \& Shaw (1973)=Y; AIShehbaz \& O'Kane (2002)=X; Al-Shehbaz (1987)=V. Key adapted from Rollins (1993).

1 Cauline leaves cuneate or petiolate at the base, not auriculate; flowers yellow.
2 Siliques (1-) 2-2.8 mm long, sparsely pubescent on the exterior; petals 3.5-6.5 (-7.5) mm long ...... [Physaria globosa]
2 Siliques (3.5-) 4-8 mm long, glabrous on the exterior; petals \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . Physaria gordonii ssp. gordonii
1 Cauline leaves expanded at the base, usually auriculate; flowers yellow or white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Paysonia]
* Physaria gordonii (A. Gray) O’Kane \& Al-Shehbaz ssp. gordonii, Gordon's Bladderpod. Mt (VA): roadside; rare, introduced from further west. Rollins (1993) reports this species (identification unconfirmed) as a waif along the Blue Ridge Parkway, VA; it may not be established. [= \(\mathrm{X} ;=\) Lesquerella gordonii (A. Gray) S. Watson var. gordonii \(-\mathrm{Z} ;<\) L. gordonii \(-\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y}]\)

Physaria globosa (Desvaux) O'Kane \& Al-Shehbaz. Endemic to an area from Posey County, IN and allegedly also s. OH south through c. KY to c. TN. [= X; = Lesquerella globosa (Desvaux) S. Watson -- C, F, G, K, S, V, Y, Z]

Physaria gracilis (Hooker) S. Watson ssp. gracilis. TN, IL, MO, and OK south to AL, MS, LA, and TX. [= X; < Lesquerella gracilis - F, G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Lesquerella gracilis (Hooker) S. Watson ssp. gracilis - K, V, Z]

\section*{Raphanus Linnaeus 1753 (Radish)}

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of the Old World. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1985b)=Y.
1 Siliques moniliform (contricted 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 ......... R. 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

\author{
R. sativus
}
* Raphanus raphanistrum Linnaeus, Wild Radish, Jointed Charlock, White Charlock. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (rare in Mountains), introduced from Mediterranean Europe. March-June (and sporadically later). Many European authors (such as Stace 1997) recognize several infraspecific taxa in \(R\). raphanistrum; their validity (and applicability in North America) is poorly known. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z]
* Raphanus sativus Linnaeus, Radish, Garden Radish. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): persistent after cultivation or as a "throwout"; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. April-June. Cultivated for at least 5000 years. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Rapistrum Crantz 1769 (Bastard-cabbage)
A genus of 2 species, herbs, of Europe. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1985b)=Y.
* Rapistrum rugosum (Linnaeus) Allioni var. rugosum, Annual Bastard-cabbage. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. Also naturalized at scattered sites in e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), and elsewhere. [= G; = R. rugosum ssp. rugosum -- K, Y; < R. rugosum -- C, F, Z]

Rorippa Scopoli (Yellow Cress, Marshcress)
(also see Nasturtium)
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. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=X; Rollins (1993)=Z; Stuckey (1972)=Y.

1 Plant a rhizomatous, colony-forming perennial; petals (2.0-) 2.8-6.0 mm long.
2 Stems branched at the base, decumbent to ascending; leaf sinuses not reaching the midrib, the lateral segments entire to weakly toothed; siliques \(3-6 \times\) as long as wide; [section Sinuatae]
[R. sinuata]
2 Stems branched in the upper portions, erect; leaf sinuses reaching the midrib, the lateral segments often sharply toothed; siliques \(6-15 \times\) as long as wide; [section Rorippa]
R. sylvestris

1 Plant a taprooted annual or biennial; petals 1-3.5 mm long; siliques 1-9 (-10)× as long as wide; [section Rorippa].
3 Flowers nearly sessile; petals absent; lower fruiting pedicels \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; siliques (3-) 5.4-8.5 (-10.2) mm long, (1.4-) 1.8-2.6 (-3.3) mm wide, mostly \(3-5 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. sessiliflora

3 Flowers clearly pedicellate; petals present; lower fruiting pedicels more than 4 mm long; siliques 4-20 mm long, 1-15x as long as wide.
4 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 \(0.4-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, 100-150 per silique ......... \(\boldsymbol{R}\). teres var. teres 4 Siliques \(2.5-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(2-5 \times\) as long as wide; leaves serrate, lobed, or pinnately dissected, the pinnae (when present) merely toothed; seeds \(0.5-0.9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, 20-80 per silique.
5 Leaves hirsute on the lower surface; stems hirsute usually up to the terminal raceme . R. palustris var. hispida 5 Leaves glabrous on the lower surface; stems glabrous or sparsely hirsute.

6 Plants mostly 4-10 dm tall, often reddish; stems thick, mostly more than 3 mm in diameter; leaves thick-
textured; siliques \(2.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. palustris var. fernaldiana
6 Plants mostly 1-4 dm tall, often purplish; stems slender, mostly less than 3 mm in diameter; leaves thintextured; siliques 4-9 mm long
[R. palustris var. palustris]

Rorippa palustris (Linnaeus) Besser var. fernaldiana (Butters \& Abbe) R. Stuckey, American Marshcress. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, bogs, seeps; common. May-October. ME and New Brunswick west to Saskatchewan, south to FL, TX, ID, and n . South America. [ \(=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Z}\); < Rorippa islandica (Oeder) Bolbás -- RAB, misapplied; = Rorippa islandica var. fernaldiana Butters \& Abbe -- F, misapplied; < Rorippa palustris -- GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Rorippa palustris ssp. fernaldiana (Butters \& Abbe) Jonsell -- K, X; Radicula palustris (Linnaeus) Moench -- S (in part?); Rorippa palustris ssp. glabra (O.E. Schulz) R. Stuckey var. fernaldiana (Butters \& Abbe) R. Stuckey -- Y]

Rorippa palustris (Linnaeus) Besser var. hispida (Desvaux) Rydberg. Pd (VA): moist soils; rare. Labrador to AK, south to c. VA (Amelia County), IL, NE, NM, and n. CA. AI-Shehbaz (1988a) considers reports of this taxon in the Southeast to be misidentifications of var. fernaldiana. [= C, Z; = Rorippa palustris ssp. hispida (Desv.) Jonsell -- K; = Radicula hispida (Desvaux) Heller - S; = Rorippa palustris ssp. hispida (Desvaux) Jonsell var. hispida - Y]

Rorippa sessiliflora (Nuttall ex Torrey \& A. Gray) A.S. Hitchcock, Stalkless Marshcress. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA): wet places, marshes, swamps; rare. April-July. MD, WV (Cusick 1994), OH, IN, IL, MN, and NE south to Panhandle FL, s. AL, LA, and c. TX. [= RAB , C , F, GW, K, W, X, Y, Z; = Radicula sessiliflora (Nuttall ex Torrey \& A. Gray) E.L. Greene -- S]

Rorippa sylvestris (Linnaeus) Besser, Creeping Yellow Cress. Pd (NC, VA), Mt, Cp (VA): lawns, disturbed moist to wet soils; rare, introduced from Eurasia. May-August. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, W, X, Y, Z; = Radicula sylvestris (Linnaeus) Druce -- S]

Rorippa teres (Michaux) R. Stuckey var. teres. Cp (GA, NC, SC): cypress-gum ponds, marshes, swamps, ditches, disturbed wet areas; rare. March-May. Var. teres occurs from se. NC south to s. FL, west to se. OK, sw. TX, and s. Mexico; var. rollinsii R. Stuckey occurs in w. Mexico (Sinaloa). [= GW, X, Y, Z; = Rorippa walteri -- RAB; < Rorippa teres -- C, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Radicula walteri (Elliott) E.L. Greene -- S]

Rorippa palustris (Linnaeus) Besser var. palustris, European Marshcress. May-October. South in ne. North America to MD and DC. Var. palustris may be native further north (in ne. and nw. North America), but appears to be introduced in our area. [= C, Z; \(=\) Rorippa islandica var. islandica -- F, misapplied; < Rorippa palustris -- GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Rorippa palustris ssp. palustris -- K, X; < Radicula palustris (Linnaeus) Moench -- S (in part?); = Rorippa palustris ssp. palustris var. palustris -- Y]

Rorippa sinuata (Nuttall) A.S. Hitchcock. Native, east to w. KY. [= C, F, G, GW, K, X, Y, Z]

Sibara E.L. Greene 1896 (Sibara)
A genus of 6 species, of North America and Mexico. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=Y; Rollins (1993)=Z.

Sibara virginica (Linnaeus) Rollins, Sibara. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): disturbed areas, fields, roadsides; common. February-June. VA west to \(I N\) and KS, south to FL and TX. A native weed, presumably much more common now than formerly. [= RAB , C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; = Arabis virginica (Linnaeus) Poiret -- S]

A genus of 7 species, herbs, of s. Europe. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1985b)=Y. Key adapted from Z and C.
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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. 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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. arvensis
* Sinapis alba Linnaeus, White Mustard, Yellow Mustard. Mt, Pd (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. April-June. The seeds of this species are one source of table mustard; other components include Brassica juncea and \(B\). nigra. [= C, K, S, Y, Z; Brassica hirta -- RAB, F, G]
* Sinapis arvensis Linnaeus, Charlock, Crunchweed, Wild Mustard. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (NC), Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. April-July. [= C, K, S, Y, Z; Brassica kaber (Augustin de Candolle) L.C. Wheeler -- RAB, G; Brassica kaber var. pinnatifida (Stokes) L.C. Wheeler -- F]

Sisymbrium Linnaeus (Jim Hill Mustard)
References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1986b, 1988)=Y.
1 Silique linear, 5-10 cm long; spreading from the rachis; pedicels 5-20 mm long; petals 6-8 mm long ........ S. altissimum
1 Silique subulate, 0.8-1.5 cm long, appressed to the rachis; pedicels 1-3 mm long; petals \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long ......... . S. officinale
* Sisymbrium altissimum Linnaeus, Tumble Mustard, Jim Hill Mustard. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; uncommon, native of Eurasia. May-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, W, Y, Z; = Norta altissima (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]
* Sisymbrium officinale (Linnaeus) Scopoli, Hedge Mustard. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, pastures, barnyards, disturbed areas; common, native of Europe. [= C, K, Y, Z; > S. officinale var. leiocarpum Augustin de Candolle -- RAB, F, G, W; > S. officinale var. officinale - RAB, F, G, W; = Erysimum officinale Linnaeus -- S]
* Sisymbrium irio Linnaeus. Waif around wool-combing mills in Coastal Plain of SC; there appears to be little evidence that it is established in our area. For further information and keys, see Rollins (1993) and AI-Shehbaz (1986b). [= K, Y, Z]
* Sisymbrium loeselii Linnaeus. Waif around wool-combing mills in Coastal Plain of SC; there appears to be little evidence that it is established in our area. For further information and keys, see Rollins (1993) and AI-Shehbaz (1986b). [= K, Y, Z]
* Sisymbrium turczaninowii Sonderegger. Waif around wool-combing mills in Coastal Plain of SC; there appears to be little evidence that it is established in our area. For further information and keys, see Rollins (1993) and Al-Shehbaz (1986b). [= K, Y, Z]

\section*{Teesdalia Aiton f. 1812 (Shepherd's Cress)}

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of Europe, n. Africa, and the Middle East. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Appel (1998); Al-Shehbaz (1986) \(=\mathrm{Y}\).
* Teesdalia nudicaulis (Linnaeus) Aiton f., Shepherd's Cress, Hedge Mustard, Bank Cress. Pd, Cp (NC) \{SC, VA\}: lawns, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. March-April; April-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Y, Z]

\section*{Thlaspi Linnaeus 1753 (Penny-cress)}
(also see Microthlaspi)
A genus of about 5 species, as much more narrowly circumscribed, annual herbs native to Eurasia. Mummenhoff \& Koch (1994), Meyer (1973, 1979), and Koch \& Al-Shehbaz (2004) discuss the reasons for separating Microthlaspi from Thlaspi. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1986) \(=\) Y.

1 Siliques \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; seeds brown, alveolate; lower stem with scattered long hairs; fresh plant smelling of garlic when crushed; [section Pterotropis]
T. alliaceum

1 Siliques (8-) 10-17 mm long, \(7-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; seeds brown, concentrically ridged; lower stem glabrous; fresh plant not smelling of garlic when crushed; [section Thlaspi]
T. arvense
* Thlaspi alliaceum Linnaeus, Garlic Penny-cress. Pd (NC): fields, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. March-April; April-May. [= RAB, K, X, Y, Z]
* Thlaspi arvense Linnaeus, Field Penny-cress, Frenchweed. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; common (rare south of NC), introduced from Europe. March-May; April-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, X, Y, Z]

Turritis Linnaeus 1753 (Tower Mustard)
A monotypic genus, an annual or biennial herb, circumboreal. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; Al-Shehbaz (1988a)=Y; Koch, Bishop, \& Mitchell-OIds (1999); Koch \& AI-Shehbaz (2002).

Turritis glabra Linnaeus, Tower Mustard. Mt (NC, VA): open disturbed areas, forest edges; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). MayJune; July-August. Circumboreal, south in North America to NC, sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), AR, KS, NM, and CA. Possibly only an introduction in our area. [= Arabis glabra (Linnaeus) Bernhardi -- RAB, C, F, G, W; > A. glabra var. glabra - Y, Z]

Warea Nuttall 1834 (Warea, Pineland-cress)
A genus of 4 annual herbs, of se. North America. The genus is endemic to se. United States, consisting of our species and two others of peninsular FL. This is the only genus of tribe Thelypodieae in our area. References: Rollins (1993)=Z; AI-Shehbaz (1985a) \(=\mathrm{Y}\); Channell \& James (1964).

Identification notes: Warea (Brassicaceae) and Polanisia (Cleomaceae) are superficially similar. The genus is quite showy and conspicuous, reminiscent of a small Cleome because of its white to pink, clawed petals and silique borne on a long gynophore.
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Leaves cuneate at the base; petals white to pink . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . W. cuneifolia
L Leaves rounded or slightly auriculate at the base; petals deep purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . W. sessilifolia
Warea cuneifolia (Muhlenberg ex Nuttall) Nuttall, Carolina Warea, Carolina Pineland-cress. Cp (GA, NC, SC): xeric white sands of sandhills, primarily in Sandhill Region; rare (NC Rare). July-September; August-September. Sc. NC south to panhandle FL and se. AL. [= RAB, K, S, Y, Z]
Warea sessilifolia Nash, Sessile-leaf Warea, Sessile-leaf Pineland-cress. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare. August-September. Panhandle FL and adjacent AL and wc. GA (Stewart County) (Sorrie 1998b). [= K, S, Y, Z]

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BUDDLEJACEAE (Butterfly-bush Family)
(see SCROPHULARIACEAE and TETRACHONDRACEAE)
1 Plant a shrub . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see SCROPHULARIACEAE - Buddleja]
1 Plant an herb . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see TETRACHONDRACEAE - Polypremum]

BUXACEAE (Boxwood Family)
References: von Balthazar, Endress, \& Qiu (2000); Channell \& Wood (1987).
1 Plant a woody shrub; leaves opposite, less than 1 cm wide ..................................................... Buxus
1 Plant a suffrutescent herb; leaves alternate, \(1.5-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pachysandra

\section*{Buxus Linnaeus (Boxwood)}

A genus of about 50-90 species, shrubs, of tropical to temperate areas of Europe, Africa, West Indies, and Central America.
* Buxus sempervirens Linnaeus, Boxwood. Mt (NC, VA): persistent for decades at abandoned homesites; rare, introduced from Europe. Popular for hedges and landscaping; also cultivated in the Mountains for wreathing. [= K]

\section*{Pachysandra Michaux (Pachysandra)}

A genus of 4 species, 1 of e. North America, the other 3 of e. Asia, suffruticose herbs and shrubs. References: Robbins (1968)=Z.
1 Leaves subcoriaceous, semi-evergreen, pubescent, mottled (more apparently so at some seasons than others); [native plant of rich forests]
1 Leaves coriaceous, evergreen, glabrous, dark green; [cultivated alien plant, rarely persistent] ................. \(P\). terminalis
Pachysandra procumbens Michaux, Mountain Pachysandra, Allegheny-spurge. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): moist rich woods in the upper Piedmont (nearly in the Mountains); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). March-April; July-August. 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). 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). Channell \& Wood (1987) refer to P. procumbens as a "nonagressive if not 'senile' species with a very low evolutionary potential." 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]
* Pachysandra terminalis Siebold \& Zuccarini, Pachysandra, Japanese-spurge. Pd (NC, VA): persistent after cultivation, and spreading vegetatively to adjacent forests; commonly cultivated, rarely persistent to naturalized, native of China and Japan. This species is a popular ground-cover, difficult to eradicate once well-established. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Z]

A family of 2 genera and about 6 species, aquatic herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. This family is closely related to the Nymphaeaceae and may be best combined with it (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 2003). References: Wiersema in FNA (1997); Williamson \& Schneider in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Les et al. (1999).

1 Plants with all leaves floating and peltate; 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

\section*{Brasenia Schreber (Water-shield)}

A monotypic genus, an aquatic herb, widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions of the OLd and New World. References: Williamson \& Schneider in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Identification notes: The elliptic peltate leaves and mucilaginous petioles make Brasenia unmistakable.
Brasenia schreberi J.F. Gmelin, Water-shield, Purple Wen-dock. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, VA): lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, floodplain oxbow ponds; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). June-October. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to s. FL and TX; also from British Columbia south to CA; also in tropical America and the Old World. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

\section*{Cabomba Aublet (Fanwort)}

A genus of about 5 species, aquatic herbs, tropical and temperate regions of America. References: 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 \(1-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long petiole (vs. sessile or on a petiole \(0-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA): millponds, lakes, slow-moving streams; uncommon (rare and probably only introduced in the Piedmont). May-September. NJ west to OH, s. MI, and MO, south to FL and TX; sporadically introduced elsewhere from aquarium "throw-outs." C. caroliniana var. pulcherrima R.M. Harper, with purplish flowers and vegetative parts, occurs in the southeastern Coastal Plain; it needs further evaluation. GW imply that the purple pigmentation may be merely an environmental response to warm waters, and is not correlated with morphologic characters. [= RAB , C, F, FNA, G, GW, S; > C. caroliniana var. caroliniana - K; > C. caroliniana var. pulcherrima R.M. Harper -- K; > C. pulcherrima (R.M. Harper) Fassett]

\section*{CACTACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Cactus Family)}

A family of about 100 genera and 1500 species, herbs, shrubs, vines, and trees, of tropical, subtropical, and temperate America (a single species occurring as well in Africa, Madagascar, and Ceylon), with centers of diversity in sw. United States-Mexico, s. South America, and West Indies. References: Parfitt \& Gibson in FNA (2003b); Barthlott \& Hunt in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Anderson (2001).

\section*{Opuntia P. Miller 1754 (Prickly-pear Cactus)}

A genus of about 200 species, widespread in America, from s. Canada to Patagonia. References: Pinkava in FNA (2003b); Doyle (1990) \(=\) Z; Benson (1982) \(=\mathrm{Y}\); Barthlott \& Hunt in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key based on Y and Z.

Identification notes: new joints sometimes bear reduced leaves and have not yet developed spines; look for spines 1 or 2 joints back from the growing tip.

1 Spines absent.
2 Joints narrowly obovate, narrowly elliptic, or oblong, mostly 12-25 (-35) cm long, 7.5-10 (-20) cm broad; [of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. . stricta var. stricta
2 Joints orbiculate to obovate, 5-7.5 (12.5) cm long, 4-6 (-7.5) cm broad; [widespread in our area].
3 Joints mostly 7.5-10 (-15) cm long, 5-9 (-12.5) cm broad; hypanthium with 7 or more areoles; style diameter \(<3.5\) mm ; petals \(>3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [plants of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. humifusa var. austrina
3 Joints mostly 5-7.5 (-12.5) cm long, 4-6.2 (-7.5) cm broad; hypanthium with 6 or fewer areoles; style diameter > 3.5
mm ; petals < 3 cm long; [plants widespread in our area]
O. humifusa var. humifusa

1 Spines present.
4 Spines strongly and retrorsely barbed; joints slender, (2-) 3-6 (-13) cm long, 2-5 (-7) cm broad, easily detached from the plant; spines to 3.7 cm long, \(0-2\) per areole (usually some areoles on a plant with 2 well-developed spines); [of coastal dunes] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. \(\operatorname{O}\) pusilla
4 Spines not strongly and retrorsely barbed; joints broad, \(10-30 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(7.5-12.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) broad, not easily detached from the plant; spines to 7.5 cm long, \(0-2(-12)\) per areole; [of various habitats, including coastal dunes].
5 Spines (at least the larger) flattened throughout or basally, narrowly elliptic in cross-section, 0-11 per areole.
6 Spines 1-11 per areole, 1.2-4 (-6) cm long; pads 20-30 cm long, 5-12 cm broad ...... O. stricta var. dillenii
6 Spines 0 (-1 per areole only in marginal areoles), usually less than 2 cm long; pads 10-30 cm long, 7-15 (-25) cm broad . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. stricta var. stricta
5 Spines needle-like, not flattened, elliptic to circular in cross-section, 1-6 (-12) per areole.
7 Plants not mat-forming or prostrate, rising the height of several joints, commonly 3-20 dm tall; largest joints (7.5) 10-30 cm long, (5-) \(7.5-12.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) broad; spines gray, reddish-brown, or yellowish-brown; fruit \(5-7.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, 4-5 cm in diameter; [introduced, rarely spread or persistent from cultivation]
7 Plants low and mat-forming, usually prostrate and less than 3 dm tall, the joints usually in series of 3-5; largest joints \(3.8-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(4-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) broad; spines white, gray, or brown; fruit 2.5-4 cm long, 2-3 cm in diameter; [native].
8 Joints mostly \(7.5-10(-15) \mathrm{cm}\) long, \(5-9(-12.5) \mathrm{cm}\) broad; spines to 8 cm long; hypanthium with 7 or more areoles; style diameter \(<3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\); petals \(>3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [of the Coastal Plain] . . O. \(\boldsymbol{O}\). humifusa var. austrina
8 Joints mostly 5-7.5 (-12.5) cm long, 4-6.2 (-7.5) cm broad; spines to 3 cm long; hypanthiuym with 6 or fewer areoles; style diameter > 3.5 mm ; petals \(<3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [widespread in our area]
O. humifusa var. humifusa

Opuntia humifusa (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. austrina (Small) Dress, Southern Prickly-pear. Cp (GA, SC): dunes, shell middens, and other dry sandy soils, mostly but not entirely on barrier islands; rare. Var. austrina (Small) Linnaeus Benson occurs throughout FL, and at scattered locations north to se. SC and west to se. TX. A third variety, var. ammophila (Small) L. Benson, is apparently endemic to FL, occurring in most of the state; it might occur in the southern portion of our area. It has more elongate joints than the other two varieties, the joints with a length-to-width ratio of 2-4 (vs. 1-2) and is a more erect plant, often 3-4 joints high. [=K, Y, Z; < O. humifusa var. humifusa - FNA, in a broader sense; = O. cumulicola Small -- S ; = O. compressa (Salisbury) J.F. Macbride var. austrina (Small) L. Benson]

Opuntia humifusa (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. humifusa, Eastern Prickly-pear. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry open places, such as in thin soil around rock outcrops, sandhill forests and woodlands, dry barrens and woodlands, barrier island dunes, dry pastures; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Mountains). May-June; August-October. The only cactus widespread in e. North America, var. humifusa ranges from MA, MI, and e. IA, south to s. FL and c. TX, with some outlying stations farther west. Where growing in proximity to O. pusilla, the two species hybridize rather freely, sometimes producing hybrid swarms. See Doyle (1990) for discussion of the correct nomenclature for this taxon (O. compressa vs. O. humifusa). [ \(=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}\); < O. humifusa var. humifusa - FNA, in a broader sense; > O. compressa (Salisbury) J.F. Macbride var. compressa -- G; < O. compressa -- RAB; < O. humifusa (Rafinesque) Rafinesque -- C, F, W; > O. pollardii Britton \& Rose -- G, S; > O. impedita Small -- S; > O. macrarthra Gibbes -- S; > O. opuntia (Linnaeus) Karten -- S]
* Opuntia monacantha (Willdenow) Haworth, Common Prickly-pear. Cp (NC): frequently cultivated, rarely escaped or persistent; rare, native of \(n\). South America. May-June; August-October. [= FNA, K; ? O. vulgaris P. Miller -- RAB, Y]

Opuntia pusilla (Haworth) Nuttall, Dune Prickly-pear, Sand-bur Prickly-pear, Little Prickly-pear, Creeping Cactus. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dunes on barrier islands; uncommon. May-June; August-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: NC (Dare County) south to FL and west to se. TX, nearly always within a few hundred meters of the sea. As mentioned by Small (1933) and RAB, this little coastal cactus is inconspicuous and often becomes attached by its retrorsely barbed-spines to the pants or shoes of people walking through the dunes. It can inflict painful wounds, the spines not easily removed from flesh or clothing because of the retrorse barbs. O. pusilla sometimes forms hybrid swarms with O. humifusa on coastal dunes (see Y for additional discussion). [= FNA, K, Z; = O. drummondii Graham -- RAB, S]

Opuntia stricta (Haworth) Haworth var. dillenii (Ker-Gawler) L. Benson. Cp (GA, NC?, SC): dunes on barrier islands; rare. Se. SC south to s. peninsular FL. This taxon was reported from NC by Small (1933), as O. tunoidea Gibbes. Benson (1982) and Doyle (1990) do not verify this distribution, showing var. dillenii reaching its northern limit along the coast in se. SC. [ \(=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}\); < O. stricta - FNA; > O. tunoidea Gibbes -- S]

Opuntia stricta (Haworth) Haworth var. stricta. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): dunes, shell middens, sandhills, dry woodlands; rare. Sc. NC (Robeson County) and c. SC south to s. peninsular FL, with a single collection from Isle of Wight County, VA, mostly near the coast. Small (1933) describes the habitat of \(O\). stricta as "shell mounds, kitchenmiddens, and aboriginal village sites" and 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." [= K, Y, Z; < O. stricta - FNA; > O. stricta -- S (in the narrow sense)]

Small (1933) also reports 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 Engelmann, prior to 1856. Benson (1982) refers the collection tentatively to O. lindheimeri Engelmann var. cuija (Griffiths \& Hare) L. Benson, treated in K as O . engelmannii Salm-Dyck var. cuija Griffiths \& Hare, a native of Mexico. Benson (1982) also states, 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 (and hope is fading for that, with the extensive destruction of maritime vegetation in the vicinity of Beaufort by construction), 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.

CAESALPINIACEAE (Caesalpinia Family) (see FABACEAE)

\section*{CALLITRICHACEAE (Water-starwort Family) (see PLANTAGINACEAE)}

\section*{CALYCANTHACEAE Lindley 1819 (Sweet-shrub Family)}

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: Nicely (1965); Wood (1958); Li et al. (2004); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

\section*{Calycanthus Linnaeus 1759 (Sweet-shrub, Strawberry-shrub, Carolina Allspice, Sweet Bubby-bush)}

A genus of 3-4 species, 1 (or 2) of e. North America, 1 of w. North America, and 1 of China (the latter sometimes segregated as a separate genus, Sinocalycanthus). References: Johnson in FNA (1997); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Nicely (1965)=Z; Ferry \& Ferry (1987)=Y


Calycanthus brockianus Ferry \& Ferry, Brock Sweetshrub. Mt (GA): moist slopes; rare. Endemic to mesic hardwood forests in GA (GA Special Concern). Its taxonomic validity is uncertain and controversial. [= C. brockiana -- K, Y, orthographic variant]

Calycanthus floridus Linnaeus var. floridus, Hairy Sweet-shrub. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA, SC, VA): forested slopes and streambanks; uncommon (rare in NC and VA) (NC Watch List, VA Rare). April-May; August-September. MD and VA south and west to GA, nw. FL, AL, and s. MS, overall more southern and at lower elevations than var. glaucus (though with great overlap). [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, Y, Z; C. floridus -- F, S; C. mohrii Small -- S]

Calycanthus floridus Linnaeus var. glaucus (Willdenow) Torrey \& A. Gray, Smooth Sweet-shrub. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC): forested slopes and streambanks; common (rare in VA) (VA Rare). March-June; July-September. PA, WV, and KY, south to GA, nw. FL, ne. AL, overall more northern and montane than var. floridus (though with great overlap). [= C, FNA, K, Y; C. floridus var. laevigatus (Willdenow) Torrey \& A. Gray -- RAB, GW, Z; C. fertilis Walter -- F, G, S; C. nanus Loiseleur -- S; C. floridus var. oblongifolius (Nuttall) Boufford \& Spongberg]

\section*{CALYCERACEAE (Calycera Family)}

\section*{Acicarpha Antoine Laurent de Jussieu}

A genus of 5 species, of tropical America. References: DeVore (1991)=Z.
Acicarpha tribuloides Antoine Laurent de Jussieu. Cp (NC, SC): on ship's ballast near old port-cities; rare (probably no longer present), introduced from South America (native range Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Argentina). The NC and SC records were both collected by Gerald McCarthy in 1888; though the localities are not specified, the likely sites (based on his itinerary and what is known of the species) are Wilmington and Charleston. DeVore (1991) discusses ballast plants and the apparent failure of Acicarpha to naturalize in North America. This species has not been collected in our area (or North America) since 1888; it is here treated for historical interest and to increase the likelihood that it will be relocated, if it is, indeed, actually naturalized. [= K, S, Z]

\section*{CAMPANULACEAE (Bellflower Family)}
(also see SPHENOCLEACEAE)
A family of about 82 genera and 2000 species, mostly herbs, cosmopolitan. There is controversy about the circumscription of the family, specifically whether subfamily Lobelioideae should be recognized at the family level. References: Rosatti (1986)=Z; Eddie et al. (2003); Shulkina, Gaskin, \& Eddie (2003).

1 Corollas bilaterally symmetrical (zygomorphic); carpels 2 ; [subfamily Lobelioideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lobelia
1 Corollas radially symmetrical (actinomorphic); carpels (2-) 3-5; [subfamily Campanuloideae].
2 Capsule dehiscent laterally (the pores nearly apical in Campanulastrum); flowers in spikes, racemes, or panicles; [mostly native species of various habitats (some of them weedy)]; [tribe Campanuleae].
3 Inflorescence spicate, the flowers sessile, mostly in the axils of well-developed leaves; corollas rotate and style straight . Triodanis
3 Inflorescence racemose or paniculate, the flowers pedicelled, sometimes axillary to well-developed leaves; corollas campanulate or funnelform, with a straight or curved style (Campanula) or rotate witha curved style


Campanula Linnaeus (Bellflower)
(also see Campanulastrum)
A genus of about 300 species, herbs (rarely shrubby), north tempearte, most diverse in s. Europe. References: Rosatti (1986)=Z; Shetler \& Morin (1986); Shetler (1982)=Y.

1 Stems weak and slender, reclining, 3-angled.
2 Corolla 4-10 mm long; pedicels divergent, the bractless portion \(0.4-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; corolla white to very pale blue

\section*{C. aparinoides var. aparinoides}

2 Corolla 5-13 mm long; pedicels ascending, the bractless portion 1-8 cm long; corolla pale blue

1 Stems more robust, erect, terete or nearly so
3 Flowers on long pedicels (generally longer than 40 mm long), the inflorescence a diffuse panicle; [native species of rock outcrops or rocky woodlands].
4 Corolla 6-8 mm long; leaves lanceolate, averaging about 1 cm wide, generally with prominent, often somewhat divergent teeth; [section Rapunculus] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. divaricata
4 Corolla 12-20 mm long; leaves (of the stem) linear, averaging less than 5 mm wide, generally lacking teeth (or the teeth minute and obscure); [section Campanula, subsection Heterophylla] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. rotundifolia
3 Flowers mostly on short pedicels (the upper less than 5 mm long), the inflorescence a raceme; [alien species usually of disturbed areas].
5 Capsules with pores in the apical half; [section Rapunculus, subsection Campanulastrum] ........ C. persicifolia
5 Capsules with pores at or near the base . . . . . . . . ............................................. C. rapunculoides

Campanula aparinoides Pursh var. aparinoides, Marsh Bellflower. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): bogs, marshes, wet meadows, seepage slopes over mafic or calcareous rocks; uncommon (rare in NC and VA Piedmont and VA Coastal Plain) (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). Late June-August; August-September. Widespread in ne. North America, south to nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), KY, MO, and NE. [ \(=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G}\); < C. aparinoides -- RAB, K, W, Z; = C. aparinoides -- F, S, in the narrow sense]

Campanula divaricata Michaux, Southern Harebell, Appalachian Bellflower. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC): rock outcrops, cliffs, rocky summits, talus, up to at least 1850 m ; common (uncommon in Piedmont). July-October; SeptemberDecember. A broad endemic of the Southern and Central Appalachians: MD and KY south to AL and GA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W Z; C. flexuosa Michaux -- S]

Campanula persicifolia Linnaeus, Peachleaf Bellflower. Mt (NC): naturalized from gardens; rare, native of Eurasia. This species was reported by Small (1933) as "escaping from gardens" in w. NC; no specimens have been seen to document this occurrence. Additional documentation is needed to confirm this record. [= RAB, K, S; = Rapunculus persicifolius (Linnaeus) Fournier; = Neocodon persicifolius (L.) A.A.KolakovskiĬ \& L.B.Serdyukova]
* Campanula rapunculoides Linnaeus, Rampion Bellflower, Rover Bellflower. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. June-August (-October). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z]

Campanula rotundifolia Linnaeus, Bluebell, Harebell, Bluebell-of-Scotland. Mt (NC, VA): limestone outcrops, high elevation rocky summits (in thin soil over amphibolite); rare (NC Rare, NC Rare). July-August; August-September. A circumboreal species, widespread and common in \(n\). North America and \(n\). Eurasia, southwards becoming rare, and generally limited to limestone in its occurrences in the Central Appalachians of WV and VA. It was added to the flora of NC in 1991. See Shetler (1982) for a detailed study of the species. [= C, F, G, K, Y, Z]

Campanula aparinoides var. grandiflora Holzinger ranges south to PA. It should be sought in our area. It has been variously treated at a species, variety, geographic phase, or form; its taxonomic status is uncertain. [= C, G; < C. aparinoides -- K; = C. uliginosa Rydberg -- F]

\section*{Campanulastrum Small (Tall Bellflower)}

A monotypic genus, a biennial herb, distinct from Campanula (Shulkina, Gaskin, \& Eddie 2003). As stated by Shetler \& Morin (1986), "Small's view [segregating Campanula americana into the monotypic genus Campanulastrum] appears to have increasing justification from palynological, cytological, and now seed evidence." References: Rosatti (1986)=Z; Shetler \& Morin (1986); Shulkina, Gaskin, \& Eddie (2003).
forests, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks; common (uncommon in Piedmont and rare in Coastal Plain) (SC Rare). Late June-September; August-October. This coarse annual or biennial is distributed nearly throughout e. North America. [=K, S; = Campanula americana Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, W, Z]

\section*{Jasione Linnaeus (Sheep's-bit)}

References: Rosatti (1986)=Z.
* Jasione montana Linnaeus, Sheep's-bit. Cp (NC): disturbed areas in sandy soils; rare, introduced from Europe. JuneSeptember. [= C, F, G, K; J. montana var. montana -- Z]

\section*{Lobelia Linnaeus (Lobelia)}

References: Rosatti (1986)=Z; McVaugh (1936)=Y; Thompson \& Lammers (1997). Key based in part on Y, GW, and C.

1 Corolla bright red (faded in dried specimens) or very rarely white, 30-45 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. cardinalis
1 Corolla blue, purple, or white, \(10-33 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
2 Larger leaves in a basal rosette, elongate, either linear or linear-oblanceolate with an elongate petiole; [plants of wetlands, often growing in shallow water].
3 Leaves linear, fleshy, and hollow; [plants of the northern United States, rarely south to MD, PA, and NJ] . . . . . . . . . [L. dortmanna]
3 Leaves linear-oblanceolate, not hollow; [plants of the Southeastern Coastal Plain from NC (?) or GA southwards and westwards].
4 Calyx segments with small auricles at the base; pedicels with very small bracteoles at the base; filament tube (6-) 7-9 (-11) mm long; corolla tube not fenestrate; larger leaves \(10-30 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; plants (5-) 8-10 (-15) dm tall

4 Calyx segments not auriculate; pedicels lacking bracteoles; filemant tube \(3-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla tube fenestrate; larger leaves 5-12 cm long; plants (4-) 5-6 (-13) dm tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. paludosa
2 Larger leaves cauline; [plants collectively of a range of habitats].
5 Flowers relatively large, the corolla (including the hypanthium) 18-33 mm long, fenestrate.
6 Calyx with prominent leafy auricles; pedicels with bracteoles near the middle . . . L. siphilitica var. siphilitica 6 Calyx not auriculate; pedicels with bracteoles near the base (or sometimes near the middle in L. puberula).
L. amoena
L. elongata
L. georgiana
[L. brevifolia]
L. glandulosa
L. sp. 1
[L. puberula var. mineolana]
L. puberula var. puberula
L. puberula var. simulans

5 Flowers relatively small, the corolla (including the hypanthium) 7-22 mm long, not fenestrate (except XX).
15 Stem leaves very narrow, the largest on a plant 1-5 mm wide.
16 Pedicels lacking bracteoles (but with subtending bracts); plant perennial from rhizomes, the stem often spongy-thickened towards the base
L. boykinii

16 Pedicels bearing bracteoles near the base or middle (and also with subtending bracts); stems not spongythickened.
17 Bracteoles borne near the middle of the pedicel; [plants of northern wetlands, south to WV and PA] .
17 B...................................................................................... [L. kalmii]
17 Bracteoles borne at the base of the pedicel; [plants collectively widespread in our area]. 18 Lower lip of corolla pubescent inside at the base; corolla blue, lacking a white eye ... L. canbyi
18 Lower lip of the corolla glabrous; corolla blue, with a white eye . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. nuttallii
15 Stem leaves broader, the largest on a plant > 10 mm wide.
19 Bracteoles borne near the middle of the pedicel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. flaccidifolia
19 Bracteoles borne at the base of the pedicel.
[L. appendiculata var. appendiculata]
[L. appendiculata var. gattingeri]
L. inflata
L. spicata var. leptostachys
L. spicata var. scaposa
L. spicata var. spicata
[L. spicata var. campanulata]

Lobelia amoena Michaux. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): marshes, streambanks, seeps; common. Late July-October. W. NC and e. TN south to c. GA and ec. AL. Reported for VA by Kartesz (1999), supposedly on the basis of McVaugh (1936), but McVaugh does not record L. amoena for VA. [= RAB, C, GW, S, W, Y; L. amoena var. amoena -- K]

Lobelia boykinii Torrey \& A. Gray ex Alphonse de Candolle. Cp (GA, NC, SC): cypress ponds and depression meadows; rare (GA Special Concern). May-July (-August). NJ south to w. Panhandle FL, s. AL, and s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Y]

Lobelia canbyi A. Gray. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas; uncommon. July-November. NJ to GA in the Coastal Plain; disjunct in Coffee County, TN, with other Coastal Plain plants. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Y]

Lobelia cardinalis Linnaeus, Cardinal Flower. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): streambanks, riverbanks, marshes, swamp forests; common. July-October. New Brunswick, Québec, Ontario, MN, CO, UT, and s. CA south to c. peninsular FL, TX, and south through Mexico and Central America to Colombia. See Thompson \& Lammers (1997). [= RAB, F, G, K, S, W, Y; L. cardinalis var. cardinalis -- C; L. cardinalis ssp. cardinalis -- GW; L. cardinalis ssp. cardinalis var. cardinalis ]

Lobelia elongata Small. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, bogs, pine savannas; common. August-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: DE to se. GA. [= C, F, G, GW, K, S, Y; L. elongata -- RAB, in part]

Lobelia flaccidifolia Small. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA})\) : depression ponds, swampy woods along rivers and streams; common. JuneSeptember. E. GA south into FL. [= GW, K, S; L. halei Small - Y]

Lobelia floridana Chapman. Cp (GA, NC?): wet pine savannas and flatwoods, depression ponds; rare. Se. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), Panhandle FL west to LA; disjunct in se. NC? McVaugh (1936) reports this species for Wilmington, New Hanover County, NC, based on a collection by MacFarlane in 1909 (PENN). This record seems unlikely and needs confirmation; mislabeling is a possibility. [= GW, K, S, Y]

Lobelia georgiana McVaugh. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): swamps, wet places; common. August-October. See McVaugh (1940) for an explanation of the need to replace the name L. glandulifera with L. georgiana. [= C, F, G, GW; L. elongata -RAB, in part; L. amoena Michaux var. glandulifera A. Gray -- K; L. glandulifera (A. Gray) Small -- S, Y; L. amoena -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Lobelia glandulosa Walter. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?), Pd (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas, flatwoods, depression ponds; common. September-October. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, W, Y]

Lobelia inflata Linnaeus. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): July-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Y]
Lobelia nuttallii J.A. Schultes. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, SC): May-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Y]

Lobelia paludosa Nuttall. Cp (GA): FL and se. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= F, GW, K, S, Y]
Lobelia puberula Michaux var. puberula. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): Late July-October. [= F, K; L. puberula -RAB, C, G, GW, S, W, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Lobelia puberula Michaux var. simulans Fernald. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): Late July-October. [= F, K; L. puberula -- RAB, C, G, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; L. puberula "form a" - Y]

Lobelia siphilitica Linnaeus var. siphilitica, Great Blue Lobelia. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): Late July-October. [= C, F, G, GW, K, Y; L. siphilitica -- RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Lobelia sp. 1. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC})\) : seepages; rare. Endemic to the Sandhills Region of NC and SC. Under study by A. Bert Pittman. ["L. batsonii" in prep.]

Lobelia spicata Lamarck var. leptostachys (Alphonse de Candolle) Mackenzie \& Bush. (GA, NC, SC, VA) Late May-August. [= C, F, G, K, Y; L. spicata -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; L. leptostachys Alphonse de Candolle -- S]

Lobelia spicata Lamarck var. scaposa McVaugh. (NC, SC, VA): Late May-August. [= C, F, G, K, Y; L. spicata -- RAB, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Lobelia spicata Lamarck var. spicata. (GA, NC, SC, VA): Late May-August. [= F, G, K; L. spicata var. spicata -- C, in part only; L. spicata -- RAB, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; L. bracteata Small -- S; L. spicata var. originalis - Y]

Lobelia appendiculata Alphonse de Candolle var. appendiculata. AL westwards to KS, OK, and TX. [= K; L. appendiculata GW, S, Y, in a narrow sense]

Lobelia appendiculata Alphonse de Candolle var. gattingeri (A. Gray) McVaugh. Endemic to sc. KY south through c. TN to \(n\).
AL. [= K; L. gattingeri A. Gray -- GW, S, Y]
Lobelia brevifolia Nuttall ex Alphonse de Candolle Savannas, flatwoods, and bogs, endemic to the East Gulf Coastal Plain of FL, AL, MS, and LA. [= GW, K, S, Y]

Lobelia dortmanna Linnaeus, Water Lobelia, south to NJ, MD, and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, G, K, Y]
Lobelia kalmii Linnaeus, south to WV and PA. [= C, F, G, K, Y]
Lobelia puberula Michaux var. mineolana F. Wimmer. East to AL and KY. [= K; L. puberula - C, G, GW, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; L. puberula "form d" - Y]

Lobelia spicata Lamarck var. campanulata McVaugh. South to MD, WV, PA. [=F, G, K, Y; L. spicata var. spicata -- C, in part; L. spicata -- RAB, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Platycodon Alphonse de Candolle (Japanese Bellflower, Balloonflower)
A monotypic genus, an herb, of ne. Asia. References: Rosatti (1986)=Z.
* Platycodon grandiflorum (Jacquin) Alphonse de Candolle, Japanese Bellflower, Balloonflower. Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from e. Asia. [= RAB, K, Z]

\section*{Triodanis Rafinesque ex Greene (Venus's Looking-glass)}

A genus of 8 species, annual herbs, American and s. Europe. References: McVaugh (1945)=Z; McVaugh (1948). Key based on Z.

1 Openings of the capsule linear, 0.2-0.4 mm wide; seeds minutely tuberculate in longitudinal lines
[T. holzingeri]
1 Openings of the capsule broadle elliptic, oval, or rounded, \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; seeds either muriculate over the entire surface or nearly to quite smooth.
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) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. perfoliata

Triodanis biflora (Ruiz \& Pavón) Greene. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): roadsides, gardens, glades, disturbed areas; common (rare in Mountains). April-June. E. VA, KY, KS, AZ, and OR south to Mexico; South America. [= C, K, Z; = Specularia biflora (Ruiz \& Pavón) Fischer \& C.A. Meyer -- RAB, F, G; = T. perfoliata var. biflora (Ruiz \& Pavón) Bradley - W]

Triodanis perfoliata (Linnaeus) Nieuwland. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, gardens, glades, disturbed areas; common. April-June. ME and British Columbia south to FL and Mexico; West Indies; Ecuador. [= C, K, Z; = Specularia perfoliata (Linnaeus) Alphonse de Candolle -- RAB, F, G; = T. perfoliata var. perfoliata - W]

Triodanis holzingeri McVaugh, east to TN. [=K, Z; Specularia holzingeri (McVaugh) Fernald - F]

\section*{Wahlenbergia Schrader ex Roth (Wahlenbergia)}

References: Rosatti (1986)=Z.
* Wahlenbergia marginata (Thunberg) Alphonse de Candolle. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): sandy soils along roadsides and in fields; common, introduced from e. Asia and Oceania. Apparently only recently introduced in se. United States, the earliest recorded date 1937 in Alachua County, FL (Rosatti 1986), but now quite common on sandy roadsides. [= RAB, K, Z]

\section*{CANNABACEAE Endl. 1827 (Hops Family)}

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 Sytsma et al. (2002) conclude that Celtidaceae should be considered a part of Cannabaceae. References: Small in FNA (1997); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Sherman-Broyles, Barker, \& Schulz in FNA (1997); Zavada \& Kim (1996); Todzia in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Sytsma et al. (2002).


\section*{Cannabis Linnaeus 1753 (Hemp, Marijuana, Marihuana)}

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 the source of the drug marijuana. References: Small in FNA (1997); Hillig \& Mahlberg (2004); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Cannabis sativa Linnaeus, Hemp, Marijuana. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas and cultivated plots; uncommon, introduced from Asia. June-October. Though perhaps not truly naturalized or persistent, Cannabis is treated here since clandestine cultivated plots will be encountered fairly regularly by the field biologist, especially in fairly remote areas in the mountainous parts of our area. [= F, FNA, G; > C. sativa Linnaeus ssp. sativa var. sativa -- C, K]

\section*{Celtis Linnaeus 1753 (Hackberry)}

A genus of about 100 species, trees, shrubs, and woody vines, widespread in tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions worldwide. References: Todzia in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

\footnotetext{
1 Branches armed with short spines
[C. iguanaea]
}

1 Branches unarmed.
2 Leaf blades mostly more than \(2 \times\) as long as wide, the tip attenuate and long-acute to long-acuminate, the base cuneate to rounded; leaf margins entire or with a few teeth on each margin; leaves glabrous or nearly so (except the margins often ciliate); [large trees, mostly of floodplains, but also in upland situations over calcareous substrates such as limestone, dolostone, and shell middens] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. Iaevigata
2 Leaf blades mostly less than \(2 \times\) as long as wide, the tip obtuse to short-acuminate, the base slightly to strongly cordate at least on one side; leaf margins entire or with a few teeth on each margin (the plant then a shrub or small tree of rocky places) or distinctly serrate with 10-35 teeth on each margin; leaves scabrous above, at least towards the tip; [shrubs to medium trees, of floodplains, moist slopes, and dry rocky woodlands, barrens, and glades].
3 Leaves 5-12 cm long, toothed well below the middle; fruit 7-14 mm long, ellipsoid or subglobose, dark orange, purple, or black, on a pedicel \(7-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [small to medium trees of dry to moist habitats] . . . . . . . . . . . C. occidentalis
3 Leaves 2-8 cm long, toothed only near the tip if at all; fruit \(5-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, subglobose or essentially spherical, orange, red, or brown, on a pedicel \(3-13 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [shrubs or small twisted trees of dry, rocky habitats]
C. tenuifolia

Celtis laevigata Willdenow, Southern Hackberry, Sugarberry. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests, especially on natural levees, upland calcareous forests and woodlands, shell middens; common (uncommon in the Mountains). April-May;
August-October. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, W; < C. laevigata var. laevigata -- F, K; < C. laevigata var. smallii (Beadle) Sargent -- F; < C. mississippiensis Bosc -- S; < C. smallii Beadle -- S]

Celtis occidentalis Linnaeus, Northern Hackberry. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, VA): xeric to mesic glades, outcrops, barrens, woodlands, and bottomland forests, usually over calcareous substrate; common (rare in NC). April-May; August-October. [= C, FNA, G, K, S, W; = C. occidentalis var. occidentalis -- RAB, in the broad sense; < C. occidentalis var. canina (Rafinesque) Sargent -\(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K}\); < C. occidentalis var. occidentalis -- F; < C. occidentalis var. pumila (Pursh) A. Gray -- F]

Celtis tenuifolia Nuttall, Dwarf Hackberry, Georgia Hackberry. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): xeric to mesic glades, outcrops, barrens, woodlands, often over calcareous substrate; common (uncommon in Mountains of NC). April-May; August-October. [=C, FNA, G, K, W; = C. occidentalis var. georgiana (Small) Ahles -- RAB; > C. tenuifolia var. georgiana (Small) Fernald \& Schubert -- F; > C. tenuifolia var. tenuifolia -- F; C. georgiana Small -- S]

Celtis iguanaea (Jacquin) Sargent, Iguana Hackberry. Shell-middens and calcareous coastal sites. AL, FL, West Indies, American tropics. [= K; = Momisia iguanaea (Jacquin) Rose \& Standley - S]

\section*{Humulus Linnaeus 1753 (Hops)}

A genus of 2 species, herbaceous vines, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Small (1978)=Z; Small in FNA (1997); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key adapted from Z.

1 Veins on lower surface of leaves armed with rigid, spinulose hairs; bracts of pistillate flowers spinulose-ciliate; most leaves 5-9 lobed
1 Veins on lower surface of leaves more or less pubescent with lax, weak hairs, but lacking rigid, spinulose hairs; bracts of pistillate flowers smooth-margined; most leaves 1-3 lobed.
2 Lower surfaces of leaves (measured on middle lobe of 4-6 cm long leaves of flowering or fruiting branches) with usually with less than 20 hairs per cm of length of midrib; glands (measured on leaves as above) fewer than 25 per 10 square mm of intervein lower leaf surface; [introduced variety, sometimes showing introgression with native varieties]
H. Iupulus var. lupulus

2 Lower surfaces of leaves (measured on middle lobe of 4-6 cm long leaves of flowering or fruiting branches) usually with more than 20 hairs per cm of length of midrib; glands (measured on leaves as above) more than 25 per 10 square mm of intervein lower leaf surface; [native varieties, though often weedy and sometimes showing introgression with var. lupulus]. 3 Lower surfaces of leaves (measured on middle lobe of \(4-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long leaves of flowering or fruiting branches) conspicuously pubescent between the veins and on the veins, with more than 100 hairs per cm of length of midrib; smaller leaves unlobed (less commonly 3-lobed)
H. lupulus var. pubescens

3 Lower surfaces of leaves (measured on middle lobe of 4-6 cm long leaves of flowering or fruiting branches) not conspicuously pubescent, the pubescence usually limited to the veins, usually with less than 100 hairs per cm of length of midrib; smaller leaves generally 3-lobed
H. lupulus var. lupuloides
* Humulus japonicus Siebold \& Zuccarini, Japanese Hops. Mt (VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): disturbed areas, particularly in rich, alluvial soils, where it has become a serious weed along major VA rivers; common (rare in NC and SC), introduced from Asia, native to Japan, Taiwan, and China. June-October; July-October. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Z]

Humulus lupulus Linnaeus var. Iupuloides E. Small, Northeastern Hops. Pd, Mt (VA), Cp (NC, VA): disturbed areas, particularly in rich, alluvial soils; uncommon (rare in NC and in VA Coastal Plain) (NC Watch List). July-August; September-October. Native to ne. and nc. North America (Nova Scotia and Newfoundland south to VA and NC, west to NE, MT, and Alberta). It is not clear whether its occurrence in NC is native or introduced from further north. The 3 varieties (two native and one introduced) in our area are subtly different, the differences apparently sometimes further obscured by introgressive hybridization. [= C, FNA, K, Z; < H. lupulus -- RAB, F, G, S, W]
* Humulus lupulus Linnaeus var. Iupulus, Brewer's Hops, European Hops. Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. July-August; September-October. The European var. lupulus is (of course) one of the key ingredients of beer. [= C, FNA, K, Z; < H. Iupulus -- RAB, F, G, S, W]

Humulus lupulus Linnaeus var. pubescens E. Small, Midwestern Hops. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): disturbed areas, particularly in rich, alluvial soils; rare (NC Watch List). July-August; September-October. This variety of the irregularly circumpolar H. lupulus is native to c. North America (NY and PA south to NC and ne. GA and west to MN, NE, KA, and AR). It is not
clear whether the few occurrences east of the Blue Ridge (including those in NC and VA) are native or adventive from further west. [= C, FNA, K, Z; < H. lupulus -- RAB, F, G, S, W]

\section*{CAPPARACEAE (Caper Family) (see CLEOMACEAE)}

\section*{CAPRIFOLIACEAE (Honeysuckle Family) (also see ADOXACEAE, DIERVILLACEAE, and LINNAEACEAE)}
\{As not here circumscribed, a family of about 13 genera and 260 species, shrubs, trees, and less typically herbs and vines, mainly north temperate and boreal.\} 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), 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 very broadly circumscribed Caprifoliaceae. References: Backlund \& Pyck (1998); Ferguson (1966a),

\section*{Lonicera Linnaeus (Honeysuckle)}

A genus of about 180 species, shrubs and vines, mainly north temperate. References: Ferguson (1966a)=Z; Rehder (1903)=Y; Green (1966).

1 Flowers in opposite 3-flowered cymules, borne in terminal clusters subtended by connate leaves; corolla red and yellow (or yellowish-orange only); twining vine or shrub with vining tendencies (in L. flava the "vininess' sometimes not apparent).
2 Corolla tube (20-) \(30-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla lobes \(4-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, more or less radially symmetrical; [plants of a wide variety of habitats, primarily in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain].
3 Leaves ciliate, pubescent on the upper surface; hypanthium glandular or glabrous; stems glandular or glabrous ....
L. sempervirens var. hirsutula

3 Leaves entire, glabrous on the upper surface; hypanthium glabrous; stems glabrous
Corolla tube \(10-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla lobes \(8-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, unequally divided into 2 lips (4 lobes on the upper side and one lobe on the lower side); [of ridgetops, rocky slopes, granite domes, and bogs of the Mountains, or of areas to the north or west of the primary area].
4 Leaves pubescent on the upper surface; [of moist forests, south to PA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [L. hirsuta]
4 Leaves glabrous on the upper surface.
5 Fused leaves immediately below the inflorescence glaucous on the upper surface, rounded or emarginate; [of c. TN and other areas west and north of our primary area]
[L. reticulata]
5 Fused leaves immediately below the inflorescence green on the upper surface, pointed to mucronate.
6 Corolla tube 30-35 mm long; leaves gray beneath; [of soil mats on dome outcrops of s. NC, SC, and GA and westwards]
. . L. flava
6 Corolla tube \(15-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves strongly white-glaucous beneath; [of rocky forests, ridgetops, and bogs of n . NC, VA, and northwards].
7 Hypanthium glabrous; leaves glabrous beneath; style glabrous to sparsely hairy
7 Hypanthium densely glandular; leaves sparsely to densely villous beneath; style hirsute
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.
8 Trailing or climbing vine; corolla \(30-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; fruit black at maturity; leaves of vigorous shoots often pinnately lobed.
8 Upright shrub; corolla \(7-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; fruit red or yellow at maturity; leaves unlobed.
9 Branches with solid and continuous, white pith; [native and exotic species].
10 Corolla lobes 5, nearly equal; ovaries separate, divergent; [native species of cool moist forests and bogs] . .
10 Corolla lobes fused into a 4-lobed lip and a 1-lobed lip; ovaries fused; [exotic species].
11 Branches glabrous; corolla glabrous on the exterior L. fragrantissima

11 Branches retrorsely hispid with reddish-brown hairs; corolla pilose on the exterior . . . ..... L. standishii
9 Branches hollow between the nodes, with tannish pith; [exotic species, many of them seriously invasive and likely to be encountered in natural areas].
12 Peduncles shorter than or equal to the subtending petiole; leaves ovate (broadest near the base) and distinctly long-acuminate .......................................................................... L. maackii
12 Peduncles longer than the subtending petiole; leaves elongate (broadest near the middle) and obtuse to acute (rarely short-acuminate).
13 Leaves glabrous; peduncles \(15-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. tatarica
13 Leaves pubescent, at least on the lower surface; peduncles 5-15 mm long.

14 Corolla pink (aging to yellow), nearly glabrous on the exterior, barely bulging on one side at the base; leaves thinly pubescent beneath . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. \(\mathbf{L}\).bella
14 Corolla white (aging to yellow), pubescent on the exterior, distinctly bulging on one side at the base; leaves rather densely grayish-pubescent beneath.
15 Bracts and sepals ciliate, not glandular; ovary lacking glands; leaf blades broadest at or below the middle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. morrowii
15 Bracts and sepals glandular; ovary glandular; leaf blades broadest beyond the middle
L. xylosteum
* Lonicera \(\times\) bella Zabel [L. morrowii \(\times\) tatarica], Pretty Honeysuckle. Pd (NC, SC): forests, woodlands, fencerows, suburban woodlands; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. April-May. [= RAB, C, F, K, Z; = L. bella -- G; = L. tatarica \(\times\) morrowii -Y\(]\)

Lonicera canadensis Bartram ex Marshall, American Fly-honeysuckle. Mt (GA, NC, VA): shrubby mountain bogs at high elevations, bouldery northern hardwood forests, hemlock and spruce swamps; rare (GA Special Concern). May-June; June-July. South Nova Scotia to Saskatchewan, south to PA, w, NC, n. GA, OH, IN, and MN. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; = Xylosteon ciliatum Pursh -- S]

Lonicera dioica Linnaeus var. dioica. Mt (GA, NC, VA): shrubby mountain bogs at high elevations; rare (GA Special Concern\}. June-August; August-September. MA and Québec west to WI, south to NJ, NC, and IN. [= C, F, G, Z; < L. dioica -RAB, K, W; = L. dioica -- S, Y]

Lonicera dioica Linnaeus var. orientalis Gleason. Mt (NC, VA): \{habitats\}; rare. June-August; August-September. S. Ontario west to s. MI, south to w. VA and w. NC. [= C, G; < L. dioica -- RAB, K, W; < L. dioica var. glaucescens (Rydberg) Butters -F, Z; < L. glaucescens (Rydberg) Rydberg -- S, Y]

Lonicera flava Sims, Yellow Honeysuckle. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): in soil mats around granitic domes; uncommon. AprilMay; July-August. W. NC, KY, and MO, south to GA and AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y; > L. flava - F, S, in a narrower sense; > L. flavida Cockerell ex Rehder -- F, S; > L. flava var. flava - Z; > L. flava var. flavescens Gleason - Z]
* Lonicera fragrantissima Lindley \& Paxton, Sweet-breath-of-spring. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp, Mt (VA), \{SC\}: forests, woodlands, old house sites; common and invasive, introduced from China. February-early April; April-May. [= RAB, K, Y, Z; = Xylosteon fragrantissimum (Lindley \& Paxton) Small -- S]
* Lonicera japonica Thunberg, Japanese Honeysuckle. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): nearly ubiquitous, especially common in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain and in mesic habitats; common, introduced from e. Asia. April-June; August-October. Schweitzer \& Larson (1999) report on physiological characteristics that make L. japonica a successful invasive species. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, \(\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{Z} ;>\) L. japonica var. chinensis (P.W. Watson) Baker -- F, Y; > L. japonica var. japonica - F, Y; = Nintooa japonica (Thunberg) Sweet -- S]
* Lonicera mackii (Ruprecht) Maximowicz, Amur Honeysuckle. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): suburban woodlands, moist forests, fencerows; common, introduced from e. Asia (Korea, China, Japan). May-June. Aggressively invasive in the vicinity of DC. [= C, K, Y, Z]
* Lonicera morrowii A. Gray, Morrow's Honeysuckle. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): forests, woodlands, old house sites, suburban woodlands; common, introduced from Japan. April. Seriously invasive in WV, MD, DC, and northwards; first reported for NC by Leonard (1971b) and for SC by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= C, K, W, Y; = L. morrowi -- F, G, orthographic variant]

Lonicera sempervirens Linnaeus var. hirsutula Rehder, Coral Honeysuckle. Pd (NC, VA), Mt (NC): \{habitat\}; rare. VA and NC southwest to AL. [= C, F, G, K, Y; < L. sempervirens -- RAB, GW, W, Z; < Phenianthus sempervirens (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -S]

Lonicera sempervirens Linnaeus var. sempervirens, Coral Honeysuckle. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry forests and woodlands; common. March-July (and sporadically to November); July-September. CT to OK, south to FL and TX; and more widely distributed as an escape from cultivation. [=C,F,G,K, Y; <L. sempervirens -- RAB, GW, W, Z; >L. sempervirens var. sempervirens - F; > L. sempervirens var. minor Aiton -- F; < Phenianthus sempervirens (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -- S]
* Lonicera standishii Jacques, Standish's Honeysuckle. Pd (NC): forests, woodlands, old home sites; rare but locally abundant, introduced from China. Invasive in c. NC (Uwharrie National Forest). Also reported from KY (Jones 2005), se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and MD (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Y]
* Lonicera tatarica Linnaeus, Tartarian Honeysuckle. Pd, Cp, Mt (VA): disturbed forests; uncommon, introduced from Central Asia. [= C, F, G, K; > L. tatarica var. tatarica -- Y]
* Lonicera xylosteum Linnaeus, European Fly-honeysuckle. Mt (VA): disturbed forests; uncommon, introduced from Europe and Asia. [= C, F, G, K; > L. xylosteum var. xylosteum -- Y]

Lonicera hirsuta Eaton, Hairy Honeysuckle. Québec west to Manitoba, south to c. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and MN. [= K, Y; > L. hirsuta var. interior Gleason - C]

Lonicera reticulata Rafinesque. NY west to WI, south to TN and AR. In nc. TN (Davidson County) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997; Wofford \& Chester 2002). [= K; > L. prolifera (G. Kirchner) Booth ex Rehder var. prolifera -- C; = L. sullivantii A. Gray -Y ; = L. prolifera - Z]

\section*{Symphoricarpos Duhamel (Snowberry, Coralberry)}

A genus of about 17 species, shrubs, of North America and e. Asia. References: Jones (1940); Ferguson (1966a)=Z.
Corolla 2-4 mm long; fruits pink to purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. orbiculatus
1 Corolla \(5-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; fruits white.
2 Fruit 6-10 (-12) mm in diameter; young twigs puberulent; leaves usually pubescent beneath; shrub usually less than 1 m tall; [native] S. albus var. albus

Symphoricarpos albus (Linnaeus) Blake var. albus, Common Snowberry. Mt (VA): limestone woodlands; rare (VA Rare). Québec west to s. AK, south to w. VA, WV, MI, MN, and CA. Var. albus is the more eastern variety. [= C, F, G, K, Z; < S. albus -RAB, S, W]
* Symphoricarpos albus (Linnaeus) Blake var. laevigatus (Fernald) Blake, Pacific Snowberry. Pd (NC, VA?): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from w. North America. [= C, F, G, K, Z; < S. albus -- RAB, S, W; S. rivularis Suksdorf]

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus Moench, Coralberry. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): moist to dry forests, woodlands, and thickets, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks; common. Late July-September; September-November (and often persisting well into winter). CT west to \(I N, M N\), and \(C O\), south to \(F L, T X\), and Mexico. [= RAB, \(C, F, G, K, W, Z\); = S. symphoricarpos (Linnaeus) MacM. -- S]

Symphoricarpos occidentalis Hooker, Western Snowberry, in PA, MD, KY. \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

Triosteum Linnaeus (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: Gould \& Donoghue (2000); Ferguson (1966a) \(=\) Z.

1 Longer (nonglandular) hairs of the stem 1.5-3 mm long; corolla greenish-yellow; leaves 1.5-6 cm wide.
2 Lower leaf surface glabrous or pubescent only along the main veins; leaves averaging \(4 \times\) as long as wide \(\qquad\)
........................................................................... . T. angustifolium var. angustifolium

2 Lower leaf surface densely puberulent; leaves averaging \(2 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . T. angustifolium var. eamesii
1 Longer (nonglandular) hairs of the stem 0-1.5 mm long (or with a very few longer hairs); leaves 4-15 cm wide; corolla greenishyellow to purple.
3 Most the stem hairs 1-2 mm long, mostly not gland-tipped; leaves predominantly not connate (or if 1-3 pairs connate, then only 1-2 cm wide at the joined base); style equalling or slightly shorter than the corolla (rarely exserted)
T. aurantiacum var. aurantiacum

3 Most the stem hairs 0-0.5 mm long (sometimes with a few scattered longer hairs), gland-tipped; leaves predominantly connate-perfoliate, the joined base \(3-9 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide); style exserted beyond the corolla
T. perfoliatum

Triosteum angustifolium Linnaeus var. angustifolium, Smooth Lesser Horse-gentian. \{Pd (NC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): distributional and habitat information needed for two varieties\} (GA Rare). April-May; July-August. CT west to Ontario and MO, south to NC, nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), AL, and LA. [= C, F, G; < T. angustifolium -- RAB, K, S, W, Z]

Triosteum angustifolium Linnaeus var. eamesii Wiegand, Hairy Lesser Horse-gentian. \{Pd (NC, VA), Mt (VA): distributional and habitat information needed for two varieties\}. April-May; July-August. CT and NJ south to NC. [= C, F, G; < T. angustifolium -RAB, K, S, W, Z]

Triosteum aurantiacum Bicknell var. aurantiacum. Mt (GA?, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): woodlands and forests in circumneutral soils, particularly those over mafic or calcareous rocks; uncommon (GA Rare, NC Watch List). Late May-early June; AugustOctober. Québec west to MN, south to GA, KY, and OK; other varieties are more restricted and midwestern or northern in distribution. [= C, F, K; <T. aurantiacum -- RAB, S, W, Z; <T. perfoliatum Linnaeus var. aurantiacum (Bicknell) Wiegand -- G]

Triosteum perfoliatum Linnaeus, Perfoliate Horse-gentian. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): woodlands and forests in circumneutral soils, particularly those over mafic or calcareous rocks; uncommon. Late May-early June; August-October. MA west to MN, south to n. SC, n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), and OK. [= RAB, C, F, K, S, W, Z; T. perfoliatum var. perfoliatum -- G]

\section*{CARYOPHYLLACEAE A.L. de Jussieu (Pink Family)}

A family of about 86 genera and 2200-3000 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, nearly cosmopolitan, but mostly Northern Hemisphere. References: Rabeler \& Hartman in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Stipules present and readily apparent, scarious or hyaline.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 2 & Fruit a utricle; seed 1 per fruit; petals absent; [subfamily Paronychioideae] & Paronychia \\
\hline 2 & Fruit a capsule; seeds 3-many per fruit; petals present; [subfamily Polycarpoideae] & Key A \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Stipules absent.} \\
\hline 3 & Sepals fused into a toothed or lobed tube; [subfamily Caryophylloideae] & Key B \\
\hline 3 & Sepals distinct, or slightly fused at their bases; [subfamily Alsinoideae] & Key C \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Key A -- Polycarpoideae}

1 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 southwards]

Stipulicida
1 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 (except some Paronychia).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Leaves appearing verticillate, 10-16 per node, filiform to linear} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{2} & Leaves opposite or in whorls of 4, linear to ovate or spatulate. & \\
\hline & 3 Fruit 1-seeded, an indehiscent utricle; petals absent & [Paronychia in Paronychioideae] \\
\hline & 3 Fruit many-seeded, a dehiscent capsule; petals present. & \\
\hline & 4 Leaves mostly in whorls of 4, obovate-spatulate, 2-8 mm long & Polycarpon \\
\hline & 4 Leaves opposite, linear or orbicular, 5-40 mm long. & \\
\hline & 5 Leaves orbicular-ovate; styles partly united & Drymaria \\
\hline & 5 Leaves linear; styles separate & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Key B -- Caryophylloideae}

1 Calyx immediately subtended by 1-3 pairs of bracts.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 2 & Calyx 20-40-nerved & Dianthus \\
\hline 2 & Calyx 15-nerved & Petrorhagia \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Calyx lacking subtending bracts.} \\
\hline 3 & Calyx lobes longer than the calyx tube, the lobes as long as or longer than the corolla lobes & Agrostemma \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{3} & Calyx lobes shorter than the calyx tube, the lobes much shorter than the corolla lobes. & \\
\hline & 4 Styles 3-5 (-6); petals generally appendaged & Silene \\
\hline & 4 Styles 2; petals appendaged or not. & \\
\hline & 5 Calyx tubular, 20-nerved; petals appendaged & Saponaria \\
\hline & 5 Calyx ovoid, 5-nerved; petals not appendaged & . Vaccaria \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Key C -- Alsinoideae}

1 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 southwards] .

1 Stem leaves larger, mostly both longer and broader, not pectinate-fringed at the base (except Scleranthus); basal rosette present or absent; stems either thicker, more flexuous, or not subdichotomously branched.
2 Petals absent; fruit a 1-seeded, indehiscent utricle; styles 2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Scleranthus
2 Petals present (rarely obsolete or essentially absent); fruit a few-many seeded capsule; styles 3-5.
3 Leaves fleshy; seeds more than 3 mm long; [plants of seabeaches and dunes]
Honckenya
3 Leaves membranaceous or stiff; seeds less than 2 mm long; [plants of various habitats].
4 Styles 4-5.
5 Leaves linear-subulate, less than 2 mm wide; styles 4-5.
6 Valves or teeth of the capsule twice as many as the styles ............................. Moenchia
6 Valves or teeth of the capsule as many as the styles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sagina
5 Leaves ovate, obovate, more than 4 mm wide; styles 5 .
7 Capsule cylindric, dehiscent by 10 apical teeth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cerastium
7 Capsule ovoid, dehiscent by 5 valves, each apically 2-cleft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Myosoton
4 Styles 3.
8 Inflorescence umbelliform; petals irregularly denticulate at apex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Holosteum
8 Inflorescence cymose or racemiform; petals entire, notched, or deeply cleft.
9 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.
10 Capsule cylindrical, twice as long as the sepals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cerastium
10 Capsule spherical or ellipsoid, as long as or slightly longer than the sepals . . . . . . . . . Stellaria
9 Petals entire, or emarginate.
11 Valves or teeth of the capsule as many as the styles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Minuartia
11 Valves or teeth of the capsule twice as many as the styles.
12 Seeds with an aril
Moehringia
12 Seeds lacking an aril.
13 Capsule straight; petals entire or barely emarginate \(\qquad\) . Arenaria
13 Capsule cylindrical, and often somewhat curved; petals emarginate to bifid
Cerastium

\section*{Agrostemma Linnaeus 1753 (Corncockle)}

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
Agrostemma githago Linnaeus var. githago, Corncockle, Purple Cockle, Corn-campion. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. May-July. [= FNA; < A. githago - RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

\section*{Arenaria Linnaeus 1753 (Sandwort)} (also see Minuartia)

A genus of about 150-210 species, herbs, of temperate and subarctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere, extending southwards to the montane tropics of South America and Africa. References: Hartman, Rabeler, \& Utech in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves lanceolate to oblanceolate, (7-) 15-32 mm long, 1-8 mm wide; perennial, stems to 8 dm long
A. lanuginosa var. lanuginosa

1 Leaves ovate, \(3-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; annual, stems to 3 dm long.
2 Seeds 0.4-0.5 mm long; fruiting calyx 2-3 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. leptoclados
2 Seeds ca. 0.6 mm long; fruiting calyx \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. serpyllifolia

Arenaria lanuginosa (Michaux) Rohrbach var. lanuginosa, Spreading Sandwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dunes, maritime forests, coquina limestone outcrops; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). May-July. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX, AR, and Mexico, and north in the interior to sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, FNA; < A. lanuginosa -- RAB, F, S; = A. lanuginosa ssp. lanuginosa -- G; > A. lanuginosa ssp. lanuginosa var. lanuginosa -- K; > A. lanuginosa ssp. lanuginosa var. longepedunculata Duncan - K; Spergulastrum lanuginosum Michaux ssp. lanuginosum]
* Arenaria leptoclados (Reichenbach) Gussone, Small Thyme-leaved Sandwort, Slender Sandwort. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} The relative ranges, habitats, and abundance of the \(A\). leptoclados and \(A\). serpyllifolia are poorly known \{additional herbarium work\}. March-June. [= S; < A. serpyllifolia -- RAB, K, W; = A. serpyllifolia Linnaeus var. tenuior Mertens \& W.D. J. Koch -- C, F, FNA, G; = A. serpyllifolia Linnaeus ssp. leptoclados (Reichenbach) Nyman]
* Arenaria serpyllifolia Linnaeus, Large Thyme-leaved Sandwort. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} The relative ranges, habitats, and abundance of this and A. leptoclados are poorly known. March-June. [= \(\mathrm{S} ;<\mathrm{A}\). serpyllifolia -- \(\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{W}\); = A. serpyllifolia var. serpyllifolia -- C, F, FNA, G; = A. serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia; = A. serpyllifolia -- S]

\section*{Cerastium Linnaeus 1753 (Mouse-ear Chickweed, Mouse-ear)}

A genus of about 100 species, herbs, especially north tempearte but nearly cosmopolitan. References: Morton in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Rabeler \& Thieret (1988); Scheen et al. (2004).

1 Petals \(10-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(2-3 \times\) as long as the sepals; leaves \(2-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) long.
2 Leaf blades narrowly to broadly linear, acute or short-acuminate at tip, tapered to base; stems erect nearly whole length
2 Leaf blades narrowly lanceolate to narrowly ovate, obtuse to acute at tip, more-or-less rounded at base; stems spreading or decumbent basally, ascending-erect distally.
3 Leaf blades narrowly lanceolate, obtuse to acute, well-spaced on stem, moderately to densely pubescent with dull hairs but may be glabrate in age; plants forming small clumps C. velutinum var. velutinum 3 Leaf blades narrowly ovate, obtuse and blunt at tip, tightly spaced on stem, very densely pubescent with silvery or translucent-white permanent hairs; plants form clumps to several dm wide; [endemic to serpentine in PA-MD]
[C. velutinum var. villosissimum]
1 Petals \(3-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, shorter than, equalling, or up to \(1.5 \times\) as long as the sepals; leaves \(0.5-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long (to 8 cm long in \(C\). nutans and C. brachypodum).
3 Perennial, matted at the base and rooting at the nodes
C. fontanum ssp. vulgare

3 Annual.
4 Sepals with long, appressed, eglandular hairs extending beyond the tip of the sepal.
5 Inflorescence an open cyme, most of the pedicels longer than the sepals ............... C. brachypetalum 5 Inflorescence a compact, cymose cluster, most of the pedicels shorter than the sepals ...... C. glomeratum 4 Sepals lacking long, appressed, eglandular hairs. 6 Styles, sepals, and petals 4; capsule teeth 8 [C. diffusum] 6 Styles, sepals, and petals 5; capsule teeth 10.

8 Bracts of the inflorescence with distinctly scarious margins; leaves mostly 0.5-1.0-(-1.5) cm long.
9 Petals equalling or surpassing the sepals; cleft in petal apex 1.0-1.5 mm deep . . . . . . . C. pumilum 9 Petals shorter than the sepals; cleft in petal apex 0.2-0.5 (-0.9) mm deep . . . C. semidecandrum 8 Bracts of the inflorescence with green margins; leaves mostly (1.0-) 1.5-8 cm long.

10 Pedicels 3-10 (-15) mm long; leaves to 3.5 cm long C. brachypodum

10 Pedicels (10-) 15-40 (-55) mm long; leaves to 8 cm long
C. nutans
* Cerastium brachypetalum Desportes, Gray Mouse-ear. Mt (NC, SC), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; common (rare in SC), introduced from Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, W; > C. brachypetalum ssp. brachypetalum - K; C. tetrandrum W. Curtis -- F, misidentified]

Cerastium brachypodum (Engelmann ex A. Gray) B.L. Robinson. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (SC, VA), Cp (VA): disturbed areas, roadsides; rare. April-May. IL west to Alberta and OR, south to NC, nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), and AZ. This taxon is perhaps only introduced in our area from further west. [= F, FNA, K, S; = C. nutans Rafinesque var. brachypodum Engelmann ex A. Gray -RAB, G, W; < C. nutans -- C, in part]
* Cerastium fontanum Baumgartner ssp. vulgare (Hartman) Greuter \& Burdet, Common Mouse-ear. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA):
fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. March-June. [= FNA, K; C. holosteoides Fries var. vulgare (Hartman) Hylander -- RAB; C. vulgatum Linnaeus -- C, S; C. vulgatum var. vulgatum -- F, G; C. vulgatum var. holosteoides (Fries) Wahlenberg -- F, G; C. vulgatum var. hirsutum Fries -- G; C. fontanum ssp. triviale (Link) Jalas -- W]
* Cerastium glomeratum Thuillier, Sticky Mouse-ear. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. March-May. [= RAB, FNA, K, W; C. viscosum Linnaeus -- C, F, G, S, an ambiguous name, of uncertain application] Cerastium nutans Rafinesque. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): alluvial forests, bottomlands, moist forests; common. AprilMay. Nova Scotia west to Mackenzie, south to SC, GA, AZ, and OR. [= F; C. nutans var. nutans -- RAB, G, K, W; < C. nutans -- C, in part; > C. longepedunculatum Willdenow ex Britton -- S]
* Cerastium pumilum W. Curtis, Dwarf Mouse-ear. Cp (NC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. April-May. See Rabeler \& Thieret (1988) for discussions and reports. [= C, F, FNA, G, K; > C. glutinosum Fries] * Cerastium semidecandrum Linnaeus, Little Mouse-ear. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd (NC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon (rare in NC), introduced from Europe. April-June. Reported for SC by Nelson \& Kelly (1997). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W] * Cerastium tomentosum Linnaeus, Snow-in-summer. (NC). \{see JEMSS 1988\} This species is "cultivated and sometimes escaped" in scattered locations in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= FNA, K]

Cerastium velutinum Rafinesque var. velutinum, Field Mouse-ear, Starry Grasswort. Pd, Mt (VA): rocky river-scour areas, other open situations; rare. April-August. [= FNA; Cerastium arvense Linnaeus var. velutinum (Rafinesque) Britton; C. arvense -- C, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. arvense Linnaeus var. villosum (Muhlenberg ex Darlington) Hollick \& Britton -- F, in a broad sense (also including var. velutinum); C. arvense Linnaeus var. oblongifolium (Torrey) Hollick \& Britton -- G; C. arvense Linnaeus ssp. velutinum (Rafinesque) Ugborogho var. velutinum (Rafinesque) Britton -- K]
* Cerastium arvense Linnaeus ssp. arvense. Introduced at scattered locations in ne. North America, including MD and NJ (FNA). [= FNA, K; < C. arvense - C, G; < C. arvense var. arvense - F] \{not yet keyed\} Cerastium arvense Linnaeus ssp. strictum (Linnaeus) Ugborogho, in GA, TN, KY, WV, MD, DE, and NJ, among other states (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K; < C. arvense - C, G; < C. arvense var. arvense - F] \{not yet keyed\} Cerastium diffusum Persoon, Sea Mouse-ear. March-April. East to KY and TN (K), though not shown for those states in FNA. [= FNA, K; C. diffusum var. diffusum -- C] \{not yet keyed\}
* Cerastium dubium (Bastard) Guépin. (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from s. Europe and Asia. Introduced in scattered states in the United Sattes, including VA, KY, TN, MS (FNA). [= C, FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\} Cerastium velutinum Rafinesque var. villosissimum (Pennell) J.K. Morton. This taxon is highly restricted, found only at a few stations in the serpentine barrens of Chester County, PA, and Cecil County, MD (Gustafson et al.). [= FNA; C. arvense var. villosissimum Pennell - F, G; < C. arvense -- C, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; ? C. arvense Linnaeus ssp. velutinum (Rafinesque) Ugborogho var. villosum (Muhlenberg ex Darlington) Hollick \& Britton -- K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Corrigiola Linnaeus}
* Corrigiola litoralis Linnaeus. Introduced south to MD and PA. [= K]

\section*{Dianthus Linnaeus 1753 (Pink, Carnation)}

A genus of about 300-320 species, herbs, of Eurasia and Africa. References: Rabeler \& Hartman in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & Flow & \\
\hline & 2 Leaves 2-5 (-8) mm wide; annual or biennial; inflorescence pubescent & D. armeria \\
\hline & 2 Leaves mostly (8-) 10-20 mm wide; perennial; inflorescence glabrous & D. barbatus \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1} & Flowers solitary, or few, long-pedicelled; [subgenus Dianthus]. & \\
\hline & 3 Petal blade 5-9 (-10) mm long, toothed & D. deltoides \\
\hline & 3 Petal blade (8-) \(12-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, fringed & D. plumarius \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Dianthus armeria Linnaeus ssp. armeria, Deptford Pink. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, pastures; common, introduced from Europe. May-September. [= FNA; < D. armeria - RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]
* Dianthus barbatus Linnaeus ssp. barbatus, Sweet William. Pd (NC, SC), Mt (VA), \{GA\}: cultivated as an ornamental, rarely escaped to disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-August. [= FNA; < D. barbatus - RAB, C, F, G, K]
* Dianthus deltoides Linnaeus ssp. deltoides, Maiden Pink, Meadow Pink. Pd (NC, VA): cultivated as an ornamental, rarely escaped to adjacent areas; rare, introduced from Europe. May. See Rabeler \& Thieret (1988) for additional information. [= FNA; < D. deltoides - C, F, G, K]
* Dianthus plumarius Linnaeus ssp. plumarius, Garden Pink, Grass Pink. Cp (NC), Pd (NC, SC), Mt (VA): cultivated as an ornamental, rarely escaped to disturbed areas; rare, introduced from e. Europe. June-August. [=FNA; < D. plumarius - RAB, C, F, G, K]

Other species are grown in gardens and may escape or persist.

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: Duke
(1961) \(=\) Z; Hartman in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Drymaria cordata (Linnaeus) Willdenow ex Schultes var. cordata, Drymary, West Indian Chickweed. Cp (GA): moist hammocks, moist disturbed areas; rare. Sc. GA south to FL south into the New World tropics; also old World tropics. Var. diandra Blume is restricted to the Old World. [= FNA; = D. cordata ssp. cordata - K, Z; < D. cordata - S]

Gypsophila Linnaeus 1754 (Baby's-breath)
A genus of about 150 species, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate Eurasia, Africa, and Australia. References: Pringle in FNA (2005).
1 Stems simple, few-branched towards the top; leaves (1-) 3-16 mm wide ..................................... G. elegans

1 Stems diffusely and repeatedly near the base and upwards; leaves \(0.2-2(-3) \mathrm{mm}\) wide ..................... [G. muralis]
* Gypsophila elegans Bieberstein, Annual baby's-breath. \(\mathrm{Cp}, \mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{NC})\) : disturbed areas, persistent from cultivation, doubtfully established; rare, introduced. See Rabeler \& Thieret (1988) for additional information. [= C, FNA, K]
* Gypsophila muralis Linnaeus, Cushion baby's-breath. Disturbed areas, roadsides, yards, cemeteries; native of Europe, reported for various eastern ststes, including KY, TN, PA, NJ (FNA, Kartesz 1999). [= C, FNA, K]

\section*{Herniaria Linnaeus (Rupture-wort)}

A genus of about 45 species, herbs, of Eurasia, Africa, and South America. References: Thieret, Hartman, \& Rabeler in FNA (2005).
* Herniaria glabra Linnaeus, Smooth Rupture-wort, introduced south to MD, NJ, and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K] \{add synonymy\}

Holosteum Linnaeus 1753 (Jagged Chickweed)
A genus of 3-4 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Rabeler \& Hartman in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Holosteum umbellatum Linnaeus ssp. umbellatum, Jagged Chickweed. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): fields, roadsides, lawns, other disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. March-May. Four additional subspecies are not known to be present in North America. [= FNA; < H. umbellatum - RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

\section*{Honckenya Ehrhart 1788 (Seabeach-chickweed, Sea-sandwort)}

A monotypic genus, an herb, with circumboreal distribution. References: Wagner in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Honckenya peploides (Linnaeus) Ehrhart ssp. robusta (Fernald) Hultén, Southern Seabeach-chickweed, Southern Seasandwort. Cp (VA): seabeaches and dunes; rare (VA Rare). June-July. The species is circumboreal, in North America ranging south to e. VA. Ssp. robusta ranges from Newfoundland south to e. VA; 3 other subspecies do not occur south of Newfoundland. [= FNA, K; Honckenya peploides var. robusta (Fernald) House -- C; Arenaria peploides Linnaeus var. robusta Fernald -- F; Honkenya peploides ssp. robusta -- G (apparently misspelled)]

Lychnis Linnaeus 1753 (Campion)
(see Silene)

\section*{Minuartia Linnaeus 1753 (Sandwort)}

A genus of about 120-175 species, herbs, of the northern hemisphere (and rarely South America). References: Rabeler, Hartman, \& Utech in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Sepals acute, with prominent nerves; [of calcareous or mafic barrens of VA].
2 Primary leaves with axillary fascicles of secondary leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. michauxii var. michauxii 2 Primary leaves lacking axillary fascicles of secondary leaves.

3 Sepals 3-nerved; seeds 0.7-0.9 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [M. muscorum]
3 Sepals 5 -nerved; seeds \(0.5-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
M. patula

1 Sepals obtuse (rarely sub-acute), nerveless or with very obscure nerves; [of various habitats].

4 Lower stem leaves closely imbricated; [of xeric sands of the Coastal Plain of NC and SC] .............. . M. caroliniana
4 Lower stem leaves not imbricate; [either of rock outcrops of the Piedmont and Mountains or of moist habitats of the Coastal Plain].
5 Stems prostrate or decumbent, leafy throughout; pedicels and sepals stipitate-glandular; [of moist habitats of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. Modfreyi
5 Stems erect, leafy mostly near the base, the stem leaves few in number and reduced in size upwards; pedicels and sepals glabrous; [of rock outcrops of the Piedmont and Mountains].
6 Larger stem leaves 2-5 (-7) mm long; petals 1-7 mm long.
M. uniflora

6 Larger stem leaves (7-) 10-30 mm long; petals 4-10 mm long.
7 Leaves distinctly oblanceolate, very thin in texture, prominently veined; flowers 1-3 per stem
[M. cumberlandensis]
7 Leaves linear-lanceolate, herbaceous bu not notably thin, not prominently veined; flowers 3-many per stem.
8 Plants 10-20 cm tall, annual, not mat-forming; cymes 9-15-flowered; sepals 3-4 mm long; petals 4-6 (8) mm long; [of Piedmont and low mountain granitic flatrocks and other outcrops] . . . . . . M. glabra 8 Plants 5-10 (-15) cm tall, perennial, mat-forming; cymes 3-7-flowered; sepals 3.5-5.5 mm long; petals \(6-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of mountain peaks and Piedmont monadnocks]
M. groenlandica

Minuartia caroliniana (Walter) Mattfeld, Carolina Sandwort, Longroot. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): deep white sands of barren sandhills; uncommon (VA Rare). April-June. NY to panhandle FL, on the Coastal Plain. [= FNA, K; = Arenaria caroliniana Walter -RAB, C, F, G; = Sabulina caroliniana (Walter) Small -- S; = Alsinopsis caroliniana (Walter) Small; = Minuopsis caroliniana (Walter) W.A. Weber]

Minuartia glabra (Michaux) Mattfeld, Appalachian Sandwort. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): granitic flatrocks, other outcrops of granite, granitic gneiss, or other felsic gneisses and schists, in the mountains restricted to low or medium elevations; uncommon. April-May. ME and NH south to w. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and AL, primarily on the Piedmont and also in the Cumberlands (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K; = Arenaria groenlandica (Retzius) Sprengel var. glabra (Michaux) Fernald -- RAB, C, F, G; = Arenaria glabra Michaux -- GW, W (sensu stricto); Sabulina glabra (Michaux) Small -- S; = Porsildia groenlandica (Retzius) Á. Löve \& D. Löve ssp. glabra (Michaux) Á. Löve \& D. Löve]

Minuartia godfreyi (Shinners) McNeill, Godfrey's Sandwort. Cp (NC, SC) \{GA\}: tidal freshwater marshes, other wetlands; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered, SC Rare). April-June. Peculiarly and irregularly distributed, with isolated and scattered locations in the Coastal Plain and Mountains: wc. VA, ne. TN, e. NC, ne. SC, nc. FL, wc. AL, and se. AR. [= K; = Arenaria godfreyi Shinners -- RAB, GW, W; Sabulina uniflora -- S, misapplied; = Stellaria paludicola Fernald \& Schubert]

Minuartia groenlandica (Retzius) Ostenfeld, Mountain Sandwort, Greenland Sandwort. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (NC): low elevation rock outcrops (such as sandstone pavements in the VA Ridge and Valley) to high elevation rock outcrops in the Mountains (ascending to nearly 2000 m on Roan Mountain), also disjunct on the summits of quartzite monadnocks in the upper Piedmont (such as Pilot Mountain, Surry County, NC and Hanging Rock, Stokes County, NC); rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). May-October. Greenland, Nova Scotia, and Québec south to the higher mountains of New England and NY; disjunct in the Southern Appalachians of VA, w. NC, and e. TN. [= K; = Arenaria groenlandica (Retzius) Sprengel var. groenlandica -- RAB, C, F, G; = Sabulina groenlandica (Retzius) Small -- S; = Arenaria groenlandica (Retzius) Sprengel -- W (sensu stricto); = Porsildia groenlandica (Retzius) Á. Löve \& D. Löve ssp. groenlandica]

Minuartia michauxii (Fenzl) Farwell var. michauxii, Rock Sandwort. Mt (VA): limestone, dolostone, calcareous sandstone, and calcareous shale outcrops and barrens; uncommon. June-July. Var. michauxii ranges from NY west to MN, south to sw. VA and AR. Var. texana (B.L. Robinson) Mattfeld occurs from MO and NE south to TX. [= K; = Arenaria stricta Michaux var. stricta -C, F; < M. michauxii - FNA, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Arenaria stricta Michaux ssp. stricta -- G; < Sabulina stricta (Michaux) Small -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Arenaria stricta Michaux -- W]

Minuartia patula (Michaux) Mattfeld, Lime-barren Sandwort. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (VA), Cp (GA): on rocky barrens of calcareous or mafic rocks, locally common in Lee County, VA; rare (VA Watch List). April-June. Ec. PA and w. VA west to IN and MN, south to AL and TX. [= FNA, K; = Arenaria patula Michaux var. patula -- C, G; < Arenaria patula Michaux -- F, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Sabulina patula (Michaux) Small -- S]

Minuartia uniflora (Walter) Mattfeld. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): granitic flatrocks, outcrops of Altamaha grit; rare (NC Endangered, SC Rare). April-May. S. NC south to c. GA, west to ec. AL, on the Piedmont and extending into the Coastal Plain of Georgia on Altamaha grit. M. alabamensis, named on the basis of its tiny flowers, has been shown to be a self-pollinating form of \(M\). uniflora which has arisen repeatedly and independently at various sites in the range of \(M\). uniflora. [= FNA, K; = Arenaria uniflora (Walter) Muhlenberg -- RAB; > Arenaria uniflora (Walter) Muhlenberg -- GW, W, in a narrower sense; = Sabulina brevifolia (Nuttall ex Torrey \& A. Gray) Small -- S; > Arenaria alabamensis McCormick, Bozeman, \& Spongberg -- GW, W; > M. alabamensis (McCormick, Bozeman, \& Spongberg) Wyatt]

Minuartia cumberlandensis (B.E. Wofford \& Kral) McNeill, Cumberland Sandwort, is endemic to sandstone outcrops in the Cumberland Plateau of ne. TN; it might be expected in extreme sw. VA. [= FNA, K; = Arenaria cumberlandensis B.E. Wofford \& Kral -- C]

Minuartia muscorum (Fassett) Rabeler ranges from KY and TN west to MO. [=FNA, K; = Arenaria patula Michaux var. robusta (Steyermark) Maguire - C, G; < Arenaria patula - F, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Sabulina patula (Michaux) Small - S; = Minuartia patula (Michaux) Mattfeld var. robusta (Steyermark) McNeill]

Moehringia Linnaeus 1753 (Grove-sandwort)
A genus of about 25 species, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Rabeler \& Hartman in FNA (2005);

Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
Moehringia lateriflora (Linnaeus) Fenzl, Grove-sandwort, Blunt-leaved Sandwort. Pd (VA): rocky, disturbed areas (powerline) over mafic rocks (diabase); rare (VA Rare). May-July. Circumboreal, ranging south in North America to n. VA, e. WV (Morton et al. 2004), MO, and CA. [= FNA, K; = Arenaria lateriflora Linnaeus -- C, F, G]

\section*{Moenchia Ehrhart 1788}

A genus of 3 species, herbs, native of Europe. References: Rabeler \& Hartman in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Moenchia erecta (Linnaeus) P.G. Gaertner, B. Meyer, \& Scherbius ssp. erecta, Upright Chickweed. Cp (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced. This species was collected as a "wool alien" in Berkeley County, SC in 1958 (Rabeler 1991). [= FNA; < M. erecta - K; = Sagina erecta Linnaeus]

Myosoton Moench 1794 (Water-chickweed)
A monotypic genus, an herb, of temperate Eurasia. References: Rabeler in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Myosoton aquaticum (Linnaeus) Moench, Water-chickweed, Giant Chickweed, Water Mouse-ear. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): marshes, streambeds; uncommon, though locally abundant (rare south of VA), introduced from Europe. June-October. [= F, FNA, K ; = Stellaria aquatica (Linnaeus) Scopoli -- RAB, C, G, GW, W; = Alsine aquatica (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

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: Hartman, Thieret, \& Rabeler in FNA (2005); Chaudhri (1968)=Z, Ward (1977a, 1977b)=Y; Shinners (1962)=X; Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key adapted from Y and Z.

Identification notes: Magnification of at least \(10 \times\) is necessary for the identification of many of the taxa.
1 Leaf surfaces with silky, appressed pubescence (usually densely so, but sometimes sparse), giving the plant a silvery appearance; flowers \(3.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, largely concealed by scarious bracts; [subgenus Paronychia] . . . . . . . . P. argyrocoma
1 Leaf surfaces glabrous or with very short pubescence (neither appressed nor silky), the plant green; flowers \(1-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, not concealed by scarious bracts.
2 Sepals petaloid, the tip, margins, or entire sepal whitish; perigynous zone very well developed (mostly equalling or somewhat longer than the sepals); [of the Coastal Plain, from SC southwards and westwards]; [subgenus Siphonychia]. 3 Sepals glabrous to the base; plant a cespitose perennial with ascending annual stems.

4 Stems minutely gray-puberulent
[P. erecta var. corymbosa]
4 Stems glabrous and often also glaucous [P. erecta var. erecta]
3 Sepals densely pubescent on the basal portion (glabrous above); plant a sprawling, ascending or erect annual.
5 Pubescent portion of the sepal nearly \(1 / 2\) its length; sepals broadly rounded and hooded; stem glabrous or one side with curly hairs
P. americana

5 Pubescent portion of the sepal <1/3 its length; sepals narrowed toward the apex, with a short tooth or awn; stem uniformly pubescent with retrorse hairs.
6 Stem spreading or ascending, the branching unevenly dichotomously, the flowers therefore in diffuse
cymes; glabrous portion of the sepal 0.8 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. patula
6 Stem erect, the branching symmetrical and dichotomous, the flowers therefore in weirdly geometric, tight square cymes; glabrous portion of the sepal > 1.1 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. rugelii
2 Sepals not petaloid, green, sometimes scarious-margined; perigynous zone somewhat shorter than the sepals; [of various provinces, collectively widespread in our area]; [subgenus Paronychia].
7 Sepals tipped with a distinct awn, 0.35-0.75 mm long; flowers \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
8 Suffrutescent perennial, at least the flowering stems ascending or erect; leaves linear-subulate, 15-25 (-30) mm long, 0.5-1 mm wide, acute; [of Mountain and Piedmont rocky areas] \(\qquad\)
8 Prostrate annual; leaves oblong-elliptic or spatulate, 3-12 (-16) mm long, 1.5-3.5 (-5) mm wide, obtuse; [of Coastal Plain sands from sc. NC southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. herniarioides
7 Sepals tipped with a short cusp or mucro; flowers \(1-1.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
9 Leaves with a distinctly ciliate margin; plants prostrate, the branching below the inflorescence not pseudodichotomous.
10 Plant an annual (-biennial); stems 1-4 dm long, uniformly and minutely recurved-puberulent; flowers 1.251.4 mm long, shortly ciliate to nearly glabrous; sepals ca. 1 mm long, oval-oblong, the margin ciliolate; style \(0.4-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, bifid; fruit rounded at the top
P. baldwinii ssp. baldwinii

10 Plant a perennial; stems 2-12 dm long, glabrous or minutely puberulent in longitudinal bands; flowers 1.451.55 mm long, more or less glabrous; sepals 1-1.2 mm long, oblong, with a brownish margin; style 0.35-0.4
mm long, the 2 lobes divergent-recurved at maturity; fruit narrowed to the top . . P. baldwinii ssp. riparia Leaves entirely glabrous or with a slightly ciliate-serrulate margin; plants erect, suberect, or somewhat prostrate, pseudo-dichotomously branched.
11 Style elongate, \(0.6-0.75 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; anthers \(0.25-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; stipular bracts subtending the flowers narrowly lanceolate, ca. \(0.5 \times\) as long as the flowers
P. montana

11 Style short, \(0.3-0.35 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; anthers ca. 0.15 mm in diameter; stipular bracts subtending the flowers lanceolate, from much shorter than to exceeding the flowers.
12 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; sepals oblong-ovate, 1-nerved, planar, the apiculate hood very short P. canadensis

12 Stems retrorsely puberulent (sometimes sparsely so); leaves oblanceolate, \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, 2-5 mm wide, acute (rarely sub-obtuse to obtuse), firm in texture, dull brownish-green; calyx 2-3 mm long. 13 Stipular bracts subtending the flowers exceeding the flowers (calyx)
P. fastigiata var. paleacea

13 Stipular bracts subtending the flowers somewhat shorter than the flowers (calyx).
14 Sepals with a minute cusp or mucro . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. fastigiata var. fastigiata
14 Sepals with a distinct white awn to 0.2 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . P. fastigiata var. nuttallii
Paronychia americana (Nuttall) Fenzl ex Walpers, American Whitlow-wort. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; rare (SC Rare). JuneSeptember. S. SC south to GA and s. FL. Two taxa have been questionably distinguished. Ssp. americana, with the cymes manyflowered and forming spheroidal glomerules, has the range of the species; ssp. pauciflora (Small) Chaudhri, differing in its laxer, more open cymes, is restricted to s. GA and n. FL. [= FNA, X, Y; > Paronychia americana (Nuttall) Fenzl ex Walpers ssp. americana - K, Z; > Paronychia americana (Nuttall) Fenzl ex Walpers ssp. pauciflora (Small) Chaudhri - K, Z; >P. americana -RAB, in a narrow sense; > Siphonychia americana (Nuttall) Torrey \& Gray -- S; > Siphonychia pauciflora Small - S]

Paronychia argyrocoma (Michaux) Nuttall, Silverling, Silver Whitlow-wort. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): thin soils of rock outcrops, especially on mountain summits at medium to high elevations, disjunct to a few Piedmont monadnocks; uncommon (GA Special Concern). July-September. A characteristic component of the summit flora of Southern Appalachian peaks, P. argyrocoma occurs in the mountains of New England (ME, NH, VT, and MA), and in the Southern Appalachians of WV, VA, NC, TN, and n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= RAB, C, FNA, K, S, W; >P. argyrocoma var. argyrocoma - F, G; >P. argyrocoma var. albimontana Fernald -- F, G, Z]

Paronychia baldwinii (Torrey \& A. Gray) Fenzl ex Walpers ssp. baldwinii, Annual Dune Whitlow-wort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dry sandy sites, woodlands or dunes; uncommon. June-October. E. NC south to FL and west to AL (and LA?), on the Coastal Plain. [= \(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}\); < P. baldwinii - FNA; = P. baldwinii -- RAB; = Anychiastrum baldwinii (Torrey \& Gray) Small -- S]

Paronychia baldwinii (Torrey \& A. Gray) Fenzl ex Walpers ssp. riparia (Chapman) Chaudhri, Perennial Dune Whitlow-wort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry sandy sites, woodlands or dunes; uncommon (VA Watch List). June-October. Se. VA south to \(n\). FL (and AL?), on the Coastal Plain. Though Chaudhri (1968) and Ward (1977a and 1977b) independently reached the conclusion to reduce \(P\). riparia to a subspecies of \(P\). baldwinii, neither stated any reasons for their choice of subspecific status. I here follow the independent conclusions of Chaudhri and Ward, but the appropriate taxonomic rank remains unclear. \([=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}\); \(=P\). riparia Chapman -- RAB, C, F; < P. baldwinii - FNA; = Anychiastrum riparium (Chapman) Small -- S; >P. baldwinii ssp. riparia var.ciliata Chaudhri -- Z]

Paronychia canadensis (Linnaeus) Wood, Canada Whitlow-wort, Forked Chickweed. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry rocky woods, shale barrens; uncommon (rare on the Coastal Plain). June-October. NH and s. Ontario west to MN, south to n . GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), AL, MO, and KS. This species is somewhat taller on average than \(P\). fastigiata or \(P\). montana. [= RAB , C, F, FNA, K, W, Z; = Anychia canadensis (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg -- S]

Paronychia fastigiata (Rafinesque) Fernald var. fastigiata, Common Forked Whitlow-wort. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry, usually rocky, woodlands, often on thin soil around outcrop edges; uncommon. June-October. MA west to MN south to FL and TX. 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. [= C, F, K, Z; < P. fastigiata -- RAB, W; < P. fastigiata var. fastigiata - FNA; < Anychia polygonoides Rafinesque -- S]

Paronychia fastigiata (Rafinesque) Fernald var. nuttallii (Small) Fernald, Pennsylvania Forked Whitlow-wort. Mt (NC, VA): habitat not known; rare. June-October. NY, sc. PA, n. VA, WV, e. TN, and w. NC. [= C, F, FNA, K, Z; < P. fastigiata -- RAB, W; < Anychia polygonoides Rafinesque -- S]

Paronychia fastigiata (Rafinesque) Fernald var. paleacea Fernald, Green Forked Whitlow-wort. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA): dry, mostly rocky woodlands; uncommon. June-October. NJ, DE, and PA west to IL, south to VA, NC, KY, TN, MO, and TX. [= C, F, K, Z ; < P. fastigiata -- RAB, W; < P. fastigiata var. fastigiata - FNA; <Anychia polygonoides Rafinesque -- S]

Paronychia herniarioides (Michaux) Nuttall, Michaux's Whitlow-wort. Cp (NC, SC): sandhills; rare. April-July. Sc. NC south to c. peninsular FL. The NC distribution ascribed by Small, Chaudhri, and FNA is based on the type specimen of André Michaux ("in arenosis aridis Carolinae septentrionalis"); the species has been relocated in NC (Scotland County) by Harry E. LeGrand, Jr. [= RAB, FNA, K, Y, Z; = Gastronychia herniarioides (Michaux) Small -- S]

Paronychia montana (Small) Pax \& K. Hoffmann, Shale-barren Whitlow-wort. Mt (NC, VA): dry rock outcrops and talus barrens, especially on shale barrens; uncommon. June-October. C. PA (and OH?) south through w. VA and e. WV to a few localities in NC, TN, GA, and AL. [= K, Z; < P. fastigiata -- RAB, W; = P. fastigiata var. pumila (A. Wood) Fernald -- C, F, FNA; = Anychiastrum montanum Small -- S]

Paronychia patula Shinners, Pineland Nailwort. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). July-September. Sw. GA west to s. AL, south to c. peninsular FL. [= FNA, K, X, Y, Z; = Siphonychia diffusa Chapman - S]

Paronychia rugelii (Chapman) Shuttleworth ex Chapman, Sand-squares, Rugel's Nailwort. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). July-October. S. GA south to c. peninsular FL. [= FNA, X, Y; > Paronychia rugelii (Chapman) Shuttleworth ex Chapman var. interior (Small) Chaudhri - K, Z; > Paronychia rugelii (Chapman) Shuttleworth ex Chapman var. rugelii - K, Z; >

\section*{Odontonychia interior Small - S; > Gibbesia rugelii (Chapman) Small - S]}

Paronychia virginica Sprengel var. virginica, Virginia Whitlow-wort. Mt (VA), Pd (GA, VA): shale barrens, rocky riversides, calcareous rock outcrops and talus, serpentine outcrops; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, VA Rare). JuneAugust. The ranges of the two varieties are variously stated; the distinguishing characteristics and distributions are not clear. Var. virginica occurs in w. MD, w. VA, WV, GA, and AL (or allegedly also in NC, AR, OK, and TX). Var. parksii (Cory) Chaudhri occurs in TX (or also in OK). [= C, Z; < P. virginica -- F, FNA, K, W; = P. virginica ssp. virginica -- G; = \(P\). dichotoma (Linnaeus) Nuttall -- S]

Paronychia erecta (Chapman) Shinners var. corymbosa (Small) Chaudhri, Hairy Squareflower. Coastal dunes, Panhandle FL west to se. LA. March-November. [= K, Y, Z; = Odontonychia corymbosa Small-S; < Paronychia erecta - FNA, X]

Paronychia erecta (Chapman) Shinners var. erecta, Smooth Squareflower. Coastal dunes, Panhandle FL west to s. MS. March-November. [= K, Y, Z; = Odontonychia erecta (Chapman) Small - S; < Paronychia erecta - FNA, X]

\section*{Petrorhagia (Seringe) Link 1831 (Pink)}

A genus of about 28-33 species, herbs, of Eurasia. References: Rabeler \& Hartman in FNA (2005); Rabeler (1985)=Z; Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key based on Z.

1 Flowers in capitate inflorescences (solitary in impoverished or very young plants); bracts subtending the calyx broad and long, usually completely enclosing the calyx; [section Kohlrauschia] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. prolifera
1 Flowers solitary (or in fascicles of 2-3); bracts subtending the calyx narrow and short, enclosing about \(1 / 2\) of the calyx; [section Petrorhagia] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [ [P. saxifraga]
* Petrorhagia prolifera (Linnaeus) P.W. Ball \& Heywood, Childing Pink, Proliferous Pink. Cp (SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. May-September. Reported for GA by Duncan (1985). [= C, K, Z; = Dianthus prolifer Linnaeus -- F; = Tunica prolifera (Linnaeus) Scopoli -- G; = P. prolifer -- W, orthographic variant]
* Petrorhagia saxifraga (Linnaeus) Link var. saxifraga, Saxifrage Pink, is "cultivated and occasionally escaped" south to se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), s. NJ, and MD (Rabeler (1985). Rabeler (1985) reports a location from Page Co. VA, but it appears that this is persistent from cultivation. [= FNA; < P. saxifraga - C, K, Z; < Tunica saxifraga (Linnaeus) Scopoli]

Polycarpon Linnaeus 1759 (Allseed)
A genus of about 18 species, herbs, primarily of Europe, with several species in South America, and 1 cosmopolitan. References: Thieret \& Rabeler in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Polycarpon tetraphyllum (Linnaeus) Linnaeus ssp. tetraphyllum, Four-leaved Allseed. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. April-October. [= FNA, K; < Polycarpon tetraphyllum - RAB, S]

\section*{Sagina Linnaeus 1753 (Pearlwort)} [also see Moenchia]

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, mainly north temperate. References: Crow in FNA (2005); Crow (1978)=Z; Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Annual, usually without a persistent rosette of leaves; flowers (4-) 5-merous; seeds 0.3-1.4 mm long; sepals erect-appressed in
\(\qquad\) 1 Perennial, usually with a persistent rosette; flowers \(4(-5)\)-merous; seeds (0.3-) 0.4 (0.5) mm long; sepals spreading in fruit ...
\(\qquad\)

Sagina decumbens (Elliott) Torrey \& A. Gray, Eastern Pearlwort. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed ground, fields, cracks in pavement or sidewalks; common (uncommon in Mountains). March-June. New Brunswick west to IL and MO, south to FL and TX, with adventive occurrences further west. 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, S, W; = S. decumbens ssp. decumbens -- FNA, K, Z]
* Sagina procumbens Linnaeus, Northern Pearlwort, Bird's-eye. Mt (NC): gravel parking lot on summit of Roan Mountain; rare, introduced from Eurasia (or, at least, ne. North America). May-September. Crow (1978) questions whether S. procumbens is native at all in the Western Hemisphere. In North America, it is concentrated in 2 main regions, from Nova Scotia and Québec south to MD, and from sw. British Columbia south to c. CA, with scattered occurrences elsewhere, such as around the Great Lakes, CO, AR, s. OH, and w. NC. Whether or not the species is native in the New World, the occurrence in NC is almost certainly adventive. [= C, FNA, G, K, Z; > S. procumbens var. procumbens - F; > S. procumbens var. compacta Lange -- F]
* Sagina japonica (Swartz) Ohwi, Japanese Pearlwort, native of e. Asia, is naturalized in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein (1993). [= FNA, K]
* Sagina subulata (Swartz) K. Presl, Scottish Moss, native of Europe, is naturalized in VA (Kartesz 1999 based on Rhodora 1978). [= FNA, K]

\section*{Saponaria Linnaeus 1753 (Soapwort)}
(see also Vaccaria)

A genus of about 40 species, herbs, of temperate regions of Eurasia. References: Thieret \& Rabeler in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Saponaria officinalis Linnaeus, Soapwort, Bouncing Bet. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, fields, roadsides; common, introduced from Europe. May-October. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

\section*{Scleranthus Linnaeus 1753 (Knawel)}

A genus of 10 species, herbs, mainly of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Scleranthus annuus Linnaeus, Knawel, Annual Knawel. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, ditches, roadsides, other disturbed areas; common (uncommon in Mountains), introduced from Europe. April-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W]

\section*{Silene Linnaeus 1753 (Catchfly, Campion, Fire-pink, Wild-pink)}

A genus of about 700 species, of Eurasia and North America. References: Morton in FNA (2005); Clausen (1939)=Z; Wilbur (1970b) \(=\mathrm{Y}\); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).


Silene antirrhina Linnaeus, Sleepy Catchfly, Garter-pink. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: fields, disturbed areas; common.

April-July. Ranging nearly throughout North America, and in Mexico and South America; introduced in Europe. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]
* Silene armeria Linnaeus, Sweet William Catchfly, None-so-pretty, Garden Catchfly. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W]

Silene caroliniana Walter var. caroliniana, South Carolina Wild-pink, Rock Catchfly. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC): in acidic, sandy, open woodlands, especially woodlands around granitic flatrocks and sandy Coastal Plain woodlands; common (rare in NC) (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). April-July. Sc. NC south through the e. three-quarters of SC just into e. GA. See Wilbur (1970b) and Clausen (1939) for additional discussion of these infraspecific taxa in S. caroliniana. [=C, F; < S. caroliniana -- RAB, S; = S. caroliniana ssp. caroliniana -- FNA, G, K, Z; = S. caroliniana ssp. caroliniana var. caroliniana -- Y]

Silene caroliniana Walter var. pensylvanica (Michaux) Fernald, Northern Wild-pink, Sticky Catchfly. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): open woodlands, especially calcareous; common (rare in NC) (NC Watch List). April-July. NH west to e. OH, south to VA, e., nc., and w. NC, and ne. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, F, W; < S. caroliniana -- RAB, S; = S. caroliniana ssp. pensylvanica (Michaux) Clausen -- FNA, G, K, Z; = S. caroliniana ssp. caroliniana var. pensylvanica -- Y]
* Silene dichotoma Ehrhart ssp. dichotoma, Forked Catchfly. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA), \{GA\}: fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. May-August. [= FNA; < S. dichotoma-RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]
* Silene gallica Linnaeus, Small-flowered Catchfly. Cp (NC, SC, VA): sandy disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. May-July. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K; S. anglica Linnaeus -- S, misapplied]
* Silene latifolia Poiret, White Campion, White Cockle, Evening Lychnis. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (rare south of NC), introduced from Europe. May-July. [= C, FNA; >S. latifolia Poiret ssp. alba (P. Miller) Greuter \& Burdet - K; = Lychnis alba P. Miller -- RAB, F, G, S, W; S. pratensis (Rafinesque) Grenier \& Godron; Melandrium dioicum (Linnaeus) Cosson \& Germain]

Silene nivea (Nuttall) Muhlenberg ex Otth, Snowy Campion. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (VA): rocky or sandy flood-scoured riversides or creeksides; rare (VA Rare). June-July. NJ west to ND, south to n. VA, w. VA, s. WV, nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), TN, and MO. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, W; Silene alba Muhlenberg -- S, misapplied]
* Silene noctiflora Linnaeus, Sticky Cockle, Night-flowering Catchfly, Sticky Campion. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-August. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W; Melandrium noctiflorum (Linnaeus) Fries]

Silene ovata Pursh, Mountain Catchfly. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): circumneutral soils of woodlands and forests, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks, mostly at medium elevations in the mountains; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). August-September. Sw. VA and KY west to AR, south to nw. GA, n. AL, and AR; disjunct in sc. and sw. GA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Silene polypetala (Walter) Fernald \& Schubert, Eastern Fringed Catchfly, Fringed Campion. Cp (GA): mesic deciduous forests along streams or on lower- to mid-slopes; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered). Mid-March-early May. C. GA south to Panhandle FL, and possibly in AL based on a C.T. Mohr specimen (see FNA). [= FNA, K; = S. baldwinii Nuttall -- S]

Silene regia Sims, Royal Catchfly. Cp (GA): prairies and calcareous woodlands and forests; rare (GA Rare). OH and e. MO south to e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), nw. and sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), FL Panhandle (Jackson County), and AL. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, S]

Silene rotundifolia Nuttall, Roundleaf Fire-pink, Sandstone Fire-pink. Mt (GA, VA): sandstones cliffs, ledges, and talus, and at bases of sandstone cliffs; rare (GA, Special Concern, VA Rare). S. OH and WV south to nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and n. AL, nearly restricted to the Cumberland Plateau. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, S]

Silene stellata (Linnaeus) Aiton f., Starry Campion, Widow's-frill. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry to mesic forests, rock outcrops; common (rare in Coastal Plain). July-September. CT west to SD, south to c. GA and TX. [= RAB, F, FNA, K, S, W; > S. stellata var. stellata - C, G; > S. stellata var. scabrella Palmer \& Steyermark -- C, G]

Silene virginica Linnaeus, Fire-pink. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): woodlands, rock outcrops, crevices in cliffs, roadbanks; common (rare in Coastal Plain). April-July. NJ and NY west to s. Ontario and se. MI, south to Panhandle FL (Bay County), GA and OK. Three varieties require investigation. Var. robusta Strausbaugh \& Core, named from locations in e. WV, should be in our area, but the distinction stated in Strausbaugh \& Core (1978) ("a more vigorous plant with leaves up to 15 cm . long") needs strengthening to warrant recognition. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, S, W; > S. virginica var. virginica -- K; > S. virginica var. robusta Strausbaugh \& Core -- K]
* Silene vulgaris (Moench) Garcke, Bladder Campion, Maiden's-tears. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: disturbed areas; common (uncommon to rare south of VA and in VA Coastal Plain), introduced from Europe. May-August. [= C, FNA, K; S. cucubalus Wibel -- RAB, F, G, W; > S. cucubalus var. latifolia (Reichenbach) G. Beck -- F; > S. latifolia (P. Miller) Britten \& Rendle S]

Silene caroliniana Walter var. wherryi (Small) Fernald. \{VA\}: \{habitat\}; rare? VA and OH south and west to AL, KY, MO, and KS. It is most similar to var. pensylvanica in leaf shape, differing primarily from both our varieties in the dense nonglandular pubescence of the calyx tube (vs. densely glandular puberulent). [= S. caroliniana ssp. wherryi (Small) Clausen - FNA, K; = S. wherryi Small] \{add to key; add synonymy\}
* Silene coronaria (Linnaeus) Clairville, Mullein-pink, Rose Campion. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon (rare south of VA), introduced from Europe. May-July. [= FNA; = Lychnis coronaria (Linnaeus) Desrousseaux - RAB, C, F, G, K] \{add to key\}
* Silene csereii Baumgarten, Balkan Bladder-campion. Mt (NC): habitat not known; rare, introduced from Europe. Documented for w. NC (J.K. Morton, pers.comm.). Reported in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and e. WV. [= FNA, K; S. cserei -- C, orthographic variant] \{add to key; add synonymy\}
* Silene dioica (Linnaeus) Clairville, Red Campion, Red Catchfly, is introduced south at least to scattered locations in s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). Reported for VA (Maguire 1950). [= C, FNA, K; = Lychnis dioica Linnaeus] \{add to key; add synonymy\} Silene flos-cuculi (Linnaeus) Clairville ssp. flos-cuculi, Ragged Robin. Native of Europe, introduced and established in ne. North America, as in MD, PA. [= FNA; Lychnis flos-cuculi Linnaeus] \{add to key; add to synonymy\}

A genus of 6 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia and n. Patagonia. References: Hartman \& Rabeler in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Wing of the seed as wide as or wider than the body of the seed; seeds smooth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sp. pentandra
1 Wing of the seed narrower than the body of the fruit; seeds reticulate or papillose.
2 Seeds ornamented with white, clavate papillae; plant sparsely glandular .............. Sp. arvensis var. arvensis
2 Seeds reticulate, lacking white papillae; plant sparsely to densely glandular . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sp. arvensis var. sativum
* Spergula arvensis Linnaeus, Corn Spurrey. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): fields, roadsides; common, introduced from Europe. April-June. Two varieties are sometimes recognized; var. arvensis with seeds ornamented with white, clavate papillae and var. sativum with seeds reticulate and lacking papillae. Additional information is needed on the distinctiveness, range in our area, etc. of the two putative varieties. [ \(=\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{FNA}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S} ;>\mathrm{S}\). arvensis Linnaeus var. arvensis -- \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G} ;>\mathrm{S}\). arvensis Linnaeus var. sativa (Boenninghausen) Mertens \& W.D.J. Koch]
* Spergula pentandra Linnaeus, Wingstem Spurrey. Cp (NC, VA): sandy fields; rare, introduced from Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K]

\section*{Spergularia (Persoon) J. \& K. Presl 1819 (Sand-spurrey)}

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. The genus is perhaps not distinct from Spergula. References: Hartman \& Rabeler in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Stamens 6-10; seeds either 0.4-0.6 or 0.8-1.1 mm long; axillary leaf clusters of 2-4 leaves (or sometimes absent in Sp. media). 2 Seeds 0.8-1.1 mm long, smooth, without scupturing except for wings; leaf blades fleshy
[Sp. media]
2 Seeds 0.4-0.6 mm long, sculptured with wavy lines, not winged but with peglike papillae; leaf blades scarcely fleshy Sp. rubra
1 Stamens 1-5; seeds 0.5-0.7 (-0.8) mm long; axillary leaf clusters usually absent.
3 Seeds shiny and silvery; stipules wider than long; styles 0.3-0.4 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sp. echinosperma
3 Seeds dull, not silvery; stipules longer than wide; styles \(0.4-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sp. salina
* Spergularia echinosperma Čelakovský. Cp (GA): disturbed soils; rare, introduced from Europe. Naturalized in GA and AL (FNA). [= FNA, K]

Spergularia rubra (Linnaeus) J.\& K. Presl, Purple Sand-spurrey, Roadside Sand-spurrey. Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. May-September. [= C, F, FNA, G, K; = Tissa rubra (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Spergularia salina J. \& K. Presl, Saltmarsh Sand-spurrey. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish and salt marsh flats; uncommon. June-October. Widespread on coasts of North America (from Québec south to FL, from British Columbia 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). [= FNA, K; = S. marina (Linnaeus) Grisebach -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, misapplied; = Tissa marina (Linnaeus) Britton -- S, misapplied]
* Spergularia media (Linnaeus) K. Presl var. media. Known from salted highways in NY, OH, MI, and IL and salt or brackish marsh habitats in coastal NY. It has (7-) 9-10 stamens, seeds \(0.6-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, smooth and more-or-less winged, and is fleshy (vs. not fleshy). [= FNA; ? Spergularia maritima (Linnaeus) Chiovenda - K] \{add synonymy\}

Stellaria Linnaeus 1753 (Chickweed, Stitchwort, Starwort)
A genus of about 120-200 species, cosmopolitan (centered in Asia). References: Morton in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves narrow, usually linear, lanceolate, oblanceolate, or narrowly elliptic, the blade 3-10× as long as wide, 1.5-10 mm wide; stems prominently 4 -angled.
2 Sepals 2.5-3.5 mm long; petals 0-2.5 mm long, shorter than the sepals; seeds 0.5-0.7 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . S. alsine
2 Sepals 3.5-9 mm long; petals 3.5-13 mm long, equalling or longer than the sepals; seeds 0.7-2.5 mm long.
3 Seeds 2-2.5 mm long; bracts of the inflorescence herbaceous; petals notched les than halfway to the base
S. holostea

3 Seeds 0.7-1.2 mm long; bracts of the inflorescence scarious; petals notched more than halfway to the base.
4 Sepals 4.5-5.5 mm long, strongly 3-nerved; seeds 0.8-1.2 mm long, coarsely tuberculate; inflorescence diffuse, many-flowered . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. graminea
4 Sepals 3.5-4.5 mm long, weakly 3-nerved; seeds 0.7-1.0 mm long, obscurely sculptured and appearing almost smooth; inflorescence more compact, fewer-flowered . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. Iongifolia var. Iongifolia
1 Leaves broad, usually ovate, obovate, or broadly elliptic, the blade 1-2.5× (or to \(4 \times\) ) as long as wide, \(4-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide (if more than \(2.5 \times\) as long as wide, then definitely over 10 mm wide); stems terete or 4 -angled.
5 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 \(0.6-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stem glabrous or glandular-puberulent (the pubescence not in lines).
S. prostrata

5 Leaves sessile, short-petiolate, to long-petiolate (if long petiolate, the blades cuneate), the blades rounded to cuneate at the base; sepals \(3.5-11 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, broadly acute to acuminate; seeds \(0.6-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stem puberulent to short-pilose (the pubescence in vertical lines or not).
6 Leaves (1.0-) 2.5-10 cm long; seeds 1.7-2 mm long; sepals 4-11 mm long; stem pubescence in vertical lines or uniformly distributed; perennial, the stems strong and ascending to erect.
7 Sepals 7-11 mm long, acuminate, ciliate, but more-or-less glabrous on the back; [plants of the mountains of NC and VA] ..................................................................................... S. corei
7 Sepals 4-7 mm long, acute, ciliate and more-or-less pubescent on the back; [plants widespread in our area]
S. pubera

6 Leaves 0.5-2.0 (-3.0) cm long; seeds 0.6-1.4 mm long; sepals 2.1-5.2 mm long; stem pubescence always in vertical lines; annual, the stems weak and in part prostrate, the tips or vigorous growth ascending.
8 Stamens 3-8 (-10); sepals 2.7-5.2 mm long; seeds 0.8-1.4 mm long; petals usually present . . . . . . . . S. media
8 Stamens 1-3 (-5); sepals 2.1-3.6 mm long; seeds 0.6-0.9 mm long; petals usually absent . . . . . . . . S. pallida
Stellaria alsine Grimm, Bog Stitchwort, Longstalk Starwort, Bog Chickweed. Mt (NC), Pd (GA): seepages; rare (NC Rare). April-May. Circumboreal, in North America ranging south to DE, MD, w. NC, GA, FL, and LA (Rabeler \& Thieret 1988). Possibly only introduced in parts at least of our area. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; Stellaria uliginosa Murray]

Stellaria corei Shinners, Tennessee Starwort. Mt (NC, VA): cove forests and seepages at moderate to high elevations; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). April-June. W. VA, WV, and sw. PA west to OH and IN, south to w. NC, e. and c. TN, and n. AL. Cronquist (1991) reports that \(S\). corei has a chromosome number of \(2 n=60\), as opposed to \(2 n=30\) for \(S\). pubera. In mountain coves, S. corei and S. pubera sometimes grow intermixed; it seems best to treat these two related taxa as species. Both species have an interesting seasonal growth form, producing short and relatively small-leaved flowering shoots in the spring (which wither following fruiting), followed by taller, more vigorous summer shoots with larger and tougher leaves and lacking flowers, which persist until autumn. Some of the description in various manuals of differences in petiole length and leaf size and shape between the two species is obscured or complicated by these seasonal differences. More careful observation is needed. [= RAB, FNA, K, W; = S. pubera Michaux var. silvatica (Béguinot) Weatherby -- C, F; = S. silvatica (Béguinot) Maguire -- G, preoccupied; = Alsine tennesseensis (C. Mohr) Small -- S, misapplied]
* Stellaria graminea Linnaeus, Common Stitchwort, Lesser Stitchwort. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. May-August. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; Alsine longifolia (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Britton -- S, misapplied]
* Stellaria holostea Linnaeus, Easter-bell, Greater Stitchwort. Cp? (NC): escaped or persistent from cultivation; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, F, FNA, G, K]

Stellaria longifolia Muhlenberg, Longleaf Stitchwort. Mt, Pd (VA), Cp (SC): meadows, floodplain forests, freshwater tidal marshes, moist disturbed areas; uncommon. Apparently circumboreal, in North America ranging south to e. SC, w. VA, e. TN, MO, \(\mathrm{KS}, \mathrm{AZ}\), and CA. [= C, F, FNA, G, W; > S. longifolia var. longifolia -- K]

Stellaria media (Linnaeus) Villars, Common Chickweed. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, gardens, fields; common, introduced from Europe. January-December. [= C ; < S. media -- RAB, W, in part only (also see S. pallida); S. media var. media -- F; S. media ssp. media -- K; Alsine media Linnaeus -- S]

Stellaria pallida (Dumortier) Piré, Lesser Chickweed. Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, gardens, fields; common, introduced from Europe. January-December. Cronquist (1991) reports that \(S\). pallida has a chromosome number of \(2 \mathrm{n}=22\), as opposed to \(2 \mathrm{n}=\) 40-44 for S. media. [= C, FNA; S. media (Linnaeus) Villars -- RAB, W, in part; \# S. media var. glaberrima G. Beck -- F, possibly misapplied; S. apetala Ucria ex Roemer -- G, possibly misapplied; S. media ssp. pallida (Dumortier) Ascherson \& Graebner -- K; Alsine pallida Dumortier]

Stellaria prostrata Baldwin. Cp (SC, VA?): moist soil along streams; rare? March-April? Apparently ranging from VA (?) and SC south to c. peninsular FL, west to c. TX. This species has been reported repeatedly for SC and sometimes for VA as well. More information is needed about its occurrence in our area. \([=G, K ;=S\). cuspidata Willdenow ex Schlechtendahl ssp. prostrata (Baldwin) J.K. Morton - FNA; Alsine baldwinii Small -- S]

Stellaria pubera Michaux, Star Chickweed, Common Starwort, Giant Chickweed, Great Chickweed. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests, moist slopes, coves; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). April-June. NJ west to IL, south to panhandle FL and AL. See S. coreifor comments. [= RAB, FNA, G, K, W; = S. pubera var. pubera -- C, F; = Alsine pubera (Michaux) Britton -- S]

Stellaria borealis Bigelow var. borealis is a native species which ranges south to Canaan Valley (Tucker County, WV) and sc. PA; it might be sought in our area in cold swamps in w. VA. It will key most closely to \(S\). alsine in the key above, but differs in having seeds smooth or weakly sculptured (vs. tuberculate) and in having the lower bracts of the inflorescence leaf-like rather than scarious. [= C; S. borealis ssp. borealis -- FNA, K; S. calycantha, misapplied] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Stellaria fontinalis (Short \& Peter) B.L. Robinson is a native species of c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and c. KY, occurring in seepages and wet cliffs. Its generic placement has been controversial and uncertain (see synonymy). [= F, FNA, G, K; = Sagina fontinalis Short \& Peter -- C; = Alsine fontinalis (Short \& Peter) Britton -- S; = Arenaria fontinalis (Short \& Peter) Shinners; = Spergula fontinalis (Short \& Peter) Dietrich] \{not yet keyed\}
* Stellaria neglecta Weihe. Mt (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. Similar to S. media and S. pallida. It has been found at scattered localities in e. North America and will presumably eventually be found in our area. It is most similar to \(S\). media (to which it will key imperfectly in the above key), but differs in the following characteristics: stamens 8-10, seeds 1.1-1.4 mm long (vs. 0.8-1.4 mm ), petals 2.5-4 mm long (vs. 1.1-3.1 mm long). [= FNA; S. media (Linnaeus) Villars - RAB, C, W, in part; < S. media var. media -F , in part; = S. media ssp. neglecta (Weihe) Murbeck -- K; = Alsine neglecta (Weihe) A. \& D. Löve] \{add to key; add synonymy\}

Stipulicida Michaux 1803 (Wire-plant)
A genus of 1-2 species, herbs, of se. North America. References: Swanson \& Rabeler in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Stipulicida setacea Michaux var. setacea, Wire-plant. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): xeric sands of sandhills, dry pine flatwoods, maritime forests; common, rare in VA (VA Rare). May-August. Se. VA south to FL, west to LA. Immediately recognizable by its very wiry, dichotomously branched stems, the stem leaves reduced to subulate scales \(0.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long. Often overlooked are the basal rosette of spatulate leaves, to 15 mm long and 4 mm wide. Var. lacerata James is endemic to peninsular FL. Var. filiformis (Nash) D.B. Ward, also of FL, is sometimes lumped into var. setacea. [ \(<\) S. setacea var. setacea - FNA, K (in a broader sense, including var. filiformis); <S. setacea -- RAB, C; <S. setacea - S, in a narrower sense (not including var. filiformis)]

\section*{Vaccaria von Wolf 1781 (Cow-cockle, Cow-herb)}

A genus of 1-4 species, herbs, of c. and e. Europe, Mediterranean, and temperate Asia. References: Thieret \& Rabeler in FNA (2005); Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Vaccaria hispanica (P. Miller) Rauschert, Cow-cockle, Cow-herb. Pd (SC): fields; rare, introduced from Europe. May-June. [= C, FNA, K; =? V. pyramidata Medikus -- RAB; = Saponaria vaccaria Linnaeus -- F; =? Vaccaria segetalis Garcke ex Ascherson -- G; = Vaccaria vaccaria (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

CASUARINACEAE R. Brown 1814 (Casuarina Family)
A family of 4 genera and about 100 species, trees and shrubs, of Malesia, Australia, and Melanesia. References: Johnson \& Wilson in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Casuarina Rumph. ex Linnaeus 1759 (Casuarina, Beefwood, She-oak)

A genus of about 17 species, trees, tropical to warm temperate in s. Asia, Australia, and Polynesia. References: Johnson \& Wilson in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Casuarina equisetifolia Linnaeus ssp. equisetifolia, Casuarina, Australian-pine, Horsetail Casuarina, Beach She-oak, Coastal She-oak, was reported as planted and persistent on the Outer Banks of NC by Brown (1959). It is probably not established. [= FNA; < C. equisetifolia -- K, S]

\section*{CELASTRACEAE (Bittersweet Family)}

A family of ca. 98 genera and ca. 1200 species, trees, shrubs, lianas, perennial and annual herbs, nearly cosmopolitan, especially in the tropics and subtropics. References: Brizicky (1964); Simmons in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaves spiny-toothed, coriaceous; [rare waif in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Crossopetalum
1 Leaves entire to serrate (but not spiny-toothed), herbaceous to coriaceous; [collectively common in our area].
2 Leaves alternate; twining woody vines. \(\qquad\)
3 Leaves widely spaced, averaging less than 1 pair per cm of stem; leaves 2.5-12 cm long, (0.5-) 1-6 cm wide; [shrubs to small trees, mostly taller than 0.4 m tall, collectively in many habitats] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Euonymus
3 Leaves closely spaced, 2-4 pairs per cm of stem; leaves \(1.1-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, 0.2-0.6 cm wide; [shrub to 0.4 m tall, native to calcareous rock outcrops, rarely naturalized elsewhere] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Paxistima

\section*{Celastrus Linnaeus 1753 (Bittersweet)}

A genus of ca. 30 species, scandent shrubs, 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. References: Duncan (1969)=Z ; Simmons in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Flowers in 2-3-flowered axillary cymes; leaves mostly obovate, averaging 1.2-1.7× as long as wide . . . . . . . . . C. orbiculatus 1 Flowers in 6-many-flowered terminal panicles; leaves mostly ovate-lanceolate to elliptic, averaging \(1.8-2.6 \times\) as long as wide . . C. scandens
* Celastrus orbiculatus Thunberg, Oriental Bittersweet. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): thickets, roadsides, forests; common, introduced from Asia. May; August-September. C. orbiculatus, though attractive, is becoming a noxious weed in our area. The first reports of its occurrence in our area appear to be in the 1960's; it is now much more common than its native relative, C. scandens. [= RAB , C, F, K, W, Z; = C. orbiculata -- G, orthographic variant]

Celastrus scandens Linnaeus, American Bittersweet. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): mesic forests; common (uncommon in VA Piedmont and VA Coastal Plain, rare south of VA) (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). May-June; August-September. Québec west to Manitoba and WY, south to w. SC, n. GA, AL, LA, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

\section*{Crossopetalum P. Browne 1756 (Christmas-berry)}

A genus of about 26 species, trees and shrubs, of the West Indies and tropical America. References: Simmons in Kubitzki (2004).
* Crossopetalum ilicifolium (Poiret) Kuntze, Holly-leaf Rhacoma, Christmas-berry. Cp (NC): disturbed, acid, peaty soil; rare, introduced from subtropical FL. Presumably introduced via cattle at an agricultural experiment station near Wenona, Washington County, NC (Hayes 1946). The species has probably not persisted in our area. [= K; = Rhacoma ilicifolia (Poiret) Trelease -- S]

\section*{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 specific epithets therefore end in "-us." References: Voss (1985)=Z; Simmons in Kubitzki (2004). Key adapted in part from Duncan \& Duncan (in prep.).

1 Leaf undersurface with mostly erect hairs to ca. 0.2 mm long; petioles \(8-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; flowers 4-merous; [native]; [section Euonymus] E. atropurpureus var. atropurpureus

1 Leaf undersurface glabrous (or with some hairs on the midrib); flowers 4- or 5-merous; [introduced or native].
2 Leaves evergreen; flowers 4-merous; [introduced species, rarely naturalized]
3 Petioles of the larger leaves (8-) 11-17 mm long; trailing shrub or climbing vine . . . . . . . . E. fortunei var. radicans
3 Petioles of the larger leaves 4-7 (-8) mm long; shrub or small tree to 6 m tall.
4 Petioles of the larger leaves 6-12 mm long; leaves evergreen, rather thick in texture; inflorescence a dense, few-flowered cyme; shrub or small tree to 6 m tall. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. japonicus
4 Petioles of the larger leaves 4-7 (-8) mm long; leaves semi-evergreen, rather thin in texture; inflorescence a loose, many-flowered cyme; spreading shrub to 3 m tall
E. kiautschovicus

2 Leaves deciduous; flowers 4- or 5-merous; [introduced or native].
5 Petioles 5-33 mm long; flowers 4-merous; [introduced, rarely naturalized].
6 Leaf apex long-acuminate; larger leaves with teeth 6-8 per cm ........................... . . E. bungeanus
6 Leaf apex acute to short-acuminate; larger leaves \(8-11\) per cm ; [section Euonymus] ........... E. europaeus
5 Petioles \(1-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; flowers 4 - or 5 -merous; [native and introduced].
7 Twigs and branches with 2-4 corky wings; flowers 4-merous; capsules smooth; [introduced, rarely naturalized]; [section Melanocarya] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. alatus
7 Twigs and small branches lacking corky wings, terete (or nearly so); flowers 5-merous; capsules muricate; [native species]; [section Echinococcus].
8 Primary stems erect, to 20 dm tall; upper leaves widest at or below the middle; petioles mostly \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. americanu
8 Primary stems trailing or decumbent, the tips and flowering branches ascending to \(3(-6)\) dm tall; upper leaves widest at or beyond the middle; petioles mostly 3-5 mm long; [of the Mountains] . . . . E. obovatus
* Euonymus alatus (Thunberg) Siebold, Winged Euonymus. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA): cultivated, rarely naturalized; rare, introduced from e. Asia. [= C, F, G; = Euonymus alata -- K, Z]

Euonymus americanus Linnaeus, Strawberry-bush, Heart's-a-bustin'. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): forests; common. May-June; September-October. Se. NY west to s. OH and se. MO, south to n. peninsular FL and TX. A variety, var. angustifolia (Pursh) A. Wood, with narrowly lanceolate to linear leaves, has been named and occurs in our area; it is of uncertain status (Brizicky 1964). [= RAB, C, F, G, S, W; = Euonymus americana -- K]

Euonymus atropurpureus Jacquin var. atropurpureus, American Wahoo, Burning Bush. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): bottomland forests, riverbanks, mostly on rich alluvial sediments, or on slopes over mafic or calcareous rocks; uncommon (rare south of VA). May; October. NY west to ND, south to panhandle FL and TX. [< Euonymus atropurpureus -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Euonymus atropurpurea Jacquin var. atropurpurea -- K; Euonymus atropurpurea -- Z]
* Euonymus bungeanus Maximowicz, Winterberry. Cp (SC): cultivated, rarely naturalized; rare, introduced from n. China. [= Euonymus bungeanum -- K]
* Euonymus europaeus Linnaeus, European Spindle-tree. Cp (VA): cultivated, rarely naturalized; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, F, G; = Euonymus europaea -- K, Z]
* Euonymus fortunei (Turczaninow) Handel-Mazzetti var. radicans (Siebold ex Miq.) Rehder, Wintercreeper, Chinese Spindletree. Pd (NC, SC), Mt, Cp (VA): cultivated, rarely naturalized, as in bottomlands or swamps, where sometimes climbing into the canopy; rare, introduced from China. [= K; <E.fortunei-F, G, Z]
* Euonymus japonicus Thunberg, Japanese Spindle-tree. Cp (NC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Japan. Widely planted on the Outer Banks of NC because of its resistance to salt damage (Brown 1959). [= C; = E. japonica - K]

Euonymus kiautschovicus Loesener. Pd (NC): cultivated, rarely naturalized; rare, introduced from e. and c. China. [= Euonymus kiautschovica -- K]

Euonymus obovatus Nuttall, Running Strawberry-bush. Mt (GA, NC): cove forests, northern hardwood forests, other mesic forests, especially in boulderfields, where sometimes quite abundant locally; uncommon. May-June; September-October. W. NY
west to s. MI, south to sw. NC, ne. GA, TN, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, S, W; = Euonymus obovata -- K, Z]

\section*{Paxistima Rafinesque 1838 (Mountain-lover)}

A genus of 2 species, rhizomatous shrubs, of temperate North America. The only other species in the genus is \(P\). myrsinites (Pursh) Rafinesque of the Western Cordillera; its two subspecies are ssp. myrsinites, ranging from British Columbia and Alberta south to AZ and NM, and ssp. mexicana Navaro \& Blackwell of mountainous Mexico (Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas). For discussion of the long confusion and controversy over the appropriate spelling of the genus, see Navaro \& Blackwell (1990) and Uttal (1986). The first validly published spelling of the name was "Paxistima," and this spelling should be retained. References: Navaro \& Blackwell (1990)=Z; Simmons in Kubitzki (2004).

Paxistima canbyi A. Gray, Cliff-green, Canby's Mountain-lover, Ratstripper. Mt (NC*, VA): in VA on calcareous bluffs and cliffs (generally near the top of the cliffs or bluffs, rarely far below the crest), mostly on limestone and dolostone, but rarely on greenstone or shale; in NC naturalized at the site of a plant nursery and possibly also native (see discussion below); rare (US Species of Concern, NC Watch List, VA Rare). April-May; September. The species is a Central Appalachian endemic: sc. PA (Bedford County) (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), e. WV, w. VA, s. OH, e KY, ne. TN, and w. NC (where questionably native). The only collection definitely known from NC is that from an old nursery site (Hardin 1963). Navaro \& Blackwell (1990) note that "the presence of \(P\). canbyi in North Carolina was, however, noticed as long ago as 1883 by Chapman, and \(P\). canbyi is likely native to North Carolina." Small (1933) reports it from "n. NC." Casting some doubt on its native status in NC is the species' habitat: limestone ravines and bluffs, a very rare habitat in NC. [= RAB, C, K, W, Z; = Pachistima canbyi-- F (the name not validly published); = Pachystima canbyi-- \(\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{S}\) (the name not validly published)]

CELTIDACEAE (Hackberry Family)
(see CANNABACEAE)

\section*{CERATOPHYLLACEAE S.F. Gray 1821 (Hornwort Family)}

A peculiar and apparently very primitive family, of a single genus and about 6 species, aquatic herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. The Ceratophyllaceae "may have actually arisen from early angiosperms that existed prior to the fundamental evolutionary divergence of monocots and dicots (Les 1988c; Les in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich 1993). References: Les in FNA (1997); Les (in prep., 1985, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1988c, 1989)=Z; Les in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key adapted from Les.

\section*{Ceratophyllum Linnaeus 1753 (Hornwort, Coontail)}

A genus of about 6 species, aquatic herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Les in FNA (1997); Les (1985, 1986, 1988a, 1988b, 1988c, 1989)=Z; Les in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key adapted from Les.

Identification notes: Ceratophyllum is sometimes mistaken for other, 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 \(0-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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)
C. demersum

1 Largest leaves forking \(3-4 \times\) (count branching nodes from the base of the leaf to the tip of the most-forked division); leaves finetextured, 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 \(0.1-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (occasionally spineless), with 2 basal spines (these rarely absent). 2 Achene body (excluding the spines) \(3-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; first leaves of the plumule simple; [Coastal Plain, NC southwards] . 2 Achene body (excluding the spines) \(4.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; first leaves of the plumule forked; [widespread] . . . . . C. echinatum

Ceratophyllum australe Grisebach. Cp (GA, NC): ponds, pools, slow-moving streams; rare (NC Watch List). May-September. Se. NC south to s. FL and panhandle FL, and in the West Indies; also in s. Mexico, Central America, n. South America, with apparent disjunctions in c. South America and the Galapagos Islands. Les treats this taxon as a subspecies of the Old World C. muricatum. Because of their allopatric distribution on separate continents and relative morphological distinctiveness (as shown by Les), I prefer to recognize them at the species level. [= Ceratophyllum muricatum Chamisso ssp. australe (Grisebach) Les -- FNA, K, Z; < C. muricatum Chamisso -- GW (also see C. echinatum)]

Ceratophyllum demersum Linnaeus, Coontail. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA), Pd (VA): ponds, pools, slow-moving streams; uncommon. May-September. Newfoundland west to AK, south to s. FL, TX, CA, and south through the West Indies and Central America to South America. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, S, Z]

Ceratophyllum echinatum A. Gray in Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA), Pd (VA): ponds, pools, slow-moving streams; uncommon. May-September. Newfoundland west to Ontario and n. MN, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX; also in British

Columbia, WA, and OR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, Z; <C. muricatum Chamisso -- GW (also see C. australe); = C. submersum Linnaeus var. echinatum (A. Gray) Wilmot-Dear]

\section*{CHENOPODIACEAE (Goosefoot Family)}

A family of over 100 genera and about 1450-1500 species, nearly cosmopolitan, but most diverse in subtropical and temperate regions (Judd \& Ferguson 1999). Perhaps better united with the Amaranthaceae. References: Welsh, Crompton, \& Clemants in FNA (2003b); Judd \& Ferguson (1999)=Z; Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
\{Note: several of the genera below have been treated in very different ways by various authors. Complicating the situation is the pantemperate or pantropical distribution of some species, questions of application of names having priority, and the use of technical characters not readily observed on herbarium specimens. The treatments below of Salicornia, Sarcocornia, Atriplex, and Suaeda may require considerable change prior to publication\}

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, tribe Salicornieae].
2 Annual from a taproot; central flower (of each group of 3) considerably longer than the 2 lateral flowers ...... Salicornia
2 Perennial from a horizontal rhizome; central flower (of each group of 3 ) slightly or not at all longer than the 2 lateral flowers
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sarcocornia

1 Leaves mostly or entirely alternate (the lower sometimes opposite), not reduced to appressed scales; flowers not usually grouped into groups of 3 , not sunken into the stem.
3 Fruit enclosed and concealed by paired accrescent bracteoles (these usually deltoid, diamond-shaped, or ovoid).
4 Leaves pale green to silvery green; stigmas 2; plants without basal leaves, the stems freely and rather divergently branched; [native or introduced, primarily in saline situations]; [subfamily Chenopodioideae, tribe Atripliceae]

Atriplex
4 Leaves bright green; stigmas 4-5; plants with basal leaves, the flowering stems erect, strict or with acending branches in the inflorescence; [introduced, frequently cultivated as a garden vegetable, rarely escaped]; [subfamily Chenopodioideae, tribe Atripliceae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Spinacia
3 Fruit enclosed by the persistent calyx.
5 Leaves petiolate, lanceolate or wider, the larger leaves generally toothed, not succulent or only slightly so; [subfamily Chenopodioideae].
6 Fruit dehiscent; ovary half-inferior; roots usually enlarged; [tribe Beteae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Beta 6 Fruit indehiscent; ovary superior; roots not enlarged.

7 Fruiting calyx not winged, the lobes flat, keeled, or hooded; [tribe Chenopodieae] . . . . . . . Chenopodium 7 Fruiting calyx winged horizontally; [tribe Camphorosmeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cycloloma
5 Leaves sessile, linear, entire, succulent or not.
8 Leaves spine-tipped; [subfamily Salsoloideae; tribe Salsoleae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Salsola 8 Leaves not spine-tipped.

9 Leaves pubescent to villous; [subfamily Chenopodioideae, tribe Camphorosmeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . Bassia 9 Leaves glabrous; [subfamily Salsoloideae, tribe Suaedeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Suaeda

\section*{Atriplex Linnaeus 1753 (Orach)}

A genus of about 300 species, herbs and shrubs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Judd \& Ferguson (1999)=Z; Clemants (1992) \(=\) Y; Welsh in FNA (2003b); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Treatment based closely on Welsh in FNA (2003b)

Identification notes: There are a number of idiosyncratic characters that are used for 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 large, brown seeds and small, 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).

1 Leaves white to gray, densely and finely scurfy, especially adaxially.
2 Seeds dimorphic, black and brown; branches not angled; [introduced, of disturbed situations]; [subgenus Atriplex, section Semibaccata]
[A. semibaccata]
2 Seeds monomorphic, brown; branches obtusely angled; [native, of coastal saline situations]; [subgenus Obione, section Obione, subsection Arenariae].
3 Fruiting bracteoles (3.5-) 4.5-7 mm long, 3.5-5.6 mm wide, longer than broad; faces with or without appendages; [of NC northwards]
A. 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; [of NC southwards]
A. pentandra

1 Leaves usually green on both surfaces, glabrous or only sparingly powdery or scurfy; [subgenus Atriplex, section Teutliopsis]. 4 Fruiting bracteoles not thickened with spongy tissue.
5 Bracteoles rhombic to diamond-shaped, broadly cuneate at the base; bracteoles usually thick and spongy (rarely not); brown seeds broadly elliptic, (1.5-) 2.1-3.0 mm wide; seed radicle lateral; [of saline coastal habitats] . A. dioica
5 Bracteoles triangular, nearly truncate across the bottom; bracteoles thin, not spongy; brown seeds round, 2.5-3.1 (-
3.7) mm wide; seed radicle subbasal; [primarily ruderal, of inland situations]Fruiting bracteoles thickened with spongy tissue, especially toward the base.
\(6 \quad\) Seeds ellipsoid, wider than long; leaves thickened in texture A. dioica
6 Seeds disc-shaped, as wide as long; leaves thin in texture.7 Lower leaves linear or ovate-lanceolate; brown seeds 2.0-2.8 mm wide; black seeds 1.5-2.0 mm wide; [of MDand PA northwards],[A. littoralis]
7 Lower leaves triangular-hastate; brown seeds \(1.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; black seeds \(1.0-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; [widespread inour area, primarily in the outer Coastal Plain]A. prostrata

Atriplex dioica Rafinesque. Cp (NC, VA?), Mt (VA): brackish flats; rare? July-frost. Newfoundland west to AK, south to NC and CA. [= FNA; = Atriplex subspicata (Nuttall) Rydberg -- K, Y; <A. littoralis Linnaeus -- C, misapplied; <A. patula Linnaeus var. littoralis (Linnaeus) A. Gray -- F, misapplied]

Atriplex mucronata Rafinesque, Seabeach Orach. Cp (NC, VA): ocean beaches, island-end flats; uncommon. July-frost. NH south to FL west to TX. This species and A. pentandra are closely related, and have been variously treated as species, subspecies, varieties, and forms. [= FNA; <A. arenaria Nuttall - RAB, C, G, GW, S, Y (also see A. pentandra); < A. cristata Humboldt and Bonpland ex Willenow - K (also see A. pentandra); < A. pentandra ssp. arenaria H.M. Hall \& Clements]
* Atriplex patula Linnaeus, Spear Orach. Pd, Mt (VA): disturbed areas, inland saline areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. Julyfrost. [= C, FNA, K, S, Y; < A. patula Linnaeus -- RAB, W (also see A. prostrata); = A. patula var. patula -- F, G]

Atriplex pentandra (Jacquin) Standley in N.L. Britton et al., Seabeach Orach. Cp (GA, NC, SC): ocean beaches, island-end flats; uncommon. July-frost. NC to FL, west to TX; West Indies; South America. This species and A. mucronata are closely related, and have been variously treated as species, subspecies, varieties, and forms. [=FNA; <A. arenaria Nuttall - RAB, C, G, GW, S, Y (also see A. mucronata); < A. cristata Humboldt and Bonpland ex Willenow - K (also see A. mucronata); = A. pentandra ssp. pentandra]
* Atriplex prostrata Boucher ex Augustin de Candolle, Thinleaf Orach, Fat-hen. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt? (VA?): marsh edges, brackish flats; uncommon. July-frost. Widespread in e. North America, also in w. North America and Eurasia, usually considered to be introduced from Eurasia. \{Is Saltville VA occurrence of Atriplex this taxon?\} [= FNA, K, Y; ? A. hastata Linnaeus -- C, S, misapplied; < A. patula Linnaeus -- RAB, W, in part; ? A. patula var. hastata (Linnaeus) A. Gray -- F, G, GW]
* Atriplex littoralis Linnaeus, Narrow-leaved Atriplex. Introduced south to PA (FNA) and MD (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K; < A.
littoralis Linnaeus -- C; < A. patula Linnaeus var. littoralis (Linnaeus) A. Gray -- F]
* Atriplex semibaccata R. Brown, Australian Saltbush, Berry Saltbush. Introduced at various localities in North America, including DC (FNA). [= FNA, K]
* Atriplex tatarica Linnaeus, Tatarian Orach. Introduced on ballast at scattered localities, including AL, FL, NJ, and PA (FNA). [= FNA; ? A. lampa Gillies - K, S, misapplied] \{not keyed\}

\section*{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 (Judd \& Ferguson 1999). References: Judd \& Ferguson (1999)=Z; Mosyakin in FNA (2003b); Blackwell, Baechle, \& Williamson (1978)=Y; Collins \& Blackwell (1979)=X; Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Calyx segments (1 lower and 2 upper) bearing stout knobs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. hirsuta
1 Calyx segments (all5) bearing a horizontal wing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. scoparia
* Bassia hirsuta (Linnaeus) Ascherson, Bassia. Cp (VA): beaches, salt marshes; uncommon, native of Eurasia. AugustOctober. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, X, Z]
* Bassia scoparia (Linnaeus) A.J. Scott, Summer-cypress. Pd, Mt, Cp (VA): waste ground, particularly along railroad tracks; uncommon, native of Eurasia. [= Z; = Kochia scoparia (Linnaeus) Schrader -- C, F, G, K, W, Y; > Kochia scoparia ssp. scoparia FNA]

\section*{Beta Linnaeus 1753 (Beet)}

A genus of about 6-12 species, herbs, of Mediterranean region and w. and c. Asia. References: Schultz in FNA (2003b); Judd \& Ferguson (1999)=Z; Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Beta vulgaris Linnaeus ssp. vulgaris, Garden Beet, Swiss Chard, Ruby Chard, Mangel-wurzel. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): commonly cultivated, rarely escaped or persisting, introduced from Eurasia. [=FNA; > B. vulgaris var. vulgaris -- G; > B. vulgaris var. cicla -- G; < B. vulgaris - K, Z; ? B. vulgaris - S]

Chenopodium Linnaeus 1753 (Goosefoot, Lamb's-quarters, Pigweed) (also see Dysphania)

A genus of about 140 species, herbs, shrubs, and small trees, of nearly cosmopolitan distribution. References: Clemants \& Mosyakin in FNA (2003b); Judd \& Ferguson (1999)=Z; Wahl (1954)=Y; Mosyakin \& Clemants (1996); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Draft key based closely on Clemants \& Mosyakin in FNA (2003b).

1 Seeds vertical or both horizontal and vertical; leaf blades glabrous or occasionally sparsely farinose; [subgenus Blitum].
2 Perianth segments 5; plants perennial; [subgenus Blitum, section Agathophytum]
[Ch. bonus-henricus]
2 Perianth segments 3; plants annual.
3 Leaves lancolate or oblong, glaucous on the lower surface
Ch. glaucum
3 Leaves triangular or rhombic, green on the lower surface.
4 Leaves farinose on the lower surface; [subgenus Blitum, section Degenia] . . . . . . . . . . Ch. macrospermum
4 Leaves glabrous on the lower surface.
5 Glomerules 3-10 mm in diameter, borne sessile on unbranched terminal and occasionally axillary spikes; perianth segments fleshy and red at maturity; [subgenus Blitum, section Blitum]

Ch. capitatum var. capitatum
5 Glomerules 2-5 mm in diameter, borne sessile on lateral branched spikes; perianth segments membranaceous, green at maturity; [subgenus Blitum, section Pseudoblitum] . . . . . . . . . . [Ch. rubrum] 1 Seeds all horizontal; leaf blades usually farinose; [subgenus Chenopodium].

6 Flowers individually disposed in panicles; leaf blades glabrous; [subgenus Chenopodium, section Grossefoveata]
Ch. simplex
6 Flowers in loose or sense glomerules; leaf blades usually farinose; [subgenus Chenopodium, section Chenopodium]. \(7 \quad\) Primary leaves linear, linear-lanceolate, at least \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide, usually untoothed and unlobed (but often with 2 basal lobes in Ch. foggii); [subsection Leptophylla].
8 Perianth spreading from fruit at maturity; plants strictly erect
Ch. pratericola
8 Perianth enclosing the fruit at maturity; plants erect to spreading.
9 Plants usually spreading; perienth segments obtuse; leaf blades usually unlobed . . . . . [Ch. desiccatum]
9 Plants erect; perianth segments acute; leaf blades often with basal lobes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. foggii
7 Primary leaves ovate, rhombic, triangular, or lanceolate, usually with basal lobes and often also with additional teeth on the margins.
10 Seeds honeycomb-pitted; [subsection Favosa].
11 Seeds 1.2-2.0 mm in diameter.
12 Style bases with yellow area; seeds 1.2 .1 .5 mm in diameter . . . . . . Ch. berlandieri var. zschackei
12 Style bases without yellow area; seeds 1.3-2.0 mm in diameter.
13 Inflorescences large and drooping; seeds 1.7-2.0 mm in diameter
Ch. berlandieri var. bushianum
13 Inflorescences small and erect; seeds 1.3-1.9 mm in diameter
Ch. berlandieri var. macrocalycium
11 Seeds 1.0-1.3 mm in diameter.
14 Leaves rhombic-triangular, usually without basal lobes; inflorescences becoming bractless ........
14 Leaves 3-lobed; inflorescences with or without bracts.
15 Inflorescences bractless . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Ch. berlandieri var. berlandieri]
15 Inflorescences with leafy bracts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. berlandieri var. zschackei
10 Seeds smooth or areolate.
16 Leaves triangular.
17 Seeds 1.0-1.5 mm in diameter, the seed margin sharp; leaf blades without basal lobes; [subsection Undata]

Ch. murale
17 Seeds 0.8-1.2 mm in diameter, the seed margin rounded; leaf blades often with basal lobes; [subsection Urbica]
[Ch. urbicum]
16 Leaves ovate to broadly ovate, rhombic, or lanceolate, variously lobed or toothed.
18 Leaf blades without teeth, except for the often present basal lobes or teeth.
19 Leaves not aromatic; flowers in each glomerule in markedly different stages of development; [subsection Standleyana] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. standleyanum
19 Leaves strongly malodorous; flowers in each glomerule in similar stages of development; [subsection Chenopodium]
. [Ch. vulvaria]
18 Leaf blades with lateral teeth and often basal lobes; [subsection Chenopodium].
20 Leaves widely ovate, \(1 \times\) as long as wide; lateral leaf lobes as large as the terminal lobe
20 Leaves ovate, rhombic, or lanceolate, \(>1 \times\) as long as wide; lateral leaf lobes smaller than the terminal lobe (or absent).
21 Leaf margins more or less parallel below the obtuse apex; leaves lanceolate yo narrowly elliptic; inflorescence generally moniliform, not profusely branched

Ch. strictum
21 Leaf margins tapering to an acute apex; leaves ovate, rhombic, or lanceolate; inflorescence branched (spicate or cymose)

Ch. album
Chenopodium album Linnaeus, Lamb's-quarters, Pigweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed soils, gardens; common. June-November. As broadly interpreted, this species includes both native and alien races and is now distributed nearly worldwide. [= FNA, W; <Ch. album - RAB, in part (also including Ch. berlandieri and all vars); >Ch. album Linnaeus var. album -K; >Ch. album Linnaeus var. missouriense (Aellen) I.J. Bassett \& C.W. Crompton - K; > Ch. album -- C, in the narrow sense; <Ch. album -- G, in part; >Ch. missouriense Aellen -- C, Y; >Ch. paganum -- F, S, misapplied; <Ch. album -- FNA, G, in part; >Ch. album var. album - Y; > Ch. album var. lanceolatum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Coss. \& Germ. - Y; > Ch. giganteum Don \(-\mathrm{Y} ;>\) Ch. lanceolatum Muhlenberg ex Willdenow]
* Chenopodium atrovirens Rydberg. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, perhaps merely a waif, introduced

\section*{from w. North America. [= FNA, K] \{not keyed\}}
*? Chenopodium berlandieri Moquin-Tandon var. boscianum (Moquin-Tandon) H.A. Wahl. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): beaches, marshes; uncommon. August-September. FL west to e. TX; with scattered occurrences further north (these of unknown nativity). [= FNA, K, Y; < Ch. album - RAB, in part ]

Chenopodium berlandieri Moquin-Tandon var. bushianum (Aellen) Cronquist, Soybean Goosefoot. Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, alluvial forests; rare. June-November. ME west to ND, south to VA, TN, LA, and KS. [= C, FNA, K; < Ch. album -RAB, G, in part; < Ch. berlandieri -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Ch. bushianum Aellen - Y]

Chenopodium berlandieri Moquin-Tandon var. macrocalycium (Aellen) Cronquist. Cp (NC, SC, VA): coastal sands, beaches; rare. August-October. Nova Scotia south to FL. [= C, FNA, K; < Ch. album -- RAB, G, in part; = Ch. macrocalycium Aellen - Y]
* Chenopodium berlandieri Moquin-Tandon var. sinuatum (J. Murr) H.A. Wahl. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, perhaps merely a waif, introduced from sw. North America. [= FNA, K, Y] \{not keyed\}
*? Chenopodium berlandieri Moquin-Tandon var. zschackei (J. Murr) J. Murr ex Ascherson. Mt (VA), \{NC, SC\}. Ontario west to AK, south to LA, CA, and Mexico; scattered eastern occurrences may be introduced. [= C, FNA, K, Y; < Ch. album - RAB, in part]

Chenopodium foggii H.A. Wahl. Mt (NC, VA): rocky, mountain slopes; rare. July. ME and Ontario south to w. VA and w. NC. [= FNA, K, Y; < Ch. pratericola Rydberg - C, in part]
* Chenopodium fremontii S. Watson. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, perhaps merely a waif, native of w. North America. [= FNA; = Ch. fremontii var. fremontii - K, Y] \{not keyed\}
* Chenopodium glaucum Linnaeus, Oakleaf Goosefoot. Pd (VA), \{SC\}: disturbed areas; rare, native of ne. North America and Europe. [= FNA, K; < Ch. glaucum -- C, F, G, in a broad sense; = Ch. glaucum var. glaucum - Y]
* Chenopodium incanum (S. Watson) Heller var. incanum. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, perhaps merely a waif, native of w. North America. [=FNA, K; ? Ch. incanum - Y] \{not keyed\}
* Chenopodium macrospermum Hooker f. Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, native of South America. Reported for NC (FNA 2003b). [= FNA; > Ch. macrospermum Hooker f. var. farinosum (S. Watson) J.T. Howell -- K; > Ch. macrospermum Hooker f. var. halophilum (Phil.) Standley - K, Y]
* Chenopodium murale Linnaeus, Nettleleaf Goosefoot, Sowbane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Europe, Asia, and n. Africa. May-November. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Y]
* Chenopodium opulifolium Schrader ex Koch \& Ziz, Gray Goosefoot. Cp (NC): disturbed areas on ship's ballast; rare, introduced from s. Europe. [= RAB, C, FNA, K]

Chenopodium pratericola Rydberg, Narrowleaf Goosefoot. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy soils, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon. May-November. Maine and Ontario west to Yukon, south to FL, TX, and CA. [= FNA, K; = Ch. desiccatum A. Nelson var. leptophylloides (J. Murray) H.A. Wahl -- RAB, W, misapplied; < Ch. pratericola - C, in part only (also see Ch. foggii); ? Ch. leptophyllum -- F, G, misapplied; = Ch. pratericola var. pratericola - Y]

Chenopodium simplex (Torrey) Rafinesque, Mapleleaf Goosefoot. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): in shaded situations, generally at cliff bases; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). July-October. Nova Scotia west to AK, south to nw. NC, LA, TX, and UT. [= FNA, K; = Ch. gigantospermum Aellen -- C, W, Y; = Ch. hybridum Linnaeus var. gigantospermum (Aellen) Rouleau -- F; <Ch. hybridum -- G; = Ch. hybridum Linnaeus ssp. gigantospermum (Aellen) Hultén]

Chenopodium standleyanum Aellen, Woodland Goosefoot. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA), \{GA, NC, SC\}: rock outcrops, steep slopes, shaded disturbed soils; uncommon? Québec west to ND, south to FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, W; < Ch. boscianum -- F, S, misapplied]

Chenopodium berlandieri Moquin-Tandon var. berlandieri. (SC, VA). Reported for SC and VA by Kartesz (1999), but not attributed to our area by FNA (2003b). [= FNA, K]
* Chenopodium bonus-henricus Linnaeus, Good King Henry, is cultivated and is known from as far south as MD and PA. [= FNA, C, K, Y]

Chenopodium capitatum (Linnaeus) Ascherson var. capitatum, Indian-paint, Strawberry-blite, a native, occurs south to scattered locations in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= FNA, Y; < Ch. capitatum - C; = Ch. capitatum -- K, in a narrow sense; Blitum capitatum Linnaeus]
* Chenopodium desiccatum A. Nelson. (SC?, VA?). (VA Watch List). \{Resolve against Ch. pratericola\}. [= FNA; Ch. pratericola var. oblongifolium (S. Watson) H.A. Wahl - Y]
* Chenopodium rubrum Linnaeus, Red Goosefoot, alien, reported as far south as MD and in other widely scattered sites (such as AL) (Kartesz 1999) and PA (FNA). [= C, K; > Ch. rubrum var. rubrum - FNA, Y]
* Chenopodium strictum Roth. Scattered locations south to se. PA. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA; = Chenopodium album Linnaeus var. striatum (Krašan) comb. nov. ined. -- K; > Chenopodium strictum ssp. glaucophyllum (Aellen) Aellen \& Just.; > Chenopodium strictum Roth var. glaucophyllum (Aellen) H.A. Wahl - Y]
* Chenopodium urbicum Linnaeus, City Goosefoot, occurs as an introduction in waste ground south to MD, s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), WV, KY, and TN (Kartesz 1999, FNA 2003b). [= C, FNA, K, Y]
* Chenopodium vulvaria Linnaeus, Stinking Goosefoot, is introduced at scattered locations in eastern North America, as in MD,

PA, DE, FL (FNA 2003b). [= C, FNA, K, Y]

Cycloloma Moquin 1840 (Winged-pigweed)
A monotypic genus, an annual herb, native of c. and w. North America. References: Mosyakin in FNA (2003b); Judd \& Ferguson (1999) \(=\) Z; Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Cycloloma atriplicifolium (Sprengel) Coulter, Winged-pigweed. Cp (NC, SC, VA): sandy fields; uncommon, rare north of SC,
native of w. North America, adventive in our area. May-frost. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]

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. References: Clemants \& Mosyakin in FNA (2003b); Wahl (1954)=Y.

1 Leaves deeply pinnately lobed, the lobes linear; plant perennial; mature calyx shallowly toothed, obovoid-urceolate, reticulateveiny; [section Adenois] D. multifida

1 Leaves serrate to sinuate-pinnatifid, the lobes broad-based and triangular-tapered; plant annual; mature calyx deeply lobed, neither reticulate nor prominently veined.

Flowers in a slender thyrsoid inflorescence of lateral cymes; [section Botryoides]
D. botrys

Flowers in dense glomerules arranged in spikes and panicles.
3 Leaf blades 2-8 cm long; seeds mostly horizontal; stems 3-15 dm tall; [section Adenois].
4 Inflorescences foliose throughout
D. ambrosioides

4 Inflorescences leafless (leaves in the inflorescence absent or shorter than the glomerules) . . D. anthelmintica
3 Leaf blades 0.5-2.7 cm long; seeds vertical; stems 0.5-5 dm tall; [section Orthospora].
5 Perianth segments keeled and crested
D. cristata

5 Perianth segments rounded . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. pumilio
*? Dysphania ambrosioides (Linnaeus) Mosyakin \& Clemants, Mexican-tea. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed habitats; common, probably native southwards. Widespread in North America to South America, the original range unclear. [= FNA; < Ch. ambrosioides - RAB, C, G, W, Y (also see Dysphania anthelminitica); = Chenopodium ambrosioides var. ambrosioides - F, in a narrow sense; <Ch. ambrosioides var. ambrosioides - K (also see Dysphania anthelmintica); < Ambrina ambrosioides (Linnaeus) Spach -- S (also see D. anthelmintica); < Teloxys ambrosioides (Linnaeus) W.A. Weber]

Dysphania anthelmintica (Linnaeus) Mosyakin \& Clemants, Wormseed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dunes; common. NY south to FL, west to TX; Mexico, West Indies, Bermuda, Central America; scattered inland in North America probably as an introduction. [= FNA; < Ch. ambrosioides - RAB, C, G, W, Y; = Ch. ambrosioides var. anthelminticum (Linnaeus) A. Gray -- F; < Ch. ambrosioides var. ambrosioides - K; < Ambrina ambrosioides (Linnaeus) Spach -- S]
* Dysphania botrys (Linnaeus) Mosyakin \& Clemants, Jerusalem-oak, Feather-geranium. Cp (NC, VA): disturbed areas, ship's ballast; rare, introduced from Eurasia. August-October. [= FNA; = Chenopodium botrys Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, K, Y; = Botrydium botrys (Linnaeus) Small -- S; Teloxys botrys (Linnaeus) W.A. Weber]
* Dysphania cristata (F. Mueller) Mosyakin \& Clemants, Crested Goosefoot. Cp (SC): wool mill waste areas; rare, introduced from Australia. July. [= FNA; = Chenopodium cristatum (F. Mueller) F. Mueller -- K]
* Dysphania multifida (Linnaeus) Mosyakin \& Clemants, Cutleaf Goosefoot, Scented Goosefoot. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas, rare, introduced from South America. [= FNA; = Chenopodium multifidum Linnaeus - C, K, Y; = Roubieva multifida (Linnaeus) Moquin-Tandon -- RAB, F, S; = Teloxys multifida (Linnaeus) W.A. Weber]
* Dysphania pumilio (R. Brown) Mosyakin \& Clemants, Clammy Goosefoot. Pd (GA, SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Australia. First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). Also known from DC. [=FNA; = Chenopodium pumilio R. Brown -- C, G, K, Y; < Ch. carinatum R. Brown -- F, misapplied; = Teloxys pumilio (R. Brown) W. A. Weber]

\section*{Kochia Roth 1801}
(see Bassia)

Salicornia Linnaeus 1753 (Glasswort)
(also see Sarcocornia)

A genus of about 10-20 species, succulent herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Judd \& Ferguson (1999)=Z; Ball in FNA (2003b); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Scale-leaves below the spikes mucronate; spikes mostly 4.5-6 mm in diameter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. bigelovii
1 Scale-leaves below the spike obtuse to slightly acute; spikes mostly 1.5-4.5 mm in diameter . . . . ............ . S. virginica
Salicornia bigelovii Torrey, Dwarf Glasswort, Dwarf Saltwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): salt pannes in coastal marshes; common. July-October. ME (Nova Scotia?) south to FL, west to TX; also West Indies; also CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Salicornia virginica Linnaeus, Samphire. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): salt pannes in coastal marshes; common. JulyOctober. Nova Scotia and Québec south to FL. It is unclear whether our eastern North American plants are distinct from European plants of the S. europaea complex. Recent European workers recognize multiple species in the S. europaea complex. S. europaea (in the narrow sense) is a diploid species; our plants are apparently all tetraploid and may or may not be conspecific with one of the European tetraploid entities in this complex. Until further studies are completed, it seems best to recognize our plants as distinct. The oldest name available for the American plants is Salicornia virginica Linnaeus, which has unfortunately been generally misapplied to the perennial glasswort, Sarcocornia perennis. [= K; = Salicornia depressa Standley in N.L. Britton et al. - FNA; < Salicornia europaea Linnaus -- RAB, C, G, GW, S, W, Z, misapplied; <> Salicornia europaea var. europaea -- F]

Salicornia maritima Wolff \& Jefferies, Sea Saltwort, suposedly occurs south to MD (Kartesz (1999); FNA (2003b) does not map it south of the Canadian Maritimes. [= FNA, K] \{not yet mapped; add synonymy\}

Salsola Linnaeus 1753 (Saltwort, Russian-thistle)
A genus of about 116 species, herbs and shrubs, of Europe, Asia, n. Africa, and America. References: Mosyakin in FNA (2003b); Judd \& Ferguson (1999) \(=\) Z; Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Treatment based on Mosyakin in FNA (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; [of disturbed areas] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. tragus
1 Leaf blades fleshy in fresh material, linear, 1-2 mm wide in dried specimens; leaves with a strong apical spine; [of seabeaches].
2 Perianth segments with a weak non-spiny apex and obscure midvein; bracteoles connate at base, swollen S. caroliniana
2 Perianth segments witha subspinose apex and prominent midvein; bracteoles distinct, not swollen . . . . . . . . . . . . S. kali
*? Salsola caroliniana Walter, Southern Saltwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): upper beaches, fore-dunes, and island-end flats; uncommon. June-frost. MA to FL, west to TX and Mexico; Eurasia, n. Africa; introduced on the west coast of North America. Generally considered to be introduced in North America, but it may well be a native. [<S. kali Linnaeus -- RAB, C, S, Z, in part; = S. kali var. caroliniana (Walter) Nuttall -- F; < S. kali Linnaeus ssp. pontica (Pallas) Mosyakin - FNA, K; < S. kali var. kali - G, in part] *? Salsola kali Linnaeus, Northern Saltwort. Cp (NC, SC, VA): upper beaches, fore-dunes, and island-end flats; uncommon. June-frost. Newfoundland to SC; Europe. Generally considered to be introduced in North America, but it may well be a native. [< S. kali Linnaeus -- RAB, C, S, Z, in part; = S. kali var. kali -- F; = S. kali ssp. kali - FNA, K; < S. kali var. kali - G]

Salsola tragus Linnaeus, Russian Thistle, Tumbleweed. Mt (VA), Pd (GA?, NC, SC?, VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Eurasia. June-frost. [= C, FNA, K; <S. kali Linnaeus -- RAB, in part; = S. kali var. tenuifolia Tausch -- F, G; = S. pestifer A. Nelson -- S, Z; = S. iberica Sennen \& Pau]

\section*{Sarcocornia A.J. Scott 1978 (Woody Glasswort)}

A genus of about 15 species, dwarf shrubs. Of controversial and uncertain taxonomic status, Sarcocornia is sometimes included in Salicornia, sometimes in Arthrocnemum, and sometimes maintained as a separate genus. References: Judd \& Ferguson (1999)=Z; Ball in FNA (2003b); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Sarcocornia pacifica (Standley) A.J. Scott, Woody Glasswort, Perennial Glasswort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): coastal salt marshes; common. July-October. NH south to FL; CA south into w. Mexico. Ball in FNA (2003b) treats all North American Sarcocornis as Sarcocornia pacifica, which is also present on the Pacific coast of Noerth America. Sarcocornia perennis is restricted to the Pacific coast of North America, as well as being in Europe, sw. Asia, and Africa. [= FNA; ? Sarcocornia perennis (P. Miller) A.J. Scott -- K, apparently misapplied to east Coast material; ? Salicornia virginica Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, misapplied; ? Salicornia perennis P. Miller -- S, Z, apparently misapplied to East Coast material; ? Arthrocnemum perenne (P. Miller) Moss; ? Salicornia ambigua Michaux]

\section*{Spinacia Linnaeus 1753 (Spinach)}

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of \(n\). Africa and w. Asia. References: Judd \& Ferguson (1999)=Z; Schultz in FNA (2003b); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Spinacia oleracea Linnaeus, Spinach. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): commonly grown in gardens, rarely persisting, introduced from Eurasia. [= F, FNA, G, K, S, Z]

\section*{Suaeda Forsskål ex Scopoli 1777 (Sea-blite)}

A genus of about 100 species, herbs and subshrubs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Judd \& Ferguson (1999)=Z; Ferren \& Schenk in FNA (2003b); Hopkins \& Blackwell (1977)=Y; Fisher et al. (1997); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Calyx segments keeled on the back; flowers in 1-3-flowered glomerules, these aggregated in a dense panicle; seeds dimorphic, black seeds shiny, 1-1.8 mm in diameter, brown seeds dull, 1.5-2.6 mm in diameter
1 Calyx segments rounded or obscurely keeled on the back; flowers in axillary glomerules of 1-3 (-4) flowers; seeds monomorphic, reddish brown or black, 1-2.2 mm in diameter

Suaeda linearis (Elliott) Moquin, Southern Sea-blite. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): island-end flats, marsh edges, brackish flats; uncommon. August-frost. ME south to FL, west to TX; West Indies. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, Y, Z; = Dondia linearis (Eliott) Heller -S]
*? Suaeda maritima (Linnaeus) Dumortier, White Sea-blite. Cp (VA): salt marsh edges and disturbed saline habitats; uncommon, possibly native, introduced, or a combination. Usually considered (as by C, GW, S) to be naturalized from Eurasia, but Ferren \& Schenk (2003b) consider S. maritima in North America to include native and naturalized components. [= C, F, FNA, G,

GW, Y, Z; > S. maritima ssp. maritima -- K; = Dondia maritima (Linnaeus) Druce -- S]

\section*{CHRYSOBALANACEAE (Coco-plum Family)}

A family of about 18 genera and 530 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical areas, especially tropical America. References: Prance \& Sothers (2003); Prance (1970).

\section*{Licania Aublet (Gopher-apple)}

A genus of about 218 species, trees and shrubs, mainly of tropical America, but with a few species in Africa and Asia. References: Prance (1970)=Z; Prance \& Sothers (2003)=Y.

Licania michauxii Prance, Gopher-apple, Ground-oak. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills, dry sandy pinelands; rare north of GA (SC Rare). May-June; September-October. Se. SC south to s. FL, west to LA, becoming abundant and ubiquitous in dry sandy habitats in the southern part of its range. L. michauxii is one of 49 species of subgenus Moquilea, section Moquilea, which is distributed from se. North America through Central America and the West Indies to South America; our species may be most closely related to \(L\). retifolia Blake, a small tree of sw. Mexico and El Salvador (Prance 1970; Prance \& Cothers 2003). [= K, Y, Z; = Chrysobalanus oblongifolius Michaux -- RAB; = Geobalanus oblongifolius (Michaux) Small -- S]

\section*{CISTACEAE (Rockrose Family)}

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).

1 Shrub, usually much branched from the lower stem; flowers solitary, terminal on the branches; leaves 1-3 mm long and scalelike, or \(3-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long and acicular; capsule cylindric, more than \(2 \times\) as long as wide \(\qquad\) Hudsonia
1 Suffrutescent herb, usually little branched from the lower stem (often much branched above, and in Lechea with specialized short basal shoots at ground level); flowers axillary or terminal in branching inflorescences; leaves 4-50 mm long, mostly linear, lanceolate, oblong, or elliptic; capsule globose, subglobose, ellipsoid, ovoid, or obovoid, less than \(2 \times\) as long as wide.
2 Flowers of 2 types, the chasmogamous with 5 showy yellow petals, the cleistogamous lacking petals; pubescence of the stem stellate; leaves \(10-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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 \(4-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (to 30 mm long in L. pulchella and L. mucronata), linear to linear-elliptic, \(0.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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 \(0.9-1.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long

Lechea

\section*{Crocanthemum Spach 1836 (Frostweed, Rockrose)}

A genus of about 20 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: Daoud \& Wilbur (1965)=Z; Wilbur \& Daoud (1964)=Y; Arrington \& Kubitzki in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

Identification notes: The identification of most of our species of Crocanthemum requires anderstanding 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 \(0.2-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the distinct portion of the 3 broader inner sepals \(1.5-4.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long. In some species (C. canadense, C. bicknellii, C. propinquum) the chasmogamous flowers open earlier (April-July) than the cleistogamous (June-September). In others (C. corymbosum, C. georgianum, C. nashii, C. rosmarinifolium), the two types of flowers open at the same time (March-June) 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-) \(7-15 \times\) 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. 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 \(1.5-4.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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
C. 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).
3 Ovary and capsule densely stellate pubescent C. nashii

\section*{3 Ovary and capsule glabrous.}

4 Chasmogamous flowers usually solitary, terminal or subterminal, later overtopped by lateral branches; seeds papillate, 35-46 per chasmogamous capsule, 5-9 (-12) per cleistogamous capsule; chasmogamous capsules (4) 6-7 (-8.5) mm long, cleistogamous capsules (2-) 2.3-3.0 (-3.8) mm long; upper surface of cauline leaves with some long simple trichomes mixed with the shorter stellate trichomes \(\qquad\) C. canadense

4 Chasmogamous flowers usually (1-) 2-18, rarely overtopped by lateral branches (often 1-3 in cymes in \(H\). georgianum); seeds smooth or reticulate, 12-35 per chasmogamous capsule, 1-20 per cleistogamous capsule; chasmogamous capsules (2.4-) 3.5-5.7 mm long, cleistogamous capsules 1.5-4.2 mm long; upper surface of cauline leaves with the shorter stellate trichomes only.
5 Chasmogamous and cleistogamous flowers borne together, the two types of flowers open at the same time (March-June); seeds smooth, 15-35 per chasmogamous capsule, 4-20 per cleistogamous capsule; outer sepals of the cleistogamous flowers 1.4-3.0 mm long; inner sepals of the cleistogamous flowers 2.0-4.8 mm long; [of the outer Coastal Plain (primarily barrier islands) of NC and SC].
\(6 \quad\) Flowers borne in dense many-flowered flat-topped cymes terminating the stem and sometimes also the main branches; capsules of the cleistogamous flowers \(1.6-3.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, with \(4-8(-10)\) seeds; pedicels and calyx with \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long simple trichomes mixed with the shorter stellate trichomes; outer sepals of both chasmogamous and cleistogamous flowers with an expanded, obtuse, spatulate tip, \(0.3-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide \(\qquad\) C. corymbosum 6 Flowers borne in loose 1-7-flowered cymes or racemes at the ends of the main branches; capsules of the cleistogamous flowers \(3.0-4.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, with \(12-20\) seeds; pedicels and calyx with short stellate pubescence only; outer sepals of both chasmogamous and cleistogamous flowers linear, 0.2-0.5 mm wide \(\qquad\) C. georgianum

5 Chasmogamous and cleistogamous flowers borne in separate inflorescences, the chasmogamous flowers opening earlier (April-July) than the cleistogamous flowers (June-September); seeds reticulate, 12-26 per chasmogamous capsule, 1-2 (-3) per cleistogamous capsule; outer sepals of the cleistogamous flowers 0.2-1.2 (-1.8) mm long; inner sepals of the cleistogamous flowers 1.7-2.5 (-3.0) mm long; [of the Mountains and less commonly the Piedmont of NC and VA, and very rarely the Coastal Plain of VA].
7 Stems mostly \(20-50 \mathrm{~cm}\) tall, clustered, arising from an upright caudex; distinct portion of the outer sepals of the cleistogamous flowers linear, (0.3-) 0.6-1.2 (-1.8) mm long, about \(3-5 \times\) as long as wide; distinct portion of calyx of the chasmogamous flowers (2.4-) 3.5-4.5 (-8) mm long; cleistogamous capsules sharply 3 -angled in cross-section; leaf with broadly cuneate base C. bicknellii

7 Stems mostly \(10-30 \mathrm{~cm}\) tall, scattered, arising from horizontal elongate rootstocks; distinct portion of the outer sepals of the cleistogamous flowers rudimentary, knob-like, 0.2-0.5 mm long, 1-2× as long as wide; distinct portion of calyx of the chasmogamous flowers (0.7-) 1.5-3.0 (-4.0) mm long; cleistogamous capsules somewhat rounded in cross-section; leaf with narrowly cuneate to attenuate base
C. propinquum

Crocanthemum bicknellii (Fernald) Barnhart, Hoary Frostweed, Plains Frostweed, Plains Sunrose, Bicknell's Hoary Rockrose. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): woodlands, glades, barrens, rock outcrops, and grassy balds, to at least 1500 m in elevation; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). June-July (chasm.), July-September (cleist.); August-October. ME and s. Ontario west to MN and s. Manitoba, south to ne. GA, e. TN, AR, KS, and CO. [=S; = Helianthemum bicknellii Fernald -- RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; Halimium]

Crocanthemum canadense (Linnaeus) Britton, Canada Frostweed, Canada Sunrose. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): fields, woodlands, forest edges, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (uncommon in VA Mountains and VA Piedmont) (GA Special Concern). April-May (chasm.), May-August (cleist.); June-October. Nova Scotia and ME west to MI and MN, south to e. GA, e. AL, e. TN, KY, and MO. [= S; = Helianthemum canadense (Linnaeus) Michaux -- RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; > Helianthemum canadense var. canadense - F; > Helianthemum canadense var. sabulonum Fernald -- F; Halimium canadense (Linnaeus) Grosser]

Crocanthemum carolinianum (Walter) Spach, Carolina Sunrose. Cp (GA, NC, SC): fields, savannas, dry pine flatwoods; uncommon. April-May; July-August. E. NC south to s. FL, west to AR and e. TX. [= S; = Helianthemum carolinianum (Walter) Michaux -- RAB, K, Y, Z; Halimium carolinianum (Walter) Grosser]

Crocanthemum corymbosum (Michaux) Britton, Pinebarren Sunrose. Cp (GA, NC, SC): openings in maritime forests; rare (NC Rare). April-May; July-October. E. NC south to s. FL, east to s. MS. [= S; = Helianthemum corymbosum Michaux -- RAB, K, Y, Z; Halimium corymbosum (Michaux) Grosser]

Crocanthemum georgianum (Chapman) Barnhart, Georgia Sunrose, Georgia Frostweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): openings in maritime forests; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). April-May; May-October. E. NC south to n. FL, west to c. TX and AR. [= S; = Helianthemum georgianum Chapman -- RAB, K, Y, Z; Halimium georgianum (Chapman) Grosser]

Crocanthemum nashii (Britton) Barnhart, Florida Scrub Sunrose, Nash's Sunrose. Cp (NC): xeric sandhills; rare (NC Rare). Endemic to peninsular FL; disjunct in se. NC (New Hanover County). May-June; July-September. [= S; = Helianthemum nashii Britton -- K, Y, Z; Halimium nashii (Britton) Grosser]

Crocanthemum propinquum (Bicknell) Bicknell, Low Frostweed, Creeping Sunrose. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): woodlands, rock outcrops, sandy barrens and fields (in VA); rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-July (chasm.), July-September (cleist.); AugustOctober. Se. MA and se. NH south to w. NC and e. and c. TN. [= Helianthemum propinquum Bicknell - RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; Halimium]

Crocanthemum rosmarinifolium (Pursh) Barnhart, Rosemary Sunrose. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy roadsides, fields; common
(NC Watch List). May-June; July-October. S. NC south to panhandle FL, west to c. TX; also disjunct in the West Indies. [= S; = Helianthemum rosmarinifolium Pursh -- RAB, K, Y, Z; Halimium rosmarinifolium]

\section*{Hudsonia Linnaeus 1767 (Sand-heather, Golden-heather, Beach-heather)}

A genus of 3 species, dwarf shrubs, of ne. North America. Molecular systematics suggests that \(H\). tomentosa may warrant generic status separate from H. ericoides and H. montana. References: Morse (1979)=Z; Skog \& Nickerson (1972)=Y; Arrington \& Kubitzki in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003). Key based in part on Morse (1979).

1 Pedicels 0-1 (-3) mm long; leaves 1-3 mm long, ovate, densely tomentose, appressed to the stem and overlapping; stamens 820; [of the outer Coastal Plain of VA and ne. NC northwards]
1 Pedicels \(4-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves \(3-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, subulate, slightly pubescent, spreading; stamens \(10-30\); [collectively of the Mountains of NC and inner Coastal Plain of SC].
2 Sepals obtuse to acute, lacking long-acuminate apices; stamens 10-20; leaves 3-4.5 (-6) mm long, sparsely villous; fruits cylindric; [of the inner Coastal Plain of SC (in our area)]
H. ericoides

2 Sepals acuminate, with attenuate apices 1-2 mm long; stamens 20-30; leaves 5-7 mm long, glabrate to sparsely villous; fruits urceolate to campanulate; [of the Mountains of NC]
H. montana

Hudsonia ericoides Linnaeus, Northern Golden-heather. Cp (SC): sandy flats in longleaf pine sandhill; rare (SC Rare). May; August. Newfoundland south to ME, NH, MD (Sipple 2002), and DE; disjunct in nc. SC. The disjunct occurrence in SC has every appearance of being native; it is discussed by Bozeman \& Logue (1968). [=RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z; = H. ericoides Linnaeus ssp. ericoides -- Y]

Hudsonia montana Nuttall, Mountain Golden-heather. Mt (NC): shallow sandy soils on ledges of quartzite or other felsic rocks in the Blue Ridge Escarpment, at various sites along the eastern side of Linville Gorge, Burke County, NC, and disjunct further south in McDowell County, NC; rare (US Threatened, NC Endangered). June-early July; mid-July-September. This species is endemic to W . NC; it is almost certainly a southern sibling of the more northern \(H\). ericoides. As well as being a very narrowly distributed endemic, H. montana is endangered by fire suppression in its habitat. [= RAB, K, S, W, Z; = H. ericoides Linnaeus ssp. montana (Nuttall) Nickerson \& J. Skog -- Y]

Hudsonia tomentosa Nuttall, Woolly Beach-heather. Cp (NC, VA): dunes, sand flats, blowouts; common (NC Rare). MayJune; August-September. Labrador west to s. Mackenzie and Manitoba, south to WV (Panther Knob), WI, and MN, and south along the Atlantic Coast from ME to VA and ne. NC (where it reaches its southern limit in Dare County). [= RAB, C, F, G, S, Z; > H. tomentosa var. tomentosa-K; = H. ericoides Linnaeus ssp. tomentosa (Nuttall) Nickerson \& J. Skog -- Y]

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: Hodgdon (1938)=Z; Wilbur \& Daoud (1961)=Y; Arrington \& Kubitzki in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

Identification notes: Lechea is recognizable by its production of numerous basal shoots (usually prostrate) in the late summer and fall. 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.

1 Pubescence of the stems strongly spreading, not at all appressed; inner sepals carinate (U- or V-shaped in cross-section); plant tall, often more than 5 dm tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. mucronata
1 Pubescence of the stems more or less appressed, usually strongly so; inner sepals shallowly curved in cross section, not carinate.
2 Outer (slender) sepals equalling or exceeding the inner (broad) sepals.
3 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 2 mm long or longer ... L. racemulosa
3 Base of the fruiting calyx not conspicuously differentiated in texture and color; pedicels averaging less than 2 mm long, often less than 1.5 mm long.
4 Capsule completely enclosed by the sepals, subglobose; leaves averaging \(10 \times\) or more as long as wide; plant short and usually densely bushy, less than 3 dm tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. tenuifolia
4 Capsule exserted, usually conspicuously so, the sepals not enclosing the summit of the fruit, ellipsoid to ovate; leaves less than \(8 \times\), and usually less than \(6 \times\), as long as wide; plant usually taller, 1-7 dm tall.
5 Outer sepals distinctly longer than the inner sepals, usually also longer than the capsule; stem leaves usually whorled, 2 mm wide; plant erect, with short, ascending branches ................... L. minor
5 Outer sepals shorter than to barely longer than the inner sepals, shorter than the capsule; stem leaves alternate, rarely wider than 1.5 mm wide; plant ascending (sometimes erect or spreading, branches spreading .
L. sessiliflora

2 Outer (slender) sepals shorter than the inner (broad) sepals.
6 Capsules ellipsoid to narrowly pyriform, normally about \(2 \times\) as long as wide (or even longer in L. racemulosa).
7 Stigmas not persistent; pedicels averaging about 2 mm long; base of the fruiting calyx clearly differentiated into a hardened, shiny, yellowish, obconic base \(0.4-0.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, contrasting in color and texture with the rest of the calyx
L. racemulosa

7 Stigmas persistent, reddish-brown, conspicuous on the summit of the capsule; base of the fruiting calyx not conspicuously differentiated in texture and color . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. sessiliflora
Capsules of a broader shape, ovoid, broadly ellipsoid, or subglobose, normally less than \(1.5 \times\) as long as wide. 8 Capsules obviously longer than the sepals.

9 Seeds 3-4, 1-1.1 mm long, frequently thickened dorsiventrally and keeled; calyx in fruit light- to dark-brown, cuneate-obovoid; panicle slenderly ovoid to subcylindric, the principal branches subequal, the ultimate branches greatly reduced, bearing crowded, frequently clustered fruits; fruiting stems to 5.5 dm tall
L. pulchella var. pulchella

9 Seeds 2 (-3), 1.1-1.25 mm long, compressed dorsiventrally and equilateral; calyx in fruit brownish- to reddish-purple, pyriform, narrow to broad above; panicle subcylindric to subglobose, the branches diminishing upward, the ultimate branches several cm in length, bearing racemes of scattered fruits; fruiting stems to 8 dm tall
L. pulchella var. 1

8 Capsules almost completely enveloped by the sepals.
10 Leaves sparsely pubescent on the midrib and margin only beneath; branches and stems sparsely subappressed-pilose; seeds 4-6 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. intermedia var. intermedia
10 Leaves appressed pubescent on the surface beneath; branches and stems moderately to densely graycanescent; seeds 2-3.
11 Leaves 1.5-3.0 (-4.0) mm wide; seeds 2 ( -3 ); [of coastal dunes] . . . . . . . . L. L. maritima var. virginica 11 Leaves 0.5-1.0 mm wide; seeds 3; [of sandhills and flatwoods] . . . . . . . . . L. torreyi var. congesta

Lechea intermedia Leggett ex Britton var. intermedia, Pinweed. Mt, Pd (VA): dry areas; rare (VA Rare). July-August; August-October. L. intermedia ranges from New Brunswick west to Ontario, MN, and Saskatchewan, south to VA, n. OH, n. IL, and nw. NE. Only var. intermedia ranges south of New England; 3 other varieties occur in New England and Canada. [ \(=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K} ;<\mathrm{L}\). intermedia -- C, G, W; L. intermedia var. typica -- Z]

Lechea maritima Leggett ex Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg var. virginica Hodgdon. Cp (NC, VA): sandy dunes, flats, and blowouts, often associated with Hudsonia tomentosa; uncommon (NC Rare, VA Watch List). June-August; August-September. L. maritima occurs from s. ME south to n. NC, and disjunct in n. New Brunswick. Reports of this species south to GA are apparently based on misidentifications. Var. virginica is endemic to the Delmarva Peninsula of VA, se. VA, and extreme ne. NC. Var. maritima ranges from s. ME south to MD. Var. subcylindrica Hodgdon is endemic to n. New Brunswick. [= C, F, G, K, Z; < L. maritima -- S]

Lechea minor Linnaeus, Thymeleaf Pinweed. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, sandhills, pine-oak woodlands, sandy disturbed places; common, rare in VA Piedmont. July-August; August-October. MA and VT west to s. Ontario and n. IN, south to FL and LA (primarily Coastal Plain and around the Great Lakes). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z; ? L. thymifolia Michaux]

Lechea mucronata Rafinesque. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC), Cp (VA): open dry habitats, dunes, woodlands; common (uncommon in VA Coastal Plain, rare in Piedmont and Mountains). June-August; July-October. NH west to MI and OK, south to FL, TX, and n. Mexico. [= C, K, W; L. villosa Elliott -- RAB, F, G, S, Y; L. villosa var. typica -- Z]

Lechea pulchella Rafinesque var. pulchella. Mt, Pd (VA): dry woodlands, disturbed places; uncommon. June-August; August-October. L. pulchella was interpreted by Hodgdon (under the name L. leggettii) as consisting of 3 varieties. Var. pulchella ranges from e. MA west to ne. OH, south to c. VA. A second variety, var. moniliformis (Bicknell) Seymour, is not known from our area, occurring on the Coastal Plain from Nantucket Island, MA south to s. NJ, and disjunct along the Great Lakes (a common phytogeographic pattern, lending credence to the validity of the variety). The third variety, of the Southeastern Coastal Plain, is treated below. [L. leggettii Britton \& Hollick -- RAB, C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; L. leggettii var. leggettii -- F, G, Y; L. pulchella var. pulchella -- K, in part only; L. pulchella -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; L. leggettii var. typica -- Z]

Lechea pulchella Rafinesque var. 1. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine-oak woodlands, savannas, flatwoods, sandhills, openings in maritime forests, sometimes in wet, almost peaty soils; common. June-August; August-October. This taxon, treated by Hodgdon under the name L. leggettii Britton \& Hollick var. ramosissima Hodgdon apparently currently lacks a valid name, following the adoption of the Rafinesquian L. pulchella. Wilbur \& Daoud (1961) tacitly accepted the validity of the variety. It ranges from se. VA south to n . FL and west to e. LA; disjunct in sc. TN (Coffee County). [L. leggettii Britton \& Hollick -- RAB, C, G, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; L. leggettii Britton \& Hollick var. ramosissima Hodgdon -- F, G, Y, Z; L. pulchella var. pulchella -- K, in part only]

Lechea racemulosa Michaux. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry pine woodlands, other woodlands, forest edges, old fields; common. June-July; July-October. 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Lechea sessiliflora Rafinesque. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; common. July-August; August-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: s. NC south to s. FL and west to s. MS. [= K; L. patula Leggett -- RAB, S, Y, Z]

Lechea tenuifolia Michaux. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry oak-pine forests and openings; common. June-August; AugustOctober. 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. [= RAB, K, S, W, Y; L. tenuifolia var. tenuifolia -- C, F, G; L. tenuifolia var. typica -- Z]

Lechea torreyi Leggett ex Britton var. congesta Hodgdon. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills and pine flatwoods; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). June-July; August-October. As interpreted by Hodgdon, L. torreyi consists of 2 varieties, the more widespread var. congesta ranging from se. NC south to s. FL and west to s. MS (disjunct in Belize), and the more restricted var. torreyi restricted to FL. Wilbur \& Daoud (1961) express doubt about the validity of the 2 varieties, but present little evidence for or against their recognition. Var. congesta may indeed prove to be no more than a form. [= Z; L. torreyi -- RAB, K, S, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Lechea deckertii Small, Deckert's Pinweed. Cp (GA): xeric sands of scrub; rare (GA Special Concern). Sc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) south to s. FL. [= K, S] \{not yet keyed\}

Lechea maritima Leggett ex Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg var. maritima, ranges from ME south to MD. [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

\title{
Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia, Working Draft of 27 November 2002 - CLEOMACEAE \\ CLEOMACEAE (Cleome Family)
}

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). References: Hall, Sytsma, \& Iltis (2002); Judd, Sanders, \& Donoghue (1994); Sanders \& Judd (2000).

1 Stamens 6; petals obtuse or acute at the apex; gynophore (stipe of the pistil, above the calyx) 10-60 mm long; leaflets 5-7 . . .

1 Stamens (7-) 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

Cleome Linnaeus 1753 (Cleome, Spiderflower)
A genus of about 250 species, annual and perennial herbs, pantropical and extending into subtropical and warm temperate regions. References: Iltis (1960)=Z; Kers in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

1 Bracts subtending the flowers 3 -foliolate; leaves lacking stipular spines; corolla in bud minute, not covering the stamens .....
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. .

1 Bracts subtending the flowers simple; leaves subtended by stipular spines; corolla in bud well-developed, the petals overlapping and surrounding the stamens
C. hassleriana
* Cleome gynandra Linnaeus, Spiderwisp. Cp (GA, NC, SC): fields, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Africa. JuneOctober. [= RAB, K, S, Z]
* Cleome hassleriana Chodat, Cleome, Spiderflower. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, disturbed areas, persistent and self-seeding from cultivation as an ornamental; rare, introduced from South America. June-November. 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. [= C, K; C. houtteana -- RAB, misapplied; C. spinosa -- F, G, misapplied; Neocleome spinosa (Jacquin) Small -- S, misapplied]
* Cleome serrata Jacquin is reported as introduced in GA (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Cleome viscosa Linnaeus is reported for sc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Polanisia Rafinesque (Clammy-weed)

\section*{References:}

Identification notes: Polanisia has some resemblance to Warea.
1 Petals broadest towards the base, barely or not at all clawed; capsule valvate; [of xeric longleaf pine sandhills] . . P. tenuifolia 1 Petals broadest towards the tip, narrowed to a long, distinct claw; capsule opening near the tip; [of floodplains and disturbed soils].
2 Larger petals 3.5-6.5 (-8) mm long; longest stamens 4-10 (-14) mm long . . . . . . . . . . P. dodecandra ssp. dodecandra
2 Larger petals (7-) 8-13 (-16) mm long; longest stamens (9-) 12-30 mm long . . . . . . P. dodecandra ssp. trachysperma
Polanisia dodecandra (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle ssp. dodecandra, Clammy-weed, Spider-weed. Mt, Pd (VA): sandy or gravelly floodplains along the James River; rare (VA Rare). June-September. VT west to Manitoba, south to MD, w. VA, TN, AR, and OK. Apparently native in our area. [=K; P. dodecandra var. dodecandra -- C ; \(P\). graveolens Rafinesque -- \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{S}\); \(P\). dodecandra -- G, in the narrow sense; P. dodecandra -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Cleome graveolens (Rafinesque) Sch. \& Sch.] * Polanisia dodecandra (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle ssp. trachysperma (Torrey \& A. Gray) Iltis. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, apparently adventive from w. North America. June-September. [= K; P. dodecandra var. trachysperma (Torrey \& A. Gray) Iltis -- C; P. trachysperma Torrey \& A. Gray -- F, G, S]

Polanisia tenuifolia Torrey \& A. Gray, Slenderleaf Clammy-weed. Cp (GA): sandhills; uncommon. E. GA (several counties from the SC border) (Jones \& Coile 1988) south to FL. [= K; Aldenella tenuifolia (Torrey \& A. Gray) Greene -- S]

\section*{CLETHRACEAE (Clethra Family)}

A monogeneric family of 65-95 species, shrubs and trees, primarily of tropical America and Asia. Sometimes combined into the Cyrillaceae. References: Sleumer (1967b); Anderberg \& Zhang (2002); Schneider \& Bayer in Kubitzki (2004).

Clethra Linnaeus (Sweet Pepperbush, White-alder, Clethra)
A genus of 65-95 species, shrubs and trees, primarily of tropical America and Asia. References: Sleumer (1967b)=Z;Schneider \& Bayer in Kubitzki (2004).
1 Leaves oblong or elliptic, \(8-20 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, acuminate; [of the Mountains]
C. acuminata

1 Leaves obovate or oblong, \(4-11 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, obtuse to acute; [of the Coastal Plain and rarely lower Piedmont] C. alnifolia

Clethra acuminata Michaux, Mountain White-alder. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, heath balds, margins of rock outcrops at high elevations; common. July-August; September-October. Endemic to the Southern and Central Appalachians, C. acuminata ranges from sw. PA south through e. WV, w. VA, e. TN, w. NC to nw. SC and ne. GA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Clethra alnifolia Linnaeus, Coastal White-alder. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): pocosins, blackwater swamp forests, nonriverine swamp forests; common (rare in Piedmont). June-July; September-October. Primarily a southeastern Coastal Plain species, C. alnifolia ranges from Nova Scotia and ME south to FL, west to TX; disjunct in sc. TN (Coffee County) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). Two taxa are sometimes recognized; they need additional assessment. Var. alnifolia, with glabrous to glabrescent undersurface of the leaf occupies the full range of the species. Var. pubescens Aiton differs in its persistently white-tomentose undersurface of the leaf, and ranges from e. SC south to FL, and west to e. LA (east of the Mississippi River). If the more pubescent (and more southern) variety is recognized, the correct name is var. pubescens Aiton, which predates var. tomentosa (Lamarck) Michaux (Sleumer 1967b, Wilbur 1970b). [= C, F, G, GW, K, S; > C. alnifolia var. alnifolia - RAB, Z; > C. alnifolia var. tomentosa (Lamarck) Michaux -- RAB; > C. alnifolia - S, in a narrower sense; >C. tomentosa Lamarck -- S; >C. alnifolia var. pubescens Aiton - Z]

\section*{CLUSIACEAE (Mangosteen Family)}
(see HYPERICACEAE

\section*{CONVOLVULACEAE (Morning Glory Family)}

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: Wilson (1960); Austin (1979), Stefanović, Krueger, \& Olmstead (2002); Stefanović, Austin, \& Olmstead (2003).

1 Plant parasitic; stems orange; [tribe Cuscuteae) ............................................................... . . Cuscuta
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 pes-caprae var. emarginata, and I. 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 1-2.5 cm long; 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, elongate, flattened, or filiform; corolla more than 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.
5 Flowers in a dense head with numerous interspersed bracts; [tribe Jacquemontieae] . . . . . . . . Jacquemontia 5 Flowers solitary or in an open, few-flowered inflorescence.

6 Calyx concealed by 2 large bracts; [tribe Convolvuleae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Calystegia 6 Calyx not concealed by bracts.

7 Stigmas 2, elongate; leaves 2-4 cm long, truncate or weakly hastate at base; corolla white or pink; [tribe Convolvuleae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Convolvulus
7 Stigma 1, capitate (sometimes lobed); leaves 3-15 cm long, mostly strongly hastate or cordate at base; corolla white, pink, lavender, blue, orange, or red.
8 Anthers straight after dehiscence; fruits valvate-dehiscent; [tribe Ipomoeeae] . . . . . . . Ipomoea
8 Anthers twisted after dehiscencel fruits longitudinally or irregularly dehiscent; [tribe Merremieae]
Merremia

\section*{Calystegia R. Brown}

A genus of about 25 species, vines, cosmopolitan. Stefanović, Krueger, \& Olmstead (2002) conclude (based on molecular phylogeny) that Calystegia should be combined with Convolvulus. References: Wilson (1960)=Z; Lewis \& Oliver (1965); Brummitt (1980).

Calystegia catesbeiana Pursh, Catesby's Bindweed. (GA, NC, SC, VA): longleaf pine savannas, openings in dry to drymesic montane forests; rare (GA Special Concern). [= K; Calystegia spithamaea -- C , in part; Convolvulus spithamaeus Linnaeus var. pubescens (Gray) Fernald - F; Calystegia sericata (House) Bell -- RAB, W; Convolvulus sericatus House -- S]

Calystegia macounii (Greene) Brummitt. (NC, VA). [= K; Convolvulus macounii Greene]
* Calystegia pubescens Lindley. (NC, VA). [Calystegia pellita (Ledebour) G. Don -- K; Convolvulus pellitus Ledebour -- F; Convolvulus japonicus Thunberg -- G; Calystegia hederacea Wallroth]

Calystegia sepium (Linnaeus) R. Brown ssp. americana (Sims) Brummitt. (GA, NC, VA). [=K; Calystegia sepium -- RAB, C,

GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Convolvulus sepium var. repens (Linnaeus) A. Gray -- F, G, Z; Convolvulus sepium var. americanus Sims -- G; Convolvulus americanus (Sims) Greene -- S; Convolvulus repens Linnaeus -- S]

Calystegia sepium (Linnaeus) R. Brown ssp. angulata (Sims) Brummitt. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= K; Calystegia sepium -- RAB, C, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Calystegia sepium (Linnaeus) R. Brown ssp. appalachiana Brummitt. (NC, VA). [= K; Calystegia sepium -- RAB, C, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Calystegia sepium (Linnaeus) R. Brown ssp. limnophila (Greene) Brummitt. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= K; Calystegia sepium -RAB, C, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Convolvulus limnophilus Greene]

Calystegia sepium (Linnaeus) R. Brown ssp. sepium. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= K; Calystegia sepium -- RAB, C, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Convolvulus sepium var. sepium -- F, G, Z; Convolvulus sepium var. communis \(R\). Tryon -- G; Convolvulus sepium -- S]

Calystegia silvatica (Kit.) Grisebach ssp. fraterniflora (Mackenzie \& Bush) Brummitt. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= K; Convolvulus sepium Linnaeus var. fraterniflorus Mackenzie \& Bush -- F, G, Z]
* Calystegia soldanella (Linnaeus) R. Brown ex Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. Cp (NC, VA): beaches, fore-dunes; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). [= RAB, K; Convolvulus soldanella Linnaeus]

Calystegia spithamaea (Linnaeus) Pursh ssp. purshiana (Wherry) Brummitt, Shale Bindweed. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): shale barrens and woodlands; common. [= K; Calystegia spithamaea -- RAB, C, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Convolvulus spithamaeus var. pubescens (A. Gray) Fernald -- F; Convolvulus purshianus Wherry -- G]

Calystegia spithamaea (Linnaeus) Pursh ssp. spithamaea, Low Bindweed. (VA) [= K; Calystegia spithamaea -- RAB, C, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Convolvulus spithamaeus var. spithamaeus -- F; Convolvulus spithamaeus -- G, S]

Convolvulus Linnaeus (Field-bindweed)
(also see Calystegia)
A genus of about 100 species, vines, cosmopolitan, especially in tempertae areas.
* Convolvulus arvensis Linnaeus, Field-bindweed, Creeping Jenny. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (uncommon to rare south of \(V A\) ), introduced from Europe. June-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; Strophocaulos arvensis (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

\section*{Cuscuta Linnaeus (Dodder)}

Variously treated as a monogeneric family, or as a component of the Convolvulaceae; Neyland (2001) and Stefanović, Krueger, \& Olmstead (2002) provide Stefanović, Krueger, \& Olmstead (2002) molecular evidence for the treatment of Cuscuta as a derived member of Convolvulaceae. References: Yuncker (1921); Yuncker (1965)=Z; Neyland (2001).
* Cuscuta cassytoides Nees ex Engelmann, African Dodder. (NC). introduced from s. Africa. [= RAB, K, Z]

Cuscuta cephalanthi Engelmann, Buttonbush Dodder. Cp (GA), Pd (SC): (NC, SC, VA). Nelson (1993). [= C, K, Z; C.
cephalanthii -- RAB, orthographic error]
Cuscuta compacta Antoine Laurent de Jussieu ex Choisy var. compacta. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA): (NC, SC, VA). [= K, Z; C. compacta -- RAB, C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Cuscuta coryli Engelmann, Hazel Dodder. (NC, SC, VA). [= C, K, Z; C. corylii -- RAB, orthographic variant]
Cuscuta gronovii Willdenow ex J.A. Schultes, Common Dodder. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA): (NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, C, Z; C. gronovii var. gronovii - K; C. gronovii var. latiflora -- K, Z]

Cuscuta harperi Small, Harper's Dodder. Cp, Pd (GA): outcrops of granite (Piedmont) and Altamaha grit (Coastal Plain), typically on Liatris microcephala; rare (GA Threatened). C. and w. GA and AL. [= K, Z] \{add synonymy\}

Cuscuta indecora Choisy. Cp (GA, SC, VA), Pd (GA): (NC) Nelson (1993). Silberhorn (1998) describes an occurrence of this species in VA. [= C, Z; C. indecora var. indecora -- K, Z; C. indecora var. neuropetala (Engelmann) A.S. Hitchcock - K] * Cuscuta japonica Choisy, Japanese Dodder. (SC). Introduced and apparently eradicated. [= K]
* Cuscuta obtusiflora Kunth var. glandulosa Engelmann, Peruvian Dodder, introduced in GA, KY, and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= K]

Cuscuta pentagona Engelmann. Cp, Pd (GA): (NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, C, Z; C. campestris -- RAB, Z; C. pentagona var. pentagona-K]

Cuscuta polygonorum Engelmann, Smartweed Dodder. (VA). [= C, K, Z]
Cuscuta rostrata Shuttleworth ex Engelmann \& A. Gray, Appalachian Dodder, Beaked Dodder. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): high elevation hardwood forests and thickets; common (GA Special Concern). [= RAB, C, K, Z]
* Cuscuta epilinum Weihe, Flax Dodder. Introduced, south to MD and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= K]
* Cuscuta epithymum Linnaeus, introduced, is known from scattered localities in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). Reported for VA by Kartesz (1999), based on Massey (1961). [= K]

Cuscuta glomerata Choisy. East to TN, KY (K). [= K]

Dichondra J.R. \& J.G. Forster (Ponyfoot, Dichondra)
A genus of about 9 species, of tropical subtropical and warm temperate areas. References: Tharp \& Johnston (1961).

Dichondra carolinensis Michaux, Carolina Ponyfoot. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): lawns, roadsides, moist pinelands; common (VA Watch List). March-May. Se. VA south to FL, west to AR and TX; also in Bermuda and reported for the Bahamas. This plant is rarely seen in a "natural" habitat, but is often seen in lawns and other mowed grassy areas. [= RAB, C, GW, K, S; D. repens J.R. Forster var. carolinensis (Michaux) Choisy -- F, G]

\section*{Evolvulus Linnaeus (Dwarf Morning-glory)}

A genus of about 90-100 species, almost all of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America. References: Ward (1968).

1 Leaves densely pilose on both surfaces with spreading to loosely appressed hairs; internodes short, generally < 1 cm long; [of calcareous glades and barrens of c. TN] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [E. nuttallianus]
1 Leaves densely pilose with appressed (sericeous) hairs below, the upper surface glabrous or looslely pubescent; internodes long, many over 1.5 cm long; [of Altamaha Grit outcrops in the the Coastal Plain of GA] . . . . . . . . . E. sericeus var. sericeus

Evolvulus sericeus Swartz var. sericeus, Silky Dwarf Morning-glory. Cp (GA): Altamaha Grit outcrops; rare (GA
Endangered). Coastal Plain of ec. GA (Appling, Jeff Davis, and Coffee counties) (Bridges \& Orzell 1989; Patrick, Allison, \& Krakow 1995) west and south ... [= K; <E. sericeus -- S]

Evolvulus nuttallianus J.A. Schultes, Shaggy Dwarf Morning-glory, in c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= F, K; E. nuttalianus -- C, orthographic variant; E. pilosus Nuttall - G]

\section*{Ipomoea Linnaeus (Morning-glory)}

A genus of about 650 species, herbs, vines, and shrubs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas. References: Austin (1984) \(=\) Z; Austin \& Huáman (1996) \(=\) Y; Austin \& Bianchini (1998). Key adapted closely from Z.

1 Erect woody shrub with hollow stems; [subgenus Eriospermum, section Eriospermum, series Jalapae] \(\qquad\)
1 Trailing or twining vine.
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 \(3-9 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, lavender to white; flowers open from evening until early morning.
4 Leaves tomentose beneath; corolla mostly white on the outer surface, lavender to purple on the inner surface, thus bicolored in-and-out; [of outer Coastal Plain hammocks and shell middens in se. NC and SC]; [subgenus Eriospermum, section Eriospermum, series Jalapae]
I. macrorhiza

4 Leaves glabrous beneath; corolla either white on both surfaces or lavender on both surfaces, not bicolored in-and-out; [weedy, of disturbed habitats]; [subgenus Quamoclit, section Calonyction] . . . . . . . . . . . I. turbinata
3 Corolla 2-4 cm long, scarlet, orange or yellow; flowers open from early morning to late morning or late afternoon; [subgenus Quamoclit, section Mina].
5 Leaf blade pinnately divided into 11-31 (or more) linear segments . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. quamoclit
5 Leaf blade entire, or angled or lobed into 3-7 lanceolate or ovate segments. 6 Calyx (5-) 6-8 (-9) mm long; fruit reflexed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. coccinea 6 Calyx 4-4.5 mm long; fruits erect . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. hederifolia
2 Corolla funnelform to campanulate, the short to long tube expanding from below the middle, the limb gradually to abruptly flaring at the summit of the tube.
7 Pedicels and peduncles with spreading, ascending, or reflexed trichomes; gynoecium 3-parted; [subgenus Ipomoea, section Pharbitis].
8 Sepals with slightly narrowed green tips shorter than to slightly longer than the body of the sepal; [series Pharbitis] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. purpurea 8 Sepals with very narrow elongate green tips much longer than the body of the sepal; [series Heterophyllae]. 9 Sepals abruptly narrowed, the long subacute tips strongly spreading or curved . . . . . . . . . . . I. hederacea 9 Sepals gradually narrowed, the long acute tips suberect, straight, scarcely spreading . . . . . . . . . . [I. nil]
7 Pedicels and peduncles glabrous or with short, appressed trichomes; gynoecium 2-parted; [subgenus Eriospermum].
10 Stems trailing, rooting at the nodes; leaf apex emarginate, truncate, or obtuse; [of beaches from se. NC southwards]; [subgenus Eriospermum, section Erpipomoea].
11 Corolla white with a yellowish or purple eye; larger leaves 3-7-lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. imperati 11 Corolla lavender; larger leaves not lobed (though notched at the apex) ... I. pes-caprae var. emarginata
10 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]; [subgenus Eriospermum, section Eriospermum].
12 Leaf base sagittate; [series Jalapae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. sagittata 12 Leaf base cuneate to cordate.

13 Corolla 1.5-2.3 cm long, white; [series Batatas] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. Iacunosa
13 Corolla 3-8 cm long, at least partly pink to lavender (sometimes entirely white in \(I\). batatas).
14 Sepals ovate to oblong-elliptic; corolla usually white on the limb, the throat purple; anthers 5-7 mm long; [series Jalapae]
I. pandurata

14 Sepals oblong-ovate to oblong-lanceolate; corolla usually pink to lavender on the limb, the throat
lavender to purple; anthers \(1.5-3.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [series Batatas].
15 Sepals unequal in length, oblong-ovate, with acute to caudate apices; leaves mostly 10-15 cm wide
I. batatas

15 Sepals more-or-less equal in length, oblong-lanceolate, with acuminate apices; leaves 2-5 cm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. cordatotriloba var. cordatotriloba
* Ipomoea batatas (Linnaeus) Lamarck, Sweet Potato. Cp (GA?, NC, SC, VA?): persistent in fields after cultivation, disturbed areas; rare, apparently introduced from tropical America. [= RAB, K, S, Y, Z]
* Ipomoea carnea Jacquin ssp. fistulosa (Martius ex Choisy) D. Austin, Bush Morning-glory. Cp (SC): barrier island; rare, apparently introduced from the tropics. [=K, Y, Z; = I. fistulosa Martius -- RAB, S]

Ipomoea coccinea Linnaeus, Scarlet Creeper, Red Morning-glory. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, thickets, streambanks; common (uncommon in VA Mountains). August-December. Native distribution uncertain, but apparently native to se. United States. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, W, Y, Z; = Quamoclit coccinea (Linnaeus) Moench -- G, S]

Ipomoea cordatotriloba Dennstedt var. cordatotriloba, Coastal Morning-glory. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dunes, sandy areas on barrier islands, other sandy habitats; uncommon. September-October. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX and AR. The correct nomenclature is discussed by Manitz (1983). [= K; I. trichocarpa Elliott -- RAB, GW, S, Z; I. trifida -- S, misapplied; I. cordatotriloba -- Y]

Ipomoea hederacea Jacquin, Ivyleaf Morning-glory. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; common. JulyDecember. Native distribution obscure, apparently native to temperate North America, including our area. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; > I. hederacea var. hederacea - RAB, F, G; > I. hederacea var. integriuscula A. Gray -- RAB, F, G; > Pharbitis hederacea (Linnaeus) Choisy -- S; > Pharbitis barbigera (Sweet) G. Don -- S]
* Ipomoea hederifolia Linnaeus, Scarlet Creeper. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; uncommon. \{Distribution in our area uncertain, native of tropical America - Kartesz (1999) says GA only\} [=GW, K, Y, Z; = I. coccinea Linnaeus var. hederifolia (Linnaeus) A. Gray]

Ipomoea imperati (Vahl) Grisebach, Beach Morning-glory. Cp (GA, NC, SC): beaches, dune blowouts, fore-dunes; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). August-October. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to TX, and extensively distributed in the tropics. [= K, Y; I. stolonifera (Cirillo) J.F. Gmelin -- RAB, GW, S, Z]

Ipomoea lacunosa Linnaeus, White Morning-glory. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (rare in VA Mountains). September-December. NJ west to OH, IL, and KS, south to FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Ipomoea macrorhiza Michaux, Manroot. Cp (GA, NC, SC): hammocks, shell middens, dry sands, disturbed maritime areas; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, SC Rare). June-July. Se. NC south to FL, west to s. AL. [= RAB, K, S, Y, Z]

Ipomoea pandurata (Linnaeus) G.F.W. Meyer, Wild Sweet Potato, Manroot, Man-of-the-earth. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): May-July; July-September. CT, NY, and s. Ontario west to OH, s. MI, and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Y, Z; > I. pandurata var. pandurata - G; > I. pandurata var. rubescens Choisy -- G]

Ipomoea pes-caprae (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. emarginata Hallier f., Railroad Vine, Goat's-foot, Bay Hops, Bay Winders. Cp (GA, NC, SC): ocean beaches; rare. The species ranges from NC (Carteret County), SC (Beaufort County), south to FL, west to TX, and widespread on tropical shores of the the New World and Old World. The records in the Carolinas may reflect the periodic arrival of sea-borne seeds. [<I. pes-caprae -- GW, S, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; I. pes-caprae ssp. brasiliensis (Linnaeus) van Ooststr. -- K, Y]
* Ipomoea purpurea (Linnaeus) Roth, Common Morning-glory. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; common, native of tropical America. July-September. [=RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; = Pharbitis purpurea (Linnaeus) Voigt -- S] * Ipomoea quamoclit Linnaeus, Cypress-vine. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, SC, VA): fields, hedgerows, disturbed areas; common (rare in VA), introduced from tropical America. September-December. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, Y, Z; = Quamoclit vulgaris Choisy -- G; = Quamoclit quamoclit (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Ipomoea sagittata Poiret. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC})\) : edges of brackish marshes, moist thickets on barrier islands, hammocks; common. July-September. E. NC south to s. FL, west to TX; also in the West Indies. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Y, Z]
* Ipomoea turbinata Lagasca y Segura, Lilacbell. Cp (GA, NC, SC): fields, disturbed areas; rare, native (apparently) of Mexico. Austin \& Jansson (1988) discuss the species' spread in se. United States, apparently as a contaminent in soybean seeds. [= K, Y, Z]
* Ipomoea cairica (Linnaeus) Sweet. East to AL. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Ipomoea nil (Linnaeus) Roth occurs in scattered states, such as MD and MS, as a rare introduction from tropical America (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Y, Z; Pharbitis nil (Linnaeus) Choisy -- S]

Ipomoea tricolor Cavanilles is reported for several locations in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Ipomoea wrightii A. Gray, native of India, has been reported as likely naturalized in central TN, "spreading northward from the

Gulf Coastal Plain" (Kral 1981). It also is known from GA (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Ipomoea \(\times\) multifida (Rafinesque) Shinners [l. coccinea \(\times\) quamoclit], Cardinal Climber, is cultivated and may escape. [=K] \{not keyed\}

\section*{Jacquemontia Choisy (Jacquemontia)}

A genus of about 90 species, tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas, especially America
Jacquemontia tamnifolia (Linnaeus) Grisebach, Jacquemontia. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): fields, roadsides, other disturbed areas; uncommon (rare in VA). August-September. 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. In our area, it is probably adventive. Fox, Godfrey, \& Blomquist (1952) report the first collections of the species in NC, in 1938 and 1950, from obviously disturbed situations. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K; Thyella tamnifolia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -- S]

\section*{Merremia Dennst. ex Endlicher}
* Merremia dissecta (Jacquin) Hallier f., Noyau Vine. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from South America. Ranges as far north as e. and sw. GA. [= K; Ipomoea sinuata Ortega; Operculina dissecta (Jacquin) House]

\section*{Stylisma Rafinesque (Dawnflower)}

A genus of about 6 species (and about 8 taxa), vining to trailing herbs, endemic to se. North America. References: Myint (1966)=Z; Shinners (1962)=Y.

1 Bracteoles of the flowers and fruits leaflike, (2-) 10-20 mm long (tending to be deciduous in August or September); styles fused nearly to bases of the stigmas (fused more than \(5 / 6\) of the total length); stylar branches less than 3 mm long; leaves 1-3 mm wide (the very basal sometimes wider), held in a vertical, erect position \(\qquad\) S. pickeringii var. pickeringii

1 Bracteoles of the flowers and fruits bractlike, 1-3 (-5) mm long; styles free to near the summit of the ovary (fused less than \(1 / 2\) of the total length); stylar branches more than 5 mm long; leaves \(2-28 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, held in a horizontal or ascending position (rarely nearly erect).
2 Corolla pink or purple; filaments glabrous, or nearly so; leaves densely and conspicuously silvery-sericeous; [of seasonally wet habitats]
S. aquatica

2 Corolla white; filaments villous, at least near the base; leaves puberulent or pubescent, but not consopicuously silkysericeous; [of dry habitats].
3 Larger leaves (7-) 12-30 mm wide; inflorescences with (1-) 3-7 (-12) flowers; stems with tendency to twine, at least near growing tip.
4 Sepals glabrous; [widespread in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont of our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. humistrata
4 Sepals densely villous; [of s. GA southwards and westwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. villosa
3 Larger leaves 2-10 mm wide; flowers usually solitary (rarely in 3-5-flowered cymes); stems without tendency to twine.
5 Surface of sepals moderately to densely villous (rarely nearly glabrous); leaves mostly 4-6× as long as wide; inflorescence of \(1(-5)\) flowers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. patens ssp. paten
5 Surface of sepals glabrous (rarely with a few scattered hairs), the margins ciliate; leaves \(7-15 \times\) as long as wide; inflorescence of 1 (-3) flowers)
S. patens ssp. angustifolia

Stylisma aquatica (Walter) Rafinesque, Water Dawnflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC): clay-based Carolina bays and wet savannas; rare (NC Rare). June-July. Se. NC south to FL panhandle, west to se. AR and e. TX. S. aquatica, as the epithet implies, occurs in wetter habitats than our other species. [= GW, K, S, Z; = Bonamia aquatica (Walter) A. Gray -- RAB, Y; Breweria michauxii Fernald \& Schubert -- F]

Stylisma humistrata (Walter) Chapman, Southern Dawnflower. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills and other dry woodlands, especially on dryish stream terraces; common (VA Watch List). June-August. Se. VA south to n. FL, west to AR and e. TX, north in the Interior to n. AL and w. TN. [= C, K, S, Z; = Bonamia humistrata (Walter) A. Gray -- RAB, Y; = Breweria humistrata (Walter) A. Gray -- F, G]

Stylisma patens (Desrousseaux) Myint ssp. angustifolia (Nash) Myint, Narrowleaf Dawnflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-August. According to Myint (1966), ssp. angustifolia is widespread in \(n\). and c. peninsular FL, with relatively sparse occurrences north to se. NC and west to the Panhandle of FL. [= K, Z; = Bonamia patens (Desrousseaux) Shinners var. angustifolia (Nash) Shinners -- RAB, Y; = S. angustifolia (Nash) House -- S]

Stylisma patens (Desrousseaux) Myint ssp. patens, Common Dawnflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills and other relatively dry sandy areas; common. June-August. Overall, the most common and widespread taxon of the genus in our area, regularly encountered in its habitat. E. NC south to n. FL, and west to s. MS. [= K, Z; = Bonamia patens (Desrousseaux) Shinners var. patens -- RAB, Y; S. trichosanthes (Michaux) House -- S, misapplied]

Stylisma pickeringii (Torrey ex M.A. Curtis) A. Gray var. pickeringii, Pickering's Dawnflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, usually in the driest, most barren, deep-sand areas, occasionally colonizing dry, disturbed areas in sandhills, such as sandy roadbanks, known from the Fall-line Sandhills, aeolian rims of Carolina bays, and sandhills on relict riverine dunes along Coastal Plain rivers; rare (GA Threatened, NC Endangered, SC Rare). June-August (-September); July-September. This rare species is easily recognizable by its growth form, with numerous stems arching from a central point, then trailing radially away, forming a mound 1-2 meters in diameter. The narrowly linear leaves are borne vertically. Fernald and Schubert (1949) named four varieties in this widely but disjunctly distributed species; Myint (1966) reduced this to two varieties, one eastern and one western. Var. pickeringii ranges from s. NC south through SC, GA, AL, and e. MS, with a disjunct area in the Pine Barrens of NJ, sometimes treated as the separate var. caesariensis Fernald \& Schubert. Var. pattersonii ranges from IL and IA south through KS and OK to e. TX, w. LA, and w. MS. Material in MS is equivocal. [= C, K, Z; < Bonamia pickeringii (Torrey ex M.A. Curtis) A. Gray \(--\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{Y} ;=\) Breweria pickeringii (Torrey ex M.A. Curtis) A. Gray var. pickeringii -- F; Breweria pickeringii (Torrey ex M.A. Curtis) A. Gray -- G; < S. pickeringii (Torrey ex M.A. Curtis) A. Gray -- S]

Stylisma villosa (Nash) House, Hairy Dawnflower. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA})\) : sandhills; rare. Late April-July. S. GA south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. [= K, S, Z; = Bonamia villosa (Nash) K.A. Wilson - Y; = Breweria villosa Nash]

\section*{CORNACEAE (Dogwood Family)}

A family of 2 genera and about 80 species, trees, shrubs, lianas, and subshrubs, semicosmopolitan. The Cornaceae is best circumscribed to exclude Nyssa (Xiang et al. 2002). References: Xiang et al. (2002); Kubitzki in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaves evergreen, glossy, coriaceous, often spotted with yellow; flowers in terminal panicles [see Aucuba in GARRYACEAE]
1 Leaves deciduous, dull to slightly glossy, herbaceous, uniformly green (unless diseased); flowers in umbels, cymes, or involucrate heads

Cornus

Cornus Linnaeus 1753 (Dogwood, Cornel)
A genus of about 60 species, trrees, shrubs, and subshrubs, mainly north temperate. The generic limits are controversial. Phylogenetic analyses show that Cornus is monophyletic, but various clades within it are also monophyletic and have levels of genetic and morphologic divergence often regarded as warranting generic distinction. At very least, the subgenera are well-marked References: Godfrey (1988)=Z; Murrell (1993); Fan \& Xiang (2001); Eyde (1987); Xiang, Soltis, \& Soltis (1998); Ferguson (1966c, 1966d) \(=\) Y; Kubitzki in Kubitzki (2004).
subgenus Mesomora (genus Swida): alternifolia
subgenus Kraniopsis (genus Swida): amomum, asperifolia, drummondii, foemina, obliqua, racemosa, rugosa, sericea subgenus Arctocrania (genus Chamaepericlymenum): canadensis
subgenus Cynoxylon (genus Cynoxylon): florida
subgenus Syncarpea (genus Cynoxylon): kousa
1 Leaves alternate (the internodes typically short and therefore the leaves looking nearly whorled); [subgenus Mesomora] . . . .
\(\qquad\)
1 Leaves opposite
2 Herb or dwarf shrub, to 2 dm tall; [subgenus Arctocrania] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. canadensis
2 Shrub or tree, much taller than 2 dm when mature.
3 Inflorescence subtended by 4 showy bracts.
4 Showy bracts subtending the inflorescence rounded-notched; [subgenus Cynoxylon] . . . . . . . . . . . C. florida
4 Showy bracts subtending the inflorescence acute; [subgenus Syncarpea] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... C. kousa
3 Inflorescence lacking bracts; [subgenus Kraniopsis].
5
5
amomum, asperifolia, drummondii, foemina, obliqua, racemosa, rugosa, sericea
Cornus alternifolia Linnaeus f., Alternate-leaf Dogwood, Pagoda Cornel, Pagoda Dogwood. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA, GA): moist forests. Newfoundland west to MN, south to FL (Gadsden Co.), AL, s. MS, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; Swida alternifolia (Linnaeus f.) Small -- S (as Svida)]

Cornus amomum P. Miller, Silky Dogwood. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA). NY and MA west to IN, south to GA and MS. [= RAB, F, G, K, W; Cornus amomum var. amomum -- C; Cornus amomum P. Miller ssp. amomum -- GW, Y, Z; Swida amomum (P. Miller) Small -- S (as Svida)]

Cornus asperifolia Michaux, Eastern Roughleaf Dogwood. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): mesic calcareous forests and thickets, shell middens; uncommon. [= RAB, K, Y, Z; Cornus foemina P. Miller ssp. microcarpa (Nash) J.S. Wilson -- GW; Swida microcarpa (Nash) Small -- S (as Svida); Swida asperifolia (Michaux) Small]

Cornus canadensis Linnaeus, Bunchberry, Dwarf Cornel, Dwarf Dogwood. Mt (VA): high elevation forests; rare. Greenland west to AK, south to NJ, VA, WV, and CA. [= C, F, G, K, W, Y; Chamaepericlymenum canadense (Linnaeus) Ascherson \& Graebner]

Cornus drummondii C.A. Meyer, Midwestern Roughleaf Dogwood. Mt (GA): open woodlands and glades over calcareous rocks (limestone, calcareous shale); rare (GA Special Concern). OH west to IA, south to e. TN, nw. GA, and TX. [= C, F, G, GW, K, Y; Cornus priceae Small -- F; Swida priceae (Small) Small -- S (as Svida); Swida asperifolia -- S, misapplied; Swida drummondii (C.A. Meyer) Sojak]

Cornus florida Linnaeus, Flowering Dogwood. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA). ME west to MI, south to FL and ne. Mexico (Veracruz and Nuevo Léon). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; Cynoxylon floridum (Linnaeus) Rafinesque ex B.D. Jackson -- S]

Cornus foemina P. Miller, Southern Swamp Dogwood. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA). common, rare in Mountains. DE south to FL, west to TX, and north in the interior to TN, s. IN, s. IL, AR, and se. OK. [= F, K, Z; Cornus stricta Lamarck -- RAB, C, G; Swida stricta (Lamarck) Small -- S (as Svida); Cornus foemina P. Miller ssp. foemina -- GW, W, Y; Swida foemina (P. Miller) Rydberg]

Cornus obliqua Rafinesque, Silky Dogwood. Mt, Pd (VA): . ME and Québec west to MN, south to KY, c. TN, AR, and OK. [= F, K; Cornus amomum P. Miller var. schuetzeana (C.A. Meyer) Rickett -- C; Cornus purpusii Koehne -- G; Cornus amomum P. Miller ssp. obliqua (Rafinesque) J.S. Wilson -- GW, Y; Swida obliqua (Rafinesque) Moldenke]

Cornus racemosa Lamarck, Northern Swamp Dogwood. Mt (VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): . ME and s. Québec west to s. manitoba, south to VA, nc. NC, s. IL, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, K; Swida foemina (P. Miller) Small -- S, misapplied (as Svida femina); Cornus foemina P. Miller ssp. racemosa (Lamarck) J.S. Wilson -- W, Y; Swida racemosa (Lamarck) Moldenke]

Cornus rugosa Lamarck, Roundleaf Dogwood. Mt (VA): . Québec to Manitoba, south to NJ, PA, w. VA, OH, IN, and IL. [= C, F, G, K, W]

Cornus sericea Linnaeus ssp. sericea, Red Osier Dogwood. Pd (VA): . [= C, K; Cornus stolonifera Michaux -- F, G, W;

Cornus stolonifera var. stolonifera -- F; Cornus stolonifera var. baileyi (Coulter \& Evans) Drescher -- F; Swida sericea (Linnaeus) Holub]
* Cornus kousa Hance, Kousa Dogwood, is sometimes planted as an ornamental and may persist. [= K; Cynoxylon kousa (Hance) Nakai]

\section*{CRASSULACEAE (Stonecrop Family) (see also PENTHORACEAE)}

A family of about 35 genera and 1100 species, succulent shrubs and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Moran in FNA (in prep.).

1 Leaves connate at the base, opposite; flowers solitary in the axils of leaves; flowers 3-4-merous; [subfamily Crassuloideae] . .

1 Leaves distinct, opposite, whorled, or alternate; flowers in terminal cymose inflorescences; flowers 4-5 (-8)-merous; [subfamily Sedoideae].
2 Perennials without rosettes, the stems 0.5-10 dm tall; leaves large, relatively thin in texture, usually 5-25 times as wide as thick, often crenate; flowers pink, purple, white, or greenish; [subtribe Telephiinae].
3 Flowers 5-merous, bisexual; flowering stems 2-10 dm tall, from an underground, tuberous base; average leaves 3-11 cm long, \(1-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; ovaries attenuate at the base

Hylotelephium
3 Flowers 4 -(5)-merous, usually unisexual and then the plants dioecious; flowering stems 0.5-4 dm tall, from axils of brown scale-leaves clothing a stout rootstock at least in part exposed aboveground; average leaves 1-5 cm long, 0.41.5 cm wide; ovaries not attenuate at the base

Rhodiola
2 Perennials or annuals with or without rosettes, the stems less than 2 dm tall; leaves smaller, flat or terete, relatively thicker, entire; flowers white or yellow; [subtribe Sedinae].
4 Carpels united basally (to about \(1 / 3\) their length); petals cucullate, initially partly enclosing 4 of the 8 stamens; follicles dehiscing by a tear-shaped valve on the abaxial (lower) surface; stem and leaves normally red; [of granitic flatrocks of the Piedmont of NC and SC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Diamorpha
4 Carpels free; petals flat, never enclosing any of the 8 anthers; follicle dehiscing by a longitudinal slit along the adaxial (upper) suture; stem and leaves normally green, sometimes somewhat pink or reddish; [collectively various habitats, including granitic flatrocks of GA, NC, SC, and VA]

Sedum

\section*{Crassula Linnaeus}

A genus of about 250 species, nearly cosmopolitan (centered in Africa). References: Moran in FNA (in prep.).

1 Seeds with sharp-pointed papillae; leaves \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the apex acute; sepals 0.4-0.6 mm long ........ C. drummondii
Crassula aquatica (Linnaeus) Schönland, Pygmyweed. Pd (SC): artificial lake; rare. Introduced? Occuring in tidal marshes and shores, south to MD and se. PA, and also in GA and AL (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K; = Tillaea aquatica Linnaeus -- GW; = Tillaeastrum aquaticum (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]
?* Crassula drummondii (Torrey \& A. Gray) Fedde. Cp (SC): habitat not known; rare. Introduced? [= FNA, K; = Tillaea drummondii Torrey \& A. Gray]

Crassula longipes (Rose) Bywater \& Wickens, in GA. [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

Diamorpha Nuttall (Elf-orpine)
A monotypic genus, a succulent annual, endemic to se. North America. References: Wilbur (1988a)=Z; Moran in FNA (in prep.); Clausen (1975) \(=\mathrm{Y}\).

Diamorpha smallii Britton ex Small, Elf-orpine. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): in very thin soil (generally less than 2 cm deep) of vernally wet depressions on granite flatrocks and other granitic outcrops; uncommon (rare in Mountains) (VA Rare). April-May; May-June. Primarily limited to granitic flatrocks of the Piedmont, ranging from sc. VA to ec. AL, and locally north into se. TN. This species is both one of the most typical and one of the most interesting of the dozens of species endemic (or largely so) to granite flatrocks of the southeastern Piedmont. See Wilbur (1988a) for a thorough discussion of the muddled nomenclatural history of this remarkable species, as well as for a detailed summary of systematic and ecological information. [= FNA, GW, K, S, Z; = Sedum smallii (Britton ex Small) Ahles -- RAB, W; = Diamorpha cymosa (Nuttall) Britton ex Small -- S, Y]

Hylotelephium H. Ohba (Live-for-ever)
A genus of about 30 species, of temperate Eurasia and North America. References: Moran in FNA (in prep.); Clausen (1975)=Z.

1 Petals \(2 \times\) as long as the sepals; nectaries wider than long; flowers fertile; [native]
H. telephioides

1 Petals \(3-4 \times\) as long as the sepals; nectaries longer than wide; flowers sterile (rarely fertile); [introduced]
2 Flowers white or greenish; cymes lax, subcorymbose; leaves not markedly reduced upwards from base of plant upwards H. erythrostictum

2 Flowers deep pink to purple; cymes densely subglobose; leaves typically strongly reduced in size from base of plant upwards
H. telephium
* Hylotelephium erythrostictum (Miquel) H. Ohba, Garden Orpine, Live-for-ever. Pd (GA, NC), Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, inroduced from Europe. August-September; September-October. [= FNA, K; Sedum spectabile Boreau -- RAB, K, misapplied; Sedum xerythrostictum -- C; Sedum alboroseum Baker -- Z]

Hylotelephium telephioides (Michaux) H. Ohba, Allegheny Live-for-ever. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): rock outcrops, mostly at high to moderate elevations, ascending to 2000 m ; uncommon. July-September; August-October. Essentially a Central and Southern Appalachian endemic, H. telephioides ranges from s. PA south to W. NC, with a few outlying populations to the west in s. IL, s. IN, and w. KY. The species is apparently not known from TN. [= FNA, K; Sedum telephioides Michaux -- RAB, C, F, G, W, Z; Anacampseros telephioides (Michaux) Haworth -- S]
* Hylotelephium telephium (Linnaeus) H. Ohba, Live-for-ever. Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, native of Europe. SeptemberOctober; October-November. [= FNA; Sedum purpureum (Linnaeus) Link -- RAB, C, F, Z; Sedum telephium Linnaeus ssp. purpureum (Link) Schinz \& R. Keller -- G; Sedum telephium ssp. fabaria (Koch) Schinz \& Keller -- G; Hylotelephium telephium ssp. telephium -- K]

\section*{Rhodiola Linnaeus (Roseroot)}

A genus of about 40 species, of cold temperate and boreal areas of the northern hemisphere. References: Moran in FNA (in prep.); Clausen (1975)=Z.

Rhodiola rosea Linnaeus, Roseroot. Mt (NC): high elevation rocky summits; rare (NC Endangered). July-August; AugustSeptember. Circumboreal, widely distributed in northern Europe, Asia, and North America, south in e. North America to e. PA and thence disjunct to Roan Mountain (Mitchell County, NC) and Grandfather Mountain (Avery County, NC), where nearly (if not completely) extirpated. Dwarfed, high elevation forms of Sedum telephioides, with narrow, nearly toothless leaves, have been confused with Rh. rosea; they are perhaps readily distinguished only in flower or fruit. [= FNA, K; = Sedum rosea (Linnaeus) Scopoli -- RAB, F, G, W, Z; Sedum rosea (Linaeus) Scopoli var. rosea -- C; > Rhodiola roanensis Britton -- S; > Sedum rosea (Linnaeus) Scopoli var. roanense (Britton) Berger]

> Sedum Linnaeus (Stonecrop, Orpine, Sedum)
> (also see Diamorpha, Hylotelephium, and Rhodiola)

A genus of perhaps 200 species, depending on circumscription. There is considerable controversy about the circumscription of the genus Sedum. Diamorpha is clearly to be separated; the separation of Rhodiola and Hylotelephium seem warranted, but are less clear. Other segregates which would affect the species treated below have been proposed, such as Chetyson, Clausenellia, and Spathulata (see synonymy). References: Clausen (1975)=Z; Calie (1981)=Y.

1 Perennials without rosettes, the stems 0.5-10 dm tall; leaves large, relatively thin in texture, usually 5-25 times as wide as thick, often crenate; flowers pink, purple, white, or greenish; [subtribe Telephiinae].
2 Flowers 5-merous, bisexual; flowering stems 2-10 dm tall, from an underground, tuberous base; average leaves 3-11 cm long, 1-5 cm wide; ovaries attenuate at the base [see Hylotelephium]
2 Flowers 4 -(5)-merous, usually unisexual and then the plants dioecious; flowering stems 0.5-4 dm tall, from axils of brown scale-leaves clothing a stout rootstock at least in part exposed aboveground; average leaves 1-5 cm long, 0.4-1.5 cm wide; ovaries not attenuate at the base
[see Rhodiola]
1 Perennials or annuals with or without rosettes, the stems less than 2 dm tall; leaves smaller, flat or terete, relatively thicker, entire; flowers white or yellow; [subtribe Sedinae].
3 Carpels united basally (to about \(1 / 3\) their length); petals cucullate (hoodlike), initially partly enclosing 4 of the 8 stamens; follicles dehiscing by a tear-shaped valve on the abaxial (lower) surface; stem and leaves normally red; [of granitic flatrocks of the Piedmont of NC and SC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Diamorpha]
3 Carpels free; petals flat, never enclosing any of the 8 anthers; follicle dehiscing by a longitudinal slit along the adaxial (upper) suture; stem and leaves normally green, sometimes somewhat pink or reddish; [collectively various habitats, including granitic flatrocks of NC, SC, and VA].
4 Leaves primarily opposite
4 Leaves primarily alternate or in whorls of 3-4.
5 Leaves primarily whorled in 3's or 4's.
6 Largest leaves distinctly spatulate, much wider than thick, \(8-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; flowers and fruits 4 -merous; petals white; [native, of moist forest and rock outcrops]
6 Largest leaves linear-lanceolate, oblanceolate, or elliptic, almost as thick as wide, less than 7 mm wide; flowers and fruits 5 -merous; petals yellow; [alien].
7 Stems decumbent; leaves linear-lanceolate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [S. lineare]
7 Stems long-creeping; leaves oblanceolate to elliptic
S. sarmentosum

5 Leaves primarily alternate.

Flowers and fruits 5-merous; [plants aliens].
Leaves flat, spatulate, \(15-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
[S. kamtschaticum ssp. ellacombianum]
9 Leaves terete or subterete, 2-15 mm long.
10 Leaves \(2-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petals yellow
S. acre

10 Leaves 6-15 mm long; petals yellow or white.
11 Petals white; flowers 5-merous
11 Petals yellow; flowers (5-) 7 (-9) merous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [S. reflexum]
8 Flowers and fruits 4-merous; [plants natives].
12 Leaves of flower-bearing stems linear, sagittate-spurred at the base (the spurs clasping the stem); petals pink to white; annual; [section Ternata]. \(\qquad\) S. pulchellum

12 Leaves of flower-bearing stems narrowly elliptic, oblanceolate, spatulate, cuneate or short-spurred at the base (not clasping); petals white; perennial or annual.
13 Plants annual; sepals \(0.4-1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petals \(1.4-4.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [restricted to shallow soils of granitic flatrocks of the Piedmont, from s. NC south to wc. GA]; [section Tetrorum] . S. pusillum
13 Plants perennial; sepals 2-9 mm long; petals \(4-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of outcrops of various rocks, not as above]; [section Ternata].
14 Leaves of flowering stems with width/thickness ratio of \(>2.0\); seeds averaging 0.8 mm long; leaves pale green or bluish green, sometimes with a glaucous coating; [of MD south through VA and WV to sc. and sw. NC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. glaucophyllum
14 Leaves of flowering stems with width/thickness ratio of \(<1.7\); seeds averaging 0.7 mm long; leaves green or gray-green, but not glaucous; [of se. TN south into AL and GA] . . . S. nevii
* Sedum acre Linnaeus, Wallpepper, Mossy Stonecrop, Golden Carpet, Gold-moss, Bitter Stonecrop. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): rock outcrops, gravel parking lots, disturbed areas; commonly cultivated, rarely naturalizing, native of Europe. May-June; June-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Sedum glaucophyllum Clausen, Cliff Stonecrop. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): rock outcrops, usually basic and/or sedimentary; common (rare in Piedmont and south of VA) (NC Rare). May-June; June-July. Endemic to the Central and Southern Appalachians (extending into the Piedmont), known from MD, WV, VA, and NC (reports for GA are based on confusion with S. nevii). This species is complex, with several ploidies and morphologies represented, some at least showing geographic segregation and probably worthy of taxonomic recognition. Material in sw. NC (south of the Asheville Basin) has been identified as polyploid and differs in many ways from more typical S. glaucophyllum, in some ways suggesting the similar and closely related S. nevii A. Gray (known from nearby TN and \(A L\) ). Further study is needed of this interesting group. [= C, F, K, W, Y, Z; < S. nevii A. Gray -- RAB, G, S]

Sedum nevii A. Gray, Nevius's Stonecrop. Pd (GA): gneiss rock outcrops on river bluffs; rare (GA Threatened). Endemic to se. TN (Polk County, just west of Cherokee County, NC) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), nc. and ec. AL, and wc. GA (where it occurs on gneiss outcrops along the Chattahoochee River in Muscogee and Harris counties). [=K, W, Y, Z; < S. nevii -- S (also see S. glaucophyllum)]

Sedum pulchellum Michaux, Widow's-cross. Mt (GA): calcareous rock outcrops; rare. E. TN (Monroe, Knox, and Bradley counties) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) west to KS, OK, and TX. [= C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; > Chetyson pulchella (Michaux) A. \& D. Löve; > Sedum pulchellum - S; > Sedum vigilimontis Small -- S; > Chetyson vigilimontis (Small) A. \& D. Löve]

Sedum pusillum Michaux, Puck's Orpine. Pd (GA, NC, SC): in very thin soil (generally less than of vernally wet depressions on granite flatrocks, often in mats of the moss Hedwigia ciliata; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Threatened, NC Endangered, SC Rare). March-April; April-May. Endemic to granite flatrocks of the southeastern Piedmont, from sc. NC south to wc. GA. Superficially rather similar to Diamorpha smallii, and historically confused with it (see Wilbur 1988 for details). Wyatt (1983) discusses the reproductive biology of this species. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z; = Tetrorum pusillum (Michaux) Rose]
* Sedum sarmentosum Bunge. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA): xeric rock outcrops, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from China. May-June; June-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Z]

Sedum ternatum Michaux, Mountain Stonecrop. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): moist forests, coves, bottomlands, shaded rock outcrops; common. April-June; May-July. NJ west to IA and AR, south to nw. GA and AL. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z; = Clausenellia ternata (Linnaeus) A. \& D. Löve]
* Sedum album Linnaeus, White Stonecrop, native of Eurasia, is introduced and naturalized as far south as se. PA. [= C, F, G, K, Z; = Oreosedum album (Linnaeus) Grulich]
* Sedum kamtschaticum Fischer \& C.A. Meyer ssp. ellacombianum (Praeger) Clausen, Kamchatka Stonecrop, is introduced and naturalized as far south as se. PA. [=K, Z]
* Sedum lineare Thunberg. Pd (GA): margin of granitic flatrock; rare, native of e. Asia. Duncan (1985) discusses the establishemnt of this species in Columbia co. GA. [= K, Z] \{not yet keyed\}
* Sedum reflexum Linnaeus. Pd (GA): Reported for nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= C, K; = Petrosedum reflexum (Linnaeus) Grulich]
* Sedum spurium M. Bieberstein, Caucasian Stonecrop, native of the Caucasus, is introduced and naturalized as far south as se. PA. [= C, F, G, K, Z; = Spathulata spuria (M. Bieberstein) A. \& D. Löve]

Many 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.

1 Ovaries and fruits with prickles; fruits \(1-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long at maturity; tendrils present, 3 -forked.
2 Corolla 6-lobed; fruit 4-seeded, dehiscent by 2 pores; stems and leaves glabrous or glabrescent . Echinocystis

2 Corolla 5-lobed; fruit 1-seeded, indehiscent; stem and leaves conspicuously viscid-pubescent Sicyos
1 Ovaries and fruits smooth or pubescent, but not prickly; fruits \(1-70 \mathrm{~cm}\) long at maturity; tendrils absent or present (if present either forked or simple).
3 Leaves pinnately lobed, the divisions rounded; fruit surface green and white, the flesh red or pink ............ Citrullus
3 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.
4 Fruit less than 3 cm long; tendrils present, simple; [native, mostly in moist forests or thickets].
5 Fruit surface red at maturity; pedicel of pistillate flowers and fruits 1-3 mm long
Cayaponia
5 Fruit surface black or dark green at maturity; pedicel of pistillate flowers and fruits more than 20 mm long
Melothria
4 Fruit more than 5 cm long; tendrils absent or present (if present, forked); [introduced, mostly in gardens, fields, or disturbed places].
6 Corolla less than 3 cm long; [canteloupes and cucumbers] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cucumis 6 Corolla more than 5 cm long; [squashes, gourds, pumpkins].

7 Corolla campanulate, yellow; [squashes, pumpkins] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cucurbita 7 Corolla salverform, white or yellow; [bottle gourd, luffa].

8 Corolla white with green veins; fruit clavate (with a neck) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lagenaria
8 Corolla yellowish; fruit elongate, cylindric . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Luffa

\section*{Cayaponia Silva Manso}

Cayaponia quinqueloba (Rafinesque) Shinners. \(C p\) (GA, SC): swamp forests, river banks; rare (GA Special Concern). JuneNovember. E. SC south to GA, west to e. TX, north in the interior to w. TN. [= GW, K; C. boykinii (Torrey \& A. Gray) Cogniau -RAB, S]

\section*{Citrullus Schrader (Watermelon)}

A genus of 4 species, herbaceous vines, of Africa. References: Dane \& Lang (2004).
* Citrullus lanatus (Thunberg) Matsumura \& Nakai var. lanatus, Watermelon. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, fields, trash heaps; commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year, introduced from the Old World. [= K; Citrullus vulgaris Schrader -- RAB, F, G; Citrullus citrullus (Linnaeus) Karsten -- S]

Cucumis Linnaeus (Canteloupe, Muskmelon, Cucumber)
References: Decker-Walters et al. (2002).
1 Fruit more-or-less spherical, the flesh sweet, orange, yellow, or green; [canteloupes and honeydew melons] ........ C. melo
1 Fruit elongate, cylindrical, the flesh not sweet, whitish; [cucumbers] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. sativus
* Cucumis melo Linnaeus, Canteloupe, Honeydew Melon. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, fields, trash heaps; commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year, introduced from w. Africa. See Decker-Walters et al. (2002) for discussion of the origins of wild melons of the southeastern Gulf Coast (in LA, TX, and FL). [= RAB, F, G, K, S]
* Cucumis sativus Linnaeus, Cucumber. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, fields, trash heaps; commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year, introduced from s. Asia. [= F, G, K]
* Cucumis anguria Linnaeus var. Iongaculeatus J.H. Kirkbride, West Indian Gherkin, reported for GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and FL (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Cucurbita Linnaeus (Squash, Zucchini, Pumpkin)}
* Cucurbita maxima Duchesne, Hubbard Squash, Pumpkin. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, fields, trash heaps; commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year, introduced from tropical America. [=F, K]
* Cucurbita moschata (Duchesne ex Lamarck) Duchesne ex Poiret, Butternut Squash. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, fields, trash heaps; commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year, introduced from tropical America. [= F, K; Pepo moschata (Duchesne ex Lamarck) Britton -- S]
* Cucurbita pepo Linnaeus, Pumpkin, Zucchini, Pattypan Squash, Yellow Squash, Crookneck Squash, Straightneck Squash, Acorn Squash. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, fields, trash heaps; commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year, introduced from tropical America. [=RAB, F; > C. pepo var. pepo -- K; = Pepo pepo (Linnaeus) Britton ex Small -- S]

\section*{Echinocystis Torrey \& A. Gray (Wild-cucumber)}

Echinocystis lobata (Michaux) Torrey \& A. Gray, Wild Balsam-apple, Wild-cucumber. Mt (GA?, NC), Pd (VA): bottomland forests and thickets; rare. July-October. New Brunswick west to Saskatchewan, south to GA (?) and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W; = Micrampelis lobata (Michaux) Greene -- S]

Lagenaria Seringe (Bottle Gourd)
* Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standley, Bottle Gourd, Calabash Gourd. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, fields, trash heaps; commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year, introduced from the Old World. [=K; L. vulgaris Seringe -- RAB, F; L. leucantha Rusby -- G; Cucurbita lagenaria Linnaeus -- S]

\section*{Luffa P. Miller}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
1 & Fruits strongly 10 -angled; leaves shallowly lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. acutangula \\
1 Fruits not angled; leaves deeply lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. aegyptiaca
\end{tabular}

1 Fruits not angled; leaves deeply lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. aegyptiaca
* Luffa acutangula (Linnaeus) Roxburgh, Angled Luffa. Pd (VA): gardens, fields, trash heaps; cultivated in home gardens, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year, introduced from the Old World. [= K]
* Luffa aegyptiaca P. Miller, Smooth Luffa, Vegetable Sponge. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, fields, trash heaps; commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year, introduced from the Old World. [= K; L. cylindrica (Linnaeus) M. Roemer -- S]

Melothria Linnaeus (Melonette)

Melothria pendula Linnaeus var. pendula, Melonette, Creeping Cucumber. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests, moist roadsides and disturbed areas, marshes; common (rare in Mountains). June-November. DC, MD, and VA west to IN, south to FL and TX. Several varieties (treated as species by Small) are found in FL and AL. [= K; < M. pendula -- RAB, C, W; M. pendula -- F, G, S, in the narrow sense]

Melothria pendula Linnaeus var. aspera Cogn. AL and FL. [= K; M. microcarpa Shuttleworth; M. nashii Small] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Sicyos Linnaeus (Bur-cucumber)}

Sicyos angulatus Linnaeus, Bur-cucumber, Nimble-Kate, Star-cucumber. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): August-November. S. ME west to MN, south to panhandle FL and c. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

CUSCUTACEAE (Dodder Family) [see CONVOLVULACEAE]

CYRILLACEAE (Ti-ti Family)
A family of 2 genera and 3 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: Godfrey (1988); Anderberg \& Zhang (2002); Thomas (1960)=Y; Kubitzki in Kubitzki (2004). Key adapted from Godfrey (1988).

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 \(5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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 outwards or reflexed; fruit 2-2.5 mm long, not winged Cyrilla

\section*{Cliftonia Banks ex Gaertner f. (Black Ti-ti, Buckwheat-tree)}

A monotypic genus, shrub or small tree, of se. North America. References: Thomas (1960)=Y; Kubitzki in Kubitzki (2004).

Cliftonia monophylla (Lamarck) Britton ex Sargent, Black Ti-ti, Buckwheat-tree. Cp (GA, SC): acid bogs, swamps, and streambanks; common, rare north of GA (SC Rare). Se. SC south to \(n\). FL, west to se. LA. [= GW, K, S, Y]

A genus of 1-3 (or more) species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical North America, West Indies, and n. South America. References: Kurz \& Godfrey (1962)=Z; Thomas (1960)=Y; Kubitzki in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaves mostly 1-4 cm long, mostly less than 1 cm wide; inflorescences mostly 4-9 cm long; petals < 3 mm long; [mostly of flatwoods ponds, in s. GA southwards) ..................................................................... C. parvifolia
1 Leaves mostly \(5-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, mostly more than 1 cm wide; inflorescences mostly more than 10 cm long; petals \(>3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of various wetland habitats, throughout our area and widely distributed beyond]
C. racemiflora

Cyrilla parvifolia Rafinesque, Littleleaf Ti-ti. Cp (GA): flatwood pond margins and along drains through savannas; rare. S. GA south into Panhandle FL. Its taxonomy is problematic; while very distinctive in some places (such as Apalachicola National Forest, FL), apparent intermediates are seen elsewhere. [= K, S, Z; < C. racemiflora - GW, Y]

Cyrilla racemiflora Linnaeus, Ti-ti. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): pocosins, swamps, lake and flatwood pond margins, streambanks, pine flatwoods; common, uncommon in VA, rare in Piedmont. May-July; September-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX, and south into the West Indies, Belize, Mexico, and n. South America (Thomas 1960). The leaves are quite variable in shape and size; the venation and glossy smoothness, however, are distinctive once learned. Under various ecological conditions, titi can be anything from a small shrub to a medium tree (or large tree in the West Indies). [= K, S, Z; < C. racemiflora RAB, C, F, G, GW, Y; ? C. racemiflora var. subglobosa Fernald]

\section*{DIAPENSIACEAE (Diapensia Family)}

A family of 5-6 genera and about 13-15 species, subshrubs and perennial herbs, largely arctic and north temperate. References: Scott \& Day (1983)=X; Scott in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaves cauline, generally less than 10 cm long and 3 mm wide; [of Coastal Plain pinelands] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pyxidanthera
1 Leaves basal (or on a short caudex), generally more than 50 mm long and 30 mm wide; [throughout our area, more common in the Piedmont and Mountains].
2 Leaves orbicular, rounded or with a slight point at the apex, finely serrate (4-8 teeth per cm ), the teeth not prominently mucronate; flowers in racemes; [widespread]

Galax
2 Leaves broadly elliptic, generally emarginate (slightly notched) at the apex, coarsely serrate (1-4 teeth per cm), the teeth prominently mucronate; flowers solitary; [native to humid gorges along the escarpment between the Mountains and Piedmont, sometimes cultivated and becoming established elsewhere]

Shortia

\section*{Galax Sims 1804 (Galax)}

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, endemic to eastern North America. References: Nesom (1983); Soltis, Bohm, \& Nesom (1983); Scott in Kubitzki (2004).

Galax urceolata (Poiret) Brummitt, Galax. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): mountain forests, rock outcrops, nearly ubiquitous in the Mountains, more restricted in habitat elsewhere, moist to dry slopes in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, often associated with Kalmia latifolia or Rhododendron maximum; common (uncommon in the Coastal Plain, absent from n . VA). May-July; August-October. The genus consists of this single species, with a range centered in the Southern Appalachians, occurring in NC, SC, GA, AL, e. TN, KY, VA, WV, and MD. Diploid and tetraploid races exist, and both are present in our area (Nesom 1983). In NC, diploids are the predominant race in the Mountains, the s. Piedmont, and the s. and c. Coastal Plain; tetraploids predominate along the Blue Ridge Escarpment, the n. Piedmont, and the n. Coastal Plain. In SC, diploids occur in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont, tetraploids in the mountains and escarpment. In GA, the pattern is similar, with diploids extending further into the Piedmont and tetrploids restricted to the Mountains and upper Piedmont. In AL, only diploids are known. In VA, however, tetraploids occupy the Coastal Plain and e. Piedmont, diploids in the upper Piedmont and Mountains. A study of the flavonoids supported the idea that the tetraploid is an autopolyploid derivative of the diploid. Because of the close morphologic similarity, substantially sympatric distributions, and apparent general absence of demonstrable ecologic differentiation between the two races, it seems best not to attempt to taxonomically distinguish them (Nesom 1983; Soltis, Bohm, \& Nesom 1983). "Galax-pulling" (the gathering of the often bronze-colored evergreen leaves for the florist trade) is an important folk industry in the mountains. [= K, W, X; = G. aphylla Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, S]

\section*{Pyxidanthera Michaux 1803 (Pyxie-moss, Pyxie)}

A genus of 1 species (and 2 varieties), creeping subshrubs, endemic to se. North America. Superficially, Pyxidanthera is reminiscent of the circumboreal, arctic-alpine Diapensia. References: Primack \& Wyatt (1975)=Z; Godt \& Hamrick (1995); Scott in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaves (3.3) 4-10 mm long; leaves lanceolate, averaging more than 1.0 mm wide (oblanceolate and up to 2.5 mm wide if etiolated under leaf litter); leaves (in fresh material) herbaceous in texture, less than 0.1 mm thick; leaves of sterile shoots ciliate along the margins at the base, usually also pubescent on the upper surface near the base, but the pubescence rarely extending more than a third of the way from the base to the tip; internodes usually more than 1 mm long
P. barbulata var. barbulata

1 Leaves \(1-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (rarely to 7 mm long if etiolated under leaf litter); leaves ovate, averaging less than 1.2 mm wide (lanceolate and up to 1.5 mm wide if etiolated under leaf litter); leaves (in fresh material) succulent in texture, often up to 0.5 mm thick; leaves of sterile shoots lanose to densely pubescent on the upper surface at the base, the pubescence becoming sparser towards the tip of the leaf, but extending past the midpoint of the leaf and often its full length; internodes usually less than 1 mm long
\(P\). barbulata var. brevifolia

Pyxidanthera barbulata Michaux var. barbulata, Common Pyxie-moss, Big Pyxie. Cp (NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, pine flatwoods, pocosin margins, edges of sandhill seepage bogs, primarily in mesic to hydric sites, in wet sands and peaty sands, occasionally extending to submesic sands, but generally with a permanently or seasonally high water table, often with Sphagnum; common (uncommon to rare in the inner Coastal Plain and Sandhills) (SC Rare, VA Rare). March-April; May-June. NY (Long Island) south to \(N J\), and from se. VA south to \(n\). SC. In the Sandhills, where its range overlaps var. brevifolia, var. barbulata is limited to seepage areas or pocosin ecotones, while \(P\). brevifolia occurs in xeric situations upslope. [= RAB; = P. barbulata -- F, G, GW, K, S; < P. barbulata - X, Z]

Pyxidanthera barbulata Michaux var. brevifolia (B.W. Wells) Ahles, Sandhills Pyxie-moss, Wells's Pyxie-moss, Little Pyxie. \(C p\) (NC, SC): on xeric sandhills, generally over deep sand or sand-clay mixtures near the summits or on the upper slopes of sandhills, restricted to the Sandhills region; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered, SC Rare). December-March; FebruaryMay. The variety is endemic to a six-county area of the Sandhills of NC and SC. In NC, it is nearly limited to Fort Bragg, and is puzzlingly absent from seemingly suitable habitat on the Sandhills Game Land to the west. The taxonomic status of this entity has been controversial, with different authors considering it a species, a variety, or an ecotype not worthy of taxonomic status. A combination of morphologic, embryologic, phytogeographic, ecological, and phenologic evidence favors the recognition of two taxa in Pyxidanthera. Recent surveys of Pyxidanthera in the Sandhills of NC have shown that it is ecologically distributed in a strongly bimodal manner. While ecologically intermediate situations predominate in the Sandhills, this habitat is rarely occupied by Pyxidanthera. Instead, Pyxidanthera is usually found either in very dry (hill-top) or moist (pocosin ecotones) situations. Morphologically intermediate populations are occasionally found, in ecologically intermediate situations, but the vast majority of populations are readily assigned to one taxon or the other. The occasional intermediate populations suggest an imperfect evolutionary separation of the two taxa, warranting varietal rather than specific status. Godt \& Hamrick (1995) showed low levels of allozyme differentiation between the two taxa, also suggesting varietal status as the most appropriate taxonomic treatment. [= RAB; \(=P\). brevifolia B.W. Wells -- K, S; < P. barbulata \(-\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Z}]\)

\section*{Shortia Torrey \& Gray 1842 (Shortia, Oconee Bells)}

A genus of 5-6 species, perennial herbs, of e. Asia and the Southern Appalachians. The Asian species are: S. uniflora (Maximowicz) Maximowicz of montane Japan (with 3 varieties), S. rotundifolia (Maximowicz) Makino of Japan, S. exappendiculata Hayata, of montane Taiwan, S. soldanelloides (Siebold \& Zuccarini) Makino, of montane Japan (with as many as 5 varieties recognized), and S. sinensis Hemsley of montane Yunnan Province, China. References: Davies (1952)=Z; Hatley (1977)=Y; Barnes (1990); Scott in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Style 6-10 (-12) mm long; filaments generally 5-7 mm long; [native of McDowell County, NC] . . Sh. galacifolia var. brevistyla 1 Style (10-) 12-18 mm long; filaments generally 6-9 mm long; [native to Transylvania and Jackson counties, NC, Oconee and Pickens counties, SC, and Rabun County, GA; introduced elsewhere]

Sh. galacifolia var. galacifolia

Shortia galacifolia Torrey \& A. Gray var. brevistyla Davies, Northern Shortia. Mt (NC): on moist slopes, creekbanks, and rock outcrops in humid escarpment gorges with high rainfall, generally in deep shade under Rhododendron maximum, at elevations of \(350-550 \mathrm{~m}\); rare (NC Endangered). March-April; July-August. This variety is known only from McDowell County, NC, where it occurs on several tributaries of the Catawba River and North Fork Catawba River. It has also been reported from the gorge of the Linville River, Burke County, but this locality is questionable and has not been relocated. This area is disjunct about 100 kilometers to the northeast along the Blue Ridge Escarpment from the range of the typic variety. In addition to the characters used in the key, var. brevistyla differs in a variety of characters of the flowers and leaves, as discussed in Davies (1952) and Hatley (1977). Whether the recognition of infraspecific taxa is warranted is not clear; Davies argued for and Hatley against. Though the morphological characters are relatively minor and partially overlapping, their correlation with disjunct ranges and their likely influence on pollination and reproduction influence me to provisionally accept varietal status, pending further research. [= K, Z; < Shortia galacifolia -- RAB, C, G, W, X, Y; < Sherwoodia galacifolia (Torrey \& A. Gray) House -- S]

Shortia galacifolia Torrey \& A. Gray var. galacifolia, Southern Shortia, Oconee Bells. Mt (GA, NC, SC): on moist slopes, creekbanks, and rock outcrops in humid escarpment gorges with high rainfall, generally in deep shade under Rhododendron maximum and Rh. minus, at elevations (in NC) of 350-650m; rare (GA Endangered, NC Endangered, SC Rare). March-April; JulyAugust. This variety occurs in Transylvania and Jackson counties, NC, Oconee and Pickens counties, SC, and Rabun County, GA, where it occurs in the remarkable escarpment gorges region, at elevations from 200-650m (formerly at lower elevations, now submerged under Lake Jocassee). Most of the population of this species, including the type locality, was destroyed in the early 1960's by the construction of Lake Jocassee (Zahner \& Jones 1983). In the gorge tributaries of the Eastatoe, Toxaway, Horsepasture, and Thompson rivers, Shortia can sometimes form a dense groundcover covering acres. Various outlying locations, such as in NC (Swain and Macon counties), VA (Amherst County), and TN (Blount, Monroe, and McMinn counties) are not considered native, and are adventive or the result of persistence after cultivation. The species is prized by gardeners, and survives well outside its natural range. [= K, Z; < Shortia galacifolia -- RAB, C, G, W, X, Y; < Sherwoodia galacifolia (Torrey \& A. Gray) House -- S]

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 very broadly circumscribed Caprifoliaceae. References: Backlund \& Pyck (1998); Pyck et al. (2002); Ferguson (1966a).

\section*{Diervilla P. Miller (Bush-honeysuckle)}

A genus of 3 species, shrubs, of e. North America. References: Hardin (1968)=Z; Ferguson (1966a)=Y.
1 Petioles 5-8 mm long; leaves ciliate on the margins; twig terete in cross-section; [of the Mountains of VA and \(n\). NC, south to Buncombe and McDowell counties, NC]
1 Petioles 0-5 mm long; leaves not ciliate; twig more-or-less square in cross-section; [of the Mountains of SC and s. NC, north to Mitchell and Yancey cos., NC].
2 Branchlets, leaves, pedicels, and calyx densely pubescent; sepal lobes less than 2 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. rivularis
2 Branchlets, leaves, pedicels, and calyx glabrous, except for hairs on the twig angles; sepal lobes 2-3 mm long
D. sessilifolia

Diervilla lonicera P. Miller, Northern Bush-honeysuckle. Mt (NC, VA): rock outcrops and ridges at high elevations; uncommon. June-July; August-October. Newfoundland west to Saskatchewan, south to w. NC, e. TN, IN, and IA. Reported for GA (GANHP). [= RAB, C, G, K, S, W, Y, Z; > D. lonicera var. lonicera - F; > D. lonicera var. hypomalaca Fernald -- F]

Diervilla rivularis Gattinger, Hairy Southern Bush-honeysuckle. Mt (GA, NC): rock outcrops, ridges, and streambanks at moderate to high elevations; rare (NC Rare). June-August; August-October. W. NC (Yancey County) and e. TN south to nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and ne. AL. [= K, S, Y, Z; = D. sessilifolia Buckley var. rivularis (Gattinger) Ahles -- RAB, W]

Diervilla sessilifolia Buckley, Smooth Southern Bush-honeysuckle. Mt (GA, NC, SC): rock outcrops, ridges, landslide scars, trail margins, other rocky open places, streambanks, at moderate to high elevations; uncommon. June-August; August-October. Sw. NC and e. TN south to nw. SC, ne. GA, and ne. AL. [=F, K, S, Y, Z; = D. sessilifolia Buckley var. sessilifolia -- RAB, W]

\section*{Weigela Thunberg}

A genus of about 10 species, shrubs, of e. Asia.
Weigela floribunda (Siebold \& Zuccarini) K. Koch, native of Asia, is cultivated and sometimes naturalized, as in e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1998). [= K]

\section*{DIONAEACEAE (Venus Flytrap Family)} (see DROSERACEAE)

\section*{DIPSACACEAE (Teasel Family)}

A family of about 11 genera and 300 species, herbs and shrubs, of Eurasia and Africa.
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1 Stem prickly . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dipsacus
1 Stem not prickly . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Knautia]

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\section*{Dipsacus Linnaeus (Teasel)}

A genus of about 15 species, herbs, of Eurasia. Dipsacus begins flowering about halfway up the head, the flowers then opening sequentially toward both the base and the tip of the inflorescence. References: Ferguson (1965)=Z; Ferguson \& Brizicky (1965); Stace (1997).

1 Principal cauline leaves laciniate-pinnatifid, cut at least halfway to the midrib
D. Iaciniatus

1 Principal cauline leaves entire or toothed.
2 Bracts on the receptacle with straight apical spines, these stiff but flexible; bracts of the involucre curved upwards . . . . .
. D. fullonum
2 Bracts on the receptacle with recurved apical spines, these rigid; bracts of the involucre spreading more or less horizontally
D. sativus
* Dipsacus fullonum Linnaeus, Wild Teasel, Common Teasel. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common (rare in NC and in Coastal Plain of VA), introduced from Europe. July-September; September-October. The inflorescences are frequently collected for crafts and dried arrangements. [=K, W, Z; D. sylvestris Hudson -- RAB, C, G, S; D. fullonum ssp. sylvestris (Hudson) Clapham; D. fullonum ssp. fullonum]
* Dipsacus laciniatus Linnaeus, Cutleaf Teasel. Mt, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. JulySeptember; September-October. [= C, G, K, Z]
* Dipsacus sativus (Linnaeus) Honckeny, Fuller's Teasel. Mt (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. JulySeptember; September-October. I am here following Ferguson (1965), Ferguson \& Brizicky (1965), and Stace (1997) in their determination that \(D\). sativus is the correct name to apply to this plant. The occurrence of this species in our area is implied in various sources; I have not seen specimens. The dried inflorescences were used in the past for fulling cloth (raising the nap). [=K, Z; D. fullonum -- C, G, misapplied]

\section*{Knautia Linnaeus}
* Knautia arvensis (Linnaeus) Coulter, Blue Buttons, is naturalized south at least to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD, and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= K; = Scabiosa arvensis Linnaeus] \{add synonymy\}

\section*{DROSERACEAE (Sundew Family)}

A family of 3 genera (Drosera, Dionaea, Aldrovanda) and about 100 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Schnell (2002b); Kubitzki in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

1 Leaves catching insects via "snap-trap" leaves, with stiff marginal hairs; stamens 10-20; inflorescence cymosa; [endemic to the Coastal Plain of se. NC and ne. SC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dionaea
1 Leaves catching insects via "flypaper" leaves, with gland-tipped hairs; stamens 5 ; inflorescence racemose; [collectively widespread in our area]

Drosera

Dionaea Ellis 1768 (Venus Flytrap, Meadow Clam)
This monotypic genus is endemic to the Coastal Plain of NC and SC; it has been introduced in various places, including panhandle FL, Yancey County in the mountains of NC, and s. NJ, where it persists and spreads to varying degrees (Evert 1957). References: Roberts \& Oosting (1958); Wood (1960); Schnell (2002b)=Z.

Dionaea muscipula Ellis, Venus Flytrap, Meadow Clam, Tippitiwitchet. Cp (NC, SC): wet savannas, sandhill seepages; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare/Special Concern, SC Rare). 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 incarcerantia." 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. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z]

\section*{Drosera Linnaeus 1753 (Sundew)}

A genus of about 100 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Wood (1960)=Z; Shinners (1962)=Y; Wynne (1944)=X; Schnell (2002b)=Q; Schnell \((1976,1995)\).

1 Leaves filiform, the expanded leaf bases forming a corm-like base.
2 Petals \(7-10(12) \mathrm{mm}\) long; leaves \(8-25(-30) \mathrm{cm}\) long, less than 1 mm wide; glandular hairs on the leaves red to purple, drying dark brown; scape \(6-26 \mathrm{~cm}\) long
2 Petals 12-17 (-20) mm long; leaves \(30-50 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, more than 1 mm wide; glandular hairs on the leaves pale green, drying pale greenish brown; scape \(25-60 \mathrm{~cm}\) long
D. tracyi

1 Leaves spatulate or suborbicular, the leaf bases not expanded.
3 Scapes stipitate-glandular; basal rosettes \(0.8-3.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) in diameter; stipules absent or obsolete (consisting of a few hair-like segments); seeds black, crateriform
D. brevifolia

3 Scapes glabrous; basal rosettes (2-) 3-12 cm in diameter; 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.
4 Leaf blades wider than long, suborbicular or reniform; seeds about \(6 \times\) as long as wide; [primarily of the Mountains, rarely disjunct eastwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. rotundifolia var. rotundifolia 4 Leaf blades about as wide as long, spatulate to obovate; seeds \(1-2 \times\) as long as broad; [primarily of the Coastal Plain, rarely disjunct westwards].
5 Petioles glabrous; petals white; plants usually with a leafy stem 1-10 cm long; scape arching at base; seeds reddish brown to black and densely papillose . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. intermedia 5 Petioles with few to many long trichomes; petals pink (sometimes fading to white); plants scapose; scapes

Drosera brevifolia Pursh, Dwarf Sundew. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC), Mt (GA, SC): pine savannas, other wet sandy sites, rarely in seepage over rock outcrops; common (rare in lower Piedmont only and Mountains) (VA Watch List). April-May. The species ranges from se. VA south to FL and west to AR, OK, and TX; disjunct in sc. TN. D. leucantha may be the correct name for this taxon; see Shinners (1962) and Wood (1966) for a contentious discussion of nomenclatural issues. [=C, F, GW, G, K, Q, S, X, Z; = D. leucantha Shinners -- RAB, Y]

Drosera capillaris Poiret, Pink Sundew. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, other wet sandy or peaty sites; common (rare in Piedmont) (VA Watch List). May-August. Se. VA south to FL and west to TX, rarely inland, as in TN; also extending into tropical America, in the West Indies, Mexico, and n. South America. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Q, S, W, X, Y, Z]

Drosera filiformis Rafinesque, Threadleaf Sundew. Cp (NC): margins of natural pools in pinelands, especially clay-based Carolina bays; rare (NC Rare). June; August. E. MA south to se. NC; disjunct in the FL panhandle (Bay and Washington counties) and in sw. Nova Scotia (Sorrie 1998a). Sorrie (1998a) has clarified the taxonomy and phytogeography of D. filiformis and D. tracyi. See comments about \(D\). tracyi below. [ \(=\mathrm{GW}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y} ;<\mathrm{D}\). filiformis -- RAB, C, G (see also \(D\). tracyi); \(D\). filiformis var. filiformis -- \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Q}\), X, Z; D. tracyi Macfarlane in L.H. Bailey -- S (see also D. filiformis)]

Drosera intermedia Hayne, Water Sundew, Spoonleaf Sundew. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): savannas, ditches, pocosins, margins of pools or streams, often in standing water; common (rare in Piedmont and n. of NC) (VA Watch List). JulySeptember. D. intermedia is circumboreal, in North America ranging from Newfoundland and MN south to FL and TX, and into tropical America. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Q, W, X, Y, Z]

Drosera rotundifolia Linnaeus var. rotundifolia, Roundleaf Sundew. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), Pd (VA): mountain bogs and fens, seepages slopes, vertical seepages on rock (in the mountains) or clay (as along the Little River in the Sandhills of NC); uncommon (GA Special Concern). A circumboreal species ranging south in North America to SC, ne. GA, e. and nc. TN, IL, and CA. Var. comosa Fernald is restricted to e. Canada, New England, and n. NY. [=F, K; < D. rotundifolia -- RAB, C, G, GW, S, Q, W, X, Y, Z]

Drosera tracyi MacFarlane in Bailey, Tracy's Sundew. Cp (GA): savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). Sc. GA and panhandle FL, west to e. LA; it has been reported for SC by various authors, including Wynne (1944), but the basis for these reports is unknown. 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. [= GW, K, Y; D. filiformis Rafinesque var. tracyi (MacFarlane in Bailey) Diels - Q]

\section*{EBENACEAE (Ebony Family)}

A family of 2 genera and 500-600 species, trees and shrubs, distributed in tropical and subtropical (rarely warm temperate) regions. References: Wallnöfer in Kubitzki (2004).

\section*{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: Spongberg (1977)=Z; Wallnöfer in Kubitzki (2004).

Identification notes: Seedlings and fire sprouts 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).

1 Twigs stout, reddish-pubescent; fruits to 7.5 cm in diameter; [cultivated alien] \(\qquad\)
1 Twigs slender, glabrous or with gray pubescence; fruits to 4 cm in diameter; [native]
D. virginiana

Diospyros virginiana Linnaeus, American Persimmon. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woods, sandhills, disturbed places, floodplain and mesic forests, fencerows; common. May-June; September-December (and persisting). CT, PA, OH, IN, IL, MO, and e. KS south to FL and TX. East of the Mississippi River, D. virginiana var. virginiana has leaves cuneate to rounded at the base, and glabrous or glabrescent; mostly west of the Mississippi River and perhaps eastwards along the Coastal Plain, D. virginiana var. pubescens (Pursh) Dippel has leaves subcordate, and persistently pubescent. Though these differences seem relatively trivial, they are consistent, geographically correlated, and may be worthy of varietal recognition. 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. [= RAB, GW, K, W; > D. virginiana var. virginiana - \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{Z}\); \(>\mathrm{D}\). virginiana \(-\mathrm{S} ;>\mathrm{D}\). mosieri Small -- S ]
* Diospyros kaki Linnaeus f., Kaki, Kaki-plum, Japanese Persimmon, is rarely grown in our area for its fruits, which are much larger than D. virginiana (to 9 cm in diameter). [= Z]

\section*{ELAEAGNACEAE (Oleaster Family)}

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 (2004).

\section*{Elaeagnus Linnaeus 1753 (Silverberry, Oleaster, Russian-olive)}

A genus of 20-45 species, shrubs and small trees, of Asia (mostly) and North America. References: Bartish \& Swenson in Kubitzki (2004).

E. umbellata var. parvifolia
* Elaeagnus angustifolia Linnaeus, Russian Olive, Oleaster. Pd (NC, VA), Mt, Cp (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. June-July. [= C, F, G, K]
* Elaeagnus multiflora Thunberg. Mt (NC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Japan and China. April. First reported for NC by Leonard (1971b). [= C, F, G, K; E. multiflorus -- S]
* Elaeagnus pungens Thunberg, Autumn Silverberry. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands in suburban areas, spread by birds; uncommon, introduced from Japan. October-November; March-April. [= RAB, K]
* Elaeagnus umbellata Thunberg var. parvifolia (Royle) Schneider, Spring Silverberry. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands, spread by birds; common, introduced from Japan and China. April-May; August-September. This species is becoming a noxious weed shrub, still unfortunately sometimes promoted for "wildlife plantings." [=K; < . umbellata -RAB, C, F, G, W; E. umbellatus -- S]

\section*{ELATINACEAE (Waterwort Family)}

A family of 2 genera and about 35 species, herbs. References: Tucker (1986).
Elatine Linnaeus (Waterwort)
1 Seeds mostly straight, the areoles elliptic, the rounded ends not dovetailing into adjacent rows, the longitudinal ridges thus appearing straight and distinct; seeds basal-axile, extending lengthwise through the capsule, not overlapping; leaves 1-5 mm long; flowers mostly 2 -merous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. minima
1 Seeds mostly curved, the areoles 6 -sided, the angular ends dovetailing into the adjacent rows, the longitudinal ridges thus appearing broken or irregular; seeds axile, attached along an elevated placenta at different levels, therefore overlapping; leaves 3-8 (-10) mm long; flowers mostly 3 -merous.
2 Leaves obovate to broadly spatulate, rounded at the the tip, 3-8 mm long, the larger 1.5-5 mm wide; seeds with 20-30 pits in each row .
E. americana

2 Leaves linear-lanceolate to narrowly spatulate, emarginate to truncate to rounded at the tip, 1-15 mm long, the larger 0.5-3 mm wide.
3 Leaves 1.5-4 mm long, 0.7-1.8 mm wide; seeds with \(9-15\) pits per row . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. brachysperma
3 Leaves \(2.8-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(0.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; seeds with \(16-25\) pits per row . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. rubella
Elatine americana (Pursh) Arnott, American Waterwort. Cp (VA), Mt (NC, SC): tidal flats, lakes; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). July-October. Widespread in ne. United States, s. to NC and MO. The only known site for this species in NC is an artificial lake; it is uncertain whether it should be considered native or introduced. [=F,K, S; E. triandra Schkuhr -- RAB, W (broadly interpreted to include E. americana); E. triandra var. americana (Pursh) Fassett -- C, G, GW]

Elatine brachysperma A. Gray, Shortseed Waterwort. Pd (GA): \{habitat not known\}; rare. It has been reported for nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= F, K; E. triandra Schkuhr var. brachysperma (A. Gray) Fassett -- C, G]

Elatine minima (Nuttall) Fischer \& C.A. Meyer, Tiny Waterwort. Cp (VA), Pd (NC, SC): tidal flats, lakes; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). July-October. First found in NC in 1990, E. minima is widespread in ne. United States, south to VA, NC, and SC (Horn, pers. comm. 2004). The only known site for this species in NC is the spillway of an artificial lake (Lake Butner, Granville County); it is uncertain whether it should be considered native or exotic in NC. It may have been introduced by waterfowl or humans. [=C, F, G, K]

Elatine rubella Rydberg, Red Waterwort. Pd (SC): ponds; rare. This species occurs in AL (Fayette County) as well as north of our area (Haynes 1998). Hill \& Horn (1997) reported E. triandra for SC, but the specimen is E. rubella Rydberg (Horn, pers. comm. 2004). [= K; E. triandra Schkuhr - F, misapplied; E. triandra var. triandra -- C, G, misapplied]

\section*{ERICACEAE (Heath Family)}

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, with a great diversity of genera and species, many of them rather narrowly endemic. Our area is one of the north temperate centers of diversity for the Ericaceae. Along with Quercus and Pinus, various members of this family are dominant in much of our landscape. References: Kron et al. (2002); Wood (1961); Judd \& Kron (1993); Kron \& Chase (1993); Luteyn et al. (1996)=L; Dorr \& Barrie (1993); Cullings \& Hileman (1997); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004)

\section*{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 more than 3 dm tall; plants mycotrophic or hemi-mycotrophic (except Epigaea, Gaultheria, and Arctostaphylos).
2 Plants without chlorophyll (fully mycotrophic); stems fleshy; leaves represented by bract-like scales, white or variously colored, but not green; pollen grains single; [subfamily Monotropoideae; tribe Monotropeae].
3 Petals united; fruit nodding, a berry; flower and fruit several per stem . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Monotropsis
3 Petals separate; fruit erect, a capsule; flower and fruit 1-several per stem.
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
2 Plants with chlorophyll (hemi-mycotrophic or autotrophic); stems woody; leaves present and well-developed, green; pollen grains in tetrads (single in Orthilia).
4 Herb with a rosette of ascending basal leaves; flowers scapose; [subfamily Monotropoideae; tribe Pyroleae].
5 Style and filaments straight; filaments straight, the anthers closely surrounding the style; inflorescence distinctly secund (1-sided) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Orthilia
5 Style and filaments strongly declined; filaments curved, the anthers not closely surrounding the style; inflorescence slightly or not at all secund (1-sided)

Pyrola
4 Subshrub or sprawling shrub with cauline leaves; flowers axillary (except scapose in Chimaphila).
6 Plant erect, the leaves clustered near the apex of the single stem.
7 Leaves lanceolate or oblanceolate, normally \(2-4 \times\) as long as wide (sometimes proportionately less narrow in stunted individuals; fruit a capsule, borne 1 -several on an erect scape above the leaves [subfamily Monotropoideae; tribe Pyroleae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chimaphia
7 Leaves obovate, 1-2× as long as wide; fruit a red berry, borne on nodding axillary pedicels beneath the leaves; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Gaultherieae] . .

Gaultheria
\(6 \quad\) Plant creeping or sprawling, leaves scattered along the stems.
8 Flowers solitary and axillary; fruit a white berry; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Gaultherieae]. Gaultheria
8 Flowers in axillary or terminal spikes or racemes; fruit a fleshy loculicidal capsule or red drupe.
9 Leaves glabrous, 1-3 cm long, tapered to the base; corolla urceolate; calyx not subtended by large bracts; [subfamily Arbutoideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Arctostaphylos 9 Leaves pilose (glabrate in age), 2-10 cm long, rounded or subcordate at the base; corolla salverform, the lobes spreading; calyx subtended by 2 large bracts; [subfamily Ericoideae; tribe Phyllodoceae] . .

1 Plant a shrub, more than 3 dm tall, or 1-3 dm tall and definitely and obviously clonal by underground rhizomes; plants not mycotrophic or hemi-mycotrophic.
10 Leaves ca. 1 mm wide, \(8-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, appearing opposite, alternate, or whorled (the internodes very short, thus the leaves generally appearing whorled); petals absent; fruit a subglobose, 2-stoned drupe, 2-3 mm in diameter; branches often appearing in whorls of 3-7; [subfamily Ericoideae; tribe Empetreae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ceratiola
10 Leaves either more than 2 mm wide or less than 5 mm long, mostly alternate or whorled; petals present; fruit not as above, mostly either a capsule or 10-or many-seeded berry; branches appearing alternate or whorled; subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Vaccinieae].
11 Ovary inferior; fruit indehiscent, a fleshy berry.
12Ovary 10 locular; seeds 10; leaves glandular-punctate, at least on the lower surface (except G. brachycera)....
12 Ovary \(4-5\)........................................................................... . . . Gaylussacia 11 Ovary superior; fruit dehiscent, a dry capsule.

13 Petals separate; fruit 2-7-locular; either a shrub to 1 m tall with ovate to oblong, evergreen leaves, 0.6-1.2 cm long, or a shrub to small tree 2-6 (-9) m tall with elliptic, deciduous leaves, \(4-12 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, or a shrub 1-2.5 m tall, with elliptic to ovate, evergreen leaves \(2-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) Iong; [subfamily Ericoideae].
14 Fruit 2-3 (5)-locular; shrub to 1 m tall; leaves, 0.4-1.2 cm long; petals 2-4 mm long; [subfamily Ericoideae; tribe Phyllodoceae]
14 Fruit 4-7-locular; shrub to small tree 1-6 (-9) m tall; leaves \(2-12 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; petals \(12-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
15 Fruit 7-locular; leaves evergreen 2-4 cm long; petals 20-30 mm long; shrub 1-2.5 m tall; [subfamily Ericoideae; tribe Bejarieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bejaria
15 Fruit 4-5-locular; leaves deciduous, 4-12 cm long; petals 12-14 mm long; shrub to small tree 2-6 (-9) m tall; [subfamily Ericoideae; tribe Phyllodoceae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Elliottia
13 Petals fused for part or all their lengths; fruit (4-) 5-locular; shrub or tree with leaves of various shape, evergreen or deciduous, these either less than 6 mm long, linear and whorled, or longer than 12 mm .
16 Leaves whorled, less than 5 mm long, linear; [subfamily Ericoideae, tribe Ericeae] Erica 16 Leaves alternate or whorled, more than 20 mm long.

17 Flowers 4-merous; fruits 4-locular; leaves with a series of fascicles of trichomes on the midrib below; [subfamily Ericoideae; tribe Rhodoreae]

Menziesia

17 Flowers 5-merous; fruits 5-locular; leaves not as above.
18 Leaves coriaceous, evergreen, shiny and dark green above.
19 Leaves sharply and distinctly serrate.
20 Pedicels slender, \(7-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; filaments strongly curved just below the anthers; pith transversely diaphragmed; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Lyonieae] ....... Agarista
20 Pedicels stout, 2-6 mm long; filaments straight; pith solid; [subfamily Vaccinioideae;
tribe Gaultherieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Leucothoe
19 Leaves entire, or obscurely and finely crenulate-serrulate.
21 Capsules elongate, more than \(2 \times\) as long as broad, \(8-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [subfamily Ericoideae; tribe Rhodoreae] Rhododendron
21 Capsules ovoid to globose or subglobose, about as long as broad, 5-8 mm long.
22 Leaves with a prominent vein running parallel to (and about 1 mm in from) the
margin; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Lyonieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lyonia
22 Leaves without a prominent marginal vein.
23 Corolla saucer-shaped, 20-30 mm across; leaves entire; [subfamily Ericoideae; tribe Phyllodoceae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Kalmia
23 Corolla narrowly urceolate, 4-6 mm across; leaves finely crenulate-serrulate; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Lyonieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pieris
18 Leaves membranaceous or subcoriaceous, deciduous or evergreen, if subcoriaceous and evergreen, then not shiny and dark green above.
24 Capsules elongate, more than \(2 \times\) as long as broad, \(7-23 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [subfamily Ericoideae; tribe Rhodoreae] Rhododendron
24 Capsules ovoid to globose or subglobose, about as long as broad, or broader than long, 2-7 mm long.
25 Leaves less than 2.5 cm wide.
26 Leaves linear to narrowly lanceolate, \(8 \times\) or more as long as wide. strongly revolute, strongly whitened beneath; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Andromedeae]
[Andromeda]
26 Leaves broader, not revolute or slightly so, not strongly whitened below.
27 Leaves whorled or alternate; corolla saucer-shaped, \(10-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) across; [subfamily Ericoideae; tribe Phyllodoceae] \(\qquad\) Kalmia 27 Leaves alternate; corolla narrowly urceolate, 2-8 mm across. 28Pedicels with 2 bracteoles near the summit; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Gaultherieae] . \(\qquad\) Chamaedaphne 28Pedicels with 2 bracteoles near the base; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; [tribe Lyonieae]

Lyonia
25 Leaves (at least the larger) more than 2.5 cm wide. 29 Pedicels with 2 bracteoles.

30 Capsule broader than long; shrub; bracteoles just below the calyx; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Gaultherieae]

Eubotrys
30 Capsule longer than broad; tree; bracteoles generally near the middle of the pedicel; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Oxydendreae] . . . . . Oxydendrum
29 Pedicels without bracteoles.
31 Leaves entire to minutely serrulate; capsule sutures pale and thickened; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Lyonieae]

Lyonia
31 Leaves crenate; capsule sutures not thickened and pale; [subfamily Vaccinioideae; tribe Andromedeae]

Zenobia

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).
2 Leaves membranaceous or subcoriaceous, deciduous or tardily deciduous, usually not particularly glossy (except in new foliage of some species) Key B
2 Leaves coriaceous, more or less stiff, evergreen, usually glossy and often dark green.
3 Subshrub or sprawling shrub, 0-1 (-2) dm tall, not clonal by underground rhizomes (except Gaultheria procumbens), though often clonal by creeping stems, or sprawling and patch-forming (many of these species are only ambiguously shrublike and are considered herbs by the casual observer); leaves evergreen

Key C
3 Shrub, more than 3 dm tall, or 1-3 dm tall and definitely and obviously clonal by underground rhizomes; leaves evergreen or deciduous \(\qquad\)

\section*{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 (Monotropsis) or pubescent, at least in the inflorescence (Hypopitys); plant yellow, orange, or red when fresh, aging or drying dark brown.


Key B -- Deciduous ericaceous shrubs and trees
Gaylussacia spp.
Vaccinium spp
Elliottia racemosa
Menziesia pilosa
Rhododendron spp.
Kalmia cuneata
Chamaedaphne calyculata
Lyonia mariana
Lyonia ligustrina var. ligustrina
Lyonia ligustrina var. foliosiflora
Eubotrys racemosa
Eubotrys recurva
Oxydendrum arboreum
Zenobia pulverulenta
Clethra acuminata
Clethra alnifolia
Cyrilla racemiflora

\section*{Key C -- Evergreen subshrubs and sprawling shrubs}

1 Plant erect, the leaves few (less than 10), clustered near the apex of the single stem.
2 Leaves obovate, \(1-2 \times\) as long as wide; fruit a red berry, borne on nodding axillary pedicels beneath the leaves

2 Leaves lanceolate or oblanceolate, normally \(2-4 \times\) as long as wide (sometimes proportionately less narrow in stunted individuals; fruit a capsule, borne 1-several on an erect scape above the leaves.
3 Leaves lanceolate (broadest below the middle), base rounded, striped with white or paler green along the major veins

Chimaphila maculata
3 Leaves oblanceolate (broadest above the middle), base cuneate, solid dark green throughout \(\qquad\)
Chimaphila umbellata ssp. cisatlantica
1 Plant creeping or sprawling, leaves scattered along the stems, or tufted at the base.
4 Leaves 2-15 cm wide; leaves (2-) 3.5-15 cm long, rounded or subcordate at the base.
5 Leaves dull green, with a pebbled texture, pilose (glabrate in age).
Epigaea repens
5 Leaves bright shiny green (or prrple), with a smooth texture, glabrous.
6 Leaves orbicular, rounded or with a slight point at the apex, finely serrate (4-8 teeth per cm), the teeth not prominently mucronate; flowers in racemes; [widespread in distribution] . Galax urceolata [DIAPENSIACEAE]
\(6 \quad\) Leaves broadly elliptic, generally emarginate (slightly notched) at the apex, coarsely serrate (1-4 teeth per cm), the teeth prominently mucronate; flowers solitary; [native to humid gorges along the escarpment between the Mountains and Piedmont, sometimes cultivated and becoming established elsewhere]

Shortia galacifolia [DIAPENSIACEAE]
4 Leaves 0-1.5 cm wide; leaves 0.5-3 cm long, cuneate at the base (at least widely so), glabrous (or bristly beneath in Gaultheria hispidula).
7 Leaves linear, less than 2 mm wide.
8 Leaves (3.3) 4-10 mm long; leaves lanceolate, averaging more than 1.0 mm wide (oblanceolate and up to 2.5 mm wide if etiolated under leaf litter); leaves (in fresh material) herbaceous in texture, less than 0.1 mm thick; leaves of sterile shoots ciliate along the margins at the base, usually also pubescent on the upper surface near the base, but the pubescence rarely extending more than a third of the way from the base to the tip; internodes usually more than 1 mm long . ............... Pyxidanthera barbulata var. barbulata [DIAPENSIACEAE]
8 Leaves \(1-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (rarely to 7 mm long if etiolated under leaf litter); leaves ovate, averaging less than 1.2 mm wide (lanceolate and up to 1.5 mm wide if etiolated under leaf litter); leaves (in fresh material) succulent in texture, often up to 0.5 mm thick; leaves of sterile shoots lanose to densely pubescent on the upper surface at the base, the pubescence becoming sparser towards the tip of the leaf, but extending past the midpoint of the leaf and often its full length; internodes usually less than 1 mm

7 Leaves broader, more than 2 mm wide
9 Leaves serrate or serrulate (sometimes inconspicuously so); [of pinelands of the Coastal Plain and (very rarely) lower Piedmont of se. VA southwards].
10 Leaves (2-) 3-18 (-25) mm long, generally elliptic (less commonly ovate or obovate); angle of leaf base typically \(>90\) degrees; margins finely glandular mucronulate-crenulate, the teeth tightly appressed and therefore often obscure, the margin superficially entire; stems mostly prostrate (ascending in areas that
have been long fire-suppressed); [widespread in NC and SC, rare in se. VA and e. GA] Vaccinium crassifolium
10 Leaves (4-) 7-35 (-63) mm long, elliptic to obovate (less commonly elliptic-ovate); angle of leaf base typically <90 degrees; margins glandular mucronulate-serrulate to serrulate-crenulate, the teeth apparent, especially towards the apex; stems often ascending to upright; [of Lexington County, SC]

Vaccinium sempervirens
9 Leaves entire; [of the Mountains of VA northwards, except Vaccinium macrocarpon of bogs, as far south as se. sc. and sw. NC].
11 Leaves \(10-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves oblanceolate to obovate, the widest point past the middle; primary stems 13 mm in diameter; [of relatively dry, rocky habitats]

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
11 Leaves (3-) 5-10 (-18) mm long; leaves ovate or elliptic, the widest point belowor at the middle; primary stems delicate; [of moist to distinctly boggy habitats].
12 Leaf undersurface green, sparsely bristly; [of moist habitats]
[Gaultheria hispidula]
12 Leaf undersurface whitened, glabrous; [of saturated wetlands].
13 Leaves elliptic, broadest near middle, (5-) 7-10 (-18) mm long, (2-) 3-4 (-5) mm wide; leaves blunt-rounded and non-involute; pedicels with 2 green, leaf-like bracts 1-2 mm wide; berry \(8-15\) mm in diameter Vaccinium macrocarpon
13 Leaves ovate, broadest towards base, (3-) 5-6 (-9) mm long, (1-) 2-3 (-5) mm wide; leaves involute at least along the margins, thus making the leaf tip acute; pedicels with (0-) \(2(-5)\) reddish, scale-like bracts less than 1 mm wide; berry 6-12 mm in diameter
[Vaccinium oxycoccos]

\section*{Key D -- Evergreen ericaeous shrubs (either tall or obviously clonal) and trees}

1 Leaves linear, needle-like, appearing whorled (at least in part, sometimes also with nodes appearing opposite or alternate). 2 Leaves glabrous; leaves \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [native] Ceratiola ericoides
2 Leaves densely puberulent and ciliate with gland-tipped hairs; leaves \(1.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [exotic, rarely naturalized]
Erica tetralix
1 Leaves broader, alternate (or whorled or opposite in Kalmia).
3 Leaves (all of them) less than 2 cm long.
4 [Either of the Mountains, the Piedmont, or the Coastal Plain of ne. SC and se. NC].
5 Leaves alternate, glabrous, finely serrulate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Gaylussacia brachycera
5 Leaves alternate or opposite, stipitate-glandular or glabrous, entire, or with a few obscure teeth
Kalmia buxifolia
4 [Of the Coastal Plain, from se. SC southwards].
6 Twigs densely hispid; leaves hispid on both surfaces
. Kalmia hirsuta
6 Twigs glabrous to puberulent; leaves glabrous or with scattered inconspicuous hairs.
7 Plant glaucous and bluish-green throughout; leaf undersurface lacking scattered glandular hairs; [of s. GA south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. TX]

Vaccinium darrowii
7 Plant dark green throughout, generally exceeding 20 mm in length; leaf undersurface with scattered glandular hairs, these sometimes very few by late in the season (best seen in the field by folding a leaf, holding the fold up to the light, and using a \(10 \times\) lens); [of se. SC southwards to n. FL, west to s. AL] .....

Vaccinium myrsinites
3 Leaves (at least the larger) more than 3 cm long.
8 Leaves toothed, at least towards the tip of the leaf (note that fine serrations or crenations can be obscured by revolute margins).
9 Leaves elliptic to oblanceolate, widest near or above the middle, obtuse, acute, or short-acuminate, 1.5-7 cm long, \(0.5-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; leaf serrations fine and obscure; leaf surfaces with small stipitate glands (Pieris) or lepidote with scales (Chamaedaphne).
10 Leaves lepidote with scales; leaves oblanceolate, widest above the middle . . Chamaedaphne calyculata 10 Leaves with small stipitate glands, otherwise appearing glabrous; leaves elliptic, widest near the middle. 11 Inflorescence a many-flowered panicle of racemes, borne terminally; seeds \(2.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of slopes and ridges of the Mountains and upper Piedmont] Pieris floribunda 11 Inflorescence a 3-9 flowered raceme, borne in the axils of upper leaves; seeds ca. 1 mm long; [of wetlands of the Coastal Plain, often associated with Taxodium ascendens] . . . . Pieris phillyreifolia
9 Leaves lanceolate or ovate, widest below the middle, short acuminate to short acuminate, 4-15 cm long, 1-5 cm wide; leaf serrations generally obvious (at least towards the acuminate leaf tip); leaf surfaces glabrous, or with non-stipitate hairs on the lower surface.
12 Pith transversely diaphragmed; [pedicels slender, 7-10 mm long]; [filaments strongly curved just below the anthers]

Agarista populifolia
12 Pith solid; [pedicels stout, 2-6 mm long]; [filaments straight].
13 Leaves with an acute or short-acuminate apex; racemes 2-4 (5) cm long; sepals ovate, with an obtuse or rounded apex; longest petioles \(3-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long

Leucothoe axillaris
13 Leaves with a long-acuminate apex; racemes \(4-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; sepals lanceolate-ovate, with an acute (or subacute) apex; longest petioles 8-15 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Leucothoe fontanesiana
8 Leaves entire.
14 Leaves whitened beneath by a dense mat of white hairs; leaves linear and strongly revolute
14 Leaves green or brown beneath, glabrous, glabrescent, or lepidote.
15 Leaves densely lepidote on the under surface with brown scales.
16 Leaves planar, not revolute; petioles \(7-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; twigs more-or-less terete in cross-section; [of the Mountains, Piedmont, and upper Coastal Plain].
17 [Corolla mostly \(1.5-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, the corolla tube ( \(0.9--1.3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long) shorter than to as long as the corolla lobes (1.2-1.8 cm long)]; [plant flowering early relative to Rh. minus, despite occurring at higher elevations and more northern latitudes]; [calyx lobes deltoid]; [of mountain ridges, heath balds, and rocky summits, mostly either away from the Blue Ridge Escarpment or north of the Asheville Basin] \(\qquad\) Rhododendron carolinianum
17 [Corolla mostly \(2.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, the corolla tube (1.6-2.2 cm long) longer than the corolla lobes ( \(0.8-1.2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long)]; [plant flowering late relative to \(R h\). carolinianum]; [calyx lobes ovate]; [of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains, in the Mountains mostly of the Blue Ridge Escarpment of sw. NC and nw. SC, ranging in elevation up to the higher granitic domes in Macon and Jackson counties, NC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rhododendron minus 16 Leaves slightly to strongly revolute (or nearly planar in Lyonia fruticosa); petioles 1-7 mm long; twigs angled in cross-section; [of the lower Coastal Plain, from se. SC southwards].
18 Ultimate branches not rigidly ascending, flowers nearly always restricted to branches of the previous year, the leaves not conspicuously reduced toward the branch tips; leaves with distal margin usually revolute, sometimes strongly so; major veins usually depressed; lower leaf surface with some scales often large and with irregular margins, others smaller and more nearly entire, at least the smaller scales more-or-less persistent; [shrub or small tree to \(6(-10) \mathrm{m}\) tall] .
18 Ultimate branches rigidly ascending flowers frequent on branches of the current yar (thoun also on older growth), the leaves conspicuously reduced toward the branch tips; leaves with distal margin at most slightly revolute; major veins not depressed; lower leaf surface with scales usually all large and with irregular margins, the scales often deciduous; [shrub to \(1.5(-3) \mathrm{m}\) tall] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lyonia fruticosa
15 Leaves not lepidote beneath (Lyonia lucida with scattered minute scales on young leaves). 19 Leaves whorled or rarely opposite.
20 Calyx stipitate-glandular and finely puberulent; bracts and bracteoles densely glandular; stomates \(18 \mu\) long and \(13 \mu\) wide, \(15-24\) per 0.2 square millimeter; shrub to \(1(-1.2) \mathrm{m}\) tall; [of c . VA northwards]
Kalmia angustifolia
20 Calyx finely canescent, lacking glands; bracts and bracteoles nearly glandless; stomates \(13 \mu\) long and \(9 \mu\) wide, 35-51 per 0.2 square millimeter; shrub to 1.5 m tall; [of s . VA southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Kalmia carolina 19 Leaves alternate.
21 Leaf blades (8-) 10-30 cm long, 3-9 cm wide, rounded to obtuse at the tip.
22 Leaves rounded at base (rarely broadly cuneate or slightly cordate), obtuse at apex; leaf generally \(1.5-2.5 \times\) as long as wide; [corolla usually deep pink to purple]; [sepals \(0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rhododendron catawbiense 22 Leaves cuneate at base, acute at apex; leaf generally \(3-5 \times\) as long as wide; [corolla usually white to pale pink]; [sepals 4-6 mm long] .................. Rhododendron maximum
21 Leaf blades 2-10 (-12) cm long, 1-5 cm wide, acute, short-acuminate (or obtuse or rounded in Cyrilla) at the tip.
23 Leaf with a prominent vein running the length of the margin, about 1 mm in; [shrub to 4 m tall] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lyonia lucida 23 Leaf venation not as above; [shrub to small tree].

\section*{Agarista D. Don ex G. Don 1834 (Agarista)}

A genus of about 30 species, shrubs, primarily of tropical America, but also in Africa, Madagascar, and se. North America. Judd (1979, 1984) discusses the reasons for separating Agarista from Leucothoe; Agarista is more closely related to Pieris than Leucothoe (Judd \& Kron 1996). References: Judd \((1984,1979)=\) Z; Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Agarista populifolia (Lamarck) Judd, Agarista, Pipe-plant. Cp (GA, NC?, SC): blackwater swamps, hydric hammocks, marly spring runs; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, SC Rare). April-May; September-October. E. SC (or se. NC?) south to n. peninsular FL. A specimen at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is labeled as coming from a nursery, originally taken from plants in a swamp in Columbus County, NC. The record is plausible and would add the species to the state's flora. \([=K, L, Z\); \(=\) Leucothoe populifolia (Lamarck) Dippel -- RAB, GW; =? Leucothoe acuminata (Aiton) G. Don -- S; = Andromeda populifolia Lamarck]

\section*{Andromeda Linnaeus 1753 (Bog-rosemary, Andromeda)}

A genus of 1-2 species, shrubs, north temperate. References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004)

Andromeda polifolia Linnaeus var. glaucophylla (Link) Augustin de Candolle, Bog-rosemary, occurs south to ne. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and e. WV (at Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County), and NJ. [= K; = A. glaucophylla Link -- C, F, G, L]

\section*{Arctostaphylos Adanson 1760 (Bearberry)}

A genus of 50-60 species, shrubs, woody vines, or small trees, mostly in w. North America, but with 2 circumboreal species. References: Rosatti (1987b)=Z; Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Linnaeus) Sprengel, Bearberry, Kinnikinick. Mt (VA): high elevation granitic outcrop; rare (VA Rare). May-June. Following Rosatti (1987), A. uva-ursi is here treated inclusively, as a complex species not readily divisible into infraspecific taxa. A. uva-ursi is circumboreal, ranging in North America from Labrador west to AK, south to n. VA, n. IN, NM, and CA. [= C, K, L, W, Z; > A. uva-ursi var. coactilis Fernald \& J.F. Macbride -- F, G; > A. uva-ursi ssp. coactilis (Fernald \& J.F. Macbride) A. \& D. Löve \& Kapoor]

\section*{Bejaria Mutis in Linnaeus 1771 (Tarflower)}

A genus of 15 species, ranging from southeastern United States to Cuba, and from Mexico south into Bolivia. The spelling of the generic name has been controversial; it was originally published as 'Befaria,' because of Linnaeus's misreading of Mutis's handwriting, but was intended to commemorate Don Bejar. The spelling has now been conserved as 'Bejaria' (Greuter et al. 2000). References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Bejaria racemosa Ventenat, Tarflower, Flycatcher. Cp (GA): pine flatwoods; common. E. GA (adjacent to se. SC) south to s. peninsular FL. [= L; = Befaria racemosa -- GW, K, S, orthographic variant]

\section*{Calluna R.A. Salisbury 1802 (Heather)}

A monotypic genus, a shrub, of Europe. References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).
* Calluna vulgaris (Linnaeus) Hull, Heather, is naturalized in Tucker County, WV (Luteyn et al. 1996). [= C, F, G, K, L]

\section*{Ceratiola Michaux 1803 (Florida Rosemary)}

A monotypic genus, a shrub, of se. North America. Ceratiola has been traditionally placed in the Empetraceae. Many workers have expressed doubt about the naturalness of the Empetraceae and its distinction from the Ericaceae. Molecular data have corroborated that concern, and shown Ceratiola and the rest of the Empetraceae to be better included in a broader Ericaceae (Kron \& Chase 1993); the affinities of Ceratiola may actually be with other southeastern United States genera, Kalmia, Elliottia, and Bejaria (Kron \& Chase 1993). References: Kron \& Chase (1993); Judd \& Kron (1993); Johnson (1982); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Ceratiola ericoides Michaux, Rosemary, Florida Rosemary, Sandhill Rosemary, Sand Heath. Cp (GA, SC): xeric sandhills, usually in white "sugar sand"; uncommon (GA Threatened). October-November. Ne. SC south to FL and west to s. MS. Its content of aromatic compounds makes it very flammable. [= RAB, K, L, S]

\section*{Chamaedaphne Moench 1794 (Leatherleaf, Cassandra)}

A monotypic genus, a shrub, circumboreal in distribution. References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).
Chamaedaphne calyculata (Linnaeus) Moench, Leatherleaf, Cassandra. Cp (NC, SC), Mt (NC): pocosins in the Coastal Plain, bogs in the Mountains; uncommon (nearly extirpated in the Mountains). March-April; June-October. Circumboreal; in North America from Newfoundland to Alberta to Newfoundland, south to MD, OH, n. IL, WI, n. IA, Alberta, and British Columbia; disjunct to the mountains of NC (where now nearly extirpated, known only from a single bog of less than 1 hectare) and to the Coastal Plain of NC and ne. SC. The Coastal Plain occurrences in our area are mainly in the centers of large peat dome or Carolina Bay pocosins, the insufficiently famous southern blanket bogs or "southern muskeg." In these areas, Chamaedaphne is sometimes dominant (or codominant with Zenobia pulverulenta or Sarracenia flava) over expanses of 25 square kilometers. The southern occurrences of Chamaedaphne are certainly the result of Pleistocene distributions. A number of varieties have been named (the Eurasian var. calyculata, var. Iatifolia in Maritime Canada, south to n . New England, and var. angustifolia, to which our material would presumably be referred). The validity of the varieties is questionable. [=C, G, K, L, S, W; = Cassandra calyculata (Linnaeus) D. Don -- RAB, GW; > Chamaedaphne calyculata var. angustifolia (Aiton) Rehder - F]

A genus of 4-5 species, subshrubs, of temperate and tropical America, and Eurasia. References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).
1 Leaves lanceolate (broadest below the middle), base rounded, striped with white or paler green along the major veins . . . . . .
\(\qquad\)
1 Leaves oblanceolate (broadest above the middle), base cuneate, solid dark green throughout . C. umbellata ssp. cisatlantica
Chimaphila maculata (Linnaeus) Pursh, Pipsissewa, Striped Wintergreen. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands, mostly rather xeric and acid; common. May-June; July-October. ME west to MI, south to GA and AL. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L, S, W]

Chimaphila umbellata (Linnaeus) W. Barton var. cisatlantica Blake, Prince's-pine. Pd, Cp (NC, VA), Mt (VA): forests and woodlands, mostly rather xeric and acid; uncommon. May-June; July-October. Circumboreal, extending (in the interpretation of some) south into Central America. Var. cisatlantica is widespread in ne. North America, from Nova Scotia and Québec west to MN, south to NC and IN. [= C, F, G, L; <Ch. umbellata -- RAB, W; = Ch. umbellata ssp. cisatlantica (Blake) Hultén -- K; ? Ch. corymbosa Pursh -- S]

\section*{Elliottia Muhlenberg ex Elliott 1817 (Elliottia, Southern-plume)}

A genus of 4 species (as here circumscribed), shrubs to small trees, of se. North America, nw. North America, and Japan. As discussed by Wood (1961), the generic limits of Elliottia have been controversial. The closest relatives of \(E\). racemosa, whether or not considered congeneric (here considered congeneric), are E. paniculata (Siebold \& Zuccarini) Bentham \& Hooker and E. bracteata (Maximowicz) Bentham \& Hooker, both of Japan, and E. pyroliflorus (Bong.) S.W. Brim \& P.F. Stevens [Cladothamnus pyroliflorus Bong.], of AK, British Colombia, WA, and OR. References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Elliottia racemosa Muhlenberg ex Elliott, Elliottia, Southern-plume, Georgia-plume. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA): xeric sandy ridges, sandhills, river bluffs; serpentine woodlands; rare (GA Threatened, SC Rare). June-August. Endemic to e. GA and s. SC (Aiken County, where considered to have been extirpated). Elliottia extends barely into the Piedmont in Georgia, occurring on Burks Mountain on serpentine in a Pinus palustris woodland. [= K, L, S]

\section*{Epigaea Linnaeus 1753 (Trailing Arbutus)}

A genus of 3 species, subshrubs, in e. North America and Eurasia; the other 2 species of the genus occur in the Caucasus and Asia Minor, and in Japan. References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Epigaea repens Linnaeus, Trailing Arbutus. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): a wide variety of acidic forests, xeric to mesic, sandy, rocky, and loamy; common. Late February-early May; April-June. Newfoundland and Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to FL, MS, and IA. At maturity, the fruits split along the sutures, exposing tiny brown seeds embedded in "sticky, white, placental tissue" which is "distinctly sweet to the taste" (Clay 1983). Ants are strongly attracted to the placental tissue, and in carrying it away disperse the seeds (Clay 1983). [= RAB, C, G, K, L, S, W; > E. repens var. glabrifolia Fernald -- F; > E. repens var. repens - F]

\section*{Erica Linnaeus 1753 (Heath)}

A genus of 735-860 species, shrubs and trees, of Africa and Eurasia (mostly s. Africa). References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).
* Erica tetralix Linnaeus, Cross-leaved Heath. Cp (NC): sandy thickets; rare, introduced from Europe. July-August; September-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L]

\section*{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, supporting the views, based on morphological grounds, of many earlier authors (Kron et al. 2002). References: Kron et al. (2002); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Anthers with 4 awns; capsule rounded on the sutures; sepals broadly lanceolate; seeds not winged, shaped like a section of an orange . E. racemosa 1 Anthers with 2 awns; capsule angled on the sutures; sepals ovate; seeds winged, oblanceolate, flat . . . . . . . . . . . E. recurva

Eubotrys racemosa (Linnaeus) Nuttall, Coastal Fetterbush. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, pocosins, streambanks, and other wet places; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Mountains). Late March-early June; September-October. E. MA south to FL and west to LA, primarily on the Coastal Plain; disjunct inland, as in c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, G; = Leucothoe racemosa (Linnaeus) A. Gray -- RAB, GW, K, L, W; > L. racemosa var. projecta Fernald -- F; > L. racemosa var. racemosa - F; > Eubotrys racemosa - S; > Eubotrys elongata Small -- S]

Eubotrys recurva (Buckley) Britton, Mountain Fetterbush. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): heath balds, high
elevation ridges and granitic domes, bogs; common (rare in Piedmont) (GA Special Concern). April-early June (rarely sporadically in the fall); August-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. VA, s. WV, and se. KY south through w. NC and ne. TN to ne. GA (Rabun County) and nw. SC. [= C, G, S; = Leucothoe recurva (Buckley) A. Gray -- RAB, F, K, L, W]

\section*{Gaultheria Kalm ex Linnaeus 1754 (Wintergreen, Teaberry)}

A genus of 130-135 species, shrubs and subshrubs, of Asia, Australia and New Zealand, South America, Central America, and North America (primarily Asian). References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Stems creeping, the leaves \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, well-distributed along the stem; berries white; flowers 4-merous ... [G. hispidula]
1 Stems erect, the leaves \(15-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, clustered at the tip of the stem; berries red; flowers \(5-\mathrm{merous} \ldots .\). . G. procumbens
Gaultheria procumbens Linnaeus, Wintergreen, Teaberry. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): heath balds, woodlands, and openings, usually acidic and xeric; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Coastal Plains) (SC Rare). June-August; September-November. Newfoundland west to Manitoba, south to e. NC, ne. GA, AL, c. TN, KY, n. IN, and MN. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L, S, W]

Gaultheria hispidula (Linnaeus) Muhlenberg ex Bigelow, Creeping Snowberry, Moxie, has been attributed to NC by C, F, G, and \(S\); the documentation is unknown. It is known from as far south as \(e . W V\) and MD and its occurrence in our area is plausible. [= C, F, G, K; = Chiogenes hispidula (Linnaeus) Torrey \& A. Gray -- S]

\section*{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: Sleumer (1967a)=Z; Camp (1935) \(=\) Y; Godfrey (1988)=X; Duncan \& Brittain (1966)=V; Fernald (1911); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaves 0.7-2.2 cm long, serrulate, leathery, evergreen, lacking punctate glands; [section Vitis-idaea] ........ G. brachycera
1 Leaves \(1.5-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, entire (or minutely glandular-crenate), membranaceous to subcoriaceous, deciduous, with punctate glands.
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 Young twigs, raceme axes, flower stalks, and floral tubes with long, spreading, silvery-silky hairs, minutely glandular at their tips; shrub to 1.5 m (or more) tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. mosieri
3 Young twigs, raceme axes, flower stalks, and floral tubes with short (less than 1 mm long), curly hairs and short stipitate-glandular hairs intermixed; shrub to 1.0 m tall.
4 Leaf margins entire, ciliate with abundant whitish hairs as well as red-tipped stipitate glands; shrub commonly 510 dm tall, well-branched; bracts of the inflorescence slightly to densely stipitate-glandular above as well as below; [of mountain bogs, high elevation peaks, and low pocosins, in very wet, boggy sites]
G. dumosa var. bigeloviana

4 Leaf margins entire or serrulate, the serrulations gland-tipped, and also ciliate with red-tipped glandular hairs (sometimes with some whitish hairs as well); shrub 1-3 (-4) dm tall, typically rather virgate in above-ground growth form and little branched; bracts of the inflorescence only slightly (if at all) stipitate-glandular above; [of dry to moist Coastal Plain pinelands and sandhills, and (rarely) dry mountain slopes at low to moderate elevations]
G. dumosa var. dumosa

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].
5 Leaves glandular on both surfaces; racemes 0.5-1.5 cm long; [section Decamerium, subsection Baccatae]
G. baccata

5 Leaves glandular on the lower surface only; racemes 1-5 cm long.
6 Leaves membranaceous, medium-green, with acuminate apices; [section Decamerium, subsection Ursinae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. ursina
6 Leaves subcoriaceous, yellow-green to glaucous, with obtuse to emarginate apices; [section Decamerium, subsection Frondosae].
7 Young twigs glabrous; leaves glabrous or pubescent beneath, often glaucous; shrub to 20 dm tall; [widespread in our area] G. frondosa

7 Young twigs densely pubescent with short, curled hairs; leaves sparsely to densely pubescent beneath, glaucous or not; shrub to 10 dm tall; [of se. NC and southwards in the Coastal Plain].
8 Larger leaves mostly 2-4 cm long and 1-2 cm wide, the lower surface sparsely short-pubescent with the longer hairs ca. 0.13 mm long, usually strongly glaucous; floral tube and calyx glaucous; shrub 2-\(6(-10) \mathrm{dm}\) tall
G. nana

8 Larger leaves mostly \(3-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and \(2-3.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, the lower surface sparsely to densely shortpubescent with the longer hairs ca. 0.25 mm long, not glaucous; floral tube and calyx not glaucous; shrub to 10 dm tall
G. tomentosa

Gaylussacia baccata (Wangenheim) K. Koch, Black Huckleberry, Crackleberry. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): xeric, acidic forests and woodlands, rock outcrops, to 1600 m elevation; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Coastal Plain of NC and SC) (SC Rare). April-June; July-August. Newfoundland and Québec west to Ontario and Manitoba, south to ne. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, AL, and MO; in GA, NC, and SC it is primarily montane in distribution, but in VA it occurs throughout the state. [= RAB , C, F, G, K, L, V, W, Y, Z; = Decachaena baccata (Wangenheim) Small -- S]

Gaylussacia brachycera (Michaux) A. Gray, Box Huckleberry. Mt (VA), Pd (NC): dry, acidic ridgetops and upper slopes; uncommon (but locally forming large clones) (VA Rare). May-June. Sc. PA and DE south to e. KY and ec. TN, primarily on the Cumberland and Alleghany Plateaus; also disjunct on a steep, xeric, west-facing bluff in Durham Co. NC, where evidently native. Treatment of this species in a monotypic genus may be warranted, but the genus Buxella is unavailable, as it had already been used prior to Small (Wilbur \& Bloodworth 2004). [= C, F, G, K, L, W, Y, Z; = Buxella brachycera (Michaux) Small -- S (but Buxella is preoccupied); = Vaccinium brachycerum Michaux; note that the report in RAB is based on a misidentification]

Gaylussacia dumosa (Andrews) Torrey \& A. Gray var. bigeloviana Fernald, Northern Dwarf Huckleberry. Mt (GA, NC), Cp (NC, VA): mountain bogs, high elevation peaks, peat dome pocosins, generally growing in peat, forms transitional to var. dumosa in wet pinelands and disturbed pocosins; rare (NC Watch List). April-June; June-October. Var. bigeloviana ranges from Newfoundland south to NJ, with forms transitional to var. dumosa as far south as se. VA, and disjunct in Carteret, Dare, and Pender counties, NC (in low pocosins of large peat domes with Chamaedaphne and Zenobia) and in the sw. mountains of NC (Henderson, Transylvania, Macon, and Jackson counties), where found in bogs and wet, high elevation peaks. The montane plants named Lasiococcus orocola by Small are closely allied to northern G. dumosa var. bigeloviana, and occur with other notable northern disjuncts, such as Myrica gale and Chamaedaphne calyculata (often associated with var. bigeloviana in northern peat bogs). They are tentatively assigned here to var. bigeloviana, though further study may indicate that they deserve separate varietal rank. [= C, \(F\), G, Y; < G. dumosa -- RAB, GW, K, L, W, X, Z; > Lasiococcus orocola (Small) Small -- S; > G. orocola (Small) Camp -- Y, Z]

Gaylussacia dumosa (Andrews) Torrey \& A. Gray var. dumosa, Southern Dwarf Huckleberry. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): xeric to mesic, acidic forests and woodlands; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Mountains of NC and SC, rare in Piedmont and Mountains of VA). March-June; June-October. This variety 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). [= C, F, G, Y; < G. dumosa -- RAB, GW, K, L, V, W, X, Z; = Lasiococcus dumosus (Andrews) Small -- S]

Gaylussacia frondosa (Linnaeus) Torrey \& A. Gray ex Torrey, Dangleberry. Cp, Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): mesic, acidic woodlands, especially in sandhill-pocosin and savanna-pocosin ecotones, also in xeric chestnut oak forests in the lower Piedmont; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Mountains). Late March-May; June-August. Primarily a Southeastern Coastal Plain species: s. NH south to s. SC, less commonly inland to w. NY, c. and w. PA, w. VA, and w. SC. [= C, F, G, K, L, W, V; = G. frondosa var. frondosa -- RAB, GW, X, Y, Z; = Decachaena frondosa (Linnaeus) Torrey \& Gray -- S]

Gaylussacia mosieri Small, Mosier's Huckleberry, Hirsute Huckleberry. Cp (GA, SC): savannas and seepages; rare (SC Rare). SC south to FL and west to s. LA. Material from Lexington County, SC apparently does not closely match G. mosieri from further south. [= GW, K, L, V, X, Y, Z; = Lasiococcus mosieri (Small) Small -- S]

Gaylussacia nana (A. Gray) Small, Dwarf Dangleberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC): xeric sandhills; rare (NC Rare). This species is disjunct at several sites in xeric sandhills of se. NC (on the Carolina Beach peninsula and the 421 Sandhills nw. of Wilmington), and otherwise is known to range from se. SC (Beaufort Co.) south and west to \(n\). and \(c\). peninsular \(F L\), panhandle \(F L\), and \(s w\). \(A L\). It is common in e. GA (such as Glascock and Bryan counties), and may also be found in se. SC. G. nana has a diploid chromosome complement ( \(n=12\) ), compared to tetraploid for G. tomentosa ( \(n=12\) ) (Luteyn et al. 1996). [=K, L, V, Y; = G. frondosa (Linnaeus) Torrey \& A. Gray ex Torrey var. nana A. Gray -- GW, X, Y; = Decachaena nana (A. Gray) Small -- S]

Gaylussacia tomentosa (A. Gray) Pursh ex Small, Hairy Dangleberry. Cp (GA, SC): pine flatwoods, sandhills, xeric coastal fringe sandhills; rare. March-May; June-August. Se. SC (spodosolic flatwoods in Beaufort County) south to c. peninsular FL, west to s. GA and sw. AL. As discussed by Godfrey (1988) and Duncan \& Brittain (1966), probably better treated as a species than as a variety of G. frondosa. G. tomentosa has a tetraploid chromosome complement ( \(n=24\) ), compared to diploid for G. nana and G. frondosa ( \(\mathrm{n}=12\) ) (Luteyn et al. 1996). [ K K, L, V, Y; = G. frondosa (Linnaeus) Torrey \& A. Gray ex Torrey var. tomentosa A. Gray -RAB, GW, X, Z; = Decachaena tomentosa (Pursh ex Small) Small -- S]

Gaylussacia ursina (M.A. Curtis) Torrey \& A. Gray ex A. Gray, Bear Huckleberry, Mountain Huckleberry. Mt (GA, NC, SC): mesic to xeric forests, frequently dominant, but limited to areas southwest of the Asheville Basin; common. May-June; JulySeptember. A narrow Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. NC, nw. SC, ne. GA, and se. TN. On mountain slopes and summits in that area it is often the dominant shrub, forming large clonal patches. [= RAB, K, L, V, W, Y, Z; = Decachaena ursina (M.A. Curtis) Small -- S]

\section*{Hypopitys Crantz 1766 (Pinesap)}

A genus of 1-several species, 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). References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Hypopitys monotropa Crantz, Pinesap. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): forests; uncommon. May-October; JulyNovember. Circumboreal, south nearly throughout North America. [= Monotropa hypopithys Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, K, L, W; > Hypopitys americana (Augustin de Candolle) Small -- S; > Hypopitys lanuginosa (Michaux) Nuttall -- S]

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 habital similarities of Leiophyllum to Kalmia are striking. The foliage and wood of all species (and the smoke from burning them) are poisonous. References: Southall \& Hardin (1974)=Z; Ebinger (1974) \(=\) Y; Strand \& Wyatt (1991)=Q; Wilbur \& Racine (1971)=R; Camp (1938)=P; Kron \& King (1996); Kron et al. (2002)=V; Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Petals fused; fruit 5-locular.
2 Leaves whorled (rarely opposite); inflorescence an axillary raceme.
3 Calyx stipitate-glandular and finely puberulent; bracts and bracteoles densely glandular; stomates \(18 \mu\) long and \(13 \mu\) wide, 15-24 per 0.2 square millimeter; [of se. VA northwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K. angustifolia
3 Calyx finely canescent, lacking glands; bracts and bracteoles nearly glandless; stomates \(13 \mu\) long and \(9 \mu\) wide, 35-51 per 0.2 square millimeter; [of se. VA southwards]
K. carolina

2 Leaves alternate; inflorescence an axillary fascicle or a terminal panicle.
4 Leaves 0.5-1.5 cm long, 2-8 mm wide; twigs densely persistently hispid; [of s. SC southwards] . . . . . . . . K. hirsuta
4 Leaves \(2.5-12 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(7-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; twigs glabrous or puberulent (glabrescent in age); [collectively widespread in our area].
5 Leaves deciduous, dull, and subcoriaceous, 1.5-3 cm wide; inflorescence a lateral fascicle of 1-3 flowers, axillary to leaf scars near the tips of the previous year's growth; petiole \(1-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of the Coastal Plain of NC and SC]
K. cuneata

5 Leaves evergreen, glossy, and coriaceous, (1) 3-5 cm wide; inflorescence a terminal panicle; petiole \(7-45 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [widespread] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K. Katifolia

Kalmia angustifolia Linnaeus, Northern Sheepkill. Cp (VA): sandy, xeric to mesic hillsides and moist areas; rare (VA Rare). April-May; September-October. Labrador west to MN, south to se. VA, s. Ontario, and MI, reaching its southern limit in the se Coastal Plain and n . Mountains of VA. See Kalmia carolina for discussion of the taxonomy of these two taxa. [= K, S, Z; = K. angustifolia var. angustifolia -- C, F, G, L, Y]

Kalmia buxifolia (P.J. Bergius) Gift, Kron, \& Stevens, Sand-myrtle. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Cp (NC, SC), Pd (NC): locally abundant but very restricted in wet (spodosol) pinelands of the outer Coastal Plain (in Brunswick and Carteret counties, NC), locally common in relatively dry sandhills in a few locations in the Sandhills, disjunct in the Piedmont on a few quartzite monadnocks, fairly common in the mountains on rock outcrops at high to moderate elevations (on a wide variety of rock types); uncommon (GA Special Concern). Late March-June (sporadically to October); September-October. The species is curiously distributed, both in its overall range and within NC. Kalmia buxifolia is found in the Pine Barrens of NJ, the outer Coastal Plain of se. NC, the inner Coastal Plain (fall-line sandhills) of sc. NC and nc. SC, monadnocks of the upper Piedmont of NC, mountain peaks of NC and immediately adjacent nw. SC, ne. GA, and e. TN, and isolated in extreme e. PA (Monroe County) and in se. KY (on sandstone in Whitley County, in the Cumberland Plateau). Populations in the high mountains consist of very old, prostrate krummholz, the stems to 6 cm in diameter at the base, the branches spreading to cover at least a square meter. The disjunct distribution, various habitats, and subtle morphological variation between populations has led to periodic attempts to divide the species into two or more varieties or species, but the variability apparently cannot be successfully described taxonomically; it is here treated as a single species, the genus therefore monotypic. See \(X, Y\), and \(Q\) for detailed discussion of the various taxa recognized by various authors (within the genus Leiophyllum). Strand \& Wyatt (1991) found a population from Hanging Rock, Stokes County, NC to be the most distinctive, but did not choose to give it formal taxonomic status. [= V; = Leiophyllum buxifolium (P.J. Bergius) Elliott -- C, K, L, Q, R, W; > Leiophyllum buxifolium var. buxifolium - RAB; > Leiophyllum buxifolium var. prostratum (Loudon) Gray -- RAB; > Leiophyllum buxifolium var. hugeri (Small) Schneider -- F, G, P; > Leiophyllum lyonii Sweet -- S, P; > Leiophyllum hugeri (Small) K. Schumann -- S; = Dendrium buxifolium (Bergius) Desvaux]

Kalmia carolina Small, Southern Sheepkill, Carolina Wicky, Carolina Bog Myrtle. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist to wet pinelands of the Coastal Plain, pocosin margins (or seemingly in pocosins or swamps because of fire suppression), mountain bogs and fens (and less commonly in rocky areas at high elevations) in the Mountains; common (rare in the Mountains and rare in VA) (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). April-May (sporadically to September, especially in response to fire); September-October. This species, a close relative of the more widespread and northern K. angustifolia, occurs in two disjunct areas: the Coastal Plain, from se. VA south through NC to c. SC, and the Southern Appalachians from sw. VA south through w. NC and ne. TN to ne. GA. Southall \& Hardin (1974) favored species status for K. carolina because of its essentially allopatric distribution relative to \(K\). angustifolia (the 2 meet in Southampton County, VA), the absence of intermediates or hybrids in nature, and because "significant morphological and anatomical differences have developed and remain constant between these two species when grown together." [= GW, K, S, W, Z; = K. angustifolia Linnaeus var. caroliniana (Small) Fernald -- RAB (an orthographic error); = K. angustifolia var. carolina (Small) Fernald -- C, F, G, L, Y]

Kalmia cuneata Michaux, White Wicky. Cp (NC, SC): pocosins and pocosin-savanna or pocosin-sandhill ecotones; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered/Proposed Candidate, SC Rare). Late May-June; September-October. This species is a narrow endemic of the Coastal Plain of se. NC and e. SC. It is not closely related to other species in the genus. It is most easily distinguished from other pocosin shrubs by the combination of the following characters: leaves deciduous, alternate, oblanceolate (cuneate-attenuate at base, obtuse at apex), revolute, dark green above, paler and prominently stipitate-glandular beneath, woody capsule rounded, stipitate-glandular, persistent through the winter, borne on delicate, recurved pedicels usually \(2-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long. [= RAB, GW, K, L, S, Y, Z]

Kalmia hirsuta Walter, Hairy Wicky. Cp (GA, SC): pine savannas and pine flatwoods; common (rare in SC). June-July; September-October. Se. SC (Beaufort, Jasper, Hampton, and Colleton counties) south to nc. peninsular FL, west to s. AL. The closest relatives of \(K\). hirsuta are 3 Cuban species: K. aggregata (Small) Copeland, K. ericoides Wright ex Grisebach, and \(K\). simulata (Britton \& Wilson) Southall. [= RAB, GW, K, L, Y, Z; = Kalmiella hirsuta (Walter) Small -- S]

Kalmia latifolia Linnaeus, Mountain Laurel, Ivy, Calico-bush. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): acidic forests, bluffs, bogs, along sandhill steams, and in a wide range of other habitats, nearly ubiquitous in the mountains, up to at least 1600 m , more restricted in
habitat in the lower Piedmont and Coastal Plain; common. April-June; September-October. ME and OH south to FL and extreme e. LA. Unlike our other species, which are strictly shrubs, \(K\). latifolia reaches the stature and diameter of a small tree. [= RAB, C, K, L, S, W, Y, Z; > K. latifolia var. laevipes Fernald -- F, G; > K. latifolia var. Iatifolia - F, G]

\section*{Leiophyllum}
(see Kalmia)

\section*{Leucothoe D. Don 1834 (Fetterbush, Leucothoe)} (see also Agarista and Eubotrys)

A genus of about 6 species, shrubs, of Japan, Himalayan Asia, and e. North America. References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).


Leucothoe axillaris (Lamarck) D. Don, Coastal Doghobble. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): pocosins, blackwater swamp forests, and moist and acid slopes; common (rare in Piedmont, uncommon in VA). Late March-May; September-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to extreme e. LA. [= C, G, GW, K, L, S; = L. axillaris var. axillaris -- RAB; > L. axillaris var. axillaris - F; > L. axillaris var. ambigens Fernald -- F]

Leucothoe fontanesiana (Steudel) Sleumer, Mountain Doghobble, Switch-ivy. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): moist slopes, streambanks, ravines, often associated with Rhododendron maximum thickets; common (VA Rare). April-May; SeptemberOctober. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. VA south through w. NC and e. TN to nw. GA. [= GW, K, L, W; = L. axillaris var. editorum (Fernald \& Schubert) Ahles -- RAB; = L. walteri (Willdenow) Melvin -- C; = L. editorum Fernald \& Schubert -- F, G; = L. catesbaei (Walter) Gray -- S]

\section*{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)=Z; Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Lower leaf surfaces stipitate-peltate with rusty scales; [of s. SC southwards].
2 Ultimate branches not rigidly ascending, flowers nearly always restricted to branches of the previous year, the leaves not conspicuously reduced toward the branch tips; leaves with distal margin usually revolute, sometimes strongly so; major veins usually depressed; lower leaf surface with some scales often large and with irregular margins, others smaller and more nearly entire, at least the smaller scales more-or-less persistent; [shrub or small tree to \(6(-10) \mathrm{m}\) tall] L. ferruginea
2 Ultimate branches rigidly ascending, flowers frequent on branches of the current year (though also on older growth), the leaves conspicuously reduced toward the branch tips; leaves with distal margin at most slightly revolute; major veins not depressed; lower leaf surface with scales usually all large and with irregular margins, the scales often deciduous; [shrub to 1.5 (-3) m tall]
L. fruticosa

1 Lower leaf surfaces glabrous or pubescent; [collectively widespread].
3 Leaves evergreen (some leaves present on wood of the previous year), coriaceous, and shining . . . . . . . . . . . . L. Iucida
3 Leaves deciduous (no leaves present on wood of the previous year), subcoriaceous, and dull.
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) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. mariana 4 Young twigs terete; leaf margin minutely serrulate; corolla \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; inflorescence a terminal panicle; capsule 2.5-3 mm long; leaf surfaces with appressed, strigillose hairs, pale with a red base.

5 Inflorescences naked, or with only a few leafy bracts; [of the Mountains, Piedmont, and (less commonly) Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. ligustrina var. ligustrina 5 Inflorescences (at least the lower) with conspicuous bracts; [of the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont]
L. ligustrina var. foliosiflora

Lyonia ferruginea (Walter) Nuttall, Crookedwood, Dragonwood, Staggerbush. Cp (GA, SC): pocosins; common (rare but locally common in spodosolic flatwoods of Jasper and Beaufort counties, SC) (SC Rare). April-May; September-October. Se. SC south to sc. peninsular FL, west to panhandle FL. See discussion under L. fruticosa. [= RAB, GW, K, L, Z; = Xolisma ferruginea (Walter) Heller -- S]

Lyonia fruticosa (Michaux) G.S. Torrey, Staggerbush, Poor-grub. Cp (GA, SC): pocosins; common (rare in SC). Se. SC (at least formerly) south to s. peninsular FL, west to panhandle FL. Though not included in RAB for our area, Judd (1981) cites several old specimens from SC. The species is definitely known from immediately adjacent GA, and there seems no reason to doubt its (at least historical) occurrence in SC. This species is difficult to distinguish from L. ferruginea, with which it often co-occurs. [= GW, K, L, Z; = Xolisma fruticosa (Michaux) Nash -- S]

Lyonia ligustrina (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. foliosiflora (Michaux) Fernald, Southern Maleberry, He-huckleberry
 Watch List). Late April-June; September-October. Se. VA south to c. FL, west to e. TX and e. OK, and (west of the mountains) north to TN and AR. Rather nondescript when sterile, the gray-green hue of the leaves is a useful character. Var. foliosiflora is the usual variety on the Coastal Plain (including the fall-line sandhills). [= GW, K, L, W, Z; < L. ligustrina -- RAB, C, G; > L. ligustrina var. capreaefolia (Watson) Augustin de Candolle -- F; > L. ligustrina var. foliosiflora - F; > L. ligustrina var. salicifolia (Watson) Augustin de Candolle -- F; = Arsenococcus frondosus (Pursh) Small -- S]

Lyonia ligustrina (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. ligustrina, Northern Maleberry, He-huckleberry. Mt (GA, NC, SC, \(V A), P d(G A, N C, S C, V A), C p(N C, S C)\) : mountain bogs, shrub balds, bottomlands, other moist to wet habitats, "dry" ridges at high elevations; common. May-June; September-October. S. ME, s. NH, s. VT, s. and e. NY, s. OH, WV, and KY south to w. and c. SC, n . GA, and ne. AL, primarily in the mountains and adjacent provinces. Var. ligustrina is the usual variety in the Mountains and Piedmont, but extends as well into the Coastal Plain in NC and SC. This variety is very variable in leaf shape and size, some populations having leaves about 3 cm long and 1.3 cm wide, others with leaves to as large as 8 cm long and 5 cm wide. The plants with smaller leaves occur in bogs and other distinctly wet habitats, while plants with large leaves occur in thin soils in high elevation heath balds and thin soils around rock outcrops (as, for instance, on Grandfather Mountain, NC). [= F, GW, K, L, W, Z; < L. ligustrina -- RAB, C, G; = Arsenococcus ligustrinus (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

Lyonia lucida (Lamarck) K. Koch, Shining Fetterbush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): pocosins, wet woodlands, blackwater swamp forests, other acidic wetlands, especially if peaty; common (uncommon in VA). April-early June; September-October. Se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. and c. LA; also in w. Cuba. 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, L, Z; = Desmothamnus lucidus (Lamarck) Small -- S; = Neopieris nitida (Bartram ex Marshall) Britton]

Lyonia mariana (Linnaeus) D. Don, Staggerbush. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine flatwoods, savannas, pocosin-sandhill ecotones, dry rocky woodlands in the lower Piedmont (especially with chestnut oak); common (uncommon in Piedmont). April-May; September-October. RI (formerly) and NY (Long Island) south to c. and w. FL; disjunct in sc. MO, c. AR, nw. LA, se. OK, and e. TX. Readily distinguishable by the broadly elliptic leaves borne at an ascending 45 degree angle, with bright pink axillary buds. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, L, Z; = Neopieris mariana (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

\section*{Menziesia J.E. Smith 1791 (Minniebush)}

A genus of about 7-10 species, shrubs, of e. Asia (mostly), w. North America, and se. North America. Menziesia ferruginea J.E. Smith of w. North America is closely related; the other species of the genus are e. Asian. References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Menziesia pilosa (Michaux ex Lamarck) Antoine Laurent de Jussieu ex Persoon, Minniebush. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): heath balds, bogs, rocky summits, and rocky woodlands, mostly at high elevations; common (uncommon in NC Mountains, rare in GA Mountains, rare in SC and NC Piedmont) (GA Special Concern). May-July; August-October. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic: sc. PA, sw. PA, e. WV, w. VA, e. TN, w. NC, and ne. GA. The very prominent mucro on the leaves and the series of fascicles of trichomes along the leaf midrib below readily distinguish the species in sterile condition from superficially somewhat similar Rhododendron and Vaccinium. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L, S, W]

\section*{Monotropa Linnaeus 1753 (Indian Pipes, Pinesap) \\ (see also Hypopitys)}

A monotypic genus, an herb, of North America, Central America, South America, and e. Asia. The segregation of Monotropa, Hypopitys, and Monotropsis into the Monotropaceae or their inclusion in the Ericaceae has been controversial. Recent studies suggest that their inclusion in the Ericaceae is warranted (Kron \& Chase 1993, Judd \& Kron 1993). References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

1 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 monotropa] 1 Flower solitary; stem glabrous; plant white (rarely pink) when fresh, aging or drying black . . . . . . . . . . . . . Monotropa uniflora

Monotropa uniflora Linnaeus, Indian Pipes. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): a wide variety of forests; common. June-October; August-November. Widespread in North America, and also in South America and e. Asia. A preliminary molecular study suggests that splitting of Monotropa uniflora in several species or varieties may be warranted (Neyland \& Hennigan 2004). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L, S, W; > M. uniflora - S; > M. brittonii Small -- S]

Monotropsis Schweinitz in Elliott 1817 (Sweet Pinesap)

A monotypic genus, an herb, of e. North America. References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Monotropsis odorata Schweinitz ex Elliott, Sweet Pinesap. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): dry to mesic upland woods, especially slopes or bluffs with abundant heaths, often Rhododendron maximum; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). September-November and February-April; October-November and May-June. Centered in the Appalachians: MD and WV south to GA and AL. The flowers are very fragrant, the odor variously described as similar to cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and violets. Since the diminutive plants ( \(3-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) tall) are often covered by leaf litter, fragrance is often the key to finding this species. Monotropsis is mycotrophic, receiving its nutritrion by association with a mycorrhizal fungus, the intertwined root mass and fungal mantle about 1-2 cm in diameter. [= C, F, G, K, L, W; > M. odorata var. lehmaniae (Burnham) Ahles -- RAB; > M. odorata var. odorata - RAB; >M. lehmaniae Burnham -- S ; \(>\mathrm{M}\). odorata - S , in a narrower sense]

\section*{Orthilia Rafinesque 1840 (One-sided Shinleaf)}

A monotypic genus, a subshrub, circumboreal in distribution. The recognition of Orthilia as separate from Pyrola is supported by molecular data (Freudenstein 1999a). References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Orthilia secunda (Linnaeus) House, One-sided Shinleaf, One-sided Pyrola. Pd, Cp (VA): forests under Pinus virginiana, other forests?; rare (VA Rare). June-July; July-September. Circumboreal, in North America south to VA, IN, MN, and NM. [= K, L; = Pyrola secunda Linnaeus -- C, G, W; ? P. secunda var. secunda -- F]

\section*{Oxydendrum Augustin 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): the only member of tribe Oxydendreae. References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Oxydendrum arboreum (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Sourwood, Sorrel-tree. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic to xeric deciduous forests, especially dry-mesic to xeric oak-hickory and oak-pine forests, also in the fall line sandhills in sandhill/pocosin ecotones; common (becoming uncommon to rare in \(n\). VA). Se. and sw. PA west to IL, south to \(n\). FL and se. and c. LA. 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 nearly always has a characteristic lean (towards a former canopy light-gap). The finely serrate, elliptic leaves are distinctive, with the sour taste of garden sorrel (Rumex acetosa Linnaeus), sheep sorrel (Rumex acetosella), or wood sorrel (Oxalis). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L, S, W]

\section*{Pieris D. Don 1834 (Evergreen Fetterbush)}

A genus of 7 species, shrubs, of e. Asia, e. North America, and Cuba. Judd (1982) treats Pieris as a genus of 7 species, 4 in e. Asia, 1 in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, 1 in the se. United States Coastal Plain, and 1 in w. Cuba. References: Judd (1982) \(=\) Z; Judd (1979); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Inflorescence a many-flowered panicle of racemes, borne terminally; seeds 2.5-3 mm long; [of slopes and ridges of the Mountains and upper Piedmont]; [subgenus Pieris, section Pieris] . P. floribunda

1 Inflorescence a 3-9 flowered raceme, borne in the axils of upper leaves; seeds ca. 1 mm long; [of wetlands of the Coastal Plain, often associated with Taxodium ascendens]; [subgenus Pieris, section Phillyreoides] P. phillyreifolia

Pieris floribunda (Pursh) Bentham \& Hooker f., Mountain Andromeda, Evergreen Mountain Fetterbush. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): acid wooded slopes, heath balds at high elevations, summits of Piedmont monadnocks; common (uncommon and local in NC, rare in Piedmont). May-June; August-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: e. WV, w. VA, w. NC, e. TN, and n. GA. The range in NC is peculiar, the species occurring at high elevations southwest of Asheville, absent from apparently suitable habitats to the northeast (such as the Craggies, Blacks, Roan Mountain, and Grandfather Mountain), yet reappearing in a few disjunct populations at low elevations in the upper Piedmont. In w. VA (and adjacent e. WV), P. floribunda occurs on rather dry sandstone ridges and upper slopes, often under an oak canopy, especially in the front ranges of the Cumberland Mountains. P. floribunda is placed in subgenus Pieris, section Pieris, along with two Asian species. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L, S, W, Z]

Pieris phillyreifolia (Hooker) Augustin de Candolle, Vine-wicky, Climbing Fetterbush. Cp (GA, SC): swamp forests; rare (SC Rare). E. SC south to c. peninsular FL west to s. AL. This southeastern species has the remarkable habit of growing as a creeping vine under the bark of Taxodium ascendens, the branches exserted through the cypress bark, sometimes ascending into the upper canopy with the main stem never visible except at the very base of the tree. Godfrey (1969) documents the occurrence of this species in our area. See GW and Godfrey (1989) for excellent decriptions and illustrations of this curious "shrub-vine." It is apparently most closely related to the other two members of subgenus Pieris, section Phillyreoides, P. cubensis (Grisebach) Small, endemic to w. Cuba, and \(P\). swinhoei Hemsley, of se. China, neither of which shares its unique habit. \([=G W, K, L, Z\); \(=\) Ampelothamnus phillyreifolius (Hooker) Small -- S]
* Pieris japonica (Thunberg) D. Don ex G. Don, Japanese Andromeda or Lily-of-the-valley Bush, rather closely related to our \(P\). floribunda, is frequently grown as an ornamental. \{not keyed\}

Pyrola Linnaeus 1753 (Shinleaf, Pyrola)
A genus of 30-35 species, subshrubs, circumboreal and also in Sumatra and Guatemala. The inclusion of this group of species in
the Ericaceae or its recognition as a separate family has been controversial. Recent studies (Judd \& Kron 1993, Kron \& Chase 1993) suggest that it is best resubmerged in the Ericaceae. References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Calyx lobes distinctly longer than broad, 3-4 mm long; leaves coriaceous, more or less glossy
P. americana

1 Calyx lobes about as broad as long, 1.5-2 mm long; leaves not coriaceous, dull.
2 Leaves mostly 1-3 cm long, the blade less than 2.5 cm wide; calyx lobes broadly ovate, the apex subacute to obtuse
P. chlorantha

2 Leaves mostly 3-9 cm long, the blade more than 2.5 cm wide; calyx lobes triangular, the apex acute to acuminate
P. elliptica

Pyrola americana Sweet, Rounded Shinleaf. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): xeric to mesic woodlands and forests; common (uncommon in NC). May-August; July-October. Widespread in ne. North America, south to NC, ne. TN, KY, IN, and MN. [= K, S, W; = P. rotundifolia Linnaeus var. americana (Sweet) Fernald -- RAB, C, F, G, L]

Pyrola chlorantha Swartz. Mt, Pd (VA): dry forests; rare (VA Rare). June-August; August-October. Circumboreal, in North America south to VA, WV, IN, and NE. [= C, K, L, W; ? P. virens var. convoluta (Bart.) Fernald -- F, G]

Pyrola elliptica Nuttall, Elliptic Shinleaf. Mt (NC, VA): moist to dry forests, including rich northern hardwood forests; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-August; July-October. Newfoundland and Québec, west to British Columbia, south to WV, nw. NC, and IA. Known in NC only from Ashe County, in Long Hope Valley (McDowell 1984) and on Phoenix Mountain. [= C, F, G, K, L, S, W]

\section*{Rhododendron Linnaeus 1753 (Rhododendron, Azalea)}

A genus of about 850 species, shrubs and trees, mostly north temperate (centered in Himalayan Asia). References: Kron (1993)=Z; Judd \& Kron (1995)=Y; Chamberlain (1982)=X; Cullen (1980)=Q; Davidian (1982)=D; Kron \& Creel (1999); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaves evergreen, coriaceous, entire; stamens 10.
2 Lower surface of leaves punctate with brown scales; larger leaves 6-12 cm long; [subgenus Rhododendron, section Rhododendron].
3 Corolla mostly \(1.5-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, the corolla tube ( \(0.9-1.3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long) shorter than to as long as the corolla lobes (1.2-1.8 cm long); plant flowering early relative to Rh. minus, despite occurring at higher elevations and more northern latitudes; calyx lobes deltoid; [of mountain ridges, heath balds, and rocky summits, mostly either away from the Blue Ridge Escarpment or north of the Asheville Basin]

Rh. carolinianum
3 Corolla mostly \(2.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, the corolla tube (1.6-2.2 cm long) longer than the corolla lobes ( \(0.8-1.2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long); plant flowering late relative to Rh. carolinianum; calyx lobes ovate; [of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains, in the Mountains mostly of the Blue Ridge Escarpment of sw. NC and nw. SC, ranging in elevation up to the higher granitic domes in Macon and Jackson counties, NC]

Rh. minus
2 Lower surface of leaves not punctate with brown scales; larger leaves 10-30 cm long; [subgenus Hymenanthes,
subsection Pontica].
4 Leaves cuneate at base, acute at apex; leaf generally \(3-5 \times\) as long as wide; corolla usually white to pale pink; sepals 4-6 mm long

Rh. maximum
4 Leaves rounded at base (rarely broadly cuneate or slightly cordate), obtuse at apex; leaf generally \(1.5-2.5 \times\) as long as wide; corolla usually deep pink to purple; sepals \(0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. catawbiense
1 Leaves deciduous, membranaceous, ciliate or serrulate; stamens 5-7; \{also see Alternate Key to azaleas emphasizing vegetative characters\}.
5 Corolla tube 2-5 mm long, much shorter than the corolla lobes; stamens (5-) 7; leaves elliptic, often broadly so (commonly 3-6 cm wide), acuminate; capsule ellipsoid-ovoid, \(10-14 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [subgenus Pentanthera, section Rhodora] . Rh. vaseyi
5 Corolla tube \(13-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, equal to or longer than the corolla lobes; stamens 5 ; leaves generally oblanceolate to narrowly elliptic, generally less than 3 cm wide, acute to obtuse, mucronate; capsule cylindroid-ellipsoid, \(10-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [subgenus Pentanthera, section Pentanthera].

\section*{6 Corolla yellow, orange, or red.}
\(7 \quad\) Flowers appearing after the leaves have expanded.
8 Twigs pubescent with multicellular hairs; [north of ec. AL and wc. GA] . . . . . . . . . Rh. cumberlandense
8 Twigs glabrous; [south of ec. AL and wc. GA]
7 Flowers appearing before or with the leaves.
9 Corolla limb shorter than the length of the corolla tube, the tube gradually expanding into the limb..
... Rh. austrinum
9 Corolla limb nearly as broad as the tube is long, the tube abruptly expanding into the limb.
10 Floral bud-scales with glandular margins, the outer surface glabrous; corolla tube glandularpubescent on its outer surface; sepals 2.0-3.0 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. calendulaceum
10 Floral bud-scales with ciliate margins, the outer surface glabrous to sparsely pubescent; corolla tube pubescent (not glandular or rarely very weakly so) on the outer surface; sepals 0.5-3.0 mm long ....

6 Corolla white or pink (white marked with yellow in Rh. eastmanii and Rh. alabamense).
11 Sepals \(1.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
12 Young stems densely pubescent, generally with a mixture of glandular and nonglandular hairs; clonal shrub, the upright stems up to 1.5 m tall

Rh. atlanticum
12 Young stems glabrous (rarely very sparsely pubescent); nonclonal shrub or small tree, to 7 m tall

11 Sepals 0.1-1 mm long.
13 Leaves glabrous beneath, except for strigose bristles along the midrib and major veins.
14 Pedicels densely stipitate-glandular; flowers appearing after the leaves . . Rh. viscosum
14 Pedicels strigose to puberulent, not stipitate-glandular; flowers appearing with or before the leaves .
\(R h\). periclymenoides
13 Leaves densely and softly pubescent beneath.
15 Corolla lobes about as long as the corolla tube; capsule densely glandular-pubescent; [of northern distribution, of montane areas of w. NC, w, VA, and northwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. prinophyllum
15 Corolla lobes much shorter than the corolla tube; capsule sparsely pubescent, the pubescence not glandular (or with some of the hairs glandular in Rh. eastmanii and Rh. alabamense); [of southern distribution, from c. SC and se. TN southwards].
16 Corolla pale to deep pink, without yellow markings; scales of the winter buds pubescent on the outer surface . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. canescen
16 Corolla white, with a blotch of yellow on the upper lobe; scales of the winter buds glabrous on the outer surface.
17 Flowers opening before the leaves have expanded; flower buds with non-glandular margins
Rh. alabamense
17 Flowers opening after the leaves have expanded; flower buds with margins glandular along their lower \(2 / 3 \mathrm{~s}\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. eastmanii

\section*{Alternate Key to Azaleas}

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.

1 Corolla tube 2-5 mm long, much shorter than the corolla lobes; stamens (5-) 7; leaves elliptic, often broadly so (commonly 3-6 cm wide), acuminate; capsule ellipsoid-ovoid, \(10-14 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [subgenus Pentanthera, section Rhodora]
. . Rh. vaseyi
1 Corolla tube \(13-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, equal to or longer than the corolla lobes; stamens 5 ; leaves generally oblanceolate to narrowly elliptic, generally \(<3 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, acute to obtuse and usually also noticeably mucronate; capsule cylindroid-ellipsoid or ovoid, 10-29 mm long; [subgenus Pentanthera, section Pentanthera].
2 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 Rh. viscosum).
3 Capsule ovoid, 2-3 (-4)× as long as broad (if capsules absent, try both leads).
4 Corolla yellow-orange to orange-red; upper corolla lobe with a contrasting blotch; hairs of the capsule not glandtipped; [of the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of GA and w. SC]

Rh. flammeum
4 Corolla white to pink; upper corolla lobe uniform in color (lacking a contrasting blotch); hairs of the capsule gland-tipped (at least in part; nonglandular hairs also present); [collectively widespread in our area].
5 Flowers appearing after the leaves have expanded (essentially all of the leaves unfolded, and the vegetative bud scales absent), typically May (Coastal Plain, low elevation, or south) to August (mountains, high elevation, or north). \(\qquad\) . Rh. viscosum
5 Flowers appearing before or with the leaves (at least some of the leaves still folded or the vegetative bud scales still present), typically April-May (unless stimulated by fire or weather).
6 Leaf blade (3.2-) 3.4-4.7 (-5.2) cm long, (0.8-) 1.1-1.9 (-2.0) cm wide; plant typically strongly rhizomatous; [plants of the Coastal Plain from s. NJ south to sc. GA] . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. atlanticum
6 Leaf blade (3.9-) 5.0-7.3 (-8.7) cm long, (1.2-) 1.8-3.0 (-3.7) cm wide; plant typically nonrhizomatous;
[plants of Mountains and upper Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. prinophyllum
3 Capsule cylindroid, (3-) 4-5× as long as broad.
7 Corolla yellow-orange to orange-red; upper corolla lobe with a contrasting blotch; [of s. GA west to se. MS] ...
Rh. austrinum
7 Corolla white to pink; upper corolla lobe uniform in color (lacking a contrasting blotch); [collectively widespread in our area].
8 Corolla tube narrow and somewhat abruptly expanding into the lobes, the lobes distinctly shorter than the tube; pedicels usually eglandular (occasionally glandular), (4-) 5-10 (-13) mm long; leaves inconspicuously ciliate, the cilia appressed to the leaf margin; capsule densely covered with nonglandular hairs; flowering March-May; [widely distributed from s. NC and \(n\). TN southwards]

Rh. canescens
8 Corolla tube broader, gradually expanding into the lobes, the lobes about as long as or longer than the tube; pedicels usually glandular, (7-) 10-16 (-26) mm long; leaves conspicuously ciliate, the cilia diverging from the leaf margin; capsule glabrous or sparsely pubescent, the hairs at least partly gland-tipped; flowering May-June; [of the Mountains and upper Piedmont from n. NC (and rarely ne. AL) northwards] . .

Rh. prinophyllum
2 Outer (abaxial) surface of the vegetative bud scales glabrous or sparsely pubescent.
9 Capsule cylindric, (3-) 4-5 \(\times\) as long as broad; corolla white to pink; flowers appearing before or with the leaves (at least some of the leaves still folded or the vegetative bud scales still present).
10 Corolla white, with a contrasting yellowish blotch on the upper lobe; [of se. TN and w. GA westwards] ........ .
Rh. alabamense
10 Corolla deep pink (rarely white or nearly so), lacking a contracting blotch on the upper lobe; [widespread in our Capsule ovate, 2-3.5× as long as broad; corolla yellow, orange, or orange-red (except white or pink in \(R h\). arborescens and Rh. viscosum); flowers appearing before, with, or after the leaves. 11 Corolla white to pink.
Rh. arborescens
Rh. eastmanii
Rh. viscosum
11 Corolla yellow, orange, or orange-red.
Rh. calendulaceum
Rh. flammeum
Rh. cumberlandense
[Rh. prunifolium]
Rhododendron alabamense Rehder, Alabama Azalea. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA): moist slopes, blufs, streambanks; uncommon. March-April. W. GA and Panhandle FL west through AL to e. MS. Rh. alabamense is reported by RAB to occur Calhoun County, SC; this record actually represents Rh. eastmanii. [=K, L, Z; = Azalea alabamensis (Rehder) Small -- S]

Rhododendron arborescens (Pursh) Torrey, Sweet Azalea, Smooth Azalea. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC): rocky riversides, wooded stream banks, swamps, high elevation forests, shrub balds; common (rare in VA) (VA Rare). Late MayJuly; July-October. Primarily Appalachian: ne. PA and se. KY south to sc. NC, w. SC, c. GA, and c. AL. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L, W, Z; = Azalea arborescens Pursh -- S]

Rhododendron atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder, Dwarf Azalea. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pocosins, savannas, pine flatwoods, sandhill-pocosin ecotones; common. April-May (sporadically later, particularly in response to fire); August-October. An Atlantic Coastal Plain endemic: s. NJ and se. PA south to sc. GA. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, L, Z; = Azalea atlantica Ashe -- S]

Rhododendron austrinum (Small) Rehder. Cp (GA): \{habitat\}; rare. Sc. GA west to se. MS (Kron 1993), and reported for e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K, L, Z; = Azalea austrina Small -- S]

Rhododendron calendulaceum (Michaux) Torrey, Flame Azalea. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): deciduous forests, particularly on mountain slopes, grassy balds; common (rare in Piedmont, absent from n. VA). May-June; June-September. Largely Appalachian: s. PA and s. OH to c. GA and e. TN. This is the only species of azalea in our area with a tetraploid chromosome number; various theories have been advanced about the origin of this polyploid chromosome complement. Kron (1993) argues that the evidence best fits an allopolyploid derivation of \(R h\). calendulaceum, involving hybridization between ancestors of Rh. cumberlandense and Rh. prinophyllum. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L, W, Z; = Azalea calendulacea Michaux -- S]

Rhododendron canescens (Michaux) Sweet, Piedmont Azalea, Southern Pinxterbloom Azalea, Wild Azalea. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): swamps, pocosins, and savannas; uncommon. March-early May; September-October. Se. and sc. NC, n. TN, se. KY, s. IL, and e. OK, south to c. peninsular FL and se. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, L, W, Z; > Rh. canescens var. canescens -- K; >Rh. canescens var. candidum (Small) Rehder -- K; > Rh. canescens var. subglabrum Rehder -- K; > Azalea candida Small -- S; > Azalea canescens Michaux -- S]

Rhododendron carolinianum Rehder, Carolina Rhododendron, Punctatum. Mt (NC, SC): rocky summits, heath balds, high elevation forests, moist slopes; uncommon. Late April-May; September-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: w. NC, e. TN, ne. GA, and nw. SC. Rh. carolinianum is phenologically separated from Rh. minus, flowering earlier than Rh. minus, despite its occurrence at higher elevations and with a more northerly distribution. Ranging from the Linville Gorge area south and west to the Great Smoky Mountains; its precise southern limit uncertain. Morphological distinctions between the two taxa are subtle and inconsistent, as discussed by Duncan \& Pullen (1962). From a horticultural perspective, Davidian (1982) supports recognition of \(R h\). carolinianum and \(R h\). minus as distinct. [= D, K, S; < Rh. minus -- RAB, W, in part; < Rh. minus var. minus -- L, Q, in part]

Rhododendron catawbiense Michaux, Pink Laurel, Catawba Rhododendron, Mountain Rosebay. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): rocky summits, shrub balds, acid ridges and slopes (mostly at high elevations), north-facing bluffs in the Piedmont; common (rare in Piedmont) (SC Rare). April (in the Piedmont)-June; July-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: VA and KY south to GA and AL, with scattered disjunct populations in the Piedmont. The disjunct Piedmont populations in northcentral NC are discussed by Coker (1919), who named them forma insularis on the basis of "the larger and broader leaves and ... the longer flowers." Rh. catawbiense is apparently most closely related to Rh. macrophyllum D. Don ex G. Don of nw. North America (Milne 2004). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L, S, W, X]

Rhododendron cumberlandense E.L. Braun, Cumberland Azalea. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (SC): balds and exposed or moist slopes; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-July; July-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic, primarily west of the Blue Ridge: e. KY and w. VA south to ec. TN, n. GA, and ne. AL; apparently disjunct in the Piedmont of SC (Kron 1993). [= F, G, K, L, W, Z; Rh. bakeri (Lemmon \& McKay) Hume -- C, misapplied]

Rhododendron eastmanii Kron \& Creel, May White Azalea, Eastman's Azalea. Pd (SC): rich slopes, rare. Early-mid May. This species is known only from Calhoun, Laurens, Newberry, Orangeburg, Richland, Union counties, South Carolina (Kron \& Creel 1999; C. Horn pers. comm. 2000). It is locally fairly common, in the Broad River drainage (C. Horn, pers. comm. 2000). It should be sought in NC and GA. The RAB reference to Rh. alabamense in SC is probably based on this species. [= Rhododendron alabamense Rehder - RAB, misapplied]

Rhododendron flammeum (Michaux) Sargent, Oconee Azalea. Cp, Pd (GA, SC), Mt (GA): sandhills, upland forests on slopes, ridges, stream bluffs; rare (SC Rare). April. W. SC west to w. GA. [= K, L, Z; Azalea speciosa Willdenow -- S; Rhododendron speciosum (Willdenow) Sweet]

Rhododendron maximum Linnaeus, Great Laurel, White Rosebay, Great Rhododendron. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): moist slopes, wet flats, bogs, swamps, north-facing bluffs in the Piedmont; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in VA Coastal Plain). Apparently most closely related to Rh. ponticum Linnaeus of Turkey and vicinity (Milne 2004). June-August; SeptemberOctober. Largely Appalachian: Nova Scotia and s. Ontario south to GA and AL, primarily in the mountains. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L, S, W, X]

Rhododendron minus Michaux, Gorge Rhododendron, Punctatum. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC): rocky slopes, escarpment
gorges, rocky areas in the Piedmont, sandhill bluffs in the Coastal Plain; common (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain). Late April (in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain)-June (at the higher elevations along the Blue Ridge escarpment); September-October. GA and AL north to the Blue Ridge escarpment of n. GA, nw. SC, and sw. NC, and the Piedmont and inner Coastal Plain (fall-line sandhills) of sc. NC. This species ranges up to granite domes along the Blue Ridge Escarpment (such as Whiteside Mountain, Macon and Jackson counties, NC). Rh. chapmanii A. Gray [= Rh. minus var. chapmanii (A. Gray) Duncan \& Pullen], of FL, is related. [= D, K, \(\mathrm{S} ;<R h\). minus -- RAB, W (also see Rh. carolinianum); < Rh. minus var. minus -- L, Q]

Rhododendron periclymenoides (Michaux) Shinners, Wild Azalea, Pinxterflower, Pinxterbloom Azalea, Election Pink. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to dry slopes and streambanks; common. Late March-May; September-October. Fairly widespread in e. United States, ranging from MA, NY, and s. OH, south to GA and AL. See Shinners (1962) for explanation of the change from the name Rh. nudiflorum. [= C, K, L, W, Z; = Rh. nudiflorum (Linnaeus) Torrey -- RAB, F, G, GW; = Azalea nudiflora Linnaeus -- S]

Rhododendron prinophyllum (Small) Millais, Election Pink, Early Azalea, Roseshell Azalea. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): upland forests (especially under Quercus montana and Quercus rubra), xeric pine and oak woodlands; common in VA, rare in NC, rare in VA Piedmont (NC Rare). May-June; August-October. NH, NY, and ne. OH, south to w. NC, nc. KY, and s. OH; disjunct in ne. AL and c. TN; also disjunct from s. IL and s. MO south to AR and e. OK. The only known location in NC is on Bluff Mountain, Ashe County (on a rocky plateau over amphibolite at about 1300 m elevation); Kron (1993) also cites a collection from Transylvania County. See Shinners (1962) for explanation of the change from the name Rh. roseum. [= C, K, L, W, Z; = Rh. roseum (Loiseleur) Rehder -- RAB, F, G; = Azalea prinophylla Small -- S]

Rhododendron prunifolium (Small) Millais, Plumleaf Azalea. Cp, Pd (GA): mesic ravine forests and streambanks; rare (GA Threatened). Endemic to a small area along the AL-GA border, in se. AL (Kron 1993) and sw. and wc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= \(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{Z}\); = Azalea prunifolia Small -- S]

Rhododendron vaseyi A. Gray, Pinkshell Azalea. Mt (GA?, NC): moist slopes, bogs, high elevation rocky summits, cliffs, high elevation heath balds; rare (NC Rare). May-June; August-October. Endemic to the mountains of NC, though approaching very close to SC and GA in the vicinity of Cashiers and Highlands, NC and reported for Rabun Bald (Rabun Co. GA) without definite documentation; Rh. vaseyi occurs primarily southwest of the Asheville Basin, but is found at scattered locations farther north and is locally abundant on Grandfather Mountain (at the junction of Avery, Watauga, and Caldwell counties, NC), its northernmost outpost. Judd \& Kron (1995) treat Rh. vaseyi and Rh. canadense (Linnaeus) Torrey (of ne. North America) as the only two members of section Rhodora. When not in flower, \(R h\). vaseyi is readily distinguished from our other azaleas by its distinctive foliage (see key). [= RAB, F, K, L, W, Y; = Biltia vaseyi (A. Gray) Small -- S]

Rhododendron viscosum (Linnaeus) Torrey, Swamp Azalea, Clammy Azalea. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, pocosins, moist streambanks, shrub balds, and other moist habitats; common (uncommon in VA Piedmont and VA Mountains). Late May-July; July-October. ME and OH south to FL and LA. Rh. serrulatum (Rh. viscosum var. serrulatum) may well deserve recognition at some taxonomic level. [= GW, K, L, W, Z; Rh. viscosum var. serrulatum (Small) Ahles -- RAB; Rh. viscosum var. viscosum - RAB; > Rh. serrulatum (Small) Millais -- C, F, G; > Rh. viscosum - C, F, G, in a narrow sense; > Azalea viscosa Linnaeus -- S; > Azalea serrulata Small -- S]

\section*{Vaccinium Linnaeus 1753 (Blueberry)}

A genus of 140 species, shrubs, lianes, and small trees, semicosmopolitan. 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 -- past 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. fuscatum (V. atrococcum -- RAB), V. simulatum ("V. constablaei" -- RAB), V. virgatum (V. amoenum -- RAB), V. elliottii, 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. elliottii 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 phytogeographic 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 phytogeographic 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: Vander Kloet (1988) \(=Z\); Uttal (1987) \(=\) Y; Camp (1945) \(=\) X; Ashe (1931)=V; Ward (1974)=Q; Luteyn et al. (1996)=L; Vander Kloet \& Hall (1981); Vander Kloet (1977, 1978a, 1978b, 1980, 1982, 1983a, 1983b); Uttal (1986a, 1986b); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004). Key based in part on Uttal (1987).

1 Trailing vines, erect shoots (if present) borne on horizontal stems; leaves evergreen, glossy and dark green above, rarely exceeding 20 mm in length.
2 Leaves narrowly elliptic, glabrous above, glaucous-white below; leaf margin entire and eglandular; berry red when ripe, 8-15 mm long; [section Oxycoccus] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key A
2 Leaves elliptic, puberulent above, pale green below; leaf margin obscurely to fairly strongly serrate and glandular; berry black when ripe, 6-8 mm long; [section Herpothamnus] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key B
1 Erect shrubs, the growth form various (single-stemmed, multi-stemmed and clump-like, or clonal with numerous erect shoots from a network of subterranean rhizomes); leaves deciduous to semi-evergreen (evergreen in \(V\). myrsinites), dull to somewhat
glossy and medium green above (dark green and glossy in V. myrsinites), generally exceeding 20 mm in length (5-30 mm long in \(V\). myrsinites).
3 Twigs of the season verrucose (the surface abundantly covered with small bumps, readily visible without magnification); [section Cyanococcus]

Key C
3 Twigs of the season not verrucose.
4 Corolla lobes 4, strongly recurved, 7-10 mm long; calyx lobes 4 (visible on the berry); leaves lanceolate to ovate, the apex acuminate, the margin regularly and finely serrate with glandular teeth; [of high elevations in the Mountains]; [section Oxycoccoides]
. Key D
4 Corolla lobes 5, not or only slightly recurved, 1-8 mm long; calyx lobes 5 (visible on the berry); leaves elliptic, obovate, oblanceolate, or nearly round, the apex generally obtuse to rounded, the margin entire to obscurely and irregularly serrate; [collectively widespread in our area, but not at high elevations].
5 Mature leaves green (or glaucous), glandular beneath, mostly elliptic to round, generally \(1.5-4.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; corolla broad-urceolate to narrow-campanulate, the stamens included; berry black, lustrous, 5-9 mm long; [section Batodendron] Key E
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; [section Polycodium]

Key F

\section*{Key A -- section Oxycoccus}

1 Leaves elliptic, broadest near middle, (5-) 7-10 (-18) mm long, (2-) 3-4 (-5) mm wide; leaves blunt-rounded and non-involute; pedicels with 2 green, leaf-like bracts 1-2 mm wide; berry \(8-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. macrocarpon
1 Leaves ovate, broadest towards base, (3-) 5-6 (-9) mm long, (1-) 2-3 (-5) mm wide; leaves involute at least along the margins, thus making the leaf tip acute; pedicels with (0-) \(2(-5)\) reddish, scale-like bracts less than 1 mm wide; berry 6-12 mm in diameter
[V. oxycoccos]

\section*{Key B -- section Herpothamnus}

1 Leaves (2-) 3-18 (-25) mm long, generally elliptic (less commonly ovate or obovate); angle of leaf base typically >90 degrees; margins finely glandular mucronulate-crenulate, the teeth tightly appressed and therefore often obscure, the margin superficially entire; stems mostly prostrate (ascending in areas that have been long fire-suppressed); [widespread in NC and SC, rare in se. VA and e. GA] V. crassifolium

1 Leaves (4-) 7-35 (-63) mm long, elliptic to obovate (less commonly elliptic-ovate); angle of leaf base typically <90 degrees; margins glandular mucronulate-serrulate to serrulate-crenulate, the teeth apparent, especially towards the apex; stems often ascending to upright; [of Lexington County, SC]
V. sempervirens

\section*{Key C -- section Cyanococcus}

Note: Hybrids and apparent local races in this section are frequent, and will key poorly. Hybrids are particularly frequent among the taxa of the highbush blueberries, somewhat less so among lowbush blueberries and between lowbush and highbush. In the Coastal Plain, V. \(\times\) marianum (formosum \(\times\) fuscatum) is the most common, and will be responsible for most difficulties encountered in the key from lead 10 on. Uttal (1987) presents a complicated key with V. \(\times\) marianum (but not other hybrids) included.

1 Shrubs rhizomatous, forming clonal colonies, the upright stems less than 1 m tall (often less than 0.5 m tall); ["lowbush blueberries"].
2 Leaves evergreen, \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (rarely to 30 mm long on fire sprouts), subcoriaceous, glossy dark-green or dull bluegreen; [restricted in our area to the Coastal Plain of se. SC southwards].
3 Plant glaucous and bluish-green throughout; leaf undersurface lacking scattered glandular hairs; [of s. GA south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. TX].
V. darrowii

3 Plant dark green throughout; leaf undersurface with scattered glandular hairs, these sometimes very few by late in the season (best seen in the field by folding a leaf, holding the fold up to the light, and using a \(10 \times\) lens); [of se. SC southwards to n . FL, west to s . AL]
. V. myrsinites
2 Leaves deciduous to semi-evergreen, herbaceous, generally exceeding 20 mm in length, dull to somewhat glossy and medium green; [collectively widespread in our area].
3 Lower surfaces of the leaves with red stipitate glands (sometimes pubescent as well when young); berry usually black and lustrous; [of the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. tenellum
3 Lower surfaces of the leaves eglandular, pubescent or glabrous; berry either blue and glaucous, or black and glandular-hirsute; [collectively widespread in our area].
4 Leaves sharply serrulate (each tooth with a small glandular tip), 20-32 mm long, 6-16 mm wide, green and shiny below (rarely glaucous), glabrous or nearly so . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. angustifolium 4 Leaves entire or obscurely serrulate (if obscurely serrulate then \(30-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) long and \(13-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide), either glaucous and glabrous (or nearly so) beneath, or green and densely pubescent beneath.
5 Leaves pale and glaucous, glabrous on both sides or pubescent on the underside only; berry blue and glaucous; [plants collectively widespread].
6 Plants mostly 0.5-1.0 (-1.4) m tall, stems brown for much of their length; leaves entire; fruit 7-12 mm in diameter; [of moderate to high elevations of the Mountains] V. altomontanum

6 Plants mostly 0.2-0.6 (-1.0) m tall, stems green to the base (or brown at the very base); leaves
serrulate (rarely entire); fruit 4-7 (-8) mm in diameter; [widespread, at low to moderate elevations] . .
V. pallidum

5 Leaves green, pilose on both sides; berry either blue and glaucous, or black and glandular-hirsute; [of the Mountains].
7 Berry black and glandular-hirsute; calyx and corolla hirsute and stipitate-glandular; leaves mostly more than 3 cm long; [of the mountains of sw. NC and adjacent TN and GA] . . . . . . . . V. hirsutum
7 Berry blue and glaucous; calyx and corolla glabrous; leaves mostly less than 3.5 cm long; [of the mountains of n . NC and north] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. myrtilloide
1 Shrubs crown-forming, single-stemmed or several-stemmed from the base, the upright stems generally more than 1 m tall (often 2-3 m tall, and rarely to 7 m ); ["highbush blueberries"].
8 Leaves with stipitate glands on the lower surface; [of the Coastal Plain of SC and s. NC] .................. V. virgatum
8 Leaves lacking stipitate glands on the lower surface (variously glabrous to pubescent with eglandular hairs); [collectively widespread].
9 Leaves 0.7-3.5 cm long, 0.3-1.5 cm wide, with serrulate margins; twigs slender, numerous . . . . . . . . . . . V. elliottii 9 Leaves \(3-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.5-4.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, with entire, ciliate, or serrulate margins; twigs stouter, fewer.

10 Young twigs glabrous; leaf surfaces glabrous; leaf margins eciliate or ciliate.
11 Leaves \(4-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(2.5-4.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, most of them widest below the middle, eciliate; leaf bud scales reddish, 2-4 mm long, including the elongated (1.5-3 mm long), slender awnlike tips; corollas \(8-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, cylindrical; berry \(7-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, dark blue with a glaucous bloom; [primarily of the Coastal Plain, very rarely disjunct in Coastal Plain like habitats in the Mountains or Piedmont] ..... V. formosum
11 Leaves \(3-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, most of them widest at or above the middle, ciliate or not; leaf bud scales flesh-colored or pink to reddish, 1-3 mm long, including the short (to 1.5 mm long) awnlike tips; corollas 4-10 mm long, cylindrical, subglobose, subcampanulate, or urceolate; berry \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, blue with a glaucous bloom; [collectively widely distributed in our area].
12 Leaves \(3-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.5-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, eciliate; corolla 4-6 mm long; [primarily of the Coastal Plain, very rarely disjunct in Coastal Plain like habitats in the Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. caesariense 12 Leaves \(3-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, 2-3 cm wide, usually ciliate-margined, at least basally; corolla 5-10 mm long; [of the Mountains and montane sites in the upper Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. corymbosum 10 Young twigs puberulent, at least in lines; leaf surfaces more-or-less pubescent; leaf margins ciliate (rarely eciliate).
13 Puberulence of the young twigs merely in 2 lines; [of the Mountains and montane sites in the upper Piedmont].
14 Leaves elliptic to elliptic-obovate, broadest at or beyond the middle, the apex acute to shortacuminate; leaf margins entire to obscurely serrulate; corolla \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; berry blue, glaucous . .
V. corymbosum

14 Leaves narrowly ovate, broadest below the middle, the apex acuminate; leaf margins distinctly serrulate; corolla 5-7 mm long; berry purple-black, not glaucous (sometimes drying so as to appear somewhat glaucous blue)
V. simulatum

13 Puberulence of the young twigs extending around their circumference (not merely in 2 lines); [collectively widely distributed in our area].
15 Hairs of the twigs and leaf surfaces whitish; leaves medium to pale green, not darkening on drying; berry blue, glaucous; twigs and bud scales flesh-colored to reddish; corolla \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, usually not narrowed to the tip; blooming May; [of the Mountains and montane sites in the upper Piedmont]
V. corymbosum

15 Hairs of the twigs and leaf surfaces dingy, brownish, or dark; leaves dark green, darkening on drying; berry black; twigs and bud scales brownish-green to black; corolla \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, often narrowed to the tip; blooming February-April; [widely distributed in our area, though most common in the Coastal Plain]
V. fuscatum

Key D -- section Oxycoccoides


\section*{Key E -- section Batodendron}

One species in our area . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. arboreum
Key F -- section Polycodium
[This key and treatment provisional]
1 Leaves strongly white-glaucous beneath; stamens 4-6 mm long.
2 Bracts of the inflorescence nearly as large as normal foliage leaves; [of the Coastal Plain from se. NC southwards] ..... V. stamineum var. caesium

2 Bracts of the inflorescence much smaller than normal foliage leaves; [of the Mountains and Piedmont]
V. stamineum var. 2

1 Leaves green beneath (often slightly paler but not at all glaucous); stamens \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.

3 Bracts of the inflorescence nearly as large as normal foliage leaves; plants short, 2-5 (-10) dm tall, distinctly clonal; [primarily of Coastal Plain pinelands]
V. stamineum var. 1

3 Bracts of the inflorescence much smaller than normal foliage leaves; plants short to taller, 3-50 dm tall, clonal or crownforming; [primarily of rocky or submesic habitats of the Piedmont and Mountains]
4 Hypanthium and fruit pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. stamineum var. sericeum
4 Hypanthium and fruit glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. stamineum var. stamineum
Vaccinium altomontanum W.W. Ashe, Blue Ridge Blueberry. Mt (GA?, NC, SC, VA): grassy balds, heath balds, high elevation forests and woodlands; uncommon. May-June; July-September. The tetraploid V. altomontanum occurs primarily in the Mountains at moderate to high elevations (the type collection is from the Fodderstacks, Macon County, NC); it differs from the diploid V. pallidum in forming tighter (often circular) clones, with taller plants (to 1 m tall), the leaves thick in texture, often revolute, strictly glaucous and glabrous, and with excellent berries. [<V. corymbosum -- RAB, in part; = V. alto-montanum -- \(\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{X}\), orthographic variant; < V. pallidum - K, in part; ? Cyanococcus liparis Small -- S]

Vaccinium angustifolium Aiton, Northern Lowbush Blueberry, Sugarberry, Low Sweet Blueberry. Mt (VA): acidic forests and woodlands, cliffs and talus (especially sandstone and quartzite), usually at high elevations; common. Labrador and Newfoundland west to Manitoba, south to NJ, PA, sw. VA, IL, and MN. [= C, K, W, Y, Z; > V. angustifolium var. angustifolium - F; > V. angustifolium var. laevifolium House -- F; > V. angustifolium var. hypolasium Fernald -- F; > V. angustifolium var. nigrum (Wood) Dole -- F; > V. angustifolium - G, X, in a narrower sense; > V. lamarckii Camp -- G, X; > V. brittonii Porter ex Bicknell -- X]

Vaccinium arboreum Marshall, Farkleberry, Sparkleberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): 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; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Mountains). Late April-June; September-October. This species is widely distributed in se. North America, from TX and FL north to MO, IN, KY, and VA. It can be a small tree, to 30 cm DBH and 10 m tall. The leaves are coriaceous and semi-evergreen, often being retained for much or all of the winter. Var. glaucescens (Greene) Sargent may be worthy of recognition. It occurs mainly south and west of our area, but is known in our area from SC and s. NC (Coastal Plain and Piedmont). It differs from var. arborescens in its subglaucous to conspicuously blue-green leaves (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). [= RAB, C, G, K, L, W, Y, Z; > V. arboreum var. arboreum - F; > V. arboreum var. glaucescens (Greene) Sargent -- F; Batodendron arboreum (Marshall) Nuttall -- S]

Vaccinium caesariense Mackenzie, New Jersey Highbush Blueberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA?, SC): swamps, bogs, moist ground; rare. Late February-May; June-August. S. ME south to \(n\). \(F L\). This species is diploid. \([=C, F, G, K, X, Y ;<V\). corymbosum -- RAB, L, Z, in part]

Vaccinium corymbosum Linnaeus, Smooth Highbush Blueberry. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): bogs, wet swamp forests, moist high elevation bogs, balds, and forests; common (rare in Piedmont). May; August. Nova Scotia west to MI, south to WV, OH, and IN, south in the Appalachians (and rarely on Piedmont monadnocks) to w. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, and e. TN. In our area, V. corymbosum (sensu stricto) appears to be limited to the Mountains, except for occurrences on Piedmont monadnocks and outlier ridges, such as Hanging Rock, Stokes County, NC, and the Brushy Mountains, NC. See the end of the genus treatment for discussion of taxonomic controversy involving this species and its allies. Note that this treatment recognizes 2 species ( \(V\). formosum and V. caesariense) included within V. corymbosum by RAB. V. formosum is the common "corymbosum" type blueberry of the Coastal Plain. V. corymbosum is primarily tetraploid; V. constablaei A. Gray (misapplied to V. simulatum by RAB) is correctly applied to hexaploid plants of the high elevation Blue Ridge of NC and TN, especially on heath balds and grassy balds. Camp (1945) considered V. constablaei to be an allopolyploid derivative of V. simulatum and V. altomontanum (itself a tetraploid apparently related to diploid \(V\). pallidum, and of uncertain derivation). The appropriate taxonomic treatment of these plants is unclear; they are apparently not reliably identifiable based on morphology. [= K, X, Y; < V. corymbosum -- RAB, G, L, Z, in part only; not including V. constablaei -- RAB (see V. simulatum); > V. corymbosum var. albiflorum (Hooker) Fernald -- F; > V. corymbosum var. glabrum Gray -- F; V. corymbosum -- C, in part only (also see V. fuscatum and V. simulatum); V. constablaei A. Gray -- G, X; Cyanococcus corymbosus (Linnaeus) Rydberg -- S; V. corymbosum -- W, in part only (also see V. simulatum)]

Vaccinium crassifolium Andrews, Creeping Blueberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): savannas, pine flatwoods, pocosinsandhill ecotones, upland sandhills over clay pans; common (rare in VA, rare in lower Piedmont only of NC and SC) (VA Rare). April-May; June-July. This species is nearly endemic to the Carolinas, barely extending into immediately adjacent VA and GA. See Kirkman, Wentworth, \& Ballington (1989) and Kirkman \& Ballington (1990) for discussion of the systematics and ecology of this species and the closely related V. sempervirens. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, Y; = V. crassifolium ssp. crassifolium -- K; = Herpothamnus crassifolius (Andrews) Small -- S; < V. crassifolium -- L, Z (also see V. sempervirens)]

Vaccinium darrowii Camp, Darrow's Blueberry. Cp (GA): pine flatwoods; uncommon. S. GA south to s. peninsular FL and west to se. TX. [= K, L, X, Z; = V. darrowi -- GW, orthographic variant; = Cyanococcus myrsinites (Lamarck) Small var. glaucum A. Gray -- S]

Vaccinium elliottii Chapman, Mayberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): bottomlands, slopes, sandy river terraces, natural levees; common (rare in Piedmont, uncommon in VA). March-April; May-June. Primarily a Coastal Plain species, V. elliottii ranges from se. VA south to FL, west to se. TX and AR; disjunct in Coffee County, TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, X, Y; Cyanococcus elliottii (Chapman) Small -- S; V. corymbosum -- L, Z, in part]

Vaccinium erythrocarpum Michaux, Bearberry, Highbush Cranberry, Mountain Cranberry. Mt (GA, NC, VA): rocky ridges, shrub or grassy balds, bogs, spruce-fir forests, usually at high elevations; uncommon. Late May-July; August-September. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic, V. erythrocarpum ranges from WV through VA to w. NC, e. and ec. TN, and ne. GA. The only other member of Section Oxycoccoides is \(V\). japonicum Miguel of montane Japan, so similar as to be sometimes regarded as only a subspecies or variety of our species. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, L, W, Y, Z; Hugeria erythrocarpa (Michaux) Small -- S]

Vaccinium formosum H.C. Andrews, Southern Highbush Blueberry, Swamp Highbush Blueberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): bogs, swamps (especially blackwater, or at least where away from strong alluvial influence), seepages, depression ponds (dolines), other moist ground; common (rare in Mountains). Late February-May; June-August. Apparently ranging from \(N J\) south to n. FL and e. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. This species is the primary source of the cultivated highbush blueberries. It has the largest and arguably the highest quality fruit of the native highbush blueberries. [=K, Y; V. corymbosum -- RAB, C, L, Z, in part; V.
australe Small -- G, GW, X; Cyanococcus virgatus (Aiton) Small -- S, misapplied]
Vaccinium fuscatum Aiton, Hairy Highbush Blueberry, Black Highbush Blueberry. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, pocosins, swamps, also in uplands; common. Late February-May; June-August. The species is apparently widespread in e. United States. [= GW, K, W, X, Y; V. atrococcum (Gray) Heller -- RAB, F, G, X; V. corymbosum -- C, L, Z, in part; V. marianum S. Watson -- G?; Cyanococcus fuscatus (Aiton) Small -- S; Cyanococcus atrococcus (A. Gray) Small -- S]

Vaccinium hirsutum Buckley, Woollyberry, Hairy Blueberry. Mt (GA, NC): mountain slopes, primarily in pine-oak and oak forests; rare (NC Rare). April-May; June-July. V. hirsutum is a narrow Southern Appalachian endemic, occurring only in a few counties of sw. NC, se. TN, and \(n\). GA. It is the only species in our area with pubescent fruit. [= RAB, K, L, W, X, Z; Cyanococcus hirsutus (Buckley) Small -- S]

Vaccinium macrocarpon Aiton, Cranberry, Large Cranberry. Mt, Cp (NC, VA): mountain bogs, low pocosins with deep peat, interdunal swales; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). May-July; August-November. Unlike the circumboreal V. oxycoccus Linnaeus, \(V\). macrocarpon is limited to North America. This is the familiar edible cranberry, raised commercially in artificial bogs, primarily in MA WI, and NJ. It ranges as a native plant from Newfoundland west and south to s. Ontario, MN, ne. IL, n. IN, n. and c. OH, PA, and NJ , extending south along the Appalachians as a disjunct rarity through \(\mathrm{WV}, \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{VA}\), and ne. and se. TN to w . NC, and south along the outer Coastal Plain as a disjunct rarity in e. MD, se. VA, and ne. and se. NC. The occurrence in the inner Coastal Plain (fall-line sandhills) along the Little River in Cumberland County, NC is questionably native. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, L, W, Y, Z; Oxycoccus macrocarpus (Aiton) Persoon -- S]

Vaccinium myrsinites Lamarck, Southern Evergreen Blueberry. Cp (GA, SC): pine flatwoods; common (rare in SC, but locally dominant in spodosolic flatwoods in Beaufort and Jasper counties, SC); common. March-April; May-June. Se. SC south to s. peninsular FL, west to s. AL. V. myrsinites is readily distinguished from all our species by the following combination of characteristics: clonal shrub with upright stems usually less than 50 cm tall, the young twigs verrucose, leaves evergreen, mostly \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long and \(2-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, lower surface of young leaves with stout glandular hairs. Further south, it can be difficult to distinguish from the closely related \(V\). darrowii Camp (see key), with which it often co-occurs in their area of overlap. [= RAB, GW, K, L, X, Z; = Cyanococcus myrsinites (Lamarck) Small var. myrsinites -- S]

Vaccinium myrtilloides Michaux, Velvetleaf Blueberry, Sourtop, Canada Blueberry. Mt (NC?, VA): acidic, high elevation slopes and cliffs; rare (VA Rare). May-July. Labrador west to British Columbia, south to PA, VA, WV, IN, and MN. The possible occurrence of this species on Grandfather Mountain is based on somewhat ambiguous specimens and needs additional confirmation. See Vander Kloet \& Hall (1981) for a summary of information on this diploid species. [= C, F, G, K, W, X, Y, Z]

Vaccinium pallidum Aiton, Hillside Blueberry, Dryland Blueberry. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): forested slopes, usually rather xeric; common. March-April; June-July. Widespread in e. United States, V. pallidum is centered in the Appalachians and Ozarks. Vander Kloet \((1978,1988)\) and Uttal (1987) do not favor Camp's (1945) separation of \(V\). pallidum and \(V\). vacillans. If the two taxa are combined (as here), V. pallidum has nomenclatural priority. V. pallidum is primarily diploid. See V. altomontanum for discussion of its relationship to V. pallidum. [= C, F, K, L, W, Y, Z; = V. vacillans Kalm ex Torrey -- RAB; > V. vacillans Torrey var. vacillans -- F; > V. vacillans var. crinitum Fernald -- F; > V. pallidum - G, X; > V. vacillans - G, X; > Cyanococcus pallidus (Aiton) Small -- S; > Cyanococcus vacillans (Kalm ex Torrey) Rydberg -- S]

Vaccinium sempervirens Rayner \& Henderson, Rayner's Blueberry. Cp (SC): seepage bogs in the fall-line Sandhills, longleaf pine woodlands over sandstone and gravel outcrops; rare (US Species of Concern, SC Rare). Endemic to Lexington County, SC, known from only a few sites. This species is clearly closely allied to V. crassifolium. Kirkman \& Ballington (1990) reduce it to a subspecies. Because it is allopatric and relatively discrete morphologically, despite occurring in similar habitats, I prefer to retain it as a species. See Kirkman, Wentworth, \& Ballington (1989) and Kirkman \& Ballington (1990) for further discussion of the systematics and ecology of this species and V. crassifolium. [= V. crassifolium Andrews ssp. sempervirens (Rayner \& Henderson) Kirkman \& Ballington -- K; < V. crassifolium -- L, Z]

Vaccinium simulatum Small, Mountain Highbush Blueberry. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forested slopes (northern hardwoods, spruce-fir forests), ridges, and shrub balds, at moderate and high elevations; common. Late April-early June; July-August. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic, V. simulatum ranges from e. KY and sw. VA south through w. NC and e. TN to n. GA and \(n\). AL. The name V. constablaei has been misapplied to this species, as by RAB; see V. corymbosum for a discussion of the correct application of V. constablaei. [= G, K, X, Y; = V. constablaei Gray -- RAB, G, misapplied; < V. corymbosum -- C, L, W, Z, in part; = Cyanococcus simulatus (Small) Small -- S]

Vaccinium stamineum Linnaeus var. 1, Dwarf Deerberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pinelands; common. April-June; AugustOctober. This dwarf taxon is characteristic of Coastal Plain pinelands; its stature is not the result of fire; it never achieves greater height, even following decades of fire suppression. Se. NC south to GA. [V. stamineum var. stamineum -- RAB, in part; Vaccinium stamineum -- C, K, L, W, Y, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Polycodium arenicola W.W. Ashe -- V]

Vaccinium stamineum Linnaeus var. 2, Appalachian Deerberry. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): xeric to submesic woodlands and forests, including pine-oak/heath and shrub balds; common. April-June; August-October. PA south to GA, in the Appalachians and adjacent provinces. [V. stamineum var. stamineum -- RAB, F, in part; Vaccinium stamineum -- C, K, L, W, Y, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Polycodium candicans Small -- S, V; Vaccinium candicans (C. Mohr) Sleumer]

Vaccinium stamineum Linnaeus var. caesium (Greene) D.B. Ward, Florida Deerberry, Whiteleaf Deerberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC): xeric woodlands; rare. April-May; August-October. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, and west to s. AL. [= Q; V. stamineum var. stamineum -- RAB, in part; Vaccinium stamineum -- C, K, L, W, Y, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; V. caesium Greene -F (probably misapplied); Polycodium floridanum (Nuttall) Greene -- S; Polycodium ashei Harbison -- S; Polycodium floridanum var. floridanum -- V; Polycodium floridanum var. caesium -- V]

Vaccinium stamineum Linnaeus var. sericeum (C. Mohr) D.B. Ward, Southern Deerberry. Cp (GA, SC), Mt (GA, NC), Pd (GA): xeric woodlands; rare. April-June; August-October. S. SC, w. NC, TN, and AR south to Panhandle FL and TX; disjunct in Mexico. [= Q; V. stamineum var. melanocarpum C. Mohr -- RAB, F, misapplied; Vaccinium stamineum -- C, K, L, W, Y, Z infraspecific taxa not distinguished; V. melanocarpum (C. Mohr) C. Mohr ex Kearney -- G, misapplied; Polycodium melanocarpum (C. Mohr) Small -- S, misapplied; Polycodium sericeum (C. Mohr) C.B. Robinson -- V]

Vaccinium stamineum Linnaeus var. stamineum, Common Deerberry. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): xeric to submesic woodlands, forests, and rock outcrops (unlike most Vaccinium, often on mafic, ultramafic, or calcareous rocks); common. AprilJune; August-October. MA, NY, s. Ontario, and MO south to Panhandle FL and TX. [= Q; V. stamineum var. stamineum -- RAB, F,
in part; Vaccinium stamineum -- C, K, L, W, Y, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; V. stamineum var. interius (Ashe) Palmer \& Steyermark -- F; V. stamineum var. neglectum (Small) Deam -- F; Vaccinium neglectum (Small) Fernald -- G; Polycodium stamineum (Linnaeus) Greene -- S, V; Polycodium candicans Small, in part -- S; Polycodium neglectum Small -- S, V]

Vaccinium tenellum Aiton, Southern Blueberry, Small Cluster Blueberry. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, pine flatwoods, other xeric woodlands; common (uncommon in Piedmont and VA Coastal Plain, rare in VA Piedmont). Late March-early May; JuneJuly. Though abundant in the Carolinas, V. tenellum is rather restricted, occurring as a common species from se. VA to c. GA, with an range extension (where it is scattered and rare) south and west to \(n\). \(F L\), s. AL, and se. MS. \(\quad=R A B, C, F, G, K, L, X, Y, Z ;=\) Cyanococcus tenellus (Aiton) Small -- S]

Vaccinium virgatum Aiton, Swamp Blueberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pocosins and Chamaecyparis swamps, also in various drier habitats, including turkey oak sandhills; uncommon in SC, rare in NC (NC Watch List). March-April; May-June. A Southeastern Coastal Plain species, V. virgatum occurs from se. NC south to FL and west to e. TX. [= GW, K, X; = V. amoenum Aiton -- RAB, X; = Cyanococcus amoenus (Aiton) Small -- S; < V. corymbosum -- L, Z, in part]

Vaccinium oxycoccos Linnaeus, Small Cranberry, has been reported for our area (NC) by Fernald (1950), as V. oxycoccos var. ovalifolium Michaux, and by Scoggan (1979), as Oxycoccus ovalifolius (Michaux) Porsild, and by Kartesz (1999). Whether it is indeed present is not known; it is more likely that ambiguous collections of V. macrocarpon are involved. V. oxycoccos does range south to bogs in WV (Grant, Mineral, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, and Tucker counties), and its occurrence in our area is plausible. [= C, G, K; V. oxycoccos Linnaeus var. ovalifolium -- F; Oxycoccus palustris Persoon; Oxycoccus palustris Persoon var. ovalifolius (Michaux) Seymour; Oxycoccus ovalifolius (Michaux) Porsild]

Vaccinium stamineum Linnaeus var. glandulosum (Ashe) D.B. Ward. Supposedly endemic to the FL Panhandle, probably in GA. [= Polycodium glandulosum Ashe] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Some of the hybrids known to occur in our area are listed below. Nearly every combination of co-occurring species in section Cyanococcus may be expected to form hybrids.
V. \(\times\) atlanticum Bicknell (pro sp.) [angustifolium \(\times\) corymbosum]
V. \(\times\) dobbinii Burnham (prosp.) [angustifolium \(\times\) pallidum]
\(\boldsymbol{V} . \times \boldsymbol{m}\) argarettiae Ashe (pro sp.) [fuscatum \(\times\) pallidum]
\(\boldsymbol{V} . \times \boldsymbol{m}\) arianum S. Watson (pro sp.) [formosum \(\times\) fuscatum]

\section*{Zenobia D. Don 1834 (Zenobia, Honey-cups)}

A monotypic genus, a shrub, of se. North America (endemic to the flora area). References: Stevens et al. in Kubitzki (2004).

Zenobia pulverulenta (Bartram ex Willdenow) Pollard, Zenobia, Honey-cups. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pocosins, margins of pineland ponds; common (rare in GA and VA) (VA Rare). April-June; September-October. This monotypic genus is a narrow endemic of the Coastal Plain of se. VA, NC, SC, and e. GA (Bryan Co.). It was considered by Wood (1961) to have "no close relatives," but molecular phylogeny suggests that it is sister to Andromeda. The crenate leaves help distinguish Zenobia from other pocosin shrubs. The flowers are extremely fragrant. The species is remarkably variable in leaf glaucescence. Many plants in the fall-line sandhills and upper Coastal Plain have the lower leaf surface, pedicels, and capsules covered in wax to the point that they are bright white; outer Coastal Plain plants generally lack any glaucescence. The division into two species listed below in synonymy was based largely on this character; further study appears warranted. In the centers of major peat domes in the Outer Coastal Plain and in large Carolina bays in the Bladen Lakes region, where peat depths reach 3-5 meters, occur areas of up to 25 square kilometers dominated by Zenobia (sometimes codominant with Chamaedaphne or Sarracenia flava). This community has been referred to as "deciduous low pocosin," to distinguish it from the dominance of evergreen shrubs found in most pocosins. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, L; > Z. pulverulenta - S; > Z. cassinefolia (Ventenat) Pollard -- S]

\section*{EUPHORBIACEAE (Spurge Family)}
(also see PHYLLANTHACEAE)
A family of about 313-322 genera and 8100-9000 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution, as defined broadly. Molecular systematics suggests that various units traditionally included in the Euphorbiaceae should be segregated (Soltis et al. 2000, Chase et al. 2002). In our flora, this includes Phyllanthus (in Phyllanthaceae). References: Webster (1967), Webster (1994); Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000).

\footnotetext{
1 Shrub or tree (woody).
2 Leaves entire.
3 Leaf blades \(2-5 \times\) as long as wide; petioles \(0.2-1.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; plant a native shrub; [subfamily Euphorbioideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ditrysinia 3 Leaf blades \(1-1.5 \times\) as long as wide; petioles \(2-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; plant an alien tree; [subfamily Acalyphoideae] . . . Triadica 2 Leaves crenate, serrate, or palmately lobed.

4 Leaves crenate or serrate; [subfamily Euphorbioideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Stillingia
4 Leaves palmately lobed.
5 Inflorescence a panicle; petals absent; [subfamily Acalyphoideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ricinus
5 Inflorescence a dichasium; petals present; [subfamily Crotonoideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Vernicia
1 Herb.
6 Leaves palmately or ternately lobed or divided.
}


\section*{Acalypha Linnaeus 1753 (Copperleaf, Three-seeded Mercury)}

A genus of about 430-462 species, shrubs and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions. References: Levin (1999b) \(=\) Z; Levin (1999a); Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000)=Y.

1 Pistillate flowers all or chiefly in terminal spikes, the staminate flowers in axillary clusters.
2 Leaves cordate at base; fruit tuberculate, but not pubescent
A. ostryifolia

2 Leaves rounded to widely cuneate at base; fruit pubescent with pustular-based trichomes
A. setosa

1 Pistillate and staminate flowers all in axillary inflorescences, the staminate flowers above and pistillate flowers below in each inflorescence.
3 Bracts subtending the pistillate flowers (5-) 7-9 (-11) lobed, usually stipitate-glandular; petiole \(0.5-1.5 \times\) as long as the leaf blade; stems with only short, incurved trichomes.
4 Fruit 2-seeded; seeds 2.2-3.2 mm long .
A. deamii

4 Fruit 3-seeded; seeds 1.2-2.0 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. rhomboidea
3 Bracts subtending the pistillate flowers 9-15 (-16) lobed, stipitate-glandular or merely pubescent; petiole \(0.2-0.5 \times\) as long as the leaf blade; stems with short incurved trichomes, with or without longer, straight, spreading trichomes as well.
5 Bracts subtending the pistillate flowers usually stipitate-glandular, the bract lobes ovate to deltoid, the longest 2 mm long or less.
A. gracilens

5 Bracts subtending the pistillate flowers usually with non-stipitate, pointed hairs, the bract lobes linear to oblong, the longest usually more than 3 mm long
A. virginica

Acalypha deamii (Weatherby) Ahles, Big-seeded Copperleaf, Two-seeded Copperleaf. Pd (VA): alluvial forests, especially on sandy levees; rare (VA Watch List). W. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), s. OH, and s. IN south to w. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and AR; apparently disjunct in c. VA (Chesterfield, Powhatan, Buckingham, Fluvanna, and Cumberland counties on the James River; Pittsylvania, Halifax, and Campbell counties on the Staunton River; Rappahannock River), but perhaps only overlooked elsewhere. This plant is up to a meter tall and occurs in moist bottomland forests. \([=C, K, Z ; A\). virginica Linnaeus var. deamii Weatherby - Y]

Acalypha gracilens A. Gray, Shortstalk Copperleaf. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands, disturbed ground; common. Late June-November. ME west to WI, south to FL and TX. The related A. monococca (Engelm. ex A. Gray) Lill. W. Miller \& Gandhi is of 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 \(3-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long (vs. 0.5-1.5 cm long). It may have merit, but was not recognized by Levin (1999a, 1999b). [= K, Z; A. gracilens var. gracilens -- C, F, G; A. gracilens -- RAB, S, W, in a broad sense; A. gracilens var. fraseri (Müller of Aargau) Weatherby -- C, F, G; A. virginica Linnaeus var. gracilens (A. Gray) Müller of Aargau -- Y; A. gracilens ssp. gracilens]

Acalypha ostryifolia Riddell, Rough-pod Copperleaf. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA, SC): disturbed ground; uncommon (VA Watch List). Late June-November. NJ west to IN and NE, south to FL, TX, Mexico, and the West Indies. [= K, W, Y; A. ostryaefolia -- RAB, C, F, G, S, orthographic variant]

Acalypha rhomboidea Rafinesque, Rhombic Copperleaf. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands, disturbed ground; common. Late June-November. Nova Scotia and ME west to ND, south to panhandle FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; A. rhomboidea var. rhomboidea -- F; A. virginica Linnaeus var. rhomboidea (Rafinesque) Cooperrider - Y]
* Acalypha setosa A. Richard, Cuban Copperleaf. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed ground; rare, introduced from Cuba. JuneNovember. [= RAB, K, S, Y]

Acalypha virginica Linnaeus, Virginia Copperleaf. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): woodlands and disturbed ground; common. Late June-November. ME west to IN, IL, MO, and KS, south to c. GA and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; A. virginica Linnaeus var. virginica -Y ]

\section*{Aleurites \\ (see Vernicia)}

\section*{Chamaesyce S.F. Gray 1821}

In our area, Chamaesyce is largely weedy and the original distributions of some of the species are difficult to assess. Only 3 of our species are definitely native, occurring characteristically in natural habitats: Ch. bombensis and Ch. polygonifolia of dunes, and Ch. cordifolia of sandhills. Other species are often found in shallow soils of rock outcrops, cliffs, glades, and barrens, perhaps reflecting their pre-Columbian habitats. References: Herndon (1993)=Z; Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000)=Q.

1 Young stems and leaves glabrous; leaves entire or serrulate, at least at the apex (use 10× magnification).
2 Leaves serrulate, at least at the apex (use \(10 \times\) magnification); seeds with 2-4 transverse ridges.
3 Seeds \(1.0-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, with 3-4 transverse ridges..
[Ch. glyptosperma]
3 Seeds 0.8-1.0 mm long, with 2-3 (-4) transverse ridges . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. hyssopifolia
2 Leaves absolutely entire; seeds smooth.
4 Stipules united into a triangular scale-like structure (this often lobed or fringed), thus appearing as 2 stipules at each node
[Ch. serpens]
4 Stipules separate, lacerate, appearing as 4 stipules at each node.
5 Leaves \(1.5-2 \times\) as long as wide, not fleshy; mature seeds \(1.0-1.2\) (-1.4) mm long, angled; [of inland sandhills] . .
Ch. cordifolia
5 Leaves \(2-3 x\) as long as wide, often somewhat fleshy; mature seeds (1.3-) 1.5-2.6 mm long, rounded; [of barrier island dunes and other sandy coastal habitats].
6 Mature seeds (1.3-) 1.5-1.9 mm long; cyathia terminal on the stems and also axillary . . . Ch. bombensis
6 Mature seeds (2.0-) 2.2-2.6 mm long; cyathia terminal on the stems . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. polygonifolia
1 Young stems and leaves pubescent (at least in lines along the stems); leaves serrulate, at least at the apex (use \(10 \times\) magnification).
7 Ovary and capsule glabrous.
8 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

Ch. hyssopifolia
8 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 \(2.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
9 Stems ascennding or suberect, puberulent when young . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. nutans 9 Stems prostrate or widely spreading, spreading-hirsute . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. vermiculata
7 Ovary and capsule pubescent.
10 Stems with 2 types of trichomes, the longer \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; cyathia in axillary and terminal cymes, at least some of the peduncles more than 10 mm long

Ch. hirta
10 Stems with 1 type of trichome, these less than 2 mm long; cyathia solitary or several in axils, the peduncles less than 5 mm long.
11 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. prostrata
11 Capsules minutely appressed-puberulent, on the entire surface (though sometimes primarily on the lower portion); styles \(0.3-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, bifid only in the upper half or third; seeds quadrangular but not angled, the faces with inconspicuous transverse ridges or nearly smooth.
12 Involucre cleft on 1 side half its length; leaves mostly obovate, \(1.5-2 \times\) as long as wide; styles \(0.5-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, filiform; seed faces nearly smooth; adventitious roots formed at middle nodes along the stem

Ch. humistrata
12 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 . Ch. maculata

Chamaesyce bombensis (Jacquin) Dugand, Southern Seaside Spurge, Dixie Sandmat. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): 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 Ch. polygonifolia; uncommon (VA Rare). June-October. 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. Johnson (1992) contrasts the habitat of this species with that of the closely similar Ch. polygonifolia; Ch. bombensis prefers areas behind the foredune, while Ch. polygonifolia prefers the pioneer situation on the upper beach and foredune front. [= K, Z; Euphorbia ammannioides Kunth -- RAB, C, F, G; Ch. ingallsii Small -- S; Euphorbia bombensis Jacquin - Q]

Chamaesyce cordifolia (Elliott) Small, Heartleaf Sandmat. Cp (GA, NC, SC): open sands of very dry sandhills; rare (NC Rare). July-October. Se. NC south to s. FL and west to s. TX. [= K, S, Z; Euphorbia cordifolia Elliott -- RAB, Q]

Chamaesyce hirta (Linnaeus) Millspaugh, Pillpod Sandmat. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA): fields, disturbed ground; rare. JuneOctober. SC south to FL, west to TX, and south into Central and South America. [=K, S, Z; Euphorbia hirta Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, Q]
* Chamaesyce humistrata (Engelmann) Small, Spreading Sandmat. Cp, Mt (VA), Pd (GA, VA): exposed river shores, rocky riverside gravel bars, disturbed areas; rare, apparently adventive from further west, but possibly native in some areas. [= GW, K, S, Z; Euphorbia humistrata Engelmann -- C, F, G, Q]

Chamaesyce hyssopifolia (Linnaeus) Small, Hyssopleaf Sandmat. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed ground; uncommon? MayOctober. SC south to FL, west to LA; also in w. TX, s. NM, and n. Mexico, and south to s. South America. Its status in our area has been muddled by confusion with C. nutans. [= GW, K, Z; Euphorbia hyssopifolia Linnaeus - Q]

Chamaesyce maculata (Linnaeus) Small, Milk-purslane, Spotted Spurge. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, fields, disturbed places, crevices in pavement or sidewalks; common. January-December. Québec west to ND, south to FL and TX; introduced in various places worldwide. [= GW, K, S, Z; Euphorbia supina Rafinesque -- RAB, F; Euphorbia maculata Linnaeus -- C, G, Q, W]

Chamaesyce nutans (Lagasca y Segura) Small, Eyebane. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, gardens, waste places, disturbed ground; common. May-October. NH west to MI and ND, south to FL and TX; introduced in various places worldwide. [= GW, K, Z; Euphorbia maculata Linnaeus -- RAB, F, misapplied; Euphorbia nutans Lagasca y Segura -- C, Q, W; Euphorbia preslii Guss. -- G; Ch. hyssopifolia (Linnaeus) Small -- S, in part, misapplied]

Chamaesyce polygonifolia (Linnaeus) Small, Northern Seaside Spurge, Northern Sandmat. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): open sands of dunes, upper beach, dune blowouts and overwashes, sometimes growing with perennial grasses such as Uniola paniculata, but preferring open sands with little competition, sometimes mixed with the less common Ch. bombensis; common. May-October. Québec to ne. FL along the Atlantic Ocean; disjunct to the Great Lakes. See Ch. bombensis for discussion of the habitats of these related species. [= K, S, Z; Euphorbia polygonifolia Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, Q]
* Chamaesyce prostrata (Aiton) Small, Prostrate Sandmat. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): crevices of pavement or sidewalks, disturbed places; rare, naturalized from tropical America. January-December. Probably native to South America, introduced and naturalized in se. United States. [ \(=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Z}\); Euphorbia chamaesyce Linnaeus -- RAB, F, G, misapplied; Euphorbia prostrata Aiton - Q]

Chamaesyce vermiculata (Rafinesque) House. (VA). Widespread and common in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= K; Euphorbia vermiculata Rafinesque - C, Q]

Chamaesyce glyptosperma (Engelmann) Small, Ridge-seed Spurge, east to sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). VA, WV, LA (Q). [= K; Euphorbia glyptosperma Engelmann -- C, Q]

Chamaesyce hypericifolia (Linnaeus) Millspaugh, reported for SC (Kartesz 1999), FL, GA, LA (Q). \{Investigate\} [= K; Euphorbia hypericifolia Linnaeus - Q] \{not yet keyed\}

Chamaesyce ophthalmica (Persoon) Burch. GA and PA (Kartesz 1999), but not in North America (Q). [= K; Euphorbia ophthalmica Persoon -- Q] \{not yet keyed\}

Chamaesyce serpens (Kunth) Small. Cp (GA): In se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and e. GA. [= K; Euphorbia serpens Kunth -- C, Q]

Chamaesyce serpyllifolia (Persoon) Small ssp. serpyllifolia. In GA, PA, and DE (Kartesz 1999). In NC, GA, SC (Q) \{Investigate\} [= K; Euphorbia serpyllifolia var. serpyllifolia - Q] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Cnidoscolus Pohl 1827 (Spurge-nettle)}

A genus of about 75 species, herbs, of America. References: McVaugh (1944)=Y; Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000)=Z.

Cnidoscolus stimulosus (Michaux) Engelmann \& A. Gray, Spurge-nettle, Tread-softly, Finger-rot, Bull-nettle. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC, SC): sandhills, dry sandy woodlands, other dry sandy soils; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). Late March-August; May-September. Se. VA south to FL, west to e. LA, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but further inland southward. Beset with stinging trichomes. Allied to Cn. urens of Mexico, central America, and \(n\). South America, and sometimes treated as a variety of it. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Y; Bivonea stimulosa (Michaux) Rafinesque -- S; Cn. urens (Linnaeus) Arthur var. stimulosus (Michaux) Govaerts - Z]

\section*{Croton Linnaeus 1753 (Croton, Doveweed, Rushfoil)}

A genus of about 750-1225 species, herbs, shrubs, and (rarely) trees, of nearly cosmopolitan distribution. Webster (1992, 1993) considers the 2 species traditionally treated as Crotonopsis to be closely related to sections within Croton, such as section Gynamblosis. His reasoning is followed here. References: Webster (1992)=Z; Webster (1993)=Y; Govaerts, Frodin, \& RadcliffeSmith (2000).


5 Stem leaves mostly \(2 \times\) or more as long as wide); lobes of the calyx of the pistillate flowers 5-9 (-12); [section Pilinophytum].
6 Leaves (the larger) \(4-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.5-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide (generally \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide), lanceolate to elliptic, cordate at the base; hairs of 2 colors, the shorter gray, the longer tan; lobes of the calyx of the pistillate flowers (6-) 7-9 (-12); [alien, of disturbed habitats] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. capitatus var. capitatus
6 Leaves (the larger) \(2.5-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(0.7-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide (generally \(3-6 \times\) as long as wide), linear to linearlanceolate, cuneate at the base; hairs of 1 color, all gray; lobes of the calyx of the pistillate flowers 5-6; [native, of Coastal Plain pondshores] C. elliottii

5 Stem leaves mostly less than \(2 \times\) as long as wide, \(1-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, broadly cuneate to rounded at the base (a few rarely subcordate); lobes of the calyx of the pistillate flowers 5 .
7 Styles 3, each 4-lobed, the style branches thus 12; capsule erect, 5-7 mm long; seeds 4.5-5.0 mm long; lower leaf surface silvery; plant an annual or perennial; [of coastal dunes]; [section Drepadenium]

7 Styles 2 or 3, each 2-lobed, the style branches thus 4 or 6; capsule pendulous, 3-6 mm long; seeds 2.5-4.0 mm long; lower leaf surface white to silvery; plant an annual; [of limestone outcrops, fields, or weedy situations].
8 Fruit 2-locular; seeds 1 per fruit; styles 2, each 2-lobed; [of limestone outcrops or weedy situations]; [section Gynamblosis] C. monanthogynus

8 Fruit 3-locular; seeds 3 per fruit; styles 3, each 2-lobed or 4-lobed; [of fields or weedy situations]; [section Velamea]
C. lindheimerianus var. lindheimerianus
* Croton capitatus Michaux var. capitatus, Woolly Croton, Hogwort, Capitate Croton. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC): fields, disturbed areas; uncommon, adventive from further west (VA Watch List). July-October. [= C, G, K; < Croton capitatus -- RAB, W; = Croton capitatus - F, S, sensu stricto]

Croton elliottii Chapman, Pondshore Croton, Elliott's Croton. Cp (GA, SC): shores and exposed drawdown zones of claybased Carolina bays and limesink ponds (dolines); rare (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). Se. SC south to panhandle FL, west to se. AL. [=K, S]
* Croton glandulosus Linnaeus var. septentrionalis Müller of Aargau, Doveweed, Tooth-leaved Croton, Sand Croton. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common. May-October. C. glandulosus is widespread in tropical and subtropical America; var. septentrionalis is the northernmost variety, but its pre-Columbian range is obscure because of its weedy nature. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]
* Croton lindheimerianus Scheele var. lindheimerianus, Lindheimer's Croton. Pd (NC): fields and other disturbed soils; rare, adventive from further west. June-October. [= K; Croton lindheimerianus -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Croton michauxii Webster, Sand Rushfoil, Michaux's Croton. Cp (GA, SC, VA?): sandhills, disturbed sandy soils; rare (SC Rare). June-October. SC south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to MO, IL, and IA. Fernald (1950) alleges that this species extends as far north as VA, but the documentation is unknown to me. [= K, Z; Crotonopsis linearis Michaux -- RAB, C, F, G, S]

Croton monanthogynus Michaux, Prairie-tea, One-seed Croton. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, SC, VA), Cp (VA): limestone outcrops, disturbed dry soil; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-October. 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Croton punctatus Jacquin, Silverleaf Croton, Beach-tea, Gulf Croton. Cp (GA, NC, SC): beach dunes, coastal grasslands, usually with Uniola paniculata and/or Spartina patens; common. Late May-November. NC (Dare County) south to s. FL, west to TX, and south into Central and South America. [= RAB, K, S]

Croton willdenowii Webster, Glade Rushfoil, Outcrop Rushfoil, Willdenow's Croton. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): granitic flatrocks, diabase barrens, thin soils around other rock outcrops, disturbed sandy soil; common (uncommon in VA). June-October. CT, se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), IL, and se. KS, south to FL and TX. [= K, Z; Crotonopsis elliptica Willdenow -RAB, C, F, G, S, W]

Croton alabamensis E.A. Smith ex Chapman var. alabamensis, Alabama Croton, is endemic to scattered populations in sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and c. AL. C. alabamensis var. texensis S. Ginzbarg is endemic to c. TX (Ginzbarg 1992; Aplet et al. 1994), where it occurs in canyons in the Edwards Plateau. The species is most closely related to species of the West Indies, Central America, and South America; its distribution is obviously relictual. [= K; Croton alabamensis -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Croton argyranthemus Michaux. Cp (GA): sandhills; common. [= K, S] \{not yet keyed\}
Croton capitatus Michaux var. lindheimeri (Engelmann \& A. Gray) Müller of Aargau. In GA and westwards. [= K; C. engelmannii Ferguson - S] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Crotonopsis \\ (see Croton)}

\section*{Ditrysinia Rafinesque 1825 (Sebastian-bush)}

A monotypic genus, a shrub, of the Southeastern United States Coastal Plain. Perhaps as close to Gymnanthes as to Sebastiania. References: Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000)=Z.

Ditrysinia fruticosa (W. Bartram) Govaerts \& Frodin, Sebastian-bush. Cp (GA, NC, SC): swamp forests, other wet to moist, mostly shaded, habitats; uncommon (NC Rare). May-June; July-October. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. [= Z;

Sebastiania fruticosa (W. Bartram) Fernald -- GW, K; Sebastiania ligustrina (Michaux) Müller of Aargau -- RAB; Sebastiana ligustrina -- S (orthographic error)]

\section*{Euphorbia Linnaeus 1753 (Spurge)}
(see also Chamaesyce)
An extremely large and polymorphic genus. References: Huft (1979)=Z; Park (1998)=Y; Bridges \& Orzell (2002)=X; Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000)=Q.

1 Bracteal leaves lobed or toothed (rarely linear), usually marked with red or white at the base; glands of the cyathia usually 1 (rarely more), bilabiate, lacking petaloid appendages; [subgenus Poinsettia].
2 Principal stem leaves alternate, either lobed or linear; plant usually glabrous
E. cyathophora

2 Principal stem leaves opposite, dentate, neither lobed nor linear; plant pubescent
E. dentata

1 Bracteal leaves entire, not marked with red (white-margined in E. marginata); glands of the cyathia 4-5, not bilabiate, with or without petaloid appendages.
3 Glands of the cyathia 5 (or 7-10 on the central cyathium in E. pubentissima), with petaloid appendages \(0.1-5.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (measured along a radius), these white, maroon, red, pink, or green; stipules present, glandlike, often minute; [subgenus Tithymalopsis].
4 Upper stem leaves and bracteal leaves with white margins, ovate, the apex acute; [alien, cultivated and rarely persisting or a waif]; [section Petaloma]. E. marginata

4 Upper stem leaves and bracteal leaves entirely green, obovate, elliptic, narrowly elliptic, or oblanceolate, the apex rounded or obtuse; [native]; [section Tithymalopsis].
5 Petaloid appendages (0.5-) 1.0-4.4 mm long (measured along a radius), about as long as wide or longer, white; stems (1.5-) 3-9 (-11) dm tall, erect; leaves not ciliate-margined.
6 Nodes below the umbel (25-) 35-60 (-115); cyathia (5-) 6.5-8.0 (-11.0) mm wide (across the appendages); stems (1-) 3-10 from a crown, each (1.2-) 2.5-5 (-7) mm in diameter at the base; plants (2-) 4-9 (-1.3) dm tall; leaves ascending, leathery, sessile or subpetiolate; plants flowering June-September; [plants (in our area) of the Mountains, upper Piedmont of NC, lower Piedmont and Coastal Plain of VA] . . . E. corollata
6 Nodes below the inflorescence (6-) 15-26 (-41); cyathia (3.5-) 4.0-5.5 (-6.5) mm wide (across the appendages); stems usually 1-2 (-3) from a crown, each (0.8-) 1.5-2.8 (-3.5) mm in diameter at the base; plants (1.5-) 3-5 (-6.5) dm tall; leaves usually reflexed (E. pubentissima) or usually ascending ( \(E\). discoidalis), thin, petiolate or subpetiolate; plants flowering March-July; [plants (in our area) nearly throughout, except sw. VA].
7 Leaves \(1.9-7.2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(0.1-0.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, averaging \(>10 \times\) as long as wide; primary inflorescence rays usually 3 ; [plants south of our area, and possibly in SC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. discoidalis
7 Leaves (1.6-) avg. 3.8 (-6.1) cm long, \(0.5-2.2 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, averaging \(<4 \times\) as long as wide; primary
inflorescence rays usually 5 ; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. pubentissima
5 Petaloid appendages 0.05-0.6 mm long (measured along a radius), shorter than wide, green, red, white, or pink; stems (0.8-) 1.5-4.5 (-6) dm tall, erect, ascending or decumbent; leaves ciliate-margined ( \(E\). mercurialina and \(E\). curtisii) or not.
8 Leaf margins ciliate; cyathia 3.5-5.9 mm wide (across the appendages), green; leaves not fleshy, 1.7-2.2 (\(3) \times\) as long as wide, not especially variable; [of mesic forests with rich soils] . . . . . . . . . . E. mercurialina
8 Leaf margins not ciliate (except some marginal hairs in E.curtisii); cyathia 2.0-3.4 mm wide (across the appendages), green or maroon; leaves slightly to strongly fleshy, \(0.7-20 \times\) as long as wide, often very variable in shape, even on the same plant; [of more or less xeric sandhill woodlands with acidic, sandy soils].
9 Stems usually 10-18 per crown, decumbent to weakly ascending; leaves opposite (scales on the lower stem sometimes alternate), fleshy, blue-green with a narrow, thickened, red-hyaline margin; branching dichotomous from the base of the plant (the branches typically equal, though sometimes unequal) E. ipecacuanhae

9 Stems 1-4 (-9) per crown, erect to strongly ascending; leaves alternate, opposite, or in whorls of 3 (at least some alternate on a plant), less fleshy, green to blue-green, without a red margin (or with a very narrow, slightly red-hyaline, but not thickened margin in E. exserta); branching alternate below the inflorescence (rarely dichotomous or trichotomous), the branches typically unequal.
10 Cyathia and capsules green; petaloid appendages white or pink; leaves thin-textured, green, finely pubescent with appressed white hairs ( \(0.1-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long) on the lower surface and margins (visible at \(10 \times\) or greater); branching primarily alternate; leaves primarily alternate (typically opposite or 3 -whorled below the inflorescence); cyathia unisexual, plants usually unisexual (dioecious) . . . E. curtisii
10 Cyathia and capsules maroon; petaloid appendages maroon-red; leaves slightly fleshy,
somewhat blue-green, glabrous; branching primarily opposite; leaves primarily opposite (usually some alternate on upper branches); cyathia bisexual, plants bisexual . . . . . . . . . . E. exserta
3 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; [subgenus Esula].
11 Principal stem leaves finely serrulate (especially towards the apex); [subgenus Esula, section Tithymalus].
12 Ovary and capsule smooth
E. helioscopia

12 Ovary and capsule verrucose-roughened.
13 Seeds smooth or very obscurely reticulate, 2-2.5 mm long
E. obtusata

13 Seeds distinctly alveolate, \(1.5-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long

\section*{E. spathulata} 11 Principal stem leaves entire

14 Stem leaves opposite, decussate (each succeeding pair turned by 90 degrees); seeds 4-6 mm long; [subgenus Esula, section Lathyris]
E. lathyris

14 Stem leaves alternate (or mostly so); seeds 1-3 mm long.
15 Stem leaves linear to narrowly oblong, averaging ca. \(10 \times\) as long as wide; [subgenus Esula, section Esula].
16 Stem leaves 1-3 cm long, 1-3 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. cyparissias
16 Stem leaves 3-8 cm long, 4-8 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. esula
15 Stem leaves oblanceolate, obovate, elliptic, or oblong, 1-10 cm long, 5-30 mm wide, averaging 1-5x as long as wide.
17 Principal stem leaves elliptic to oblong, (5-) \(7-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; rhizomatous perennial to 1 m tall; seeds smooth, 3-4 mm long; rays of the umbel usually 5-8; [subgenus Esula, section Tithymalus]
E. purpurea

17 Principal stem leaves oblanceolate to obovate, 1-2 cm long; annual, or perennial by basal offshoots, to 0.4 m tall; seeds pitted, \(1.3-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; rays of the umbel 3 ( -5 ); [subgenus Esula, section Esula]. 18 Seeds pitted only on one face, the inner face furrowed
E. peplus 18 Seeds pitted on both the inner and outer faces.

19 Seeds finely pitted with numerous, evenly distributed, circular pits; bracteal leaves broader than long; glands of the cyathia crescent-shaped, the horns slender, elongate, and caudate E. commutata

19 Seeds coarsely pitted with transversely elongate pits in 4 vertical rows (appearing nearly transversely rugose); bracteal leaves longer than broad; glands of the cyathia crescentshaped, the horns short and blunt
E. falcata

Euphorbia commutata Engelmann ex A. Gray, Woodland Spurge, Tinted Spurge. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): rich forests and rock outcrops, over calcareous or mafic rocks; uncommon, rare in Coastal Plain (NC Rare). March-May. PA west to s. ON and MN, south to FL and TX. The southern var. erecta J.B.S. Norton may be worthy of recognition; we probably 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 \(5-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; var. commutata has leaves varying from oblanceolate to obovate or ovate, the upper leaves usually broad and sessile. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Q, W; Eu. commutata var. erecta J.B.S. Norton -- C, G; Galarhoeus commutatus (Engelmann) Small -- S]

Euphorbia corollata Linnaeus, Eastern Flowering Spurge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA): woodlands and forests; common. June-September. NH and MA west to s. Ontario, MI, WI, MN, and NE, south to se.VA, c. NC, n. GA, s. AL, and e. TX. Huft (1979) considered Eu. marilandica a sporadic growth form of Eu. corollata. [=K, Y, Z; Eu. corollata var. corollata -- RAB, C, F; Eu. marilandica Greene -- C, F, G; Eu. corollata -- G, W, in part (see also Eu. pubentissima); Tithymalopsis corollata (Linnaeus) Klotzsch -- S; Eu. corollata var. corollata - Q, in part only (also see Eu. discoidalis)]

Euphorbia curtisii Engelmann, White Sandhills Spurge, Curtis's Spurge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; common. Late MarchJune. Sc. and se. NC to ne. FL and w. panhandle FL, on the Coastal Plain. Less variable in leaf shape than Eu. ipecacuanhae or Eu. exserta. [= RAB, GW, K, Q, Y, Z; Tithymalopsis curtisii (Engelmann) Small -- S; Tithymalopsis eriogonoides Small -- S]

Euphorbia cyathophora Murray, Painted Leaf, Fire-on-the-mountain. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed habitats, dunes; uncommon. June-October. Ranging from se. United States, south into the New World tropics, the original range obscure. [= C, K, Q; Eu. heterophylla Linnaeus -- RAB, F, G, misapplied; Eu. heterophylla var. graminifolia Engelmann -- RAB, F; Poinsettia cyathophora (Murray) Klotzsch \& Garcke -- S; Poinsettia heterophylla -- S, misapplied]
* Euphorbia cyparissias Linnaeus, Cypress Spurge, Graveyard Spurge. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): roadbanks, graveyards, waste places; common, introduced from Europe. March-May (occasionally later). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Q, W; Galarhoeus cyparissias (Linnaeus) Small ex Rydberg -- S; Tithymalus cyparissias (Linnaeus) Lamarck]
* Euphorbia dentata Michaux, Painted Leaf, Wild Poinsettia, Toothed Spurge. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): disturbed areas, hedgerows, thickets, railroad cinders; common, introduced from further west. July-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, Q, W; Eu. dentata var. dentata - K; Poinsettia dentata (Michaux) Klotzsch \& Garcke -- S]

Euphorbia discoidalis Chapman, Summer Spurge. Cp (GA): sandhills. E. and c. GA (or e. SC?) south and west to Panhandle FL and e. TX. Park (1998) includes in synonymy Eu. corollata var. angustifolia Elliott, with a stated type locality is e. SC. [= K, Y; Tithymalopsis discoidalis (Chapman) Small -- S; Eu. corollata var. corollata - Q] \{augment\}

Euphorbia esula Linnaeus var. esula, Wolf's-milk, Leafy Spurge Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. [= K; Eu. esula -- C, F, G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Eu. esula ssp. esula - Q; Tithymalus esula (Linnaeus) Scopoli]

Euphorbia exserta (Small) Coker, Maroon Sandhills Spurge, Coastal Sand Spurge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills; uncommon. March-June. Sc. NC south to c. peninsular and e. panhandle FL; disjunct in se. VA (Sussex County) (Belden et al. 2004). The leaves are extremely variable in size and shape, from linear to rotund. Park (1998) recognizes Eu. exserta and Eu. gracilior as distinct from one another, differing in the involucre (purple in Eu. exserta and green in Eu. gracilior) and the appendages (rudimentary and purple in Eu. exserta and semicircular and white in Eu. gracilior). [= K, Q, Y, Z; Eu. gracilior Cronquist -- RAB, Y; Tithymalopsis exserta Small -- S; Tithymalopsis gracilis (Boissier) Small -- S]

Euphorbia falcata Linnaeus. Mt, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, F, G, K; Eu. falcata ssp. falcata - Q]
* Euphorbia helioscopia Linnaeus, Wartweed. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA), Cp (VA): cultivated ground; rare, introduced from Europe. Late March-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K; Galarhoeus helioscopia (Linnaeus) Haworth -- S; Eu. helioscopia ssp. helioscopia - Q]

Euphorbia ipecacuanhae Linnaeus, Carolina Ipecac. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills; common. February-May (and later, especially in response to fire). CT (formerly), NY (Long Island), NJ, and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) south to ec. GA, on the

Coastal Plain. The leaves are extremely variable in size and shape, from linear to rotund. Huft (1979) considered Eu. arundelana Bartlett (reported from MD, SC, and GA) a sporadic form of Eu. ipecacuanhae. Park (1998) suggested that Eu. ipecachuanhae is actually a member of Chamaesyce (treated by Park as a subgenus), rather than of Euphorbia. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Q, Z; Eu. arundelana Bartlett -- F; Tithymalopsis ipecacuanhae (Linnaeus) Small -- S]
* Euphorbia lathyris Linnaeus, Caper Spurge, Myrtle Spurge, Mole Plant. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA), Cp (VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-August. [= RAB, F, K, Q, W; Eu. lathyrus -- C, G, an orthographic variant; Galarhoeus lathyrus -- S]
* Euphorbia marginata Pursh, Snow-on-the-mountain. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, VA), Mt (VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from further west. July-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Q; Lepadena marginata (Pursh) Nieuwland -S; Agaloma marginata (Pursh) A. \& D. Löve]

Euphorbia mercurialina Michaux, Cumberland Spurge, Mercury Spurge. Pd (GA, NC, VA*): rich slope over gabbro; rare (NC Rare). May-June. S. KY south through e. TN to nw. GA and n. AL; disjunct in c. NC, where found in 1992. Apparently introduced in VA. [= C, F, G, K, Q, W, Y, Z; Tithymalopsis mercurialina (Michaux) Small -- S]

Euphorbia obtusata Pursh, Woodland Spurge. Pd, Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): rich bottomland forests; uncommon (rare in Mountains). April-July. Sc. PA west to IN and IA, south to SC and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, W; Eu. spathulata Lamarck -- K, Q, in part; Galarhoeus obtusatus (Pursh) Small -- S]
* Euphorbia peplus Linnaeus, Petty Spurge. Mt (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. [= C, F, G, K; Galarhoeus peplus (Linnaeus) Haworth -- S; ? Eu. peplus var. minima Augustin de Candolle - Q; ? Eu. peplus var. peplus - Q; Tithymalus peplus (Linnaeus) Hill]

Euphorbia pubentissima Michaux, Southeastern Flowering Spurge. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, sandhills; common. March-July. C. MD, VA, and c. and sw. TN south to ne. FL, panhandle FL, and s. MS. [= K, Y, Z; Eu. corollata Linnaeus var. zinniiflora (Small) Ahles -- RAB; Eu. corollata Linnaeus var. corollata -- RAB, in part; Eu. corollata var. paniculata Boissier -- C, F, Q; Eu. zinniiflora Small -- F; Eu. apocynifolia Small -- F; Eu. corollata var mollis Millspaugh -- F; Eu. corollata -- G, W, in part; Tithymalopsis zinniiflora (Small) Small -- S; Tithymalopsis apocynifolia (Small) Small -- S; Tithymalopsis paniculata (Boissier) Small -- S; Agaloma pubentissima (Michaux) D.B. Ward]

Euphorbia purpurea (Rafinesque) Fernald, Glade Spurge, Darlington Spurge, Purple Spurge. Mt (NC, VA): rich moist forests in bottomlands or on slopes, in rich soil around rock outcrops, especially over calcareous rocks (such as dolomite) or mafic rocks (such as amphibolite); rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). May-August. NJ, PA, and OH south to w. NC. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Q, W; Galarhoeus darlingtonii (A. Gray) Small -- S]

Euphorbia spathulata Lamarck, Prairie Spurge, Warty Spurge. Mt (NC?, VA): rocky woodlands; rare? May-June. MN and WA south to w. VA, AL, LA, TX, and Mexico. [= C, W; Eu. dictyosperma Fischer \& Meyer -- F, G; Eu. spathulata -- K, Q, in part only (also see Eu. obtusata); Galarhoeus arkansanus (Engelmann \& A. Gray) Small ex Rydberg -- S]
* Euphorbia davidii Subils, introduced in se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). Also in our area according to Kartesz (1999). \{investigate\} [=K, Q; Eu. dentata var. gracillima Millspaugh] \{not yet keyed\}

Euphorbia exigua Linnaeus, Dwarf Spurge, in PA and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= K; Eu. exigua ssp. exigua - Q] \{not yet keyed\}
Euphorbia floridana Chapman, Florida Spurge. Cp (GA): In sw. GA (Bridges \& Orzell 2002, Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K, Q, X; Galarhoeus floridanus (Chapman) Small-S] \{not yet keyed\}

Euphorbia heterophylla Linnaeus, in GA (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Q] \{not yet keyed\}
Euphorbia inundata Torrey ex Chapman var. inundata. Cp (GA): In se. GA (Bridges \& Orzell 2002). [=X; Eu. inundata -- K, Q, infraspecific taxa not distinguished] \{not yet keyed\}

Euphorbia tetrapora Engelmann. In GA (Kartesz 1999). GA west to TX. [= K, Q] \{not yet keyed\}

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) \(=\) Z.

Manihot grahamii Hooker, Graham's Cassava. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; grown as an ornamental, rarely naturalizing. Introduced in sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and FL west to LA. [= K, Z] \{add to genus key\}
* Manihot esculenta Crantz, Manioc, Tapioca, is naturalized on the Gulf Coast, as in AL and FL. [= K] \{not keyed; add to synonymy\}

Mercurialis Linnaeus 1753 (Mercury)
A genus of about 8 species, herbs, of the Old World. References: Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000)=Z.
* Mercurialis annua Linnaeus, Annual Mercury, Boys-and-girls, has been reported as a rare "ballast weed" from Charleston, SC and Mobile, AL(Wiggins 1932). It is presumably not established in our area. [= C, F, G, K, S, Z] \{not keyed\}

Ricinus Linnaeus 1753 (Castor-bean)
A monotypic genus, a shrub or tree, native to Africa and w. Asia, now pantropical. References: Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000) \(=\) Z.
* Ricinus communis Linnaeus, Castor-bean, Castor-oil Plant, Palma Christi. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): waste places, gardens; rare, native of the tropics, probably Africa. July-October. The seeds are dangerously poisonous, formerly the source of an oil used as a purgative and machine lubricant. In FL and further south in the tropics, \(R\). communis is a small to medium tree. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z]

\title{
Sapium P. Browne (Chinese Tallow-tree) (see Triadica) \\ Sebastiania Sprengel (Sebastian-bush) (see Ditrysinia)
}

Stillingia Garden ex Linnaeus (Queen's-delight)
A genus of about 30 species, herbs, shrubs, and small trees, of tropical to subtropical regions of America, Madagascar, and se. Asia. References: Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000)=Z.

1 Stems woody, single; leaves less than 1 cm wide; [of pineland ponds and other aquatic habitats] . . . . . . . . . . . . S. aquatica
1 Stems herbaceous, several from a crown; leaves more than 1 cm wide; [of dry habitats] . . . . . . . . S. sylvatica ssp. sylvatica
Stillingia aquatica Chapman, Corkwood, Water Toothleaf. Cp (GA, SC): ponds in pine flatwoods; rare (SC Rare). MaySeptember. Se. SC south to s. FL, west to sw. AL. [= RAB, K, S, Z]

Stillingia sylvatica Garden ex Linnaeus ssp. sylvatica, Queen's-delight. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): sandhills, dryish coastal plain woodlands; common (VA Rare). May-July; June-September. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX and NM, north in the interior to KS. Ssp. tenuis (Small) D.J. Rogers is in s. FL. [= K, Z; S. sylvatica -- RAB, C, G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. sylvatica -- F, S; S. sylvatica var. salicifolia Torrey -- F; S. spathulata (Müller of Aargau) Small -- S]

\section*{Tragia Linnaeus 1753 (Noseburn)}

A genus of about 100-170 species, of tropical to warm temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. References: Miller \& Webster (1967)=Z; Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000)=Y.


Tragia cordata Michaux, Heartleaf Noseburn. Cp (GA): rocky calcareous woodlands, calcareous prairies; rare (GA Rare). 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 sw. GA, Panhandle FL and e. TX. [= C, K, Z; T. macrocarpa Willdenow -S]

Tragia smallii Shinners, Gulf Coast Noseburn. Cp (GA): sandhills; uncommon. Sw. GA west to e. TX. Reports of \(T\). betonicifolia from GA are based on misapplication of that name to material representing T. smallii. [=K, Z; T. betonicaefolia Nuttall S, misapplied; T. betonicifolia Nuttall, misapplied]

Tragia urens Linnaeus, Southeastern Noseburn, Wavyleaf Noseburn. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (SC): sandhills, sandy woodlands, other woodlands; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). May-October. Se. VA south to FL and west to TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but ranging into the mountains southward. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; T. linearifolia Elliott -- S]

Tragia urticifolia Michaux, Nettleleaf Noseburn. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, SC), Mt (SC): dry woodlands and rock outcrops, particularly over mafic or calcareous rocks; common (VA Rare). May-October. Sc. VA west to MO, KS, and CO, south to FL and AZ. [= RAB, F, G, K, W; = T. urticaefolia -- S, orthographic variant]

\section*{Triadica Loureiro 1790 (Chinese Tallow-tree)}

A genus of 2-3 species, native to tropical and subtropical Asia. The most recent monographers of Sapium and related genera (Kruijt 1996, Esser 2002) place our single naturalized species in the genus Triadica, native to Asia; Sapium (excluding Triadica) is a genus of 21 species restricted to the neotropics. References: Kruijt (1996)=Z; Esser (2002)=Y; Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000)=X.
* Triadica sebifera (Linnaeus) Small, Chinese Tallow-tree, Popcorn Tree. Cp (GA, NC, SC): marsh edges, shell deposits, disturbed areas; uncommon. May-June; August-November, native of e. Asia. With Euphorbia, Chamaesyce, and Cnidoscolus, one of our few Euphorbiaceous genera with milky sap. Triadica has become locally common from Colleton County, SC southwards
through the tidewater area of GA, and promises to become a serious weed tree (as it is in parts of LA, TX, and FL). [= K, S, X, Y, Z; = Sapium sebiferum (Linnaeus) Roxburgh -- RAB, GW]

Vernicia Loureiro 1790 (Tung-oil Tree)

A genus of 3 species, trees, native of se. Asia. References: Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000)=Z.
* Vernicia fordii (Hemsley) Airy-Shaw, Tung-oil Tree, Tung Tree. Cp (GA, NC): planted for the oil and for ornament, rarely naturalizing; rare, introduced from central and western China. Naturalized in GA, from former plantations; planted and showing a tendency to naturalize in the Coastal Plain of NC (Mount Olive, Wayne Co.). [=K, Z; = Aleurites fordii Hemsley]

\section*{FABACEAE or LEGUMINOSAE (Legume Family)}

A family of about 730 genera and 20,000 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Isely (1990)=SE (throughout the family treatment); Wojciechowski, Lavin, \& Sanderson (2004); Wilbur (1963); Isely (1998)=I; Robertson \& Lee (1976).


\section*{Key A - woody legumes (trees, shrubs, or woody vines)}

1 Leaves unifoliolate or trifoliolate, or reduced to phyllodial spines.
2 Tree; leaves unifoliolate and \(>5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; [subfamily Caesalpinioideae, tribe Cercideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cercis
2 Shrubs or woody vines (rarely tree in Erythrina); leaves trifoliolate, unifoliolate, or reduced to phyllodial spines (if unifoliolate, <2 cm wide); [subfamily Papilionoideae].
3 Woody vine.
4 Calyx 4.5-6 mm long; leaflets unlobed; [tribe Phaseoleae, subtribe Diocleinae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dioclea
4 Calyx 10-12 mm long; leaflets generally lobed; [tribe Phaseoleae, subtribe Glycininae] . . . . . . . . . . . Pueraria
3 Shrub or tree.
5 Shrub or tree with twigs various, but not conspicuously green or flanged; leaves pinnately trifoliolate.
6 Corolla 30-50 mm long, scarlet; legume with several seeds; leaflets lobed; [tribe Phaseoleae, subtribe
Erythrininae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Erythrina
6 Corolla 8-15 mm long, purplish, pink, or white; legume 1-seeded; leaflets not lobed; [tribe Desmodieae, subtribe Lespedezinae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lespedeza
5 Shrub with angled or flanged green twigs; leaves palmately trifoliolate, unifoliolate, or reduced to spine-tipped phyllodes; flowers bright yellow; [introduced, usually of roadsides or as remnants of cultivation]; [tribe Genisteae, subtribe Genistinae].
7 Leaves all reduced to phyllodial spines; flowers axillary; calyx 10-15 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ulex
7 Leaves with normal lamina, either unifoliolate or trifoliolate; flowers in terminal racemes; calyx 3-6 mm long.
8 Leaves trifoliolate lower on the stem, unifoliolate above; corolla 15-22 mm long ......... Cytisus
8 Leaves unifoliolate throughout; corolla 10-14 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Genista]
1 Leaves pinnate.
9 Woody vines; [subfamily Papilionoideae].
10 Leaves even-pinnate; legume 3.5-4 cm long; seeds shiny scarlet and black; [tribe Abreae] ............... [Abrus]
10 Leaves odd-pinnate; legume 4-15 cm long; seeds brown; [tribe Milletieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Wisteria
9 Trees or shrubs.
11 Leaves \(2 \times\)-paripinnate; [subfamily Mimosoideae]
12 Stamens connate at the base; inflorescence pink, 2.5-5 cm in diameter; [tribe Ingeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . Albizia
12 Stamens free; inflorescence orange or yellowish-white, 1.0-2.2 cm in diameter.
13 Inflorescence orange, 1.0-1.3 cm in diameter; stamens many; [tribe Acacieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Acacia
13 Inflorescence yellowish-white, 1.8-2.2 cm in diameter; stamens 10; [tribe Mimoseae] . . . . . . . . Leucaena
11 Leaves otherwise.
14 [subfamily Papilionoideae].

15 Leaves glandular-punctate; corolla of only 1 petal; inflorescence a spike; shrubs; [tribe Amorpheae] .....
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Amorpha
Leaves not glandular-punctate; corolla of 5 petals; inflorescence a raceme or panicle; trees or shrubs.
16 Leaflets alternate on the rachis; leaflets 4-15 (-20) cm long; [tribe Sophoreae] . . . . . . . . . Cladrastis 16 Leaflets opposite on the rachis, leaflets (1-) 2-5 (-6) cm long.

17 Leaflets with persistent linear stipels; native and cultivated, collectively widespread in our area; [tribe Robinieae]

Robinia
17 Leaflets lacking stipels; cultivated, perhaps not established; [tribe Sophoreae] [Styphnolobium] 14 [subfamily Caesalpinioideae].

18 Leaves all 2-pinnate, or a mixture of 2-pinnate and 1-pinnate on the same plant; shrub or tree; [tribe Caesalpineae].
19 Leaves a mixture of 1-pinnate and 2-pinnate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Gleditsia 19 Leaves all 2-pinnate.

20 Leaves petiolate; leaflets 20-70 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Gymnocladus
20 Leaves subsessile (the pinnae simulating 1-pinnate leaves); leaflets 1-5 mm long . Parkinsonia
18 Leaves all 1-pinnate (or appearing so in Parkinsonia); herb, shrub or tree.
21 Shrub with prominent glands on the leafstalk; [tribe Cassieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Senna
21 Tree or shrub (if a shrub, then lacking prominent glands on the leafstalk); [tribe Caesalpineae].
22 Leaflets 13-45 mm long; tree; leaves 1-pinnate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Gleditsia
22 Leaflets \(1-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; shrub; leaves actually 2-pinnate, but subsessile, the pinnae simulating
1-pinnate leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Parkinsonia

Key B - herbaceous legumes with palmate leaves with 4 or more leaflets
Lupinus
Orbexilum
Pediomelum
Psoralidium
Zornia

Key C - herbaceous legumes with bipinnate leaves
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Pe & hus \\
\hline 1 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Petiole without glands; stems prostrate to weakly arching; flowers pink-purple, yellow, or greenish-yellow.} \\
\hline & 2 Flowers pink-purple; legume ribbed, the ribs with prickles & Mimosa \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Key D - pinnate plus
Aeschynomene
Apios
Arachis
Astragalus
Clitoria
Dalea
Galactia
Glottidium
Glycyrrhiza
Lathyrus
Lotus
Pisum
Securigera
Sesbania
Tephrosia
Vicia

Key E-unifoliolate
Alysicarpus
Baptisia
Crotalaria
Lupinus
Orbexilum
Pediomelum
Rhynchosia

Key F - palmately trifoliolate
Baptisia
Crotalaria
Kummerowia
Lotus
Medicago
Orbexilum
Psoralidium
Thermopsis
Trifolium

Key G - pinnately trifoliolate
Amphicarpaea
Centrosema
Clitoria
Dalea
Desmodium
Erythrina
Galactia
Glycine
Indigofera
Lablab
Lespedeza
Lotus
Macroptilium
Medicago
Melilotus
Mucuna
Orbexilum
Pediomelum
Phaseolus
Rhynchosia
Stylosanthes
Strophostyles
Trifolium
Vigna

\section*{Abrus Adanson (Precatory Bean)}

A genus of about 15 species, woody vines and shrubs, pantropical. References: Isely (1998)=1.
* Abrus precatorius Linnaeus, Precatory Bean, Rosary Pea, Crab's Eye. Apparently reported for GA, AL, and AR by Isely (1998) and Kartesz (1999), but this is actually based on mislabeling in Map 64 in Isely (1998). The species does occur in FL, near the GA border and might be expected in s. GA. [= I, K; = Abrus abrus (Linnaeus) L.F. Wight - S]

\section*{Acacia P. Miller (Acacia)}

A genus of about 1200 species (as broadly circumscribed, but currently under study and very likely to be divided), trees and shrubs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of Australia, Africa, and America. References: Isely (1998) \(=1\); Isely (1969)=Z; Maslin, Miller, \& Seigler (2003).

1 Leaves with 2-4 (-6) pairs of pinnae; each pinna with 10-20 pairs of leaflets . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. farnesiana
1 Leaves with 10-15 (-20) pairs of pinnae; each pinna with 20-30 pairs of leaflets . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. macracantha
Acacia farnesiana (Linnaeus) Willdenow, Sweet Acacia. Cp (GA): sandy flats on barrier islands, maritime scrub; rare, apparently native but possibly adventive from further south (GA Special Concern). E. GA, along the coast, south to s. FL. See Duncan (1985). [= I, K, SE, Z; = Vachellia farnesiana (Linnaeus) Wight \& Arnott -- S]
* Acacia macracantha Humboldt \& Bonplandt ex Willdenow, Apopanax. Cp (GA): planted as an ornamental and rarely naturalized; rare, introduced from further south. [=I, K, SE, Z; Vachellia]

A genus of about 130 species, herbs, pantropical and warm temperate. References: Carulli, Tucker, \& Dill (1988)=Z; Rudd \((1955)=Y\); Isely (1998)=I. Key adapted in part from SE.

1 Prostrate perennial; leaves with 3-7 (-9) leaflets; [of dry sandy habitats]
Ae. viscidula
1 Erect or ascending annual; leaves with 20-50 or more leaflets; [of moist to wet habitats]
2 Leaflets with 2-4 longitudinal nerves; mature fruit stipe \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ae. americana var. americana
2 Leaflets with 1 longitudinal nerve; mature fruit stipe 4-25 mm long.
3 Mature fruit stipe \(12-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla (10-) 12-15 mm long; fruit segments \(5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(4.5-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; paired bracts subtending each flower toothed (rarely entire); standard greenish-yellow with distinct dark-red veins; leaflets \(6-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(2-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide

Ae. virginica
3 Mature fruit stipe 4-8 (-10) mm long; corolla 7-13 (-15) mm long; fruit segments 4-6 mm wide, \(3.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; paired bracts subtending each flower toothed or entire; standard pale orange or reddish-orange, the veins usually indistinct; leaflets \(2.5-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(1-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
4 Paired bracts subtending each flower entire (rarely toothed); leaflets 2.5-13 mm long, 1-2.5 mm wide; fruit segments \(4-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(3.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ae. indica 4 Paired bracts subtending each flower toothed (rarely entire); leaflets \(6-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(1.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; fruit segments \(5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
Ae. rudis

Aeschynomene americana Linnaeus var. americana, Shyleaf. Cp (GA): moist, disturbed sites; rare (GA Watch List). s. GA southwards (Jones \& Coile 1988, SE). [= I, SE, Y; < Ae. americana -- K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Aeschynomene indica Linnaeus, Southern Joint-vetch Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, ditches, disturbed wetlands; uncommon. July-October. Apparently native to se. North America, from NC west to AR, south to FL and TX, now widespread in the tropics and subtropics of the Old World and New World. Perry, Ware, \& McKenney-Mueller (1998) discuss the occurrence of this species in VA. [= GW, I, K, SE, Y, Z; < Ae. virginica -- S, in large part]
* Aeschynomene rudis Bentham, Frisolillo. Cp (GA, NC, SC): roadside ditches, rice fields, disturbed wetlands; rare, introduced from South America. July-October. Native to South America, introduced in se. United States, recently becoming a weed. [ \(=\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{SE}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}\) ]

Aeschynomene virginica (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Northern Joint-vetch, Sensitive Joint-vetch. Cp (NC, VA): fresh to brackish tidal marshes and adjacent ditches, fields, and disturbed areas; rare (US Threatened, NC Endangered, VA Rare). July-October. NJ to ne. NC. Generally not weedy in most of its range, but in NC (now) found mostly in weedy situations, such as ditches or fields hydrologically connected to tidal waters. See Tyndall, Holt, \& Lam (1996) and Belden \& Van Alstine (2003) for additional information on habitat, population biology, and survey techniques. See Baskin et al. (1998) for additional information about seed germination and viability. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, Y, Z; < Ae. virginica -- S (see also Ae. indica)]

Aeschynomene viscidula Michaux, Sticky Joint-vetch. Cp (GA): dry sandy areas, such as sandhills, dry pinelands, and barrier islands; rare (GA Special Concern). From s. GA southwards (Jones \& Coile 1988, SE). [=I, K, SE, Y; = Secula viscidula (Michaux) Small -- S]

\section*{Albizia Durazzini (Silktree)}

A genus of about 100-120 species, trees, shrubs, and vines, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate Asia, Africa, and America. References: Isely (1973)=Z; Isely (1998)=I.

1 Leaflets 7-15 mm long; bark of mature trees smoothish, with small wart-like bumps ......................... A. julibrissin
1 Leaflets \(15-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; bark of mature trees rough, with plates
A. kalkora
* Albizia julibrissin Durazzini, Mimosa, Silktree. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, suburban woodlots, escaped and persistent in forests and woodlands; common, native of tropical Asia. May-August; July-November. Becoming a serious weed; "literally almost everywhere in the 'Dixie' south" (Isely 1973). [= RAB, C, I, K, SE, W, Z; = Albizzia julibrissin -- F, G, S, an orthographic variant]
* Albizia kalkora (Roxburgh) Prain, Kalkora Mimosa. Pd (NC): naturalizing in suburban areas; rare, introduced from e. Asia (Japan, Korea, Taiwan). Documented by herbarium specimens at DUKE and NCU.

Alysicarpus Necker ex Desvaux (Alyce Clover)
A genus of about 25 species, herbs, native of the Old World tropics. References: Isely (1998)=I.
* Alysicarpus vaginalis (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Alyce Clover. Cp (GA), Pd (GA, NC): planted as a forage crop (at least formerly), and rarely naturalized; introduced from the Old World tropics. [= I, K, SE]

Amorpha Linnaeus (Indigo-bush, Leadplant)
References: Wilbur (1964)=Z; Wilbur (1975)=Y; Isely (1998)=I.
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. georgiana var. confusa); leaflets usually slightly or conspicuously revolute.

2 Leaflet mucros mostly swollen apically; plant usually evidently and rather densely pubescent or puberulent (except \(A\). herbacea var. floridana, of s. GA and FL).
3 Upper portions of the plant (stems and leaves) glabrescent; calyx tube glabrous to sparsely or densely minutely strigillose; fruit glabrous; [of s. GA southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. herbacea var. floridan
3 Upper portions of the plant (stems and leaves) conspicuously pubescent; calyx tube densely puberulent to short pilose; fruit densely to sparsely puberulent (rarely glabrate); [widespread in our area] . . . A. herbacea var. herbacea
2 Leaflet mucros mostly tapered apically; plant usually glabrous or sparsely pubescent.
4 Leaflets (10-) 15-25 (-35) mm long, (7-) 9-15 (-18) mm wide; standard intense (rarely light) bright blue; petiole (6-) 8-15 (-20) mm long; racemes mostly panicled, (1-) 3-5 (-8) per flowering branch, 10-20 (-45) cm long; flowering June-July
A. georgiana var. confusa

4 Leaflets (3-) 6-10 (-15) mm long, (2-) 3-5 (-8) mm wide; standard reddish-purple; petiole 1-3 (-5) mm long; racemes solitary (less commonly panicled), 1 (-4) per flowering branch, (2-) 3-5 (-6) cm long; flowering April-May

\section*{A. georgiana var. georgiana}

1 Taller shrubs, usually 1-3 (-4) m tall, petioles 10-30 mm long, usually exceeding the width of the contiguous leaflets; leaflets not revolute, or slightly so.
5 Calyx lobes (1.2-) 2.0-3.5 mm long (thus approaching, equal to, or exceeding the length of the calyx tube); racemes 3-8 (-15) cm long
A. schwerinii

5 Calyx lobes (0-) 0.2-1.2 mm long (thus distinctly shorter than the calyx tube); racemes 5-20 (-25) cm long.
6 Calyx lobes obsolete to very small, (0-) 0.2-0.6 (-0.8) mm long; plants glabrous to glabrate; leaflets usually not mucronate, the midrib commonly terminating in a sessile or shortly exserted (0.2-0.4 mm), slightly enlarged, glandular tip; leaflets relatively few, (9-) 11-15 (-19)
A. glabra

6 Calyx lobes small, 0.2-1.2 mm long (the abaxial lobe usually \(0.8-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long); plants pubescent or puberulent, usually conspicuously so; leaflets usually mucronate, the midrib usually slender, exserted, 0.5-1.5 mm long and tapering; leaflets relatively many, 9-23 (-31).
\(7 \quad\) Foliage remaining green when dried; leaflets (7-) 9-23 (-31) per leaf, dull to somewhat shiny above; [widespread in our area]
A. fruticosa
\(7 \quad\) Foliage blackening when dried; leaflets (7-) 9-15 (-19) per leaf, usually shiny above; [of s. SC and southwards]
A. nitens

Amorpha fruticosa Linnaeus, Tall Indigo-bush. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands, marsh edges, sometimes in disturbed sites; uncommon (rare in VA Mountains). April-June; June-October. [= RAB, C, G, GW, I, K, SE, W, Y; > A. fruticosa var. fruticosa - \(;\); > A. fruticosa var. tennessensis (Shuttleworth) E.J. Palmer -- F ; > A. curtissii Rydberg -- S ; \(>\) A. fruticosa - S , in a narrow sense; > A. tennesseensis Shuttleworth -- S; > A. virgata Small -- S]

Amorpha georgiana Wilbur var. confusa Wilbur, Savanna Indigo-bush. Cp (NC, SC): pine savannas; rare (NC Threatened). May-July; July-October. The varietal epithet is rather unfortunate; it refers to nomenclatural, rather than taxonomic, confusion. In fact, the two varieties of \(A\). georgiana seem so distinct that they warrant specific status. Var. confusa is a narrow endemic of the se. Coastal Plain of NC (Brunswick, Columbus, and Bladen counties) and immediately adjacent SC (Horry County). It is restricted to moist loamy savannas, especially on the Foreston soil series, a habitat now largely destroyed by fire suppression, real estate development, and conversion of savannas to pine tree farms. [= I, K, SE, Y, Z; < A. georgiana -- RAB, GW; ? A. cyanostachya auct. non M.A. Curtis -- S, in part]

Amorpha georgiana Wilbur var. georgiana, Georgia Indigo-bush. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas, sandy river terraces; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Endangered). May-July; July-October. As mentioned above, the two varieties of A. georgiana probably deserve specific recognition. Var. georgiana is endemic to the Coastal Plain of sc. NC, SC, and se. GA, primarily in the fall-line Sandhills region, but rarely found on younger terraces (as far east as Pender County, NC). Much of its habitat has been destroyed. [= I, K, SE, Y, Z; < A. georgiana -- RAB, GW]

Amorpha glabra Desfontaines ex Poiret, Appalachian Indigo-bush, Mountain Indigo. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC): dry to dry-mesic ridgetop and slope forests, primarily in the Blue Ridge escarpment; uncommon (SC Rare). May-July; July-October. Endemic to the Southern Appalachian mountains (and nearby provinces) of n. AL, ne. GA, w. NC, nw. SC, and e. and c. TN. [= RAB, I, K, S, SE, W, Y]

Amorpha herbacea Walter var. floridana (Rydberg) Wilbur, Florida Indigo-bush. Cp (GA): pine flatwoods and sandy river terraces; rare (GA Special Concern). Se. GA (Echols County) south into FL (Sorrie 1998b). [= Y, Z; < A. herbacea var. herbacea -I, K, SE; = A. floridana Rydberg -- S]

Amorpha herbacea Walter var. herbacea, Dwarf Indigo-bush. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC), Mt (NC): pine savannas, pine flatwoods, sandhills, other open forests and disturbed sites; common (rare in Mountains). May-July; July-October. Endemic to FL, GA, SC, and NC, mostly limited to the Coastal Plain. [= Y, Z; <A. herbacea -- RAB, W; = A. herbacea -- S, in the narrow sense; < A. herbacea var. herbacea -- I, K, SE]

Amorpha nitens Boynton, Dark Indigo-bush. Cp (SC), Pd, Mt (GA): sandy woodlands, rocky slopes, bottonland forests; rare (GA Special Concern). April-June. S. SC south to GA, west to LA, north in the interior to w. KY, s. IL, AR, and e. OK. First reported for SC by Nelson \& Kelly (1997). [= I, K, S, SE, Y]

Amorpha schwerinii C. Schneider, Piedmont Indigo-bush. Pd (GA, NC, SC): forests and woodlands, primarily rather xeric and rocky (though not exclusively so); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). April-June; June-October. Endemic to the Piedmont (rarely adjacent provinces) of sc. NC, c. SC, nc. GA, e. AL, and ne. MS. [= RAB, I, K, S, SE, Y]

A genus of \(3-5\) species, of Asia, North America, and Africa. It now appears that \(2-3\) semi-cryptic taxa should be recognized in what has traditionally been considered a single species of Amphicarpaea (Callahan 1997, Parker 1996). The genus name has been corrected to Amphicarpaea from the frequently used Amphicarpa. References: Callahan (1997)=Y; Parker (1996)=Z; Isely (1998)=I.

1 Petiole 3.5-5.3 cm long; petiolule of the terminal leaflet 1.0-1.4 mm long; terminal leaflet 4.2-5.2 cm long
A. 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
A. bracteata var. comosa

Amphicarpaea bracteata (Linnaeus) Fernald var. bracteata, Hog-peanut. \{Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist forests, thickets; common. July-September; August-October. Producing inflorescences of 2 types, one with chasmogamous flowers and aerial legumes, the other with cleistogamous flowers and subterranean legumes. The distributions and habitats of the two varieties in our area require herbarium and field investigation\}. [= K; = Amphicarpa bracteata var. bracteata -F , G , orthographic variant; < Amphicarpaea bracteata -- C, I, SE; < Amphicarpa bracteata -- RAB, orthographic variant; < Falcata comosa (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S]

Amphicarpaea bracteata (Linnaeus) Fernald var. comosa Fassett, Hog-peanut. (Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist forests, thickets; common. July-September; August-October. Producing inflorescences of 2 types, one with chasmogamous flowers and aerial legumes, the other with cleistogamous flowers and subterranean legumes. The distributions and habitats of the two varieties in our area require herbarium and field investigation\}. [= K; = Amphicarpa bracteata var. comosa -- F , G , orthographic variant; < Amphicarpaea bracteata -- C, I, SE; < Amphicarpa bracteata -- RAB, orthographic variant; < Falcata comosa (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S]

\section*{Apios Fabricius (Groundnut)}

A genus of about 10 species, perennial vines, of temperate e. Asia and e. North America. References: Isely (1998)=I.
1 Tubers 1-2 cm in diameter; corolla 0.9-1.3 cm long, dark; legume 5-12 cm long; leaflets 5 (-7) per leaf
A. americana

1 Tubers 12-20 cm in diameter; corolla 2-2.5 cm long, pale; legume (12-) 15-25 cm long; leaflets (5-) 7 (-9) per leaf
[A. priceana]
Apios americana Medikus, Common Groundnut. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, wet thickets, streambanks; common. June-August; July-September. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Québec west to MN and SD, south to s. FL and TX. [= RAB , C, GW, I, K, SE, W; > A. americana var. americana - F, G; > A. americana var. turrigera Fernald -- F, G; = Glycine apios Linnaeus -- S]

Apios priceana B.L. Robinson, Kentucky Groundnut, Price's Potato-bean, occurs in sw. KY, c. TN, ne. MS, and ne. AL. It is a rare species. [= C, F, G, I, K, SE; = Glycine priceana (B.L. Robinson) Britton -- S]

\section*{Arachis Linnaeus (Peanut)}

A genus of 9-60 species, annual and perennial herbs, native of South America (especially Brazil). References: Isely (1998)=I.
* Arachis hypogaea Linnaeus, Peanut. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): fields; commonly cultivated, rarely persistent, introduced from South America. July-October. This remarkable plant bears normal aerial flowers, but following pollination the pedicels elongate and arch downwards, the legume soon buried and developing underground. [= RAB, C, F, K, S, SE]

\section*{Astragalus Linnaeus (Milkvetch)}

Astragalus is a massive genus, usually considered to include over 2000 species, and 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)=Z; Isely (1998)=I.

1 Legume pilose with hairs ca. 1 mm or more long; stems conspicuously pubescent, the hairs spreading and simple; plants decumbent, spreading, or ascending, the stems 0.5-4 dm long.
2 Corolla 14-19 mm long; leaflets 17-29; legume bilocular; calyx lobes shorter than the calyx tube; [of calcareous habitats of the interior]
[A. tennesseensis]
2 Corolla 8-12 mm long; leaflets (5-) 7-15; legume unilocular; calyx lobes equaling or longer than the calyx tube [of dry sandy habitats from SC south] .
A. villosus

1 Legume glabrous; stems glabrous or inconspicuously pubescent, the hairs appressed, simple or dolabriform; plants erect with stems (3-) 4-15 dm long, or decumbent with stems 1-3 dm long (A. distortus var. distortus and A. bibullatus).
3 Plants decumbent or ascending, stems 1-5 dm long; legume either dry and strongly curved (about 90 degrees), or globose and initially fleshy.
4 Legume globose, 1.3-2 cm in diameter, initially fleshy; corolla 18-25 mm long; [of calcareous glades of c. TN]
[A. bibullatus]

4 Legume lanceolate, 1.2-2.5 cm long, 4-7 mm wide, strongly curved; corolla (7-) 8-15 mm long; [of shaley habitats from w. VA northwards or of dry sandy sites in FL and possibly adjacent GA].
5 Leaflets mostly 2-3.5× as long as wide; mature legume lacking a reticulately textured surface; corolla \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of shaley habitats from w . VA northwards]
A. distortus var. distortus

5 Leaflets mostly \(1-2 \times\) as long as wide; mature legume reticulately textured; corolla 8-11 mm long; [of dry sandy sites in FL and possibly adjacent GA]
[A. obcordatus]
3 Plants erect, stems (3-) 4-15 dm long; legume straight to moderately curved.
6 Lower stipules connate; pubescence dolabriform; legumes 1-1.5 cm long, 4-5 mm in diameter; [typically of dry to mesic soils] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. canadensis var. canadensis
6 Lower stipules free; pubescence simple; legumes either longer or wider (2-3 cm long and 4-6 mm in diameter in \(A\). michauxii, \(1.5-2.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and \(8-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter in A. neglectus); [typically of notably dry, either rocky or sandy, soils].
7 Leaves with 21-31 coriaceous to somewhat fleshy leaflets, many of the leaflets alternate or subopposite; legumes \(2-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(4-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; [of dry sandy habitats from NC south] . . . . . . . . . . . A. michauxii
7 Leaves with 11-23 thin-textured leaflets, all of the leaflets usually opposite; legumes 1.5-2 cm long, 8-18 mm in diameter; [of rocky calcareous habitats from VA north]
A. neglectus

Astragalus canadensis Linnaeus var. canadensis, Canada Milkvetch. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands, streambanks, rocky slopes and bluffs; uncommon, rare in VA Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain (GA Special Concern). June-August; July-October. Ranging through much of North America, from Québec and Hudson Bay west to British Columbia, south to GA, TX, CO, and Utah; also apparently in Siberia. The other varieties occur further 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 Southern 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 2 (or more) different taxa, one of them being a Southern (and Central) Appalachian endemic. 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 2 taxa worthy of distinction at the varietal level. [=I, K, SE, Z; < A. canadensis -- RAB, C, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > A. canadensis var. canadensis - F, G; > A. canadensis var. carolinianus (Linnaeus) M.E. Jones -- F, G; > A. carolinianus Linnaeus -- S]

Astragalus distortus Torrey \& A. Gray var. distortus, Ozark Milkvetch, Bent Milkvetch. Mt, Pd (VA): shale barrens and other dry, shaley places; rare (VA Rare). May-July. A. distortus is interpreted by \(Z\) (and followed by C and SE) 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. 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. [=C,I, K, SE, Z; < A. distortus -- F, G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Holcophacos distortus (Torrey \& A. Gray) Rydberg -- S]

Astragalus michauxii (Kuntze) F.J. Hermann, Sandhills Milkvetch, Michaux's Milkvetch. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Proposed Threatened). Late April-June; June-October (and persisting). Sc. NC south through SC to GA, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. "The Michaux milk-vetch is greatly isolated from any member of the genus morphologically similar" (Barneby 1964). [= RAB, I, K, SE, Z; = Tium michauxii (Kuntze) Rydberg -- S]

Astragalus neglectus (Torrey \& A. Gray) Sheldon, Cooper Milkvetch. Mt (VA): dry calcareous woodlands and barren, over dolostone and limestone; rare (US Species of Concern, VA Rare). June-September. Se. Ontario west to se. Saskatchewan and ne. ND, south to w. NY, ne. PA, c. PA, n. OH, s. MI, se. WI, and e. SD; disjunct in w. VA and e. WV (Wieboldt et al. 1998). [= C, F, G, I, K, SE, Z]

Astragalus villosus Michaux, Bearded Milkvetch, Southern Milkvetch. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills and other dry, sandy places; rare (SC Rare). May-June; June-August. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: s. SC south to Panhandle FL, west to s. MS. This species is described by Barneby as "a lowly but delightful little astragalus." [= RAB, I, K, SE, Z; = Phaca intonsa (Sheldon) Rydberg ex Small -- S]

Astragalus bibullatus Barneby \& E.L. Bridges, Pyne's Ground-plum. Endemic to calcareous glades of c. TN (Barneby \& Bridges 1987). [= I, K, SE; = Geoprumnon crassicarpum (Nuttall) Rydberg ex Small -- S, misapplied; = A. crassicarpus Nuttall, misapplied]

Astragalus obcordatus Elliott, Florida Milk-vetch. Cp (GA?): sandhills; rare. S. MS south to c. peninsular FL. Reported for s. GA, but no specimen documentation is known (Barneby 1964). [= I, K, SE, Z; = Phaca obcordata (Elliott) Rydberg ex Small - S]

Astragalus tennesseensis A. Gray ex Chapman. Calcareous glades. C. TN, n. AL, s. KY (and formerly IL and IN, and possibly MO). [=I, K, SE, Z; ><A. tennessensis - F; ><A. plattensis Nuttall-F; > Geoprumnon tennesseense (A. Gray ex Chapman) Rydberg -- S; >< Geoprumnon plattense (Nuttall) Rydberg -- S]

\section*{Baptisia Ventenat (Wild Indigo)}

A genus of about 15 species, perennial herbs, of temperate e. and c. North America. References: Isely (1981)=Y; Larisey (1940a)=Z; Mendenhall (1994a, 1994b)=X; Isely (1998)=I.

1 Leaves 1 -foliolate, sessile or perfoliate.
2 Leaves sessile; plant densely cobwebby pubescent; [of e. GA (Brantley and Wayne counties)]
B. arachnifera
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 2 & Leaves perfoliate; plant glabrous or nearly so; [widespread from s. SC southwards] & B. perfoliata \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Leaves 3-foliolate, petiolate or sessile.} \\
\hline 3 & Flowering or fruiting pedicels bracteolate; corolla 11-14 mm long & B. lecontei \\
\hline 3 & Flowering or fruiting pedicels lacking bracteoles; corolla larger (except B. tinctoria). & \\
\hline & 4 Plants in flower & Key A \\
\hline & 4 Plants in fruit & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Key A -- flowering Baptisia}

1 Flowers lavender or blue.
2 Leaflets 2-4 (-5) cm long, mostly less than 10 mm wide (if wider, then shorter than 4 cm ); leaflets mostly oriented in a vertical plane; fertile stems usually \(0.4-1.0 \mathrm{~m}\) tall, the leafy branches horizontally spreading; racemes 1-2.5 (-4) dm long, rather compactly flowered; petioles \(0-4(-12) \mathrm{mm}\) long; [of diabase glades and barrens] . . . . . B. australis var. aberrans
2 Leaflets 4-6 (-9) cm long, mostly more than 12 mm wide; leaflets not oriented in a vertical plane; fertile stems usually 1-1.5 m tall, the leafy branches ascending; racemes 2-4 (-5) dm long, rather sparsely flowered; petioles 5-20 (-40) mm long; [of flood-scoured rocky riversides, also frequently cultivated and sometimes persistent or escaped]
B. australis var. australis

1 Flowers yellow, cream-white, or white.
3
B. bracteata
[B. leucophaea]
B. tinctoria
B. cinerea
B. megacarpa
B. lanceolata var. lanceolata
[B. lanceolata var. tomentosa]
B. albescens
B. alba
[B. leucantha]

\section*{3 Flowers yellow.}

4 Flowering pedicels 14-18 (-30) mm long, subtended by persistent bracts 1-2.5 cm long and \(7-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; flowers cream-white to pale-yellow.
5 Petioles of median leaves 4-10 mm long
B. bracteata

5 Petioles of median leaves \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long [B. leucophaea]
4 Flowering pedicels \(2-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, subtended by caducous bracts \(0.2-1.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and \(1-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; flowers bright yellow.
6 Leaflets mostly 1-2.5 (-4) cm long, 1-2.5× as long as wide, the petiolules 0-1 mm long; corolla 1.2-1.6 cm long; racemes numerous, terminating most of the branches . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. tinctoria
6 Leaflets mostly \(4-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.5-4 \times\) as long as wide, the petiolules \(2-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla 2.0-2.8 cm long; racemes solitary ( -3 ) (B. cinerea) or numerous ( \(B\). lanceolata var. lanceolata).
7 Petiolules 2-5 mm long; stipules (some of them at least) persistent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. cinerea 7 Petiolules \(4-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stipules caducous.

8 Leaflets \(3-5 \times\) as long as wide, usually \(<1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; flowers usually solitary or in clusters of 2-3; fruits broadly ellipsoid or subspheroidal, \(<2 \times\) as long as wide; [se. SC south through GA Coastal Plain to ne. FL] B. lanceolata var. lanceolata

8 Leaflets 1.7-3.2 (-5) \(\times\) as long as wide, the larger typically \(>2 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; flowers in racemes of (1-) 310 flowers; fruits usually ellipsoid, often \(>2 \times\) as long as wide; [FL Panhandle, s. AL, and c. peninsular \(\mathrm{FL}]\)
[B. lanceolata var. tomentosa]
3 Flowers white or cream-white
9 Flowering pedicels \(1.0-1.8(-3.0) \mathrm{cm}\) long, subtended by persistent bracts \(1-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and \(7-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; flowers cream-white to pale-yellow.
10 Petioles of median leaves \(4-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. bracteata
10 Petioles of median leaves \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long .....
9 Flowering pedicels \(0.3-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, subtended by caducous bracts \(0.4-0.7 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and 1-2 mm wide; flowers white.
11 Calyx 4.5-6.5 mm long; corolla 1.3-1.6 (-1.8) cm long; petioles 0.5-1 (-2) cm long ............ . B. albescens
11 Calyx \(7-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla 2-2.5 cm long; petioles (of the lower leaves at least) 1-2 cm long.
12 Legume usually 15-20 (-30) mm in diameter, thin-walled and brittle; [of NC south through GA to FL and AL]

[B. leucantha]

\section*{1 Legume \(5-11 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter.}


3 Leaflets mostly 1-2.5 (-4) cm long
B. tinctoria

3 Leaflets \(3.5-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long.
4 Leaflets \(3-5 \times\) as long as wide, usually \(<1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; infructescence nodes (fruits or aborted fruits) usually 1-3; fruits broadly ellipsoid or subspheroidal, \(<2 \times\) as long as wide; [se. SC south through GA Coastal Plain to ne. FL]
B. lanceolata var. lanceolata

4 Leaflets 1.7-3.2 (-5) \(\times\) as long as wide, the larger typically \(>2 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; infructescence nodes (1-) 3-10; fruits usually ellipsoid, often \(>2 \times\) as long as wide; [FL Panhandle, s. AL, and c. peninsular FL] .
[B. lanceolata var. tomentosa]
1 Legume 8-25 mm in diameter.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 5 & Pod drying tan & B. megacarpa \\
\hline 5 & Pod drying black to blackish-brown & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

5 Pod drying black to blackish-brown
6 Stems puberulent (sometimes inconspicuously so), not glaucous.
7 Legume (20-) 30-40 (-50) mm long, 15-25 mm in diameter; pedicels 14-18 (-30) mm long, subtended by persistent bracts \(10-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long and \(7-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. bracteata, [B. leucophaea] 7 Legume \(10-35 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(8-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; pedicels \(2-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, subtended by caducous bracts \(2-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long and \(1-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
8 Petiolules 2-5 mm long; stipules (some of them at least) persistent
B. cinerea

8 Petiolules 4-10 mm long; stipules caducous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. lanceolata var. lanceolata
6 Stems glabrous and generally glaucous as well
B. alba, [B. leucantha], [B. leucophaea], B. australis var. australis, B. australis var. aberrans

Baptisia alba (Linnaeus) Ventenat, Thick-pod White Wild Indigo. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC): dry woodlands, roadsides; rare (NC Rare). May-July; June-October. AL, FL, GA, SC, and NC. B. leucantha (see below) is a western sibling, treated as either a species or a variety. In fruit, it is easily separated from B. albescens and other Baptisia by its nearly spheroidal legume. B. alba and B. albescens have been nomenclaturally confused; Isely (1986a) corrects the application of the epithet "alba." [= S; = B. alba var. alba -- I, K, SE; = B. pendula Larisey -- RAB; = B. lactea (Rafinesque) Thieret var. obovata (Larisey) Isely -- C (by implication), X, Y]

Baptisia albescens Small, Narrow-pod White Wild Indigo, Spiked Wild Indigo. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, roadsides; uncommon (NC Rare, VA Rare). May-July; June-October. Se. VA south through NC, SC, and GA to \(n\). FL, e. AL and e. TN. The fruits are unlike any of our other species in being cylindric, about \(3 \times\) as long as the diameter, and yellowish- brown (rather than black) when mature. [=I, K, S, SE; = B. alba -- RAB, C, F, G, W, X, Y, misapplied]

Baptisia arachnifera Duncan, Hairy Rattleweed, Hairy Wild Indigo. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered). With simple leaves and unmistakable for its dense "cobwebby" pubescence, this species is endemic to GA (Wayne and Brantley counties). [= I, K, SE, X, Y]

Baptisia australis (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. aberrans (Larisey) M. Mendenhall, Eastern Prairie Blue Wild Indigo, Glade Wild Indigo. Pd (NC), Mt (GA): glades, barrens, and open woodlands over limestone (or other calcareous rocks) and diabase (or other mafic rocks), in areas that were formerly prairies, barrens, glades, or oak savannas; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). AprilMay; June-August. C. and se. TN, nw. GA, c. NC, and (possibly) s. KY and sc. VA. Blue-flowered Baptisia from mafic glades, barrens, and former prairies and oak savannas in NC has proven problematic to taxonomists. Larisey (1940a) treated B. australis and \(B\). minor as separate species, and placed eastern plants resembling B. minor in B. minor var. aberrans Larisey, but without providing very satisfying characters for separating it from typical B. minor of midwestern North America. RAB apparently (though tacitly) include B. minor within B. australis. Isely \((1981,1990)\) treated blue-flowered Baptisia as B. australis var. australis and var. minor, regarding var. minor as reaching its eastern limit in MO (the two varieties thus allopatric), and stating that "sporadic collections within the range of var. australis have the pods and some of the vegetative characters of var. minor... most of these collections are from dry or sterile habitats, e.g., cedar glades, that var. australis typically does not inhabit" (Isely 1990). His treatment of australis and minor at the varietal level seems largely based on the troubling existence of minor-like plants within his concept of the range of australis. NC plants from glade-like sites are morphologically more similar to midwestern prairie \(B\). minor, occur in similar habitats, and grow with a large number of other plants with midwestern phytogeographic affinities, such as Eryngium yuccifolium var. yuccifolium, Echinacea laevigata (an eastern sibling of E. purpurea), Oligoneuron album, Oligoneuron rigidum ssp. glabratum (an eastern sibling of O. rigidum ssp. rigidum), Silphium terebinthinaceum, and others. The affinities of these plants seem to be with B. minor; "shoehorning" them into the more eastern B. australis, which they do not resemble in morphology, habitat, or (indeed) range is not a desirable disposition. Eastern plants referrable to B. minor do, however, as noted by Larisey and Isely, differ from midwestern plants in leaflet size and shape, branching, and pod shape; they are best treated as an eastern, relictual variety, var. aberrans Larisey. Mendenhall (1994a, 1994b) found that B. minor var. aberrans warranted taxonomic recognition, and indeed that it is less closely related to B. australis s.s. and B. minor than they are to one another; she chose to treat the three entities as varieties under B. australis. For now, the best treatment seems to be to follow Mendenhall, and acknowledge the existence of three varietal entities, with the phylogenetic affinities uncertain. The range of \(B\). minor var. minor is thus largely midwestern, from se. NE, s. MO, and e. and c. KS south to w. AR, e. and c. OK, and ne. TX. [= K, X; = Baptisia minor Lehmann var. aberrans Larisey -- Z; B. australis (Linnaeus) R. Brown -- RAB, S; < B. australis var. australis -- I, SE; < B. australis var. minor (Lehmann) Fernald -- C, G; < B. minor -- F]

Baptisia australis (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. australis, Tall Blue Wild Indigo, Streamside Blue Indigo. Mt (GA, NC*?, VA), Pd (NC*?, VA): riverbank scour areas, gravel bars, and disturbed areas (where persisting from cultivation); rare (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). April-May; June-August. Native to w. and n. VA, w. MD, WV, w. PA, e. and c. KY, ne. TN, se. IN, and s. OH, and possibly native to other states, the original range obscured by its frequent cultivation. [= C, G, K, X; = B. australis \(-\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{Z}\); < B. australis -- RAB, S (also see B. minor); < B. australis var. australis -- I, SE (also see B. minor)]

Baptisia bracteata Elliott, Creamy Wild Indigo. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, SC), Cp (SC): sandhills, other dry woodlands; uncommon (NC Rare). March-April; May-June. Ne. AL northwest through n. GA and n. SC to w. NC. The more western \(B\). leucophaea Nuttall is better treated as a species than as B. bracteata var. leucophaea (Nuttall) Kartesz \& Gandhi (Mendenhall 1994b). [= RAB, S, W, X; = B. bracteata var. bracteata - C, I, K, SE]

Baptisia cinerea (Rafinesque) Fernald \& Schubert, Carolina Wild Indigo. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): sandhills, other dry sandy woods; common, rare in VA (VA Rare). Late April-June; June-July. Though common in the Coastal Plain of the Carolinas, \(B\). cinerea is a narrow endemic, ranging only from s. VA south to s. SC. The large, yellow flowers are very showy. In fall, the leaves do not drop, but stay attached to the stems, the whole plant turning an ashy gray; these dried plants are conspicuous through the following winter. The report in Jones \& Coile (1988) of \(B\). cinerea in GA is in error; the specimen is of \(B\). lanceolata. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, X; = B. villosa auct. non (Walter) Nuttall -- S]

Baptisia lanceolata (Walter) Elliott var. Ianceolata, Gopherweed. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; rare (SC Rare). April-May; June-November. Var. lanceolata ranges from s. SC south to ne. FL and sw. GA, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. Small (1933) alleges that \(B\). lanceolata ranges north to NC, but no documentation is known. The plant is reminiscent of \(B\). cinerea, but forms larger, bushier plants and is separable by characters in the key. [=I, K, SE, X; < B. lanceolata -- RAB, S]

Baptisia lecontei Torrey \& A. Gray, Leconte's Wild Indigo. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). Sc. GA south to e. Panhandle FL and s. peninsular FL. [= I, K, S, SE, X, Y, Z]

Baptisia megacarpa Chapman ex Torrey \& A. Gray, Bigpod Wild Indigo. Cp (GA): moist florests of floodplains and lower slopes; rare (GA Special Concern. E. Panhandle FL and sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) west to se. AL. [= I, K, S, SE, X, Y, Z]

Baptisia perfoliata (Linnaeus) R. Brown ex Aiton f., Catbells, Gopherweed. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; uncommon. April-May; May-July. S. SC through e. GA to peninsular FL, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. [= RAB, I, K, S, SE, X, Y, Z]

Baptisia tinctoria (Linnaeus) Ventenat, Honesty-weed, Rattleweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks; common. April-August; July-November. Widespread in eastern United States, from NY and MN south to GA. The most widespread and common of our species of Baptisia, B. tinctoria is readily recognizable from its small, yellow flowers, small leaflets, and small fruits. The taxa synonymized need further investigation. [= RAB, C, I, K, S, SE, W, X; >B. tinctoria var. projecta Fernald -- F, G; > B. tinctoria var. tinctoria - F, G; > B. tinctoria var. crebra Fernald -- F; > B. tinctoria - S, in a narrow sense; > B. gibbesii Small -- S]

Baptisia lanceolata (Walter) Elliott var. tomentosa (Larisey) Isely. Var. tomentosa (Larisey) Isely occurs in panhandle FL and adjacent s. AL; disjunct in c. peninsular FL. Two forms have been recognized, the "narrow-leaved form," endemic to the Apalachicola Lowlands portion of the FL Panhandle, and the "typical form", occupying the FL Panhandle, s. AL, and disjunct in c. peninsular FL (Isely 1981). Mendenhall (1994b) included broad-leaved and narrow-leaved forms of var. tomentosa in her study, which provided some support for the taxonomic recognition of these unnamed entities. \([=I, \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{SE}, \mathrm{Y} ;=B\). elliptica Small \(-\mathrm{S} ;>\mathrm{B}\). elliptica var. elliptica - Z; > B. elliptica var. tomentosa Larisey - Z]

Baptisia leucantha Torrey \& A. Gray ranges east to s. MS, ne. MS, c. TN, c. KY, and s. OH; it was alleged by S to occur in NC, probably based on misinterpreted material of B. alba. [= S, X; = Baptisia alba var. macrophylla (Larisey) Isely \(--\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{SE}\); = B. lactea (Rafinesque) Thieret var. lactea - C, Y; > B. leucantha var. leucantha - Z; > B. pendula Larisey var. macrophylla Larisey - Z] \{keyed\}

Baptisia leucophaea Nuttall. Nw. IN west to s. MN and e. NE, south to w. KY, c. MS, c. LA, and e. TX. [= F, G; = B. bracteata Muhlenberg ex Elliott var. leucophaea (Nuttall) Kartesz \& Gandhi - K; = B. bracteata var. glabrescens (Larisey) Isely - C, I, SE, Y; = B. leucophaea var. glabrescens Larisey - Z]

Many of our species hybridize; hybrids known in our area include the following, listed in alphabetic order by hybrid formulae. Others may certainly occur. Additional hybrids have been created by plant breeders and may be found in cultivation.
B. albescens \(\times\) cinerea. Known from SC.
B. albescens \(\times\) perfoliata [B. ×fulva Larisey]. Known from GA and SC. [B. \(\times\) fulva Larisey \(-Z\) ]
B. albescens \(\times\) tinctoria [B. \(\times\) serenae M.A. Curtis (pro sp.); B. \(\times\) pinetorum Larisey]. Known from GA, NC, SC, and VA. B. cinerea \(\times\) tinctoria. Known from NC (Brunswick County).
B. perfoliata \(\times\) tinctoria \([B . \times\) microphylla Nuttall (prosp.) -Z\(]\). Known from SC.

Cassia
(see Chamaecrista, Senna)

\section*{Centrosema (Augustin de Candolle) Bentham (Spurred Butterfly Pea)}

A genus of about 40 species, perennial vining herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Western Hemisphere. References: Isely (1998)=I; Fantz (2002a).

Identification notes: Centrosema virginianum is easily confused with Clitoria mariana. The following key summarizes the differences:

1 Calyx 10-16 mm long, the calyx lobes 7-11 mm long, distinctly longer than the calyx tube; legume 7-12 cm long, 3-4 mm broad Centrosema virginianum
1 Calyx 15-20 mm long, the calyx lobes 5-7 mm long, distinctly shorter than the calyx tube; legume 3-5 cm long, 5-7 mm broad
Clitoria mariana var. mariana

Centrosema virginianum (Linnaeus) Bentham, Spurred Butterfly Pea. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): dry woodlands and openings; common. June-August; July-October. S. NJ south to FL, west to KY, AR, and TX. [= RAB, C, G, K, SE, W; > C. virginianum var. virginianum - F; > C. virginianum var. ellipticum Fernald -- F; = Bradburya virginiana (Linnaeus) Kuntze -S]

Cercis Linnaeus (Redbud)
A genus of about 6 species, trees of north temperate areas. References: Isely (1975)=Z; Robertson \& Lee (1976)=Y; Isely (1998) \(=1\).

1 Flowering pedicels 6-8 mm long; flowers 8-11 mm long .....................................c.c.canadensis var. canadensis
1 Flowering pedicels 10-20 mm long; flowers (11-) 12-14 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. chinensis]

Cercis canadensis Linnaeus var. canadensis, Eastern Redbud. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to dry forests and woodlands, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks, also commonly planted as an ornamental; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain south of VA, uncommon in Mountains). March-May; June-November. This spectacular small tree is showy in bud or flower. The smooth, medium gray bark is distinctive in winter. Other varieties occur in TX and Mexico. [= C, G, I, K, SE, Y, Z; < C. canadensis -- RAB, F, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Cercis chinensis Bunge, native to China, is sometimes cultivated. [= I]

Chamaecrista (Linnaeus) Moench (Partridge-pea)

A genus of about 265 species, shrubs and herbs, of primarily tropical and warm temperate areas. References: Isely (1975)=Z; Irwin \& Barneby (1982)=Y; Robertson \& Lee (1976)=X; Isely (1998)=I.

1 Corolla 0.8-1.0 cm in diameter, the larger petals 4-7 (-8) mm long; functional stamens 5-8.
2 Petiole pilose with hairs 1-2 (-3) mm long; petiolar gland cylindric or clavate; functional stamens 5-8; leaflets \(5-6 \times\) as long as wide

Ch. nictitans var. aspera
2 Petiole incurved-puberulent with hairs \(0-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petiolar gland stalked-cupuliform or stalked-discoid; functional stamens 5 ; leaflets \(3-5 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. nictitans var. nictitans
1 Corolla 2.5-3.5 cm in diameter, the larger petals \(15-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; functional stamens 10.
3 Perennial from a horizontal woody root or crown; stems clustered
Ch. deeringiana
3 Annual from a taproot; stems solitary.
4 Pods 6.5-10 mm wide; seeds 4.7-6.3 mm across; [of tidal marshes in e. VA] . . Ch. fasciculata var. macrosperma 4 Pods 3-5 (-6.5) mm wide; seeds (2.8-) \(3.2-4.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) across; [widespread geographically and ecologically]. 5 Surface of leaflets pubescent; [fro, w. Panhandle FL and s. AL westwards] . . [Ch. fasciculata var. puberula] 5 Surface of leaflets galbrous; [collectively widespread in our area].

6 Petiolar gland depressed, 1.5-2.5 mm wide, raised at both ends; pods 6-10 cm long; plant usually glabrous or glabrescent, to 24 dm tall Ch. fasciculata var. brachiata 6 Petiolar gland not depressed, \(<1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; pods \(4-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; plant usually pubescent, to 10 dm tall ...

Ch. fasciculata var. fasciculata
Chamaecrista deeringiana Small \& Pennell, Florida Senna. Cp (GA): sandhills, dry longleaf pine woodlands, disturbed sandy areas; rare (GA Special Concern). Sw. and wc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) south to Panhandle FL and west to s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999); disjunct in s. FL. [= I, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michaux) Greene var. brachiata (Pollard) Isely. Cp (GA): fields, disturbed areas; uncommon. E. GA south to s. FL, west to w. panhandle FL. [= I, SE; < Chamaecrista fasciculata var. fasciculata - K; = Cassia fasciculata var. brachiata (Pollard) Pullen ex Isely -- X, Z; = Chamaecrista brachiata Pollard -- S; < Ch. fasciculata - Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michaux) Greene var. fasciculata, Common Partridge-pea. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas, fencerows, and a wide range of other habitats; common. June-September; July-November. MA west to MN, south to FL and Mexico. See discussion of the Chamaecrista fasciculata complex under var. macrosperma. [< Cassia fasciculata Michaux -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Chamaecrista fasciculata -- C, S, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > Cassia fasciculata var. fasciculata -- F, G, X; > Cassia fasciculata var. robusta (Pollard) J.F. Macbride -- F, G, X; > Chamaecrista robusta Pollard - S; = Chamaecrista fasciculata var. fasciculata (variant 1, variant 2, and typical variant) - Z; < Chamaecrista fasciculata var. fasciculata -- I, SE, in part (also see var. macrosperma); < Chamaecrista fasciculata var. fasciculata - K (also see var. brachiata); > Cassia fasciculata var. littoralis (Pollard) J.F. MacBride -- X]

Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michaux) Greene var. macrosperma (Fernald) C.F. Reed, Tidal-marsh Partridge-pea. Cp (VA): freshwater tidal marshes; rare (US Species of Concern, VA Rare). Endemic to e. VA and MD. Isely (1975) did not recognize it formally, but treated it informally as "variant 1," commenting (incorrectly) that it is "apparently a local, saline-adapted ecotype." Irwin \& Barneby (1982) treated Ch. fasciculata as a very polymorphic species in which it was impractical to recognize infraspecific taxa, concluding "a student of tropical Chamaecrista has the choice of accepting as a fact of life that sort of infraspecific variability that inspired the dissection of Ch. fasciculata or of retreating to the position of Britton \& Urban who, driven by logic rather than sense, found a species in every particular combination of gland and hairiness that fell in their way. But in passing over the observed variation as taxonomically insignificant, it is well to bear in mind that its cause and its biological significance remain a mystery."

Botanists familiar with var. macrosperma in the field contend that it shows a cohesion in morphologic characters, ecology, and distribution that is biologically and taxonomically significant; it seems clearly to warrant varietal status. [=K; < Cassia fasciculata Michaux -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Chamaecrista fasciculata -- C, S, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Cassia fasciculata var. macrosperma Fernald -- F, G; < Chamaecrista fasciculata var. fasciculata -- I, SE, in part; = Cassia fasciculata var. fasciculata "variant 1" -- Z]

Chamaecrista nictitans (Linnaeus) Moench var. aspera (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Irwin \& Barneby, Southern Sensitive-plant Cp (GA, SC): savannas, pinelands, disturbed sandy soils; uncommon. June-October; July-November. Var. aspera ranges from se. SC south to s. FL. [= I; = Cassia aspera Muhlenberg ex Elliott -- RAB, X, Z; = Chamaecrista nictitans ssp. nictitans var. aspera (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Irwin \& Barneby -- K, SE, Y; = Chamaecrista aspera (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Greene -- S]

Chamaecrista nictitans (Linnaeus) Moench var. nictitans, Common Sensitive-plant. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands, disturbed areas, pine savannas, and a wide variety of other habitats; common. June-October; July-November. Ch. 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. [= I; < Cassia nictitans Linnaeus -- RAB, W, X, Z; < Chamaecrista nictitans -- C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > Cassia nictitans var. nictitans -- F, G; > Cassia nictitans var. hebecarpa Fernald -- F, G; = Chamaecrista nictitans ssp. nictitans var. nictitans -- K, SE, Y; Chamaecrista procumbens (Linnaeus) Greene -- S]

Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michaux) Greene var. 1. Dunes, sandy disturbed areas. s. AL west to e. and s. TX. [= I; <Ch. fasciculata var. fasciculata - K, in part; > Chamaecrista littoralis Pollard - S ; > Chamaecrista mississipiensis (Pollard) Pollard ex Heller - S; < Ch. fasciculata - Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Cassia fasciculata Michaux var. puberula (Greene) J.F. Macbride (variants 1, 2, and 3) - SE, Z; > Chamaecrista puberula Greene] \{add synonymy\}

Cladrastis Rafinesque (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) \(=\) X; Isely (1981)=Z; Isely (1998)=I; Rudd (1972) \(=\) Y .

Cladrastis kentukea (Dumont de Courset) Rudd, Yellow-wood. Mt (GA, NC), Pd (NC*, SC): mountain forests, Piedmont bluffs, especially on calcareous or mafic rocks (introduced only in the Piedmont of NC); uncommon (NC Watch List, SC Rare). April-May; July-August. 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, and s. MO south to sw. NC, sc. SC, n. GA, AL, c. AR, and e. OK, but is cultivated more widely. 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. The genus Cladrastis has 4 other species, all of temperate e. Asia. Cladrastis is the only member of the tribe Sophoreae in our area, with the exception of the cultivated (and weakly, if at all, established) Sophora. [= K, W, X, Y; = C. Iutea (Michaux f.) K. Koch -- RAB, C, F, G, I, S, SE, Z]

\section*{Clitoria Linnaeus (Butterfly Pea)}

A genus of about 60 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the New and Old World. References: Isely (1998)=1; Fantz \((2000,2002 b)=Z\).

Identification notes: Centrosema virginianum is easily confused with Clitoria mariana. See key under Centrosema.
\begin{tabular}{ll}
1 & Leaves 3 -foliolate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. mariana var. mariana \\
1 Leaves 5-7-foliolate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ternatea var. ternatea
\end{tabular}

Clitoria mariana Linnaeus var. mariana, Butterfly Pea. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands and openings; common. June-August; July-October. NY (Long Island), NJ west to s. OH, s. IL, MO, and OK, south to FL, TX, and South America; disjunct in s. AZ; also in se. Asia. [= Z; < C. mariana - RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; < Martiusia mariana (Linnaeus) Small -- S]
* Clitoria ternatea Linnaeus var. ternatea, Blue-pea. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced and weakly naturalized. In s. GA (Isely 1998). [= Z; < C. ternatea - I, K, S, SE]

Coronilla Linnaeus (Crown-vetch) (see Securigera)

\section*{Crotalaria Linnaeus (Rattlebox)}

A genus of about 600 species, annual and perennial herbs, of nearly cosmopolitan in tropical and temperate regions (especially diverse in Africa). References: Windler (1974)=Z; Isely (1986b)=Y; Isely (1998)=I. Key adapted in part from SE.

1 Leaves trifoliolate; erect annual herb, typically 1-2 m tall.
2 Leaflets obovate to elliptic-oblong, 1.5-3.5× as long as wide; legume conspicuously curved (or straight in C. incana).
3 Legume \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, pilose; stem pubescence spreading
C. incana

3 Legume 5-6 mm in diameter, minutely puberulent; stem pubescence appressed . . . . . . . . . C. pallida var. obovata
2 Leaflets lanceolate, often narrowly so, \(3-15 \times\) as long as wide; legume straight or nearly so (or upcurved at the tip).
4 Corolla \(8-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; legume \(4-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, upcurved at tip
C. Ianceolata

4 Corolla 18-20 mm long; legume 15 mm in diameter, not upcurved
C. ochroleuca

1 Leaves unifoliolate; plants of various habits, mostly either perennial, smaller, or both.
5 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].
6 Bracts of the inflorescence 2-3 mm long, caducous; leaflets \(4-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. retusa
6 Bracts of the inflorescence \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, persistent; leaflets \(5-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. spectabilis
5 Corolla 0.7-1.4 cm long; leaflets \(1-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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 \(C\). rotundifolia); [native perennial or annual herbs, in natural or disturbed habitats].
7 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. \(6(-8) \times\) as long as wide; [mostly of the Piedmont and Mountains (and Coastal Plain of VA)] ....
C. sagittalis

7 Plant a decumbent, sprawling, or erect perennial; stems with appressed or spreading pubescence, the longer hairs \(<1.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaflets of the upper portion of the plant averaging either (1-) avg. 1-2 (-4) \(\times\) or (5-) avg. 8-10 (-15)× as long as wide; [mostly of the Coastal Plain].
8 Leaflets glabrous above; leaflets of the upper portion of the plant usually (5-) \(10(-15) \times\) as long as wide; plant erect or ascending . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. purshii
8 Leaflets pubescent above (the hairs sometimes sparse -- check with hand lens); leaflets of the upper portion of the plant usually (1-) \(2(-4) \times\) as long as wide; plant decumbent to low-ascending.
9 Stem pubescence appressed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. rotundifolia var. rotundifolia

* Crotalaria incana Linnaeus, Shake-shake. Cp (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Africa. [=I, K, S, SE]
* Crotalaria lanceolata E. Meyer, Lanceleaf Rattlebox. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy fields, roadsides, other disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Africa. July-October; August-November. [= RAB, I, K, SE]
* Crotalaria ochroleuca G. Don, Slenderleaf Rattlebox. Cp (GA, NC, SC): roadsides and sandy fields; rare, introduced from Africa. July-August; August-October. [= I, K, SE; ? C. intermedia -- RAB, misapplied; ? C. brevidens Bentham var. intermedia (Kotschy) Polhill, misapplied]
* Crotalaria pallida Aiton var. obovata (G. Don) Polhill, Smooth Rattlebox. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): roadsides and fields; common, introduced from Africa. July-September; August-October. [=I, K, SE; ? C. mucronata -- RAB; ? C. striata Augustin de Candolle -- S]

Crotalaria purshii Augustin de Candolle, Coastal Plain Rattlebox, Pursh's Rattlebox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd?, Mt? (GA): mesic to dry pinelands, sandy openings, roadsides; common (VA Watch List). May-July; July-September. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to \(n\). FL, c. peninsular FL, and west to e. LA, with scattered locations inland. [= RAB, C, G, I, K, S, SE, W; > C. purshii var. purshii - F; > C. purshii var. bracteolifera Fernald -- F]
* Crotalaria retusa Linnaeus, Rattleweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from the Old World tropics. July-September; August-October. [=RAB, F, G, I, K, S, SE]

Crotalaria rotundifolia Walter ex J.F. Gmelin var. rotundifolia, Low Rattlebox, Rabbitbells. Cp (GA, SC): sandy forests and woodlands, roadsides; rare. E. SC south to s. FL, and west to e. LA, endemic to the Southeastern Coastal Plain. [= Z; <C. rotundifolia -- C, I, K, SE, Y; < C. angulata -- RAB, F, G, apparently misapplied; = C. maritima Chapman -- S]

Crotalaria rotundifolia Walter ex J.F. Gmelin var. vulgaris Windler, Low Rattlebox, Rabbitbells. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): sandy forests and woodlands, roadsides; common (VA Rare). Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. LA; also widespread in Mexico. [= Z; < C. rotundifolia -- C, I, K, SE, Y; < C. angulata -- RAB, F, G, misapplied; = C. rotundifolia -- S, in the strict sense]

Crotalaria sagittalis Linnaeus, Common Rattlebox. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands, woodland edges, openings, fields; common. June-August; July-September. 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. [=RAB, C, G, I, K, S, SE, W; > C. sagittalis var. sagittalis - F; > C. sagittalis var. oblonga Michaux -- F]
* Crotalaria spectabilis Roth, Showy Rattlebox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from s. Asia. July-September; August-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE; ? C. retzii A. Hitchcock -- S]

Cytisus Linnaeus (Broom)
References: Isely (1998)=1.
* Cytisus scoparius (Linnaeus) Link, Broom, Scotch Broom, Besom, Ginster. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadbanks, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common (rare in Mountains), introduced from Europe. April-May; May-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, S, SE, W; < C. scoparius var. scoparius -- K]

The inclusion of Petalostemon in Dalea is controversial; recent evidence suggests that the recognition of Petalostemon may be warranted. If Petalostemon is recognized, only D. leporina is retained in Dalea. References: Barneby (1977)=Z; Ward (2004c)=Y; Isely (1998)=I. Key adapted from SE.

1 Spikes corymbosely aggregated, capitate, surrounded by an involucre of 3-4 series of sterile bracts; [subgenus Dalea, section Kuhnistera].
2 Leaflets 5-9 (-15); petals (other than the standard) mostly 3.7-4.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. pinnata var. pinnata
2 Leaflets usually 3; petals (other than the standard) mostly 4.8-6.8 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. pinnata var. trifoliata
1 Spikes not corymbosely disposed, ovoid to cylindric, with or without a few subtending, sterile bracts.
3 Corolla subpapilionaceous, with apparent, differentiated wings and keel; stamens 9-10; annual herb; [alien, of disturbed habitats]; [subgenus Dalea, section Dalea]
D. leporina

3 Corolla not papilionaceous, the wings and keel not differentiated; stamens 5; perennial herb; [native, primarily of calcareous glades and Coastal Plain pinelands]; [subgenus Dalea, section Kuhnistera].
4 Leaflets 15-25; leaflets 2.5-3.5x as long as wide
[D. foliosa]
4 Leaflets 3-9; leaflets 3-10 (or more) \(\times\) as long as wide.
5 Plants slightly to obviously pubescent (at least the spikes obviously pubescent); leaflets commonly involute or tubular, and more than \(10 \times\) as long as wide; corolla purple or pink.
6 Leaflets 5-7 (-9); spikes lengthening and loosening in fruit, often becoming sinuous; plants decumbent to ascending, stems normally branching only below the middle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. gattingeri
6 Leaflets 3-5 (-7); spikes remaining compact; plants decumbent or ascending, stems normally branching only below the middle ( \(D\). cahaba), or ascending to erect, the stems branching above the middle ( \(D\). purpurea var. purpurea).
\(7 \quad\) Interfloral bracts with pucescence along the keel and margins; plants decumbent to ascending, stems normally branching only below the middle
[D. cahaba]
7 Interfloral bracts with pubescence in a transverse band only; plants ascending to erect, the stems branching above the middle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [D. purpurea var. purpurea]
5 Plants glabrous (except that the calyx lobes may be pubescent); leaflets broad and flat or narrow and involute; corolla pink-purple or white.
7 Calyx tube not incised on the ventral (upper) side; blade of the standard cordate; corolla white; [of calcareous habitats of inland provinces of GA, AL, TN, WV and westwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. candida 7 Calyx tube deeply incised on the ventral (upper side; blade of the standard not cordate; corolla pink-purple or white; [of the Coastal Plain of GA southwards and westwards].
8 Leaflets linear, folded, or involute and terete-filiform; spikes globose ca. 6-12 mm long and in diameter; bracts much shorter than the calyx; corolla usually bright pink-purple (less commonly white or lavender)
8 Leaflets elliptic to oblanceolate, flat or folded; spikes ovoid to cylindric, 7-40 mm long; bracts as long as or longer than the calyx; corolla pink or white.
9 Plants spreading or decumbent; leaves widely spaced, generally lacking axillary fascicles; bract tips recurved in bud; calyx 2.7-3.3 mm long; flowers white; [of sc. and sw. GA west to se. LA] . .
D. gracilis

9 Plants erect-ascending to sprawling; leaves more densely spaced, generally with well-developed axillary fascicles; bract tips not recurved in bud; flowers pink or white; [of the GA Coastal Plain, se. AL, and south through e. FL Panhandle to the s. FL peninsula].
10 Leaflets of primary stem leaves mostly 5 ; corolla white D. albida

10 Leaflets of primary stem leaves mostly 7-9; corolla pink (rarely white) D. carnea

Dalea albida (Torrey \& A. Gray) D.B. Ward, White-tassels. Cp (GA): pinelands; uncommon. July-November. E. GA (near the SC border) west to se. AL, south ne. FL, n. peninsular FL, and e. FL Panhandle. [= Y; = Dalea carnea (Michaux) Poiret var. albida (Torrey \& A. Gray) Barneby -- I, K, SE, Z; = Petalostemon albidus (Torrey \& A. Gray) Small -- S]

Dalea candida Michaux ex Willdenow, White Prairie-clover. Mt (GA): limestone glades and barrens; rare (GA Special Concern). Late May-August. WV, KY, IN, WI, MN, and Saskatchewan south to nw. GA, e. TN, w. AL, sc. MS, s. LA, and ne. TX. [= I, SE, in a narrow sense (excluding D. occidentalis); = D. candida var. candida -- C, K, Z; = Petalostemum candidum (Michaux ex Willdenow) Michaux - F, G; = Petalostemon candidus (Michaux ex Willdenow) Michaux - S]

Dalea carnea (Michaux) Poiret, Pink-tassels. Cp (GA): dry sandy pinelands; rare (GA Special Concern). June-November. Se. GA south to s. peninsular FL. [= Y; = Dalea carnea (Michaux) Poiret var. carnea - I, K, SE, Z; = Petalostemon carneus Michaux -- S]

Dalea feayi (Chapman) Barneby, Feay’s Prairie-clover. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). June-October. E. GA (vicinity of the Altamaha River); FL peninsula; Panhandle FL (vicinity of the Altamaha River). [=I, K, SE, Z; = Petalostemon feayi Chapman -- S]

Dalea gattingeri (A. Heller) Barneby, Gattinger's Prairie-clover. Mt (GA): limestone glades and barrens; rare (GA Special Concern). May-August. C. TN, nw. GA, n. AL, s. MO, and n. AR (Sundell et al. 1999). [=I, K, SE; = Petalostemon gattingeri (A. Heller) A. Heller -- S]

Dalea gracilis (Nuttall) D.B. Ward, Sprawling White-tassels. Cp (GA): wet pine savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). August -September. Sc. and sw. GA west to se. LA. [= Y; = Dalea carnea (Michaux) Poiret var. gracilis (Nuttall) Barneby -- I, K, SE, Z; = Petalostemon gracilis Nuttall - S]
* Dalea leporina (Aiton) Bullock, Hare's-foot Dalea. Mt (VA): \{habitat not known\}; rare, introduced from farther west. [= I, K, SE, Z; ? Parosela alopecuroides (Willdenow) Rydberg -- S]

Dalea pinnata (J.F. Gmelin) Barneby var. pinnata, Summer Farewell, Eastern Prairie-clover. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills and other dryish pinelands, especially in loamy sands; uncommon (NC Watch List). August-November. Sc. and se. NC south through SC and GA to c. peninsular FL and e. panhandle FL. [=I, K, SE, Z; <? Petalostemum pinnatum (J.F. Gmelin) Blake -- RAB; < Kuhnistera pinnata (J.F. Gmelin) Kuntze -- S, in part]

Dalea pinnata (J.F. Gmelin) Barneby var. trifoliata (Chapman) Barneby. Cp (GA): sandhills, dry to moist longleaf pine flatwoods; uncommon. September-November. E. GA (near the Savannah River) south and west to w. Panhandle FL, s. AL, and s. MS. [= I, K, SE, Z; < Kuhnistera pinnata (J.F. Gmelin) Kuntze -- S, in part; = Petalostemon pinnatus (J.F. Gmelin) Blake ssp. trifoliatus (Chapman) Wemple]

Dalea cahaba J. Allison, Cahaba Prairie-clover. Dolomitic Ketona glades. May-June; June-September. C. AL (Bibb County) (Allison \& Stevens 2001).

Dalea foliosa (A. Gray) Barneby, Cedar Glade Prairie-clover. Calcareous glades. Late June-September. C. TN, n. AL, IL, and OH (?). [= C, I, K, SE, Z; = Petalostemum foliosum A. Gray - F, G; = Petalostemon foliosus A. Gray -- S]

Dalea purpurea Ventenat var. purpurea, Purple Prairie-clover. Prairies, glades, and open woodlands. NY and Ontario west to British Columbia, south to KY, TN, n. AL, c. MS, TX, and NM. [= C, I, K, SE, Z; < Petalostemum purpureum (Ventenat) Rydberg - F, G; < Petalostemon purpureus (Ventenat) Rydberg -- S]

\section*{Daubentonia (see Sesbania)}

\section*{Desmanthus Willdenow (Bundleflower)}

A genus of about 25 species, mostly herbs, of warm temperate and subtropical America. References: Isely (1973)=Z; Isely (1998) \(=\) I.
* Desmanthus illinoensis (Michaux) MacMillan ex B.L. Robinson \& Fernald, Bundleflower, Prairie Mimosa. Pd (NC, SC), Cp (GA, SC, VA), Mt (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from west of the Appalachians. June-July; August-November. Native primarily west of the Mississippi River (but probably also on limestone through much of TN), with scattered occurrences to the east, most of these adventive. The species is probably not native in our area. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W, Z; = Acuan illinoense (Michaux) Kuntze -- S; = Mimosa illinoensis Michaux]

\section*{Desmodium Desvaux (Tick-trefoil, Tick-clover, Beggar's-ticks, Stick-tights)}

A genus of about 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. The three species in Key A form a group quite distinct from the others in our area. It may be that these two groups warrant recognition as two genera, in which case D. nudiflorum, D. glutinosum, and D. pauciflorum are retained in Desmodium, and the rest of our taxa would be in Meibomia (whch is the older genus name, but Desmodium is conserved against it when the two are united). References: Isely (1998)=I. Key based on SE, C, RAB, and F. Some parts adapted with little change from SE. Some parts, especially Key E, will likely be substantially revised, based on additional herbarium and field testing.

1 Calyx lobes shorter than the calyx tube; stipe of the loment \(4-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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 ...................... Key A
1 Calyx lobes equal to or longer than the calyx tube (at least the lower 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.
2 Leaflets narrow, the terminal leaflet less than 10 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] \(\qquad\)
2 Leaflets broader, the terminal leaflet more than 15 mm wide, or less than \(4 \times\) as long as wide, typically thin and not reticulate; petioles of midstem leaves various, but more than 15 mm long if leaflet proportions are narrow; [collectively widespread in our area].
3 Stems trailing vinelike along the ground
Key C
Stems erect or ascending, not vinelike.
4 Stipules persistent (most or all of the stipules persisting through the year), 4-20 mm long, ovate to amplexicaulclasping (to lance-attenuate, and if so, generally longer than 8 mm long, except in \(D\). floridanum); leaflets 1.5-3x as long as wide
4 Stipules caducous (most or all of the stipules falling soon after expansion of the leaves), 2-6 (-8) mm long, mostly linear-subulate or lance-attenuate (in some species narrowly ovate to triangular); leaflets 1-8 (-10)× as long as wide

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 \(10-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long D. nudiflorum

1 Stems monomorphic, bearing both leaves and flowers, the leaves either subverticillate or not; pedicels \(2-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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
D. 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
D. pauciflorum

\section*{Key B (Desmodium with very narrow leaflets)}

1 Petioles (0-) 1-3 (-4) mm long, the leaves thus subsessile; leaflets \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, strongly pubescent on the lower surface ...
\(\qquad\)
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] . . . . . . D. strictum
2 Loment segments slightly convex along the upper (suture) margin; [of boggy, wet, or mesic habitats] . . . D. tenuifolium

\section*{Key C (Desmodium with trailing stems)}

1 Stipules ovate, persistent, slightly to strongly clasping at the base, 6-12 mm long.
2 Leaflets ovate, 1.2-1.9× as long as wide; flowers white to yellowish; loment uncinate-puberulent only along the sutures .
D. ochroleucum

2 Leaflets ovate, 0.8-1.1× as long as wide; flowers blue-purple; loment uncinate-puberulent over the surface
D. rotundifolium

1 Stipules lanceolate to linear (or deltate in \(D\). humifusum), usually quickly deciduous, not clasping at the base, 2-8 mm long.
3 Terminal leaflet 1.4-2.0× as long as wide, 3.0-7.0 cm long; loment segments 6-8 mm long; stipules 4-8 mm long, ovate to lance-acuminate
[D. humifusum]
3 Terminal leaflet 0.9-1.2x as long as wide, \(1.5-2.3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; loment segments \(4-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stipules lanceolate, 1-5 mm long
D. lineatum

\section*{Key D}

1 Loment segments 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 essentialy elliptical), each segment 3-3.5 mm long; annual from a taproot; [of the Coastal Plain of NC and SC]
D. tortuosum

1 Loment segments asymmetrical along the axis of the loment (the isthmi deeper below than above, thus each segment triangular, rounded-triangular, or semi-circular), each segment 5-11 mm long; perennial; [collectively widespread in our area].
2 Corolla 6-7 mm long; loment with 2-4 segments, each 5-7 mm long; lower leaves often 1-foliolate; [of se. SC and southwards]
D. floridanum

2 Corolla 8-13 mm long; loment with 4-6 segments, each \(6.5-11 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; lower leaves usually 3 -foliolate; [collectively widespread in our area].
3 Stem densely spreading pilose (at least the upper stem) and also uncinate-puberulent; loment segments 6.5-10 mm
long .................................................................................... . . D. canescens

3 Stem glabrous or uncinate-puberulent; loment segments 9-11 mm long ........ D. cuspidatum var. cuspidatum

\section*{Key E}

1 Corolla 8-11 mm long; petioles mostly \(1-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [plants of the Mountains of VA and possibly NC] ........ D. canadense
1 Corolla 3-8 (-9) mm long (or 8-10 mm long in D. laevigatum); petioles mostly longer, mostly 10-60 mm long (except \(D\). ciliare and \(D\). obtusum); [plants collectively widespread in our area].
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 ............ D. 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 \(3-5.5 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. ciliare 4 Leaflets 1.2-3-5x as long as wide.

5 Terminal leaflet usually distinctly longer and narrower than the lateral leaflets; stem (near the middle) sparsely to densely uncinate-pubescent D. obtusum

5 Terminal leaflet similar to the lateral leaflets; stem (near the middle) glabrous to pilose, or also with some uncinate-pubescence.
6 Stem usually pilose; leaflets sub-appressed pubescent (to glabrate) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. ciliare

6 Stem glabrous (to sparsely uncinate-puberulent); leaflets glabrous or with only a few scattered hairs
D. marilandicum

2 Loment with 3-5 segments, mostly obtusely angled below.
7 Leaves densely villous on the lower surface; stem densely pubescent with uncinate or non-uncinate 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 \(4-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. nuttallii 8 Leaflets 1.0-1.5 (-1.9)× as long as wide; loment straight; loment with (3-) 4-5 (-6) segments; loment segments (4-) 5-8 (-9) mm long
D. viridiflorum

7 Leaves glabrous to moderately appressed-villous on the lower surface; stem glabrate, pilose or, uncinate pubescent. \(9 \quad\) 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 ...... D. 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 \(4-8.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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
10 Coroll 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 uncinate puberulence on the veins; stems and petioles glabrous or uncinate-puberulent; [plant of the Coastal Plain and possibly lower Piedmont]
D. fernaldii

11 Leaflet lower surface strigose to conspicuously sub-appressed-villous, and sometimes also uncinatepuberulent; stems and petioles glabrate to conspicuously pilose or uncinate-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 less than 0.5 mm long (or sometimes of longer spreading hairs); leaflets usually lacking uncinate pubescence on either surface; mid-stems glabrous or glabrate, the pubescence usually uncinate puberulence.
13 Loment segments rounded on the lower margin (thus semicircular to gibbous); leaves subsessile to short-petiolate; [plant restricted to Coastal Plain]
D. paniculatum var. epetiolatum

13 Loment segments angled on the lower margin (thus triangular to sub-rhombic); leaves longpetiolate; [plant widespread in our area]
D. paniculatum var. paniculatum

12 Leaflets 1.5-3 (-4)× as long as wide; leaflet pubescence usually evident, of spreading hairs more than 0.5 mm long; leaflets usually with uncinate pubescence on the veins of the upper surface; mid-stems pubescent, either pilose or with uncinate pubescence (if not, evidently pubescent on the petioles).
14 Stem and petiole pubescence sparsely to densely uncinate-puberulent; upper surface of leaflets commonly uncinate-puberulet on the veins
D. glabellum

14 Stem and petiole pubescence pilose; upper surface of leaflets occasionally uncinatepuberulent on the veins
D. perplexum

Desmodium canadense (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Showy Tick-trefoil, Canadian Tick-trefoil. Mt (NC?, VA), Pd (VA): \{insert habitat\}; rare (VA Rare). July-September; August-October. Québec and Nova Scotia west to Alberta, south to n. VA, sw. VA, NC (?), MO, and OK. Small (1933) reports this species for NC; the documentation is not known. [= C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; = Meibomia canadensis (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium canescens (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Hoary Tick-trefoil. Pd, Mt, Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common. June-August; August-October. MA west to WI and NE, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; = Meibomia canescens (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium ciliare (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Augustin de Candolle. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common. June-September; August-October. MA west to IN, MO, and se. KS, south to FL and TX; also in Cuba. [= RAB , C, G, I, SE, W; > D. ciliare var. ciliare - F, K; > D. ciliare var. lancifolium Fernald -- F, K; = Meibomia ciliaris (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Blake -- S]

Desmodium cuspidatum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Augustin de Candolle ex Loudon var. cuspidatum, Toothed Tick-trefoil. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; uncommon (VA Rare). June-August; August-October. VT and MA west to MI and WI, south to GA and OK. [= C, F, G, K, SE; < D. cuspidatum -- RAB, I, W; = Meibomia grandiflora (Augustin de Candolle) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium fernaldii Schubert, Fernald's Tick-trefoil. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd? (SC): sandhills, dry flatwoods, woodland borders; common (VA Watch List). June-September; August-October. Se. VA south to s. SC (and maybe e. GA); 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; < Meibomia rhombifolia Vail -- S, in part (also see D. floridanum)]

Desmodium floridanum Chapman, Florida Tick-trefoil. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills, other dry sandy habitats; uncommon. JuneSeptember; August-October. Se. SC south to FL. [= RAB, I, K, SE; < Meibomia rhombifolia Vail -- S, in part (also see D. fernaldii)]

Desmodium glabellum (Michaux) Augustin de Candolle. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common. June-September; August-October. ME west to WI and NE, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, F, I, K, SE; < D. glabellum -- C, in part (also see D. perplexum); ? Meibomia paniculata (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S, in part; ? Meibomia pubens (Torrey \& A. Gray) Rydberg -- S, in part (also see D. paniculatum var. paniculatum); D. paniculatum var. dillenii (Darlington) Isely -- W, in part]

Desmodium glutinosum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) A. Wood, Heartleaf Tick-trefoil, Clusterleaf Tick-trefoil. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): moist forests, especially nutrient-rich; uncommon. June-August; August-October. Nova Scotia west to Saskatchewan, south to FL and Mexico. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; = Meibomia acuminata (Michaux) Blake -- S]
\{Desmodium humifusum (Muhlenberg ex Bigelow) Beck. MA (Nova Scotia?) south to MD and DC (and possibly VA). Perhaps only a hybrid. [= C, F, I, K, SE; D. glabellum -- G, misapplied; Meibomia glabella -- S, misapplied]\}

Desmodium laevigatum (Nuttall) Augustin de Candolle. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common. June-September; August-October. S. NY west to IN and MO, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; = Meibomia laevigata (Nuttall) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium lineatum Augustin de Candolle, Matted Tick-trefoil. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): sandhills and other dry forests and woodlands; common (VA Watch List). June-August; August-October. Se. MD south to FL, west to TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; > Meibomia arenicola Vail -- S; > Meibomia polymorpha (A. Gray) Small -- S]

Desmodium marilandicum (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common. June-September; August-October. MA west to MI and MO, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; = Meibomia marilandica (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium nudiflorum (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Naked Tick-trefoil. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): moist to dry forests; common. July-August; August-October. ME west to MN, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; = Meibomia nudiflora (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium nuttallii (Schindler) Schubert. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common. July-September; August-October. NY west to IN, south to n. FL, AL, and AR. [= RAB, F, I, K, SE, W; D. viridiflorum -- C, G, in part; Meibomia viridiflora (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S, in part (also see D. viridiflorum)]

Desmodium obtusum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Augustin de Candolle. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry pine woodlands, fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common. June-September; August-October. MA west to s. MI, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, I, K, SE, W; D. rigidum (Elliott) Augustin de Candolle -- C, F, G; Meibomia rigida (Elliott) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium ochroleucum M.A. Curtis ex Canby, White Tick-trefoil, Creamflower Tick-trefoil. Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA), Mt (GA, NC): dry woodlands, especially over calcareous soils; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). June-August; AugustOctober. NJ (?), DE, and MD south to sc. and sw. NC, GA, TN, AL, FL, MS, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; = Meibomia ochroleuca (M.A. Curtis ex Canby) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium paniculatum (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. epetiolatum Schubert. Cp (NC, SC?, VA): pine savannas and flatwoods, bogs; uncommon? (VA Watch List). June-September; August-October. Var. epetiolatum ranges from se. VA south to se. NC or e. SC. It may reflect hybridization between D. paniculatum var. paniculatum and another species. Further study is needed. [= F, I, K, SE; < D. paniculatum -- RAB, C; < D. paniculatum var. paniculatum -- W, in part]

Desmodium paniculatum (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var, paniculatum. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common. June-September; August-October. S. ME west to s. Ontario, MI, and NE, south to FL and TX. [= F, I, K, SE; < D. paniculatum -- RAB, C; Meibomia chapmanii (Britton) Small -- S; D. paniculatum var. pubens Torrey \& A. Gray -G; Meibomia paniculata (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S, in part; Meibomia pubens (Torrey \& A. Gray) Rydberg -- S (also see D. glabellum); < D. paniculatum var. paniculatum -- W]

Desmodium pauciflorum (Nuttall) Augustin de Candolle, Few-flowered Tick-trefoil. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): moist forests; common (NC Watch List). June-August; August-October. NY west to OH and IA, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; = Meibomia pauciflora (Nuttall) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium perplexum Schubert. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common. JulySeptember; August-October. [= RAB, F, I, K, SE; < D. glabellum -- C; Meibomia dillenii (Darlington) Kuntze -- S; D. paniculatum var. dillenii (Darlington) Isely -- W, in part]

Desmodium rotundifolium Augustin de Candolle, Roundleaf Tick-trefoil. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry forests and woodlands; common. June-August; August-October. VT and MA west to s. MI, south to GA, LA, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; Meibomia michauxii Vail -- S]

Desmodium sessilifolium (Torrey) Torrey \& A. Gray, Sessile-leaf Tick-trefoil. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA), Cp (GA, SC?): dry woodlands; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). July-August; August-October. RI west to s. MI and KS, south to NC, MS, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; = Meibomia sessilifolia (Torrey) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium strictum (Pursh) Augustin de Candolle, Pineland Tick-trefoil, Pinebarren Tick-trefoil. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): sandhills, other dry wodlands; common (VA Rare). July-August; August-October. NJ south to FL, west to LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; = Meibomia stricta (Pursh) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium tenuifolium Torrey \& A. Gray, Slimleaf Tick-trefoil. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd? (NC?): bogs, pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods; common (VA Rare). July-August; August-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE; = Meibomia tenuifolia (Torrey \& A. Gray) Kuntze -- S]

Desmodium tortuosum (Swartz) Augustin de Candolle. Cp (NC, SC): fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common. July-August; August-October. E. NC south to FL, west to TX. [= RAB, I, K, SE; = Meibomia purpurea (P. Miller) Vail -- S]

Desmodium viridiflorum (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle. Pd, Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas; common. June-September; August-October. DE south to FL, west to TX, and inland to w. VA, w. NC, n. TN, and AR. [= RAB, F, I, K, SE, W; < D. viridiflorum -- C, G, in part only (also see D. nuttallii); < Meibomia viridiflora (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S, in part (also see D. nuttallii)]

Desmodium cuspidatum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Augustin de Candolle ex Loudon var. longifolium (Torrey \& A. Gray) Schubert, in GA. Var. longifolium (Torrey \& A. Gray) Schubert, differing in its pubescent stem, leaves, stipules, and calyx (vs. nearly glabrous), is generally more western, ranging from OH west to MN and NE, south to GA and ne. TX. [= C, F, G, K, SE; < D. cuspidatum -- RAB, I, infraspecific taxa not distinguished] \{not yet keyed\}

Desmodium incanum Augustin de Candolle. Cp (GA): lawns, disturbed areas; rare, presumably introduced or adventive from further south. A pantropical weedy species. [=I, SE; > D. incanum var. incanum -- K; = Meibomia cana (J.F. Gmelin) Blake -- S, illegitimate basionym; = D. canum (J.F. Gmelin) Schinz \& Thellung, illegitimate basionym] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Dioclea Kunth}

A genus of about 30 species, perennial to woody vines, of tropical (rarely temperate) regions of the Old and New World. References: Isely (1998)=I.

Dioclea multiflora (Torrey \& A. Gray) C. Mohr. Cp (GA): alluvial forests; rare. S. GA and FL Panhandle west to e. TX, north in the interior to w. TN and w. KY. [= C, G, I, K, S, SE; = Galactia mohlenbrockii R.H. Maxwell]

\section*{Erythrina Linnaeus (Coral Bean)}

A genus of about 100 species, trees, shrubs, and perennial herbs, of tropical and subtropical regions of the Old and New World. References: Isely (1998)=1.

1 Leaflets not lobed; [cultivated tree, persistent] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. crista-galli
1 Leaflets hastately lobed; [native herb or shrub]
E. herbacea
* Erythrina crista-galli Linnaeus, Coraltree. Cp (GA): cultivated, disturbed areas, roadside ditches; rare, introduced from South America. [=I, K, SE; = Micropteryx crista-galli (Linnaeus) Walpers - S]

Erythrina herbacea Linnaeus, Coral Bean, Cardinal-spear. Cp (GA, NC, SC): maritime forests, dry sandy woodlands, sandhills in the outer Coastal Plain; uncommon (rare in NC). May-July; July-September. Se. NC south to FL, west to se. TX, and south to e. Mexico (Tamaulipas and e. San Luis Potosi). [= RAB, I, K, SE; >E. herbacea - S, in a narrow sense; >E. arborea (Chapman) Small -- S]

\section*{Galactia P. Browne (Milkpea)}
(also see Dioclea)
A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions, primarily American. References: Duncan (1979)=Z; Isely (1998) \(=1\); Ward \& Hall (2004)=Y.

Identification notes: Definite identification of the taxa from key lead 4 on is problematic. Note also that the traditional application of \(G\). regularis and G. volubilis is reversed.
\(\qquad\) 1 Leaves with 3 leaflets; flowers white, pink, red, or purple.
2 Plant erect, with 4-6 (-8) leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. erecta

2 Plant prostrate, trailing, or twining, generally with numerous leaves.
3 Legumes villous with hairs \(1-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla when fresh bright reddish purple and white (drying dark on herbarium specimens); stems villous with hairs \(>0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G
3 Legumes glabrous, or pubescent with hairs \(<1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla pink to pink-purple (drying pale or the petals dropping on herbarium specimens); stems glabrate to villosulous with hairs \(<0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
4 Inflorescences generally exserted, (2-) 4-15 (-20) cm long, the flowers well distributed along half or more of the length of the inflorescence axis; flower buds generally 5-8 mm long; corolla 8-12 (-14) mm long; plants twining (rarely trailing)
G. regularis

4 Inflorescences short or exserted, if exserted then the flowers generally from nodes crowded into the upper half of the axis; flower buds \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla (11-) 12-16 (-18) mm long; plants trailing or twining.
5 Internodes short, 1-2 cm long, the stem thus appearing leafy; inflorescences with 1-3 flowers (or also with solitary axillary flowers); [plants of Coastal Plain of SC southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. minor

5 Internodes generally longer; inflorescences with 1-3 or more flowers; [plants collectively widespread in our area].
6 Stems glabrescent to conspicuously pubescent with spreading hairs \(<0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaflets 1.5-3.5 (4) cm long, the undersurface with hairs \(0.4-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [plants of e. GA southwards] . . G. floridana 6 Stems antrorse- or retrorse-strigose; leaflets \(1.5-5(-7) \mathrm{cm}\) long, the undersurface strigose with hairs \(<0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [plants widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. volubilis var. volubilis

Galactia elliottii Nuttall, Elliott's Milkpea. Cp (GA, SC): moist forests; uncommon. July-September; August-October. S. SC south to s. FL. [= RAB, I, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

Galactia erecta (Walter) Vail, Erect Milkpea. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; common. May-July; July-September. Se. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, I, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

Galactia floridana Torrey \& A. Gray, Florida Milkpea. Cp (GA): sandhills and other xeric sands; rare (GA Special Concern). S. GA south to s. FL, west to s. MS. [= I, K, SE, Y, Z; ? G. floridana var. floridana -- S; ? G. brevipes Small -- S]

Galactia minor Duncan, Little Milkpea. Cp (GA, NC?, SC): sandhills; uncommon. June-August; July-October. Nc. SC south to Panhandle FL, west to s. MS. [= Y, Z; = G. microphylla (Chapman) H.J. Rogers ex Isely -- I, K, SE; = G. floridana Torrey \& A. Gray var. microphylla Chapman -- S]

Galactia mollis Michaux. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; uncommon (rare in NC and SC). May-July; July-September. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to Panhandle FL and se. AL. [= RAB, I, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

Galactia regularis (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry forests and woodlands; common. July-September; August-October. Se. PA west to MO and OK, south to s. FL and se. TX. [= Y, Z; > G. volubilis (Linnaeus) Britton - RAB, C, F, G, misapplied; > G. macreei M.A. Curtis -- RAB, C, F, G; = G. volubilis - I, K, S, SE, misapplied]

Galactia volubilis (Linnaeus) Britton var. volubilis. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd?, Mt? (VA): sandhills, other dry forests and openings; common. June-August; July-October. NJ and s. PA west to c. AR, south to s. FL and LA. Duncan (1979) describes various forms of this taxon (which he treated under the name G. glabella) that he considered possibly warranting description as varieties or species. [= Y; < G. regularis (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg - RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE, misapplied; < G. glabella Michaux -- Z]

\section*{Genista Linnaeus (Dyer's Greenweed)}

A genus of about 80 species, shrubs and small trees, native to Eurasia. References: Isely (1998)=1.
* Genista tinctoria Linnaeus, Dyer's Greenweed. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-September. Not cited in Harvill et al. (1992), but described as naturalized in sterile soils south to VA in C, F, and G. [= C, F, G, I, K]

\section*{Gleditsia Linnaeus (Honey Locust, Water Locust)}

A genus of 13-14 species, scattered in the Old and New Worlds. References: Isely (1975)=Z; Robertson \& Lee (1976)=Y; Isely (1998) =I; Schnabel \& Wendel (1998).

1 Legume ovate, 3-5 (-8) cm long and 1-3-seeded; foliage glabrous (or slightly puberulent when young); [trees of frquently flooded swamps, often with Taxodium, rarely planted and escaped] G. aquatica

1 Legume elongate, \(20-40 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and multi-seeded; foliage puberulent (even in age); [trees of moist to dry forests, frequently planted and escaped in disturbed areas]
G. triacanthos

Gleditsia triacanthos Linnaeus, Honey Locust. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands, forests (generally bottomland), fencerows, often planted as a street tree; common (uncommon in Mountains). April-May; July-November. NY west to SD, south to panhandle FL and TX. Its occurrence over much of our region appears to be as an adventive; the native range is poorly known. G. triacanthos is more likely to be native in the western part of our region, particularly in the Mississippi drainage. The trunks are normally beset with lengthy, branched thorns, but thornless trees are encountered (and are usually favored for horticultural planting). [= RAB, C, G, GW, I, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z]

Gleditsia aquatica Marshall, Water Locust. Cp (GA, SC): swamp forests; common. April-May; July-November. E. SC south to c. peninsular FL, west to \(T X\), and north in the interior to \(I N\), \(I L\), and \(M O\); occasionally cultivated north of its native range. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, I, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

The hybrid Gleditsia \(\times\) texana Sargent (pro sp.) [G. aquatica \(\times\) triacanthos] occurs occasionally in the area of range overlap of its parents. Isely (1975) reports its occurrence in SC. It is intermediate between its parents. [=I,K]

Glottidium Desvaux (Bladderpod)

A genus of a single species, a coarse annual herb, of se. North America. References: Isely (1998)=I.

Identification notes: See key under Sesbania for distinctions.
Glottidium vesicarium (Jacquin) Harper, Bladderpod, Bagpod. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): ditches, marshes, disturbed wet areas; common. The native status of G. vesicarium 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. Its weedy habit suggests that it may have expanded its distribution northwards into our area from the deeper South. July-September; August-November. [= RAB, I, K, S, SE; = Sesbania vesicaria (Jacquin) Elliott -- GW]

\section*{Glycine Linnaeus (Soybean, Soya)}

A genus of about 10 species, annual and perennial herbs, of Asia and Australia. References: Isely (1998)=I.
* Glycine max (Linnaeus) Merrill, Soybean. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): abundantly cultivated, rarely persisting as a waif, introduced from e. Asia. July-October. One of the most important legume crops in the world. [= RAB, F, I, K, SE]

Glycyrrhiza Linnaeus (Licorice)

References: Isely (1998)=I.
* Glycyrrhiza lepidota Pursh, Wild Licorice. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from w. North America. Not cited in Harvill et al. (1992), but described as naturalized in old fields in e. VA in C, F, and G. [= K; > G. lepidota Pursh var. glutinosa (Nuttall) S. Watson -- C, F, G, I]

Gymnocladus Lamarck (Kentucky Coffee-tree)
A genus of 5 species, all trees, ours in e. North America and four species in e. Asia. References: Isely (1975)=Z; Robertson \& Lee (1976) \(=\mathrm{Y}\); Lee (1976)=X; Isely (1998)=1.

Gymnocladus dioicus (Linnaeus) K. Koch, Kentucky Coffee-tree. Mt (GA*, VA), Pd* (GA*, NC*): native in rich bottomland and slope forests, also in disturbed areas, persistent and weakly spreading from horticultural plantings; rare (VA Watch List), also rare east of the Appalachians as an introduction. April-May; August-November (and persistent). The original native range has been obscured, perhaps PA west to se. SD, south to w. VA, TN, n. AL, and OK. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE, X, Y, Z]

\section*{Indigofera Linnaeus (Indigo)}

A genus of about 700 species, annual herbs, perennial herbs, and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan in tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Isely (1998)=I.

1 Stem pubescence hirsute or pilose with long brownish hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. hirsuta
1 Stem pubescence strigose-appressed.
2 Legume 7-9 mm long, ovoid, not falcate, indehiscent, with 2-3 seeds; [native species] I. caroliniana

2 Legume 15-36 mm long, linear-cylindric, slightly to strongly falcate, dehiscent, with 3-12 or more seeds; [introduced species].
3 Legume 15-20 mm long, strongly falcate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. suffruticosa
3 Legume 28-36 mm long, slightly falcate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. tinctoria

Indigofera caroliniana P. Miller, Wild Indigo, Carolina Indigo. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy forests and woodlands, including sandhills and sandy maritime forests; common (uncommon in NC and SC). June-August; July-October. E. NC south to FL, west to se. LA, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. [= RAB, I, K, S, SE]
* Indigofera hirsuta Linnaeus, Hairy Indigo. Cp (GA, SC): sandy disturbed areas, such as wildlife "food fields"; rare, introduced from the Old World tropics. First reported for SC by Nelson \& Kelly (1997). [= I, K, SE]
* Indigofera suffruticosa P. Miller, West Indian Indigo. Cp (GA, NC, SC): formerly commonly cultivated, locally established as a weed at that time, perhaps no longer present in our area, introduced from native range in the New World tropics, including s. FL. [ \(=1, \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{SE}\) ]
* Indigofera tinctoria Linnaeus, African Indigo. Cp (GA, NC, SC): formerly commonly cultivated, locally established as a weed at that time, perhaps no longer present in our area, introduced from Africa. Both this species and I. suffruticosa were cultivated as an important export crop in the Coastal Plain of GA, SC, and (less so) NC in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. [=I, K, S, SE]
* Indigofera decora Lindley in GA (Lexington) (Duncan \& Duncan in prep.). \{not yet keyed; synonymy\}

\section*{Kummerowia Schindler (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 distinct at the generic level. References: Akiyama \& Ohba (1985)=Z; Isely (1998)=I. Key based closely on SE.

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
K. 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
K. striata
* Kummerowia stipulacea (Maximowicz) Makino, Korean Lespedeza, Korean-clover. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from e. Asia. July-September; August-November. [=I, K, SE, Z; = Lespedeza stipulata Maximowicz -- RAB, C, F, G, W]
* Kummerowia striata (Thunberg) Schindler, Japanese-clover, Common Lespedeza. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disurbed areas; common, introduced from e. Asia. July-September; August-November. [= I, K, SE, Z; = Lespedeza striata (Thunberg) Hooker \& Arnott -- RAB, C, F, S, G, W]

Lablab Adanson (Hyacinth-bean)

A genus of a single species, an annual to perennial herb, native of the Old World tropics. References: Isely (1998)=l.
* Lablab purpureus (Linnaeus) Sweet, Hyacinth-bean, is cultivated and rarely may escape or persist as a waif in disturbed areas; it is reported from se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= I, K, SE; = Dolichos lablab Linnaeus]

Lathyrus Linnaeus (Wild-pea, Vetchling)
A genus of about 150 species, annual and perennial herbs, of nearly cosmopolitan distribution. References: Isely (1998)=1. Key adapted in part from C.

1 Leaflets more than 2, generally 4-12; [native species of various habitats].
2 Foliaceous stipules laterally symmetrical, with 2 approximately equal basal lobes; leaves somewhat fleshy; [plants of ocean beaches and dunes]
[L. maritimus var. pellitus]
2 Foliaceous stipules asymmetrical, oblique at the base, the basal lobe well-developed only on one side.

3 Basal lobe of stipule acute to acuminate at tip; flowers purplish (rarely whitish, or faded in old specimens).
4 Racemes with 2-6 (-9) flowers; leaflets 4-8 (-10) per leaf; [plants of marshes, bottomlands, and other wet
habitats] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. palustris 4 Racemes with (5-) 10-20 flowers; leaflets (8-) 10-14 per leaf; [plants of dry to mesic forests] . . . . . L. venosus 1 Leaflets 0-2; [alien species, except \(L\). pusillus].

3 Leaflets absent (but with foliaceous stipules) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [L. aphaca]
3 Leaflets 2.
4 Stems with wings 0-1 (-2) mm wide; corolla 6-14 mm long; flowers 1-3 (-4) per raceme.
5 Legume (in fruit) and ovary (in flower) hirsute with swollen-based hairs; corolla 10-14 mm long . . . . L. hirsutus 5 Legume (in fruit) and ovary (in flower) glabrous; corolla 6-9 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. pusillus
4 Stems with wings 1-3 mm wide; corolla 13-30 mm long; flowers 2-12 per raceme.
6 Stems hirsute with swollen-based hairs; plant an annual; flowers 2-4 per raceme .............. L. odoratus 6 Stems glabrate; plant a perennial; flowers (3-) 4-12 per raceme.

7 Stipules 4-10 mm wide; leaflets \(2-5 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. latifolius
7 Stipules 2-3 mm wide; leaflets \(6-15 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. sylvestris
* Lathyrus hirsutus Linnaeus, Caley Pea, Singletary Pea. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE, W]
* Lathyrus latifolius Linnaeus, Everlasting Pea, Perennial Sweet Pea. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fencerows, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. May-September. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W]
* Lathyrus odoratus Linnaeus, Sweet Pea. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): cultivated, and occasionally persisting; rare, introduced from s. Europe. [= C, F, G, I, K, SE]

Lathyrus palustris Linnaeus, Marsh Pea, Marsh Vetchling. Pd (GA, VA), Mt (VA), Cp (NC): bottomland forests, marshes, streambanks; rare (GA Special Concern). May-June; July-September. Circumboreal, ranging in North America south to NJ, VA, ne. NC, ec. GA, OH, IN, MO, CO, and CA. [= RAB, I, K, SE; > L. palustris var. palustris -- C, F, G; > L. palustris var. myrtifolius (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) A. Gray -- F, G; > L. palustris var. linearifolius Ser. -- G; = L. myrtifolius Muhlenberg ex Willdenow -- S]

Lathyrus pusillus Elliott. Cp (NC, VA): open areas in bottomlands; rare. April-July. E. VA, MO and KS south to FL and TX. [= RAB, F, G, I, K, S, SE]

Lathyrus sylvestris Linnaeus, Perennial Pea. Pd (GA) (NC?, SC?, VA): cultivated, and occasionally persisting; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, F, G, I, K, SE]

Lathyrus venosus Muhlenberg ex Willdenow, Forest Pea, Bush Vetch. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA): dry to mesic slope and bottomlands forests and woodlands, especially in base-rich soils; common. July-September. S. Ontario west to MN and Saskatchewan, south to c. NC, wc. GA, and MO. [= RAB, I, K, S, SE, W; > L. venosus var. venosus -- C, F, G; > L. venosus var. intonsus Butters \& St. John -- C, F, G; > L. venosus var. meridionalis Butters \& St. John -- F]
* Lathyrus aphaca Linnaeus, Yellow Vetchling, introduced from Eurasia, is scattered in occurrence in the Southeast, including AL, TN, and KY (Kartesz 1999). [= I, K, SE]

Lathyrus maritimus (Linnaeus) Bigelow var. pellitus (Fernald) Gleason, Beach Pea, has been reported from ocean beaches in Dare County (NC). Documentation of the occurrence of this species in our area is needed. [= C, G; Lathyrus japonicus Willdenow var. pellitus Fernald -- F, K; L. japonicus -- I, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Lathyrus ochroleucus Hooker, a native plant of forests over limestone, is distributed south to sc. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= I, K]
* Lathyrus pratensis Linnaeus is reported for VA on the basis of "personal communication" (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= I, K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Lathyrus tuberosus Linnaeus, introduced in e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), WV (Kartesz 1999), and at scattered locations in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= I, K, SE] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Lespedeza Michaux}
(also see Kummerowia)
A genus of about 40 species, perennial herbs and shrubs, of temperate regions of e. Asia and e. North America. References: Clewell (1966a)=Z; Clewell (1966b) \(=\) Y; Isely (1986b) \(=\) X; Akiyama (1988)=Q; Clewell \& Stickel (1990); Isely (1998)=I. Key based primarily on \(Z\) and \(S E\).

1 Plants annual; stipules ovate to ovate-lanceolate, conspicuous; leaflets with striate, parallel, lateral veins .... [Kummerowia]
1 Plants perennial, stipules subulate, setaceous, or lanceolate, not conspicuous; leaflets with reticulate lateral veins, joining before reaching the margin.
2 Plant a shrub, usually 1-3 m tall, bushy-branched, the woody stems over-wintering; corolla 8-15 mm long; [plants alien, planted in "wildlife food plots" and persisting or spreading]; [section Macrolespedeza).
3 Calyx lobes equal to or shorter than the calyx tube; corolla \(8-11 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaflets \(1.5-2 \times\) as long as wide; racemes erect or strongly ascending; stems 1 -several per crown, brown when young . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. bicolor
3 Calyx lobes longer than the calyx tube (especially or at least the lowest lobe); corolla (10-) 12-15 mm long; leaflets 2\(3 \times\) as long as wide; racemes lax and drooping; stems many per crown, purplish when young . . . . . . . L. thunbergii
2 Plant an herb, 0.1-2 m tall, not bushy-branched (the taller species often wand-like), the stems in some species somewhat woody but dying back; corolla to 10 mm long; [plants native, except L. cuneata and L. virgata).
4 Leaflets distinctly widest towards the tip, \(3-5 \times\) 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]
L. cuneata

4 Leaflets generally widest near the middle, 1-8 (-10) \(\times\) 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].
5 Midrib of leaflets distinctly excurrent as a spinose bristle \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [plant a rare introduction] . L. virgata 5 Midrib of leaflets not excurrent, or only as an obscure mucro, not at all spinose; [plants native].

6 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.
7 Pubescence of the stem spreading (pilose) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. procumbens
7 Pubescence of the stem appressed (strigose).
8 Calyx of legumes produced from cleistogamous flowers \(1 / 4-1 / 3\) as long as the pod; stems usually lacking axillary leaves; keel subequal to the wings, or shorter; stipules 2-4 (-5) mm long L. repens

8 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 L. frutescens

6 Plants erect at maturity; stems generally stout, stiff; corolla pink, purple, white, cream, or mixed.
9 Plants in flower.
10 Corolla primarily white or cream (often with a purplish throat).
11 Raceme peduncles short (shorter than the subtending leaf), the inflorescence itself barely if at all exceeding the subtending leaf; calyx lobes \(6-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaflets (2-) 2.5-5 (-8)× as long as wide
L. capitata

11 Raceme peduncles elongate (often longer than the subtending leaf), the inflorescence itself well-exserted beyond the subtending leaf; calyx lobes \(3-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaflets either narrower or wider (see below).
12 Leaflets 4-8 (-10)× as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. angustifolia
12 Leaflets 1.3-1.8 \(\times\) as long as wide.
13 Leaves closely strigose on both surfaces with hairs \(0.2-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, silvery when fresh; leaflets \(1-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; petiole of midstem leaves not generally more than 1 cm long, about the same length as the rachis; [plants of the Coastal Plain and, in NC and SC, the lower Piedmont] \(\qquad\) L. hirta var. curtissii

13 Leaves glabrate, or strigose above only, at least some of the hairs (especially those on the veins below) more than 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]
L. hirta var. hirta

10 Corolla primarily pink or purple.
14 Peduncles of the racemes of chasmogamous (petaliferous) flowers longer than the subtending leaves; keel \(1-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) longer than the wings . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. frut subtending leaves; keel about as long as or shorter than the wings.
15 Upper surface of the leaflets glabrous (sometimes strigose along the midrib only); pubescence of the stem appressed; leaflets \(1.5-3 \times\) as long as wide . . . . L. violacea
15 Upper surface of the leaflets pubescent; pubescence of the stem appressed or spreading; leaflets \(1.3-7 \times\) as long as wide.
16 Leaflets 1.3-3 ( -3.5 ) \(\times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. stuevei 16 Leaflets (4-) \(5-7 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. virginica
9 Plants not in flower.
17 Leaflets of average, mid-stem leaves more than \(4 \times\) as long as wide (L. capitata keyed here and below).
18 Petioles of mid-stem leaves ca. 10 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. virginica
18 Petioles of mid-stem leaves \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
19 Leaflets \(4-8(-10) \times\) as long as wide; pubescence of the stems and leaves usually not silvery-cinereous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. angustifolia

19 Leaflets (2-) 2.5-5 (-8)× as long as wide; pubescence of stems and leaves usually silvery-cinereous
L. capitata

17 Leaflets of average, mid-stem leaves less than \(3.5 \times\) as long as wide (L. capitata keyed here and above).
20 Leaflets (2-) 2.5-5 (-8)× as long as wide; leaf rachis (the apparent petiolule of the terminal leaflet) longer than the petiole
L. capitata

20 Leaflets 1.3-3 (-3.5)× as long as wide; leaf rachis shorter than the petiole (or about equal in L. hirta var. curtissii).

21 Central axis not strongly dominant, branches divaricate, irregular; stems slender, wiry
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. frutescens
21 Central axis strongly dominant, branches ascending, mostly on the upper stem; stems stout, stiff.
22 Leaflets 1.3-3 ( -3.5 ) \(\times\) as long as wide, mostly more than \(1.8 \times\).
23 Upper surface of the leaflets glabrous (sometimes strigose along the midrib only); pubescence of the stem appressed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. violacea
23 Upper surface of the leaflets pubescent; pubescence of the stem appressed or spreading
L. stuevei

22 Leaflets 1.3-1.8× as long as wide.
24 Leaves closely strigose, the hairs \(0.2-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, silvery when fresh; leaflets \(1-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [plants of the Coastal Plain and, in NC and SC, the lower Piedmont]. L. hirta var. curtissii

24 Leaves glabrate, or strigose above only, at least some of the hairs more than 0.5 mm long, green or grey when fresh; leaflets 1.5-4 (-5) cm long; [plants widespread in our area]
L. hirta var. hirta

Lespedeza angustifolia (Pursh) Elliott, Narrow-leaved Lespedeza. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA), Mt (NC): sandhill-pocosin ecotones and dry to moist savannas, mountain bogs; common. August-October; September-November. MA south to c. FL, west to s. MS, essentially a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic, rarely disjunct inland to w. NC, c. GA, and ec. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= RAB, C, G, I, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z; > L. angustifolia - F; > L. hirta var. intercursa Fernald -- F]
* Lespedeza bicolor Turczaninow, Bicolor Lespedeza. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): "wildlife food plots", roadsides; common, introduced from e. Asia. June-September; August-November. [= RAB, C, I, K, Q, S, SE, W]

Lespedeza capitata Michaux, Bush-clover. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): woodlands and woodland borders; common. August-October; September-November. ME and s. Ontario west to MN, SD, and NE, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, I, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z; > L. capitata var. capitata -- F, G; > L. capitata var. stenophylla Bissell \& Fernald -- F, G; > L. capitata var. velutina (Bicknell) Fernald -- F, G; > L. capitata var. vulgaris Torrey \& A. Gray -- F]
* Lespedeza cuneata (Dumont-Cours.) G. Don, Sericea Lespedeza, Chinese Lespedeza. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadbanks, "wildlife food plots", disturbed areas; common, introduced from e. Asia. July-September; October-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W]

Lespedeza frutescens (Linnaeus) Elliott, Violet Lespedeza. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA, SC, VA): woodlands and woodland borders; common. July-September; October-November. MA and NY west to MI, WI, IA, and KS, south to NC, SC, GA, AL, MS, AR, and TX. [= K, S; = L. violacea (Linnaeus) Persoon -- RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z]

Lespedeza hirta (Linnaeus) Hornemann var. curtissii (Clewell) Isely, Silvery Lespedeza. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): sandhills and dry to moist savannas; common. August-October; September-November. Se. VA south to s. FL, west to panhandle FL and se. AL, barely extending onto the Piedmont in NC, SC, and GA. Clewell (1966a) discusses apparent intergrades between the two varieties in s. NJ. [= C, I, SE, X; < L. hirta -- RAB, G, S; =? L. hirta var. appressipilis Blake -- F (as to intent, but not the type); = L. hirta ssp. curtissii Clewell -- K, Y, Z]

Lespedeza hirta (Linnaeus) Hornemann var. hirta, Hairy Lespedeza. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands and woodland borders; common. August-October; September-November. S. ME and s. Ontario west to MI, n. IL, c. MO, and OK, south to FL and TX. [= C, I, SE, X; < L. hirta -- RAB, G, S, W; L. capitata var. calycina (Schindler) Fernald -- F; = L. hirta ssp. hirta -- K, Y, Z]

Lespedeza procumbens Michaux, Downy Trailing Lespedeza. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands and woodland borders; common. July-September; August-November. MA, NH, and NY west to IL, MO, and KS, south to panhandle FL and TX. [= RAB, C, G, I, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z; L. procumbens var. procumbens -- F]

Lespedeza repens (Linnaeus) W. Barton, Smooth Trailing Lespedeza. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands and woodland borders; common. July-September; August-November. CT and NY west to n. OH, s. WI, MO, and KS, south to panhandle FL and c. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z]

Lespedeza stuevei Nuttall, Velvety Lespedeza. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC): woodlands and woodland borders; common. July-September; August-November. MA south to n. FL, west to c. and n. TX, north in the interior to. NC, TN, s. IN, s. IL, c. MO, and nc. KS. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, W, Y, Z; = L. stuvei -- S, orthographic variant]
* Lespedeza thunbergii (Augustin de Candolle) Nakai. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (NC, SC): "wildlife food plots"; rare, introduced from e. Asia. [= C, F, G, I, K, Q, SE]

Lespedeza violacea (Linnaeus) Persoon, Wand Lespedeza. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands and woodland borders; common. July-September; August-November. S. ME and s. Ontario west to MI and se. MN, south to panhandle FL and e. TX. [= K; = L. intermedia (S. Watson) Britton - RAB, C, F, G, I, SE, W, Y, Z]

Lespedeza virgata (Thunberg) Augustin de Candolle. Mt (NC): roadbanks; rare, introduced from e. Asia. Clewell \& Stickel (1990) report the occurrence of this species in NC. [= I, K]

Lespedeza virginica (Linnaeus) Britton, Virginia Lespedeza. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands and woodland borders; common. July-September; August-November. MA and NH west to MI, WI, IA, and KS, south to n. FL and c. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE, W, Y, Z]

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 hints about identification of hybrids. The following hybrids combinations are known to occur in our area.
L. angustifolia \(\times\) capitata.
L. angustifolia \(\times\) hirta \([=\) L. \(\times\) oblongifolia (Britton) W. Stone (pro sp.) -- K; L. hirta var. appressipilis Blake -- F (as to type)].
L. angustifolia \(\times\) repens.
L. angustifolia \(\times\) stuevei.
L. capitata \(\times\) hirta. [= L. ×longifolia Augustin de Candolle (pro sp.) -- K; L. hirta var. longifolia (Augustin de Candolle) Fernald -- F; L. longifolia Augustin de Candolle -- S]
L. capitata \(\times\) repens.
L. capitata \(\times\) stuevei.
L. capitata \(\times\) virginica. [= L. \(\times\) simulata Mackenzie \& Bush (pro sp.) -- F, K; L. simulata Mackenzie \& Bush -- S]
L. hirta \(\times\) procumbens.
L. hirta \(\times\) repens
L. hirta \(\times\) stuevei.
L. hirta \(\times\) violacea. [= L. ×nuttallii Darlington (pro sp.) -- K; L. nuttallii Darlington -- RAB, F, S; L. nuttallii var. nuttallii -- G].
L. hirta \(\times\) virginica.
L. intermedia \(\times\) procumbens.
L. intermedia \(\times\) repens.
L. intermedia \(\times\) stuevei.
L. procumbens \(\times\) repens.
L. procumbens \(\times\) virginica. [= L. ×brittonii Bicknell (pro sp.) -- K; L. brittonii Bicknell -- F; L. procumbens var. elliptica Blake -- F].
L. repens \(\times\) stuevei.
L. repens \(\times\) virginica.
L. stuevei \(\times\) violacea.
L. stuevei \(\times\) virginica [ \(=\) L. \(\times n\) neglecta Mackenzie \& Bush (pro sp.) -- K; L. stuevei var. angustifolia Britton -- F; L. neglecta Mackenzie
\& Bush -- S].
L. violacea \(\times\) virginica [= L. ×acuticarpa Mackenzie \& Bush (pro sp.) - K]. Documented from Northampton Co. VA.

\section*{Leucaena Bentham (Leadtree)}

A genus of about 22 species, of tropical and warm temperate America. References: Hughes (1998)=Z; Isely (1998)=I.
* Leucaena leucocephala (Lamarck) de Wit ssp. leucocephala, Leadtree. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from the New World tropics. E. GA (Kartesz 1999, voucher at UGA), south into FL and the New World tropics. [= Z; < L. leucocephala -- I, K, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; ? L. glauca (Linnaeus) Bentham -- S, misapplied]

\section*{Lotus Linnaeus (Birdsfoot-trefoil)}

A genus of about 70-90 species, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate Northern Hemisphere. References: Isely (1981)=Z; Isely (1998) \(=\) I; Grant \& Small (1996).

1 Leaves 3 -foliolate, the upper commonly 1 -foliolate; flowers solitary in leaf axils; [native annual herbs]; [Microlotus group] . . . . .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. helleri

1 Leaves 5 -foliolate; flowers in umbels; [alien perennial herbs]; [Lotus group].
2 Calyx tube 2.8-3.5 mm long; corolla usually 10-14 mm long; leaflets of the medial leaves mostly 1.5-2.5 (-5)× as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. corniculatus
2 Calyx tube 1.8-2.8 mm long; corolla usually 8-10 mm long; leaflets of the medial leaves \(3-4(-6) \times\) as long as wide .....
* Lotus corniculatus Linnaeus, Birdsfoot-trefoil, Eggs-and-Bacon. Cp (GA?, NC, VA), Pd, Mt (VA): fields, roadsides, and waste places; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. June-September. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Z; < L. corniculatus Linnaeus -- I, in part] \{check GA record, Castanea 1998 according to Kartesz (1999)\}

Lotus helleri Britton, Carolina Prairie-trefoil. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands and openings, originally probably limited to prairie-like sites (fire-maintained, post oak-blackjack oak savannas), generally on clayey soils, now primarily seen on roadbanks, along railroads, and in powerline rights-of-way, where mowing and bush-hogging have replaced fire as the force keeping the habitat open, sunny, and suitable for this plant of prairie affinities; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). June-September. L. helleri is endemic to the Piedmont of extreme sc. VA, NC, SC, and ne. GA. L. helleri is clearly closely related to L. unifoliolatus (= L. purshianus, = L. americanus), of prairies of the midwestern states and various habitats further west, which ranges east to LA, AR, MO, IL, IN, and WI. Isely (1981) reduced L. helleri to a variety, because it "is but one of many elements
within the L. purshianus complex and its differences from the rest are less than among the California races," while also stating "since it has no breeding contact with var. purshianus, it is reasonably maintained as a species." Since L. helleri seems adequately separated from L. unifoliolatus by its narrower leaflets, glabrate vestiture, and allopatric distribution, I have chosen to "reasonably maintain it as a species." [= RAB; L. americanus (Nuttall) Bisch. -- F; <L. purshianus F.E. \& E.G. Clements -- G; = L. unifoliolatus (Hooker) Bentham var. helleri (Britton) Kartesz \& Gandhi -- K; = Acmispon helleri (Britton) Heller -- S; = L. purshianus F.E. \& E.G. Clements var. helleri (Britton) Isely -- C, I, SE, Z]
* Lotus tenuis Waldstein \& Kitaibel ex Willdenow, Slender Birdsfoot-trefoil. Pd (NC): fields, roadsides, and waste places; rare, introduced from Eurasia. June-September. [= C, K, SE, Z; < L. corniculatus Linnaeus -- I, in part]

\section*{Lupinus Linnaeus (Lupine)}

A genus of about 150-200 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) \(=1\).

1 Leaves palmately compound; leaves and stems deciduous, dying back in winter; plant inconspicuously pubescent.
2 Stem short; leaves clustered, nearly whorled; leaflets narrow; racemes long exserted; flowers small; [plants of e. GA southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. perennis ssp. gracilis
2 Stem elongate; leaves alternate; leaflets broad; racemes only moderately exserted; flowers large; [plants of \(n\). SC

1 Leaves unifoliolate; leaves and stems evergreen, overwintering (absent in midsummer); plant conspicuously pubescent
3 Standard blue, with a white to creamy eyespot; hairs on legume ca. 2 mm long; petioles with short and appressed pubescence
L. diffusus

3 Standard reddish to purplish, with a red or deep purple eyespot; hairs on legume 3-5 mm long; petioles with long and spreading (shaggy) pubescence . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. villosus

Lupinus diffusus Nuttall, Blue Sandhill Lupine. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, sandy roadsides; common. March-May; JuneJuly. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to s. MS. I concur with Duncan \& McCartney (1992) in recognizing L. cumulicola Small of peninsular FL as distinct from L. diffusus. [= RAB, K, S; < L. diffusus -- I, SE (excluding L. cumulicola)]

Lupinus perennis Linnaeus ssp. gracilis (Nuttall) Dunn, Southern Sundial Lupine. Cp, Pd (GA): sandhills and sandy or dry rocky roadsides; uncommon. E. GA (immediately across the Savannah River from SC), south to n. FL and west to s. AL. The validity of this taxon is uncertain; the differences may be only clinal. [=K, SE; < L. perennis -- RAB, C, G; = L. perennis var. gracilis (Nuttall) Chapman -- I; = L. nuttallii S. Watson -- S]

Lupinus perennis Linnaeus ssp. perennis, Northern Sundial Lupine. Mt (VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): sandhills, sandy roadsides, other dry habitats; uncommon. April-May; June-July. ME west to MN, south to n. SC, w. VA, e. WV, IN, and IL. [= SE; < L. perennis -- RAB, C, G, W; > L. perennis var. perennis -- F, I; > L. perennis var. occidentalis S. Watson -- F; > L. perennis ssp. perennis var. perennis -- K; > L. perennis ssp. perennis var. occidentalis -- K ; \(=\) L. perennis -- S ]

Lupinus villosus Willdenow, Pink Sandhill Lupine. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, sandy roadsides; uncommon (NC Watch List). April-May; June-August. Se. NC south to n. FL, west to se. LA. [= RAB, I, K, S, SE]

\section*{Macroptilium (Bentham) Urban}

A genus of about 20 species, annual and perennial herbs, of tropical and subtropical America. References: Isely (1998)=I.
* Macroptilium lathyroides (Linnaeus) Urban. Cp (GA, SC?): disturbed areas; rare, naturalized from tropical America. Reported for SC (K). It is apparently naturalized from a native range in tropical America. [=I, K, SE; = Phaseolus lathyroides Linnaeus]

\section*{Medicago Linnaeus (Medick, Bur-clover)}

A genus of about 80 species, annual and perennial herbs, of Eurasia and Africa. References: Isely (1998)=I. Key based largely on SE.


6 Leaflets \(0.7-1.1 \times\) as long as wide, usually marked with a central dark spot; leaflet tip usually strongly notched; stipules shallowly lacerate, the sinuses extending less than halfway to the base .... M. arabica
6 Leaflets \(1-2 \times\) as long as wide, not marked with a central dark spot; leaflet tip not strongly notched; stipules deeply lacerate, the sinuses extending more than halfway to the base
M. polymorpha
* Medicago arabica (Linnaeus) Hudson, Spotted Medick, Spotted Bur-clover. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. April-August. [= RAB, F, G, I, K, S, SE]
* Medicago falcata Linnaeus, Yellow Alfalfa, Sickle Medick. Mt? (VA?): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from n. Eurasia. April-July. The occurrence of this taxon in our area requires verification. [=F, G, I, S, SE; = M. sativa Linnaeus ssp. falcata (Linnaeus) Arcangeli -- C, K]
* Medicago lupulina Linnaeus, Black Medick, Yellow Trefoil. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-August. [= RAB, C, G, I, K, S, SE, W; > M. lupulina var. lupulina - F; > M. lupulina var. glandulosa Neilreich -- F]
* Medicago minima (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Downy Bur-clover, Bur Medick. Cp (NC, SC?, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April-August. [= RAB, C, G, I, K, S, SE; > M. minima var. minima - F; > M. minima var. compacta Neyraut -- F; > M. minima var. longiseta Augustin de Candolle -- F]
* Medicago orbicularis (Linnaeus) Bartalini. Pd (GA, NC): lawns, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe and n . Africa. April-July. [= RAB, G, I, K, SE]
* Medicago polymorpha Linnaeus, Smooth Bur-clover, Toothed Medick. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (SC): fields, roadsides, lawns, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. March-April. [= RAB, C, I, K, SE; ? M. hispida Gaertner -- F, G, S]
* Medicago sativa Linnaeus, Alfalfa, Lucerne, Blue Alfalfa. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from se. Europe. April-July. [= RAB, F, G, I, S, SE, W; = M. sativa Linnaeus ssp. sativa -- C, K]
* Medicago laciniata (Linnaeus) P. Miller is reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed; voucher at NCU according to K\}

Melilotus P. Miller (Melilot, Sweetclover, Sourclover)
A genus of about 20 species, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Stace (1997)=Z; Isely (1998)=I. Key based in part on Stace (1997).
\(\qquad\) 1 Flowers yellow.

2 Flowers 2-3.5 mm long; fruits \(<3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. indicus
2 Flowers \(>4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; fruits \(>3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
3 Fruits \(>5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, mostly 2 -seeded, black when ripe, pubescent (at \(10 \times\) ); keel about equalling the wings
[M. altissimus]
3 Fruits \(<5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, mostly 1 -seeded, brown when ripe, glabrous; keel shorter than the wings ....... M. officinalis
* Melilotus albus Medikus, White Melilot, White Sweetclover. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. M. albus and M. officinalis, nearly identical except in flower color, are apparently incompatible (Isely 1998); they should not be synonymized, as was done by K. Other differences useful in the determination of faded herbarium specimens are given but Isely (1998): corolla 3.5-5 mm long, the wing petals about as long as the keel (M. albus) vs. corolla 5-7 mm long, the wing petals generally longer than the keel (M. officinalis). \([=I, Z ;=M\). alba -- RAB, C, F, G, S, SE, W, orthographic variant; < M. officinalis -- K, in part]
* Melilotus indicus (Linnaeus) Allioni, Small Melilot, Sourclover. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. [ \(=1, K, Z ;=M\). indica -- RAB, C, F, G, S, SE, orthographic variant] * Melilotus officinalis (Linnaeus) Pallas, Yellow Melilot, Yellow Sweetclover, Ribbed Melilot. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, S, SE, W, Z; < M. officinalis -- K, in part only (also see M. albus)]
* Melilotus altissimus Thuiller, Tall Melilot, another Eurasian weed, is known to be naturalized as far south as e. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). It likely occurs in our area. It superficially resembles \(M\). officinalis; see key for distinguishing characteristics. [= \(C, I, Z]\)

\section*{Mimosa Linnaeus (Mimosa)}

A genus of about 500 species, herbs, shrubs, trees, and vines, of tropical, subtopical, 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)=Y; Isely (1973)=Z; Isely (1998)=I.

Identification notes: Unmistakable in our flora for its bipinnate leaves, with tiny (2-4 mm long) leaflets, responding to touch by closing.

\footnotetext{
1 Plant unarmed
M. strigillosa

1 Plant armed.
}

2 Leaflets without apparent secondary veins; pinnae 4-8 (-11) pairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. microphylla
2 Leaflets with evident (sometimes weakly so) secondary veins; pinnae 3-5 (-6) pairs . . . . M. quadrivalvis var. floridana
Mimosa microphylla Dryander, Eastern Sensitive-brier. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): dry woodlands and forests, especially sandhills, disturbed areas; common (VA Rare). June-September; August-November. DE, WV, and MO south to FL and e. TX. A form with smaller fruits ( \(3-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long vs. \(5-12 \mathrm{~cm}\) long) has been variously treated as a species [Leptoglottis chapmanii -- S, Schrankia chapmani] or a "recurrent fruit-form genotype" [phase brachycarpa of Isely (1973)]. [= K; = Mimosa quadrivalvis Linnaeus var. angustata (Torrey \& A. Gray) Barneby -- C, I, Y; = Schrankia microphylla (Dryander) J.F. Macbride -RAB, F, G, W; = Schrankia microphylla (Dryander) J.F. Macbride var. microphylla -- SE; > Leptoglottis microphylla (Dryander) Britton \& Rose -- S; > Leptoglottis chapmanii Small ex Britton \& Rose -- S; > Schrankia microphylla "phase brachycarpa" -- Z; > Schrankia chapmanii (Small ex Britton \& Rose) F.J. Hermann]

Mimosa quadrivalvis Linnaeus var. floridana (Chapman) Barneby, Florida Sensitive-briar. Cp (GA): xeric sandhills and other dry, sandy habitats; rare. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: GA south into FL. This taxon is distinct at the specific level from M. quadrivalvis and nomenclatural adjustments are forthcoming (Flores-Cruz et al. 2004). [= I, K, Y; = Leptoglottis floridana (Chapman) Small ex Britton \& Rose -- S); = Schrankia microphylla (Dryander) J.F. MacBride var. floridana (Chapman) Isely -- SE]

Mimosa strigillosa Torrey \& A. Gray, Powderpuff Mimosa. Cp (GA): floodplain forests, open wet areas; uncommon. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: e. GA south to FL, west to TX. It might be expected in se. SC (see SE, Y, Z). [=I, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

\section*{Mucuna Adanson (Velvetbean)}

A genus of about 100 species, perennial herbs, annual herbs, and woody vines, of tropical regions of Old World and New World. References: Isely (1998)=1.
* Mucuna pruriens (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. pruriens, Velvetbean, Bengal Bean, Florida Bean. Cp (NC, SC): cultivated and sporadically established in disturbed areas; rare, introduced from se. Asia. [= K; M. pruriens -- I, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > Stizolobium deeringianum Bort -- S; > M. deeringiana (Bort) Merrill]

\section*{Neptunia Loureiro (Neptunia)}

A genus of ca. 10-11 species, herbs, of the tropics and subtropics of America and Eurasia. References: Isely (1998)=1; Windler (1966) \(=Z\).

1 Leaflets 9-15 pairs per pinna; stipules 2-4 mm long; all flowers perfect, with functional stamens; stipe of fruit 4-14 mm long [N. Iutea]
1 Leaflets (12-) 15-25 pairs per pinna; stipules 4-10 mm long; flowers in the lower part of the inflorescence with flattened staminodes; stipe of fruit \(2-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
[N. pubescens var. pubescens]
Neptunia lutea (Leavenworth) Bentham, Yellow Neptunia. Savannas, prairies, roadsides. AL west to OK and TX. [=I, K, S, SE, Z]

Neptunia pubescens Bentham var. pubescens, Tropical Neptunia. Savannas, sandhills, scrub, prairies, roadsides. AL and FL west to TX and south to Argentina. [= I, K, SE, Z; > N. floridana Small - S]

Orbexilum Rafinesque (Scurfpea, Sampson's-snakeroot)
A genus of about 9 species, perennial herbs, of \(s\). North America and Mexico. References: Grimes (1988, 1990)=Z; Isely (1998)=I.
1 Leaves unifoliolate; [subgenus Poikadenia] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. virgatum
1 Leaves with 3-7 leaflets.
2 Leaves palmately (3-) 5-7 foliolate, the leaflets linear to very narrowly oblanceolate, 2-7 cm long, 0.5-2.0 (-3.5) mm wide, more than \(10 \times\) as long as wide; [subgenus Orbexilum] . O. Iupinellum
2 Leaves pinnately 3 -foliolate, the leaflets orbicular, ovate, elliptic or lanceolate, more than 8 mm wide, \(1-8 \times\) as long as wide.
3 Leaflets \(1.5-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, \(1-2.5 \times\) as long as wide; [subgenus Orbexilum].
4 Upper leaf surfaces lacking glands; leaflets \(3.7-5.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [endemic to Jefferson Co. KY and now extinct] ...
4 Upper leaf surfaces glandular; leaflets 4-12 cm long.
5 Leaflets subcordate, 4-7 cm wide, 1-1.5× as long as wide, glandular-punctate above and below, the apex obtuse; calyx stipitate-glandular; petals \(8-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [endemic to Polk Co. NC] ..... O. macrophyllum
5 Leaflets rounded at base, 2-4 cm wide, 1.5-2.5× as long as wide, eglandular or sparsely glandular above, the apex acute; calyx lacking stipitate glands; petals \(5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [widely scattered from w. VA and w. NC westwards].
O. onobrychis

3 Leaflets \(0.8-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, 2.5-7.5x as long as wide; [subgenus Poikadenia].
6 Flowers \(8-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of s . AL westwards]
[O. simplex]
6 Flowers \(5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [collectively widespread in our area].

7 Calyx tube, fruits, and bracts of the inflorescence conspicuously glandular-punctate; leaflets conspicuously glandular-punctate below; hairs on calyx 0.3-0.5 mm long; upper 2 calyx teeth 0.7-1.0 mm long, lateral teeth 1.2-1.5 mm long, lower calyx tooth \(1.7-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long \(\ldots . .\). . . . . pedunculatum var. psoralioides
7 Calyx tube, fruits, and bracts of the inflorescence eglandular (rarely slightly glandular-punctate); leaflets eglandular below (rarely slightly punctate); hairs on calyx 0.7-1.0 mm long; upper 2 calyx teeth \(1.0-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, lateral teeth \(1.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, lower calyx tooth \(2.0-3.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
O. pedunculatum var. pedunculatum

Orbexilum lupinellum (Michaux) Isely, Lupine Scurfpea. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-July; July-October. This peculiar species is a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic, ranging from sc. and se. NC, south to c. peninsular FL, s. AL, and e. GA. The very peculiar leaves, palmately 5-7-foliolate with "oblinear" leaflets, make the species unmistakable. First reported for SC by McMillan et al. 2002). [= K; = Psoralea lupinellus Michaux - RAB; = Orbexilum lupinellus -- I, SE, Z, orthographic variant; = Rhytidomene lupinellus (Michaux) Rydberg -- S]

Orbexilum macrophyllum (Rowlee in Small) Rydberg, Bigleaf Scurfpea. Mt (NC): wooded slopes of mountain on Blue Ridge escarpment, precise habitat not known (probably nutrient-rich dry woodlands); rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered). June; July-August? This species was discovered on 18 June 1897 and subsequently collected on 8 June 1899 by E.C. Townsend, somewhere on the double peak of Tryon Mountain and White Oak Mountain, Polk County, NC, a phytogeographically interesting area with disjunct, endemic, and relictual species largely of midwestern affinities. It is currently presumed to be extinct, following a number of unsuccessful attempts to relocate it. Isely (1990) is correct in stating that the assignment of "this distinctive species" to Orbexilum is "reasonably assumptive," since fruits have never been seen. [=I, K, S, SE, Z; = Psoralea macrophylla Rowlee in Small -- RAB, W]

Orbexilum onobrychis (Nuttall) Rydberg, Lanceleaf Scurfpea. Mt (NC, VA): habitat in our area not known, elsewhere usually in nutrient-rich, open or semi-open areas; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-July; August-October. Primarily a species of prairies and prairie-like areas of OH and KY west to se. IA and e. MO, O. onobrychis also occurs (at least formerly) as a rare disjunct in the mountains of w. NC, nw. SC, w. VA, and e. TN. The only report for NC was in the 1800's. [= C, I, K, S, SE, Z; = Psoralea onobrychis Nuttall -- RAB, F, G, W]

Orbexilum pedunculatum ( P. Miller) Rydberg var. pedunculatum, Western Sampson's-snakeroot. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd, Cp (GA, SC): open woodlands; rare (NC Watch List). May-July; July-September. Var. pedunculatum, the western and more widespread variety, occurs primarily west of the Blue Ridge, with scattered occurrences in and east of the Blue Ridge. Its range is s. OH, s. IN, s. IL, c. MO, and se. KS, south to sw. NC, sc. SC, sw. GA, s. AL, s. LA, and e. TX. [= C, I, K, SE, Z; = Psoralea psoralioides (Walter) Cory var. eglandulosa (Elliott) F.L. Freeman -- RAB, F, G, GW, W; = Orbexilum pedunculatum -- S]

Orbexilum pedunculatum (P. Miller) Rydberg var. psoralioides (Walter) Isely, Eastern Sampson's-snakeroot. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): savannas, open woodlands; uncommon. May-July; July-September. Var. psoralioides, the eastern variety, occurs primarily on the Atlantic Coastal Plain, ranging from e. VA to n. FL, inland to the Piedmont of NC and SC. [= K; = Psoralea psoralioides (W alter) Cory var. psoralioides -- RAB, F, G, GW; = Orbexilum pedunculatum var. gracile (Torrey \& A. Gray) Grimes -- C, I, SE, Z; = Orbexilum gracile (Torrey \& A. Gray) Rydberg -- S]

Orbexilum virgatum (Nuttall) Rydberg, Slender Leather-root. Cp (GA, SC?): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). Se. GA (or SC?) south to ne. FL. A collection by Curtiss is labeled as from South Carolina. [=I, K, SE, Z; = Psoralea virgata Nuttall]

Orbexilum simplex (Nuttall ex Torrey \& Gray) Rydberg. Prairies, open woodlands. AR and OK south to s. AL and e. TX; perhaps disjunct in IL. [= I, K, S, SE, Z]

Orbexilum stipulatum (Torrey \& Gray) Rydberg. Rocky limestone glade. So far as is known, once endemic to Rock Island, Jefferson Co., KY, and now extinct. [= C, I, K, SE, Z; = Psoralea stipulata Torrey \& Gray - F, G]

\section*{Parkinsonia Linnaeus (Jerusalem Thorn)}

A genus of about 30 species (if circumscribed to include Cercidium), shrubs and trees of sw. North America, Central America, and Africa. References: Isely (1975)=Z; Robertson \& Lee (1976)=Y; Isely (1998)=I.
* Parkinsonia aculeata Linnaeus, Jerusalem Thorn, Retama, Horse-bean, Mexican Palo Verde. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from sw. North America. May. Rarely established or spread from cultivation in our area, more commonly so in much of FL. [= I, K, S, SE, Y, Z]

\section*{Pediomelum Rydberg (Buckroot, Prairie-turnip)}

A genus of about 21 species, perennial herbs, of North America. References: Grimes (1988, 1990)=Z; Isely (1998)=I.
1 Plants caulescent, 3-10 dm tall; leaves 3-foliolate; [plants of sandhills of the Coastal Plain]; [subgenus Pediomelum] ........ P. canescens

1 Plants acaulescent, 1-2 dm tall; leaves (4-) 5-7-foliolate; [plants of calcareous glades of the Interior (nw. GA, TN, \(n\). AL)]; [subgenus Disarticulatum] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. subacaule

Pediomelum canescens (Michaux) Rydberg, Buckroot, Eastern Prairie-turnip, Hoary Scurfpea. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). May-July; July-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and \(s\). AL. This uncommon species tends to occur as very widely scattered individuals in sandhill habitats, rarely with more than a few seen at a time. It is related to \(P\). esculentum (Pursh) Rydberg, the "prairie potato," prized by
early travelers across the prairies for its edible tubers. An interesting collection label (by R.E. Wicker, collected in 1942, the specimen at NCU) mentions both the edible tubers and the characteristically sparse population structure of the species. "Not uncommon near Pinehurst in ... open places in sandy pine woods..., but usually only one plant at a time. Tuber hard, dark brown, about size of a medium-sized Irish potato, somewhat ventral-elongated with roots coming from pointed base. Internal pure white, apparently almost entirely starch... Mr. Wicker says that he rather likes to take a bit of it and chew when fresh, has a rather condiment taste, but does not think it well to eat..." Because of its rarity, P. canescens should not (of course) be eaten. Because of its habit, that of a very bushy, tumbleweed-like plant, it superficially most closely resembles various Baptisia species, but it is easily separated by its rather dense and soft pubescence (our Baptisia are all glabrous or rather inconspicuously puberulent, except the very unifoliolate B. arachnifera). [= C, I, K, S, SE, Z; = Psoralea canescens Michaux -- RAB, F, G]

Pediomelum subacaule (Torrey \& A. Gray) Rydberg, Nashville Breadroot. Mt (GA): limestone glades; rare (GA Special Concern). E. TN and nw. GA west to c . TN and n. nw. AL. [=I, K, SE, Z; = P. subacaulis -- S , orthographic variant]

A new species occurs on serpentine in the Piedmont of Georgia (Allison pers. comm.). \{not yet treated\}

\section*{Petalostemon}
(see Dalea)

\section*{Phaseolus Linnaeus (Bean)}

A genus of about 50 species, annual and perennial herbs, of tropical and warm temperate America (now widely distributed worldwide in cultivation). References: Isely (1998)=I; Maréchal, Mascherpa, \& Stainier (1978)=Z; Freytag \& Debouck (2002)=Y Key based on SE.

1 Raceme axes slender, flexuous; [plants native perennials]; [section Paniculati; subsection Volubili].
2 Stems climbing and twining on other vegetation; leaflets 3-10 cm long, usually not lobed and only slightly reticulate; [plants of various habitats]

Ph. polystachios
2 Stems trailing across ground; leaflets 1-4 cm long, usually strongly 3-lobed and strongly reticulate; [plants of sandhill habitats of the Coastal Plain]

Ph. sinuatus
1 Raceme axes stout, stiff; [plants alien annuals, only weakly naturalized].
3 Corolla 1.5-2 cm long, scarlet red or bright lavender; racemes exserted; plants twining; [section Coccinei] Ph. coccineus ssp.
3 Corolla ca. 1 cm long, pink-purple, greenish white, or bicolored pink and white; racemes short or exserted; plants bushyerect (rarely twining).
4 Legumes distinctly flattened at maturity, 15-20 mm wide; corolla usually greenish white; [section Paniculati; subsection Volubil]

Ph. Iunatus
4 Legumes nearly terete at maturity, about 8 mm in diameter; corolla usually pink-purple, at least in part; [section Phaseoli] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. vulgaris
* Phaseolus coccineus Linnaeus ssp. coccineus, Scarlet Runner Bean. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): infrequently cultivated, mostly as an ornamental in home gardens, rarely found as a waif, introduced from tropical America. [= Z; < Ph. coccineus - C, F, G, I, K, SE, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > Ph. coccineus ssp. coccineus var. coccineus - Y]
* Phaseolus lunatus Linnatus, Lima Bean. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): frequently cultivated (both commercially and in home gardens), rarely found as a waif, introduced from tropical America. [=I, K, S, SE, Y, Z; = Ph. limensis Macfadyen -- F]

Phaseolus polystachios (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Wild Bean, Wild Kidney Bean. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): thickets, woodlands; uncommon. July-September; August-October. S. ME west to OH, IL, and MO, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, G, I, SE, W; > Ph. polystachios var. polystachios - F; > Ph. polystachios var. aquilonius Fernald -- F; = Ph. polystachios var. polystachios -- K; = Ph. polystachyus -- S, orthographic variant; = Ph. polystachyus ssp. polystachyus - Y; = Ph. polystachyus var. polystachyus - Z]

Phaseolus sinuatus (Nuttall) Torrey \& A. Gray, Sandhills Bean. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). July-September; August-October. Sc. NC south to s. peninsular FL, west to s. MS, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. Freytag \& DeBouck (2002) describe Ph. sinuatus and Ph. polystachios as being "very distinct and there seems to be no intergradation;" I choose to recognize them as species. Not easy to distinguish in sterile condition from Strophostyles. [= RAB, I, S, SE, W; = Ph. polystachios (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg var. sinuatus (Nuttall) R. Marechal, J.M. Mascherpa, \& F. Stainier -- K; = Ph. polystachyus ssp. sinuatus (Nuttall) Freytag - Y; = Ph. polystachyus var. sinuatus (Nuttall) R. Marechal, J.M. Mascherpa, \& F. Stainier -- Z]
* Phaseolus vulgaris Linnaeus, Garden Bean, Green Bean, Snap Bean, String Bean, Kidney Bean, Pole Bean, Bush Bean. \(\mathrm{Cp}, \mathrm{Pd}, \mathrm{Mt}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA})\) : frequently cultivated (both commercially and in home gardens), rarely found as a waif, introduced from tropical America. [= C, F, G, I, K, S, SE; > Ph. vulgaris var. vulgaris - F; > Ph. vulgaris var. humilis Alefeld -- F; < Ph. vulgaris var. vulgaris - Z]

Pisum Linnaeus (Pea)

A genus of 2 species, annual herbs, native to the Mediterranean region. References: Isely (1998)=I.
* Pisum sativum Linnaeus, Pea, Garden Pea, English Pea. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): commonly cultivated in home gardens, rarely found as a waif. March-May. [=I, K, SE; >P. sativum var. sativum -F ; >P. sativum var. arvense (Linnaeus) Poiret -- RAB, F]

\author{
Psoralea \\ (see Orbexilum, Pediomelum)
}

\author{
Psoralidium Rydberg \\ A genus of 3 species, herbs, of central North America. References: Grimes \((1988,1990)=Z\); Isely \((1998)=1\). \\ Psoralidium tenuiflorum (Pursh) Rydberg, Gray Scurf-pea. Prairies. KY to MT, south to TX and \(n\). Mexico; disjunct in MS. [= C, I, K, SE, Z; = Psoralea tenuiflora Pursh - F, G]
}

\section*{Pueraria Augustin de Candolle (Kudzu)}

A genus of about 15 species, perennial vining herbs, of tropical and subtropical Asia. References: Isely (1998)=I; Ward (1998).
* Pueraria montana (Loureiro) Merritt var. Iobata (Willdenow) van der Maesen \& S. Almeida, Kudzu. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, waste areas; common, introduced from e. Asia. July-October. 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 100 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. [=I, K; = \(P\). lobata (Willdenow) Ohwi -- RAB, C, F, G, SE, W; = P. thunbergiana (Siebold \& Zuccarini) Bentham -- S]

\section*{Rhynchosia Loureiro (Snoutbean)}

A genus of about 200 species, perennial herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Grear (1978)=Z; Isely (1998)=I.


Leaves unifoliolate (rarely with a few upper leaves trifoliolate).
( Phat michauxii
Plants erect or ascending, usually with fewer than 6 leaves; stipels present; [plant common in the Coastal Plain in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. reniformis
1 Leaves trifoliolate (rarely with a few lowermost leaves unifoliolate, these generally withering before flowering and fruiting). Plant trailing or twining: pubescence of

Rh. difformis
Calyx 2.5-3 (-4) mm long, clearly shorter than the corolia; [plants of e. GA southwards]
Rh. minima velvety to the touch.
............................................................................ Rh. Romentosa var. mollissima
5 Inflorescences several and axillary, 1-3 cm long; stipules persistent; [plants widespread in our area]

Rhynchosia difformis (Elliott) Augustin de Candolle. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (SC): sandhills; common. June-August; JulyOctober. Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE; Rh. tomentosa -- S, misapplied]
*? Rhynchosia michauxii Vail. Cp (GA, NC): disturbed areas; rare. June-August; August-October. Se. NC (one record) and e. GA (one record) south to s. peninsular FL, west to Panhandle FL. The disjunct sites are of uncertain origin. [=I, K, S, SE; Rh. americana (Houston ex P. Miller) M.C. Metz -- RAB, based on misidentification of specimen]

Rhynchosia minima (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle. Cp (GA): coastal sands; uncommon. Along the coast in e. GA, south to FL, west to s. TX. The species also occurs in the Old World, and the New World distribution is sometimes considered a result of introduction. [= I, K, SE; Dolicholus minimus (Linnaeus) Medikus - S]

Rhynchosia reniformis Augustin de Candolle, Dollarweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; common. June-September; AugustOctober. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX; disjunct (introduced?) in e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= RAB, K, SE; Rh. simplicifolia (Walter) Wood -- S]

Rhynchosia tomentosa (Linnaeus) Hooker \& Arnott var. mollissima (Elliott) Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills, rare. June-August; August-October. Peninsular FL, e. GA, and se. SC (Beaufort County, documented by an old specimen [GH] by Mellichamp from the vicinity of Bluffton, where it was probably native). [=I, K, SE; Rh. mollissima (Elliott) S. Watson - S]

Rhynchosia tomentosa (Linnaeus) Hooker \& Arnott var. tomentosa. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): xeric woodlands and forests, sandhills, edges, open areas; common. June-August; August-October. DE south to FL, west to LA, and
north in the interior to e. and c. TN. [= C, I, K, SE; < Rh. tomentosa -- RAB, F, G, W; Rh. erecta (Walter) Augustin de Candolle -- S; Rh. intermedia (Torrey \& Gray) Small - S]

Rhynchosia cytisoides (Bertol.) Wilbur. AL and Panhandle FL west to MS. [= K] \{not yet keyed' add synonymy\}

Robinia Linnaeus (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) treatment seems a reasonable approach, and I have largely followed it here, differing in the rank of some of the taxa. The key is differently structured than that in RAB or SE; it is presented as an alternative. \{NOTE: This treatment may be altered substantially prior to publication.\} References: Isely \& Peabody (1984)=Z; Ashe (1922) \(=\mathrm{Y}\); Isely (1998)=I.

1 Corolla white, \(1.5-2.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; peduncles, pedicels, and calyces velvety-puberulent, the hairs neither glandular nor hispid; plant a small to large tree
R. 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.
2 Twigs and leafstalks conspicuously hispid with hairs 1-5 mm long, these stiff, thick-based, and typically persistent several years.
3 Plants fruiting abundantly; shrubs 0.6-2 (-3) m tall; leaflets relatively broad, mostly 1.2-1.8× as long as wide .... . . R. hispida var. fertilis

3 Plants sterile (rarely fruiting scantily); shrubs 0.5-1.5 m tall; leaflets relatively narrow, mostly 1.8-2.5× as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. hispida var. hispida
2 Twigs and leafstalks either viscid with sessile or short-stalked glands, or densely glandular-pubescent (the hairs 0.5-2 mm long), or tomentulose, or sparsely hispid with weak, non-persistent hairs.
4 Leaflets usually 13-21, permanently but inconspicuously appressed-pubescent beneath; bracts (evident only before anthesis) aristate; plants never with long, hispid pubescence.
5 Twigs and peduncles viscid with sessile or short-stalked glands (the racemes sometimes with some glandular pubescence); plants sterile or forming pods R. viscosa

5 Twigs and peduncles finely glandular-pubescent with hairs \(1(-2) \mathrm{mm}\) long; plants abundantly pod-forming
R. hartwigii

4 Leaflets usually 9-13, initially appressed-silky but later glabrate beneath; bracts (evident only before anthesis) not aristate; plants with or without sparse long, hispid pubescence.
6 Plants fruiting abundantly; shrubs \(1-3 \mathrm{~m}\) tall
R. hispida var. kelseyi
\(6 \quad\) Plants sterile (rarely fruiting scantily); shrubs or small trees \(0.4-3(-8) \mathrm{m}\) tall.
7 Shrubs or small trees, 1-3 (-8) m tall, much branched, the stems and branches relatively straight, the nodes usually lacking spines; leaflets \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. hispida var. rosea
7 Shrubs, 0.4-1 m tall, little branched, the stems and branches typically zigzag (bent at each node), the nodes usually with spines; leaflets \(1-2(-3) \mathrm{cm}\) long
R. nana

Robinia hartwigii Koehne, Granite Dome Locust, Highlands Locust, Hartwig's Locust. Mt (NC, SC): forests and outcrop edges on high elevation granitic domes, also clearings; rare (NC Rare). June-July; August-September. Apparently endemic to several mountains within a 5 km radius of Highlands, NC. While certainly related to and apparently hybridizing with \(R\). viscosa, \(R\). hartwigii seems worthy of recognition as a species. [= RAB, S; = R. viscosa var. hartwegii (Koehne) Ashe -- K; = R. viscosa var. hartwigii -- SE, Z; < R. viscosa -- W; = R. viscosa var. hardwegii -- Y, orthographic variant]

Robinia hispida Linnaeus var. fertilis (Ashe) Clausen, Arnot Bristly Locust. Mt (NC): woodlands and forests; rare (NC Rare). May-June; July-August. Apparently endemic to the Southern Appalachians of w. NC and e. TN. A horticultural selection of var. fertilis, the Arnot Bristly Locust, is used as a soil binder. [= C, F, K, SE, Z; < R. hispida -- RAB; > R. fertilis Ashe -- S; > R. grandiflora Ashe -- S, Y; > R. pedunculata Ashe -- S; < R. hispida -- W]

Robinia hispida Linnaeus var. hispida, Common Bristly Locust. Mt, Pd*, Cp* (GA, NC, SC, VA); woodlands and forests, and as an escape in disturbed areas and roadsides; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Coastal Plain, where mostly or entirely introduced). May-June. Probably originally endemic to the Southern Appalachians (and perhaps adjacent provinces) of NC, SC, GA, and VA, now widely distributed in e. North America as an escape from cultivation. [= C, F, K, SE, Z; < R. hispida -- RAB (also see \(R\). hispida var. fertilis); = R. hispida -- G, S, Y, in a narrow sense; > R. hispida - \(\mathrm{S} ;>\). pallida Ashe -- S ; > R. speciosa Ashe -S ; < R. hispida -- W]

Robinia hispida Linnaeus var. kelseyi (Cowell ex Hutchinson) Isely, Kelsey's Locust. Mt (NC, SC), Pd* (VA*): mountain woodlands, introduced elsewhere; rare (NC Rare). April-July; July-October. Traditionally considered an endemic originally restricted to \(w\). NC, but SE and Z suggest that var. kelseyi may have been only of horticultural origin. [= K, SE, Z; = R. kelseyi Cowell ex Hutchinson -- RAB, G, S, Y; < R. hispida -- W]

Robinia hispida Linnaeus var. rosea Pursh, Boynton's Locust. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): mountain woodlands; rare (NC Watch List). April-July. Originally distributed from w. NC and e. TN south to nw. SC, n. GA, and ne. AL, now ocasionally found outside that range as an escape from cultivation. [= C, K, SE, Z; = R. boyntonii Ashe -- RAB, G, S, Y; < R. hispida -- W]

Robinia nana Elliott, Dwarf Bristly Locust. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, dry rocky forests (especially associated with chestnut oak); uncommon (rare in Piedmont and escarpment region of Mountains). April-June; July-October. Se. and nc. NC south through SC to GA and AL. This species flowers infrequently. [= RAB, S, Y; = R. hispida Linnaeus var. nana (Elliott) Augustin de

Candolle -- K, SE, Z; = R. elliottii (Chapman) Ashe ex Small -- RAB, F, G, S; < R. hispida -- W, in part; > R. nana - Y; > R. elliottii Y]

Robinia pseudoacacia Linnaeus, Black Locust. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands, disturbed areas, roadcuts; common. April-June; July-November. Native in the s. and c. Appalachians, from PA south to GA and AL, now much more widespread, throughout e. and c. North America, also widely cultivated and escaped in Europe. Generally considered a weed tree. [= C, K, SE, Z; = R. pseudo-acacia -- RAB, F, S, orthographic variant; > R. pseudo-acacia var. pseudo-acacia - G, orthographic variant; > R. pseudo-acacia var. rectissima (Linnaeus) Raber -- G]

Robinia viscosa Ventenat, Clammy Locust. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd* (NC), Cp* (NC): mountain forests and woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas; rare in wild, uncommon as an escape (NC Watch List). May-July; July-August. Originally a Southern and Central Appalachian endemic, ranging from PA south through w. MD, w. VA, e. WV, w. NC, and e. TN, to n. GA and n. AL, now much more widespread as an escape from cultivation. [= RAB, F, G, S; = R. viscosa var. viscosa -- C, K, SE, Y, Z; <R. viscosa -W, in part (also see R. hartwigii)]

A variety of hybrids (including some cultivars) are known, including the following:
Robinia \(\times\) longiloba Ashe (pro sp.) [R. hispida \(\times\) viscosa]. Known from NC and SC.
Robinia \(\times\) margaretta Ashe (pro sp.) [R. hispida \(\times\) pseudoacacia]. Known from NC, SC, and GA.
Robinia \(\times\) ambigua Poiret (prosp.) [R. pseudoacacia \(\times\) viscosa]. Known from NC.
Robinia hartwigii \(\times\) hispida. Known from Whiteside Mountain, Jackson County, NC.
Robinia hartwigii \(\times\) viscosa. Known from Whiteside Mountain, Jackson County, NC.

\section*{Securigera Augustin de Candolle (Crown-vetch)}

A genus of about 12 species, annual and perennial herbs, of Eurasia. This genus is sometimes included in Coronilla, but is apparently better separated (Isely 1998). References: Isely (1998)=I.
* Securigera varia (Linnaeus) Lassen, Crown-vetch. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): roadbanks, woodland borders; common (rare in Piedmont south of NC), introduced from Europe. This species, generally known as Coronilla varia, is now widely used to stabilize road-cuts. [= I ; = Coronilla varia Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, K, SE, W]

\section*{Senna P. Miller (Senna, Sicklepod, Wild Coffee)}

A genus of about 350 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical and warm temperate areas. References: Isely (1975)=Z; Irwin \& Barneby (1982)=Y; Robertson \& Lee (1976)=X; Isely (1998)=I.

1 Racemes spike-like, 3-6 (-10) dm long; legume winged; [section Senna, series Pictae]
1 Racemes not spike-like, <3 dm long; legume not winged; [section Chamaefistula].
2 Plant a shrub, 1-3 m tall; gland between the lowest pair of the acute or acuminate leaflets; [plants aliens, barely established in the vicinity of cultivation]; [section Chamaefistula, series Coluteoideae]. 3 Gland between the lowest pair of leaflets only; leaflets \(3-5 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. corymbosa 3 Glands between each pair of leaflets; leaflets \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide, acuminate . ............. S. septemtrionalis
2 Plant an herb, 0.1-1.5 m tall; gland near the base of the petiole (except in S. occidentalis which has leaflets rounded to emarginate at the apex); [plants natives, or aliens generally well-established and weedy].
4 Leaflets obovate, the apex rounded to emarginate, 1.3-2× as long as wide; gland between the lowest pair of leaflets; [section Chamaefistula, series Trigonelloideae].
S. obtusifolia

4 Leaflets ovate or narrowly elliptic, the apex acute or acuminate, 2-3.5× as long as wide; gland near the base of the petiole.
5 Leaflets \(1.5-3.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, in 3-6 pairs; racemes with 1-5 flowers; [section Chamaefistula, series
Basiglandulosae]
S. occidentalis

5 Leaflets \(0.7-2.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, in 6-10 pairs; racemes with 5-10 (-25) flowers; [series Temperatae].
6 Legume 5.5-8 mm wide, with broad, nearly square segments, usually pilose initially, the hairs up to 0.8-2 mm long (sometimes glabrate); ovary lanate with hairs to 1 mm long; ovules 10-15 (-18); petiolar gland broadest above the middle
S. hebecarpa

6 Legume 8-11 mm wide, with narrow segments (much shorter than broad), glabrous (or with a few hairs, these less than 0.6 mm long); ovary strigulose with hairs to 0.5 mm long; ovules 20-25 (-30); petiolar gland usually broadest at or below the middle
S. marilandica
* Senna corymbosa (Lamarck) Irwin \& Barneby. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA): cultivated as an ornamental, rarely persistent or spreading to disturbed areas; rare, introduced from South America. August-September. [= I, K, SE, Y; = Adipera corymbosa (Lamarck) Britton \& Rose -- S; = Cassia corymbosa -- X, Z]

Senna hebecarpa (Fernald) Irwin \& Barneby, Northern Wild Senna. Pd (GA?, NC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), Cp (VA): open wet habitats, moist forests; uncommon in VA Mountains and VA Piedmont, rare in VA Coastal Plain and NC (NC Watch List). JulyAugust; August-November. MA and s. NH west to s. WI, south to sc. NC, e. TN, s. IN, and c. IL. [= C, I, K, SE, Y; Cassia hebecarpa Fernald -- RAB, G, W, X, Z; > C. hebecarpa var. hebecarpa - F; > C. hebecarpa var. longipila E.L. Braun -- F; = Ditremexa marilandica (Linnaeus) Britton \& Rose -- S, misapplied]

Senna marilandica (Linnaeus) Link, Maryland Wild Senna. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, GA, VA): dry to moist forests, especially on greenstone and diabase barrens and rocky woodlands, thickets, woodland borders, sometimes somewhat weedy;
uncommon (rare in NC). July-August; August-November. S. MA and s. NY west to e. NE, south to c. peninsular FL and c. TX. [= C, I, K, SE, Y; = Cassia marilandica Linnaeus -- RAB, F, G, W, X, Z; = Ditremexa medsgeri (Shafer) Britton \& Rose -- S]

Senna obtusifolia (Linnaeus) Irwin \& Barneby, Sicklepod, Coffeeweed. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (GA): fields (especially soybean fields), disturbed areas; common (uncommon in VA), probably introduced from the New World Tropics. July-September; August-November. The species is now pantropical. [= C, I, K, SE, X, Y; = Cassia obtusifolia Linnaeus -- RAB, W, Z; < Cassia tora Linnaeus -- F, G, misapplied; < Emelista tora (Linnaeus) Britton \& Rose -- S, misapplied]
* Senna occidentalis (Linnaeus) Link, Coffee Senna. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (VA): disturbed places; rare, native of the Old World Tropics. July-August; August-November. The species is now pantropical. [= C, I, K, SE, Y; = Cassia occidentalis Linnaeus -RAB, F, G, X, Z; = Ditremexa occidentalis (Linnaeus) Britton \& Rose ex Britton \& Wilson -- S]
* Senna septemtrionalis (Viviani) Irwin \& Barneby. Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from the tropics, where it is widespread, probably originally from tropical America, perhaps not truly established, though Isely (SE) states that "the weedy nature of this species suggests that it is almost certainly somewhat established." [=I, K, SE, Y; = Cassia laevigata Willdenow -- Z]
* Senna alata (Linnaeus) Roxburgh, Emperor's Candlesticks, Candlestick Plant. September-November. Native to the American tropics, planted and slightly naturalized from s. AL and FL west to OK and TX. [= I, K, SE, Y; = Cassia alata Linnaeus - Z] \{add to synoynmy\}

Sesbania Scopoli
(also see Glottidium)
A genus of about 50 species, annual herbs, perennial herbs, shrubs, and trees, of tropical, subtropical, and less commonly warm temperate regions of the Old and New World. References: Isely (1998)=I.

1 Corolla 8-9 mm long; legume flat; leaves with 8-13 pairs of leaflets
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
[see Glottidium vesicarium]
1 Corolla 10-25 mm long; legume quadrangular or 4-winged; leaves with 10-35 pairs of leaflets.
2 Legume quadrangular in cross-section, the corners not winged, \(15-20 \mathrm{~cm}\) long \(\times 0.3-0.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; corolla 10-15 ( -20 ) mm long, yellow, often marked with purple; leaves with \(15-35\) pairs of leaflets; [plant a robust herb, to 4 m tall] . . S. herbacea
2 Legume conspicuously 4 -winged longitudinally, \(3-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long \(\times 1-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; corolla \(13-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, yellow, orange, or scarlet; leaves with 10-20 pairs of leaflets; [plant a shrub, to 4 m tall].
3 Corolla yellow; pedicels \(0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; legume blunt or short-acuminate to a beak ........... S. drummondii
3 Corolla orange or red; pedicels \(0.5-1.2(-1.5) \mathrm{cm}\) long; legume acuminate or tapering to beak ......... S. punicea
* Sesbania drummondii (Rydberg) Cory, Rattlebox, Poison-bean. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas, spoil, marsh edges, ditches; rare, introduced. First reported for GA and SC by Townsend et al. (2000). [= GW, I, K, SE; = Daubentonia drummondii Rydberg -S]
*? Sesbania herbacea (P. Miller) McVaugh, Sesban, Coffee-weed, Indigo-weed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): ditches, wet fields; common (rare in Piedmont), presumably introduced from the deeper South. July-September; August-November. [= K; ? S. exaltata (Rafinesque) Cory - RAB, C, F, I, SE; ? Sesbania macrocarpa Muhlenberg ex Rafinesque -- GW; ? Sesban exaltatus (Rafinesque) Rydberg -- S]
* Sesbania punicea (Cavanilles) Benxtham, Purple Sesban. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): ditches, wet fields, marshes, ponded wetlands, wet pinelands; common, presumably introduced from South America. June-October; August-November. [= GW, I, K, SE; = Daubentonia punicea (Cavanilles) Augustin de Candolle -- RAB, S]

\section*{Sophora Linnaeus [see Styphnolobium]}

\section*{Strophostyles Elliott (Sand Bean, Woolly Bean, Wild Bean)}

A genus of 3 species, annual and perennial herbs, of North America. References: Pelotto \& Martínez (1998)=Z; Isely (1998)=I. Key adapted from SE.

1 Legumes 2-4 cm long, permanently pubescent; corolla 5-8 mm long; leaves permanently pubescent on the upper surface; seeds glabrous
1 Legumes \(3-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, glabrate at maturity; corolla \(8-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves usually glabrate on the upper surface; seeds pubescent.
2 Bracteoles (immediately subtending the calyx) 2-3 mm long, equalling or exceeding the calyx tube; leaflets usually prominently 3-lobed; terminal leaflet 2.5-3.5 cm wide; plant an annual . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. helvula
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
S. umbellata

Strophostyles helvula (Linnaeus) Elliott, Annual Sand Bean. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): coastal dunes, beaches, dry sandy woodlands, disturbed areas; common. June-September; August-October. Québec west to MN and SD, south to \(n\). peninsular FL and e. TX. See Isely (1986b) for a discussion of the orthography of the epithet. [=K, SE, W, Z; = S. helvola -- RAB, C, G, S, orthographic variant; > S. helvola var. helvola - F; > S. helvola var. missouriensis (S. Watson) Britton -- F]
* Strophostyles leiosperma (Torrey \& A. Gray) Piper, Small-flowered Sand Bean. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, presumably introduced but possibly native (VA Watch List). This species is native east to KY and TN; it should be sought in our area in prairies, glades, and barrens with midwestern affinities. [= C, F, G, K, SE, Z; S. pauciflora (Bentham) S. Watson -- S]

Strophostyles umbellata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Britton, Perennial Sand Bean. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry sandy or rocky woodlands, disturbed areas; common. June-September; August-October. S. NY west to s. IN, s. MO, and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and s. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE, W, Z; > S. umbellata var. umbellata - F; > S. umbellata var. paludigena Fernald -- F]

\section*{Stylosanthes Swartz (Pencil-flower)}

A genus of about 25 species, annual and perennial herbs, pantropical and less commonly temperate. References: Isely (1998)=1.
Stylosanthes biflora (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Pencil-flower. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, dry to moist (but not wet) pine savannas and flatwoods, dry forests, woodlands, woodland borders, glades, barrens, rock outcrops; common. June-August; July-October. S. NY west to OH, s. IL, and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. The large, adnate stipules are distinctive. Variation in this species (see synonymy) needs additional study. [= RAB, C, K, SE, W; > S. biflora var. biflora - F, G; > S. biflora var. hispidissima (Michaux) Pollard \& Ball -- F, G; > S. riparia Kearney -- F, G, S; > S. riparia var. setifera Fernald - F; > S. biflora - S]

\section*{Styphnolobium Schott (Pagoda Tree)}

A genus of about 9 species, trees, shrubs, of central and South America and e. Asia. References: Isely (1998)=I; Isely (1981)=Z; Sousa S. \& Rudd (1993) \(=\) Y; Palomino et al. (1993).
* Styphnolobium japonicum (Linnaeus) Schott, Pagoda Tree. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): cultivated ornamental, native of China. Reported as "slightly escaped" in the United States by Isely (1981), but all specimens seen are from cultivated plants. Also reported for VA, MD, PA, and OH (Kartesz 1999). [= Y; = Sophora japonica Linnaeus -- I, K, Z]

\section*{Tephrosia Persoon (Goat's-rue)}

A genus of about 400 species, perennial herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old World and New World.
References: Isely (1998)=I; Ward (2004c)=Z; Wood (1949)=Y. Key adapted from SE.
1 Corolla bicolored, the standard yellow and the wings pink; racemes terminal; stems erect; stamens monadelphous; leaves with (9-) 13-23 (-37) leaflets.
2 Inflorescence reduced, foliose, flowers solitary or in small clusters overtopped by leaves; plants < 25 cm tall; leaflets generally < 10 mm long and < 5 mm wide; [restricted to the West Gulf Coastal Plain of sw. GA, adjacent FL and westwards]
. T. mohrii
2 Inflorescence terminal, not foliose and overtopped by leaves; plants \(>25 \mathrm{~cm}\) tall; leaflets generally \(>10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long and \(>5\) mm wide; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. virginiana
1 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.
3 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 westwards]. [T. onobrychoides]
3 Upper stamen completely separate from the staminal sheath (diadelphous); leaves with (3-) 5-17 (-19) leaflets; [plants collectively widespread in our area].
4 Petiole \(1-4 \times\) as long as the lowest leaflets of the leaf; peduncle and rachis of inflorescence strongly flattened (2angled, or rarely, 3 -angled) in cross-section; leaflets averaging 25 mm long and 12 mm wide T. florida

4 Petiole \(1 / 3-1 \times\) as long as the lowest leaflets of the leaf; peduncle and rachis of inflorescence terete or inconpicuously \(2-4\)-angled in cross-section; leaflets averaging smaller.
5 Leaves with (3-) 5-7 leaflets; petiole 0-5 mm long; stem and fruit hairs \(<0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long ........ T. chrysophylla
5 Leaves with (7-) 9-17 (-19) leaflets; petiole 2-15 mm long; some stem and fruit hairs \(>0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
6 Inflorescence with 1-3 (-5) nodes; plants inconpicuously 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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. Tispidula
6 Inflorescence with 2-20 nodes; plants conspicuously tawny long-pilose with rusty brown hairs; leaflets (6-) avg. \(8(-12) \mathrm{mm}\) wide, mostly obtuse; [plants widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. spicata

Tephrosia chrysophylla Pursh, Sprawling Goat's-rue. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare (GA Rare). E. GA s. to s. FL, and west to s. MS. [= I, K, SE, Y; = Cracca chrysophylla (Pursh) Kuntze -- S]

Tephrosia florida (F.G. Dietrich) C.E. Wood. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas and other pinelands; common. May-July; June-September. E. NC south to s. FL, west to se. LA, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. [= RAB, I, K, SE, Y; = Cracca ambigua (M.A. Curtis) Kuntze -- S]

Tephrosia hispidula (Michaux) Persoon. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): pine savannas and other pinelands; common. May-August; July-October. E. NC (se. VA?) south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. LA, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. Fernald (1950) reports this species from se. VA. [= RAB, F, I, K, SE, Y; = Cracca hispidula (Michaux) Kuntze -- S]

Tephrosia mohrii (Rydberg) Godfrey, Dwarf Goat's-rue. Cp (GA): sandhills, dry savannas; rare (GA Rare). GA and westwards in the East Gulf Coastal Plain. Perhaps not distinct from T. virginiana, but not easily dismissed as "little more than a freak" (Wood 1949); see Godfrey \& Kral (1958). [= K; < T. virginiana - I, SE, Y; = Cracca mohrii Rydberg - S; = T. virginiana var. mohrii (Rydberg) D.B. Ward - Z]

Tephrosia spicata (Walter) Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): woodlands; common. JuneAugust; July-October. S. DE south to s. FL, west to w. LA, north in the interior to se., sc., and sw. TN and se. KY. [= RAB, C, G, K, SE, W, Y; > T. spicata var. semitonsa Fernald -- F; > T. spicata var. spicata -- F; = Cracca spicata (Walter) Kuntze -- S]

Tephrosia virginiana (Linnaeus) Persoon, Virginia Goat's-rue. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, other pinelands, xeric and rocky woodlands and forests, outcrops, barrens; common. May-June; July-October. S. NH west to WI, se. MN, and c. KS, south to FL, c. TX, and nw. TX. [= RAB, C, I, K, SE, W; > T. virginiana var. glabra Nuttall -- F, G; > T. virginiana var. virginiana -- F, \(\mathrm{G} ;<\operatorname{T}\). virginiana - I, SE, Y (also see T. mohrii); = Cracca virginiana Linnaeus -- S; = T. virginiana var. virginiana - Z]

Tephrosia onobrychoides Nuttall. Dry pinelands, s. AL west to c. TX. [= I, K, SE, Y; = Cracca onobrychoides (Nuttall) Kuntze S]

Thermopsis R. Brown ex Aiton \& Aiton f. (Golden-banner)
A genus of \(8-10\) species, perennial herbs, of temperate e. North America, w. North America, and e. Asia. References: Larisey (1940b); Chen, Mendenhall, \& Turner (1994)=Y; Isely (1981)=Z; Isely (1998)=I.

1 Legumes erect or strongly ascending, densely villous; stipules clasping, those of the principal leaves (20-) 35-65 mm long, \(10-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; pedicels \(2-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; plants mostly \(6-20 \mathrm{dm}\) tall, strict or few-branched . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Th. villos
1 Legumes spreading to ascending, glabrate or pubescent; stipules not clasping, those of the principal leaves 12-25 (-32) mm long, 1-5 mm wide; pedicels \(4-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; plants mostly \(3-10 \mathrm{dm}\) tall, branched.
2 Plants from a single woody rootstock, mostly 5-10 dm tall; calyx glabrous or very sparsely pubescent, often also glaucous, the lobes often only 1-1.5 mm long; pedicels glabrate, (4-) 7-20 mm long (as long as or longer than the bracts); racemes terminal or lateral; plants flowering (late May-) early June-July; [plants of moderate to high elevations, (300-) \(700-2000 \mathrm{~m}\) ]

Th. fraxinifolia
2 Plants from extensive rhizomes, mostly 3-6 dm tall; calyx pubescent, the lobes 2-2.5 mm long; pedicels villosulous, 2-6 \((-10) \mathrm{mm}\) long (shorter than the bracts); racemes terminal; plants flowering late April-early May (-June); [plants of low to moderate elevations, 200-800 m]

Th. mollis
Thermopsis fraxinifolia (Nuttall ex Torrey \& A. Gray) M.A. Curtis, Ash-leaf Golden-banner. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC): dry slopes and ridges; rare (GA Rare, NC Rare). Late May-July; July-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: w. NC and e. TN south to nw. SC and n. GA. In addition to the key characters above, Th. fraxinifolia tends to have thinner stems than Th. mollis, to average taller, and to have the inflorescence generally arching to reclining (vs. erect to sometimes arching). The phenologic separation (peak flowering times separated by about 6-7 weeks, generally with a 2 week period between the last flowering of Th. mollis and the first flowering of Th. fraxinifolia) provides strong support to the recognition of Th. fraxinifolia and Th. mollis at the species level. [= RAB, K, S, W, Y; = Th. mollis var. fraxinifolia (Nuttall ex Torrey \& A. Gray) Isely -- I, SE, Z]

Thermopsis mollis (Michaux) M.A. Curtis ex Gray, Appalachian Golden-banner. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry slopes and ridges; rare (GA Rare, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Watch List). April-May; June-August. Centered in the Southern Appalachians, but mostly in the Piedmont and lower elevation periphery of the mountains, ranging from sc. VA south through w. and c. NC and e. TN to nw. SC, n. GA, and ne. AL. See comments under Th. fraxinifolia. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y; = Th. mollis var. mollis -- I, SE, Z; > Th. hugeri Small -- S; > Th. mollis - S]

Thermopsis villosa (Walter) Fernald \& Schubert, Aaron's-rod, Blue Ridge Golden-banner. Mt (GA, NC, VA*): floodplains, mesic disturbed areas, woodland edges, roadbanks; rare (GA Rare, NC Watch List). May-June; July-September. A Southern Appalachian endemic: w. NC and e. TN to n. GA, and escaped from cultivation more widely, as in w. VA, s. MD, c. TN, and WV probably representing escapes from cultivation. Th. villosa is a more erect and unbranched plant than our other 2 species. It is generally found in disturbed sites, its natural habitat somewhat of a mystery. [= RAB, C, I, K, SE, W, Y, Z; Th. caroliniana M.A. Curtis -- S]

\section*{Trifolium Linnaeus (Clover)}

A genus of abut 240 species, annual and perennial herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Isely (1998)=I. Draft key adapted from various published sources, including SE and C.

1 Flowers bright yellow (fading brown); [section Chronosemium].
2 Leaves palmately trifoliolate (all leaflets essentially sessile); heads \(10-13 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; flowers 5-7 mm long T. aureum
2 Leaves pinnately trifoliolate (the lateral leaflets essentially sessile, the terminal leaflet with a petiolule \(0.8-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; heads \(5-13 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; flowers \(2.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
3 Standard with 5 obvious diagonal veins (striations); heads \(8-13 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, generally with 20-30 flowers; flowers \(3.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petiolule of the terminal leaflet \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
T. campestre

3 Standard inconspicuously veined; heads \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, generally with 5-15 (-20) flowers; flowers 2.5-3.5 m long; petiolule of the terminal leaflet ca. 1 mm long
1 Flowers not bright yellow.
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.
6 Calyx lobes narrowly triangular, about as long as the calyx tube; peduncles axillary along the stolons; stipules scarious-membranaceous; [plant an abundant introduced weed]
T. repens

6 Calyx lobes subulate, distinctly longer than the calyx tube; peduncles terminal, either at tips of the stolons, or at tips of erect flowering branches; stipules green, foliaceous; [plants rare natives].
7 Peduncle terminal, at the tip of the stolon, lacking leaves; pedicels \(2-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . T. calcaricum
7 Peduncle terminal at tip of erect flowering branches, subtended by a pair of opposite or subopposite, short-
petioled leaves; pedicels (2-) 4-8 mm long
[T. stoloniferum]
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 scariousmembranaceous; [plants introduced].
9 Calyx lobes not scarious-margined, straight, equal to or longer than the tube
T. hybridum

9 Calyx lobes scarious-margined, becoming divergent and twisted, about equal to the tube [T. 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 . . . T. carolinianum
10 Flowers \(8-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; calyx lobes subulate, setaceous, 1 -nerved, \(<0.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
11 Leaflets \(1-2.8 \times\) as long as wide; stems erect or ascending; flowers purplish; plant an annual or biennial; [plants of a variety of natural woodlands, widespread in our area] ........... T. reflexum
11 Leaflets \(3-7 \times\) as long as wide; stems prostrate; flowers creamy white and purple-veined; plant a perennial; [plants of shale barrens and other rock outcrops, from VA northwards] . . . . T. virginicum 4 Flowers sessile or on very short pedicels (usually <1 mm long); flowers pink, purplish, white, or scarlet; [alien species].

12 Plants stoloniferous, all or some of the leaves alternate from ground level and long petioled.
13 All flowers with petals; fruiting heads enlarging, becoming a reddish brown, pubescent ball ca. 2 cm in diameter, remaining aerial; [section Vesicaria]
T. fragiferum

13 Only 2-5 outer flowers of the head with petals, the others lacking petals and sterile; fruiting heads becoming a subterranean bur, buried by curvature and growth of the peduncle; [section Trichocephalum] . T. subterraneum
12 Plants not stoloniferous, the leaves clustered at or near ground level and/or produced on aerial stems.
14 Heads subtended by a pseudo-involucre of \(2(-3)\) enlarged stipules and/or opposite or subopposite leaves; [section Trifolium].
15 Flowers white (fading pink), 7-8 mm long; calyx tube both externally glabrous and 20-nerved
T. lappaceum

15 Flowers red, pink-purple, or bicolored, either 11-20 mm long or \(4-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; calyx tube not both
externally glabrous and 20 -nerved (externally pubescent, or 10 -nerved, or both).
16 Flowers 4-6 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. striatum
16 Flowers \(11-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
17 Stipules gradually tapering to a long slender tip, longer than the fused part; calyx densely hirsute; stem soft pubescent with deflexed to spreading hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. hirtum
17 Stipules abruptly narrowed to a short awn; calyx glabrous to sparsely pilose; stem appressed pubescent
T. pratense

14 Heads not subtended by a pseudo-involucre of leaves or expanded stipules.
18 Heads axillary, sessile, in the axils of subtending leaves; calyx tube glabrous (except for a few hairs at apex); [section Lotoidea]
T. glomeratum

18 Heads terminal or axillary; calyx tube pubescent.
19 Calyx bladdery-inflated in fruit; corolla resupinate (inverted 180 degrees, such that the standard is lowermost); [section Vesicaria].
20 Inflorescence with a prominent peduncle; head lobed in fruit \(\qquad\) T. resupinatum 20 Inflorescence subsessile to shortly peduncled; head spherical in fruit ....... T. tomentosum 19 Calyx not bladdery-inflated in fruit; corolla orientation normal (standard uppermost).

21 Corolla \(3-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) Iong; section Trifolium]
T. arvense

21 Corolla \(10-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
22 Corolla crimson, 10-13 (-15) mm long; floral bracts absent; heads 1-1.5 (-2) cm in diameter; [section Trifolium] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. incarnatum
22 Corolla white, \(15-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; floral bracts present; heads \(2.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) in diameter; [section Mistyllus]
T. vesiculosum
* Trifolium angustifolium Linnaeus, Narrowleaf Clover. (SC). SC according to Kartesz (1999), based on specimen at NCU \{check\}. [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

Trifolium arvense Linnaeus, Rabbitfoot Clover. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, introduced from the Mediterranean region. April-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE, W]
* Trifolium aureum Pollich, Large Hop Clover, Yellow Clover. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas;
uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. May-August. [=C,I, K, SE, W; =? T. agrarium Linnaeus -- RAB, F, G, S, misapplied]

Trifolium calcaricum J.L. Collins \& Wieboldt. Mt (VA): limestone glades; rare. In c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). For additional information, see Collins \& Wieboldt (1992). [= I, K]
* Trifolium campestre Schreber, Hop Clover. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, lawns, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. April-October. [= RAB, C, I, K, SE, W; ? T. procumbens Linnaeus -- F, G, S, misapplied]

Trifolium carolinianum Michaux, Wild White Clover, Carolina Clover. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC): open woodlands, woodland edges, pine savannas, thin soils around rock outcrops; rare. April-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE, W; > T. carolinianum - S, in a narrow sense; > T. saxicola Small -- S]
* Trifolium cernuum Brot., Nodding-head Clover. (SC). (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Trifolium depauperatum Desvaux var. depauperatum. (SC). (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Trifolium dubium Sibthorp, Low Hop Clover. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, lawns, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-September. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE, W]
* Trifolium fragiferum Linnaeus, Strawberry Clover. Pd (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Middle East. Introduced in c. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and reported from an old collection from se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, F, G, I, K, SE] * Trifolium glomeratum Linnaeus, Cluster Clover. \{prov\} (SC): \{habitat\}; rare, introduced from Mediterranean region. [=I, K, S, SE]

Trifolium hirtum Allioni, Rose Clover. Pd (NC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia and \(n\). Africa. April-July. [= RAB, C, G, I, K, SE]
* Trifolium hybridum Linnaeus, Alsike Clover. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): lawns, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-September. [= RAB, C, G, I, K, S, SE, W; > T. hybridum var. hybridum -- F; > T. hybridum var. elegans (Savi) Boiss. -- F]
* Trifolium incarnatum Linnaeus, Crimson Clover. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. April-June; June-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE, W]
* Trifolium lappaceum Linnaeus, Lappa Clover. Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Eurasia and Africa. April-August. [= RAB, I, K, S, SE]
* Trifolium pratense Linnaeus, Red Clover. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-September. [= RAB, C, G, I, K, S, SE, W; > T. pratense var. pratense -- F; > T. pratense var. sativum (P. Miller) Schreber -- F]

Trifolium reflexum Linnaeus, Buffalo Clover. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, SC): open woodlands, woodland edges; rare. April-August. [= RAB, C, I, K, S, SE, W; > T. reflexum var. reflexum -- F, G; > T. reflexum var. glabrum Lojacono -- F, G] * Trifolium repens Linnaeus, White Clover, Dutch Clover, Ladino Clover. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. April-September. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE, W]
* Trifolium resupinatum Linnaeus, Persian Clover, Reversed Clover. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (GA): lawns and disturbed areas; rare, introduced Mediterranean region and w. Asia. April-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE]
* Trifolium striatum Linnaeus, Knotted Clover. Pd (GA, NC): roadesides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. AprilAugust. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE]
* Trifolium subterraneum Linnaeus, Subterranean Clover. Pd (GA), \{prov.\} (NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe, Asia, and n. Africa. Reported for NC and SC by Isely (1990); reported for Piedmont of GA by Jones \& Coile (1988). [= I, K, SE]
* Trifolium tomentosum Linnaeus. \{prov.\} (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean region. Reported for NC by Isely (1998). [= I, K]
* Trifolium vesiculosum Savi, Arrowleaf Clover. Pd (GA, SC), Cp (GA): roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from s. Europe. First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= I, K, SE]

Trifolium virginicum Small, Kates Mountain Clover, Shale-barren Clover. Mt, Pd (VA): shale barrens, other rock outcrops; uncommon (rare in Piedmont). May-June. Ranges from sc. PA through w. MD south to w. VA and e. WV. [= C, F, G, I, K, SE, W]
* Trifolium medium Linnaeus, Zigzag Clover. Introduced in MD (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not keyed\}
* Trifolium nigrescens Viviani, Ball Clover. Introduced in c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= I, K, S, SE]

Trifolium stoloniferum Muhlenberg ex Eaton, Running Buffalo-clover, a rare native, occurs (at least formerly) in dry upland woodlands and prairies from WV, OH, n. IN, IL, MO, and e. KS, south to KY and AR. [= C, F, G, I, K, S, SE]

Ulex Linnaeus (Gorse)
References: Isely (1998)=1.
* Ulex europaeus Linnaeus, Gorse, Furze. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June. Not cited in Harvill et al. (1992), but naturalized in sandy soils in York County, VA. Also reported from WV and PA. [= C, F, G, I, K, SE]

\section*{Vicia Linnaeus (Vetch, Tare)}

A genus of about 150 species, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate Eurasia and North America. References: Isely (1998)=1; van de Wouw, Maxted, \& Ford-Lloyd (2003)=Y. Key adapted from I.

1 Inflorescence nearly sessile, of 1-4 flowers clustered in the leaf axil; [alien species].
2 Leaves with 2-6 leaflets, succulent; leaflets \(3-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; legume with pectinate sutures .................. [V. narbonensis]
2 Leaves with 4-20 leaflets, not succulent; leaflets \(0.3-3.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; legume not pectinate (except \(V\). lutea).
3 Corolla 5-6 mm long; leaves with 4-6 (-8) leaflets
V. lathyroides

3 Corolla 10-30 mm long; leaflets 6-16 (-20).
4 Calyx lobes conspicuously unequal; legumes pilose with pustulate-based hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. Iutea
4 Calyx lobes more or less equal; legumes glabrous at maturity, or very finely pubescent with non-pustulatebased hairs.
5 Calyx lobes all shorter than the calyx tube; corolla yellow, often streaked with purple, 25-30 mm long ...
V. 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.
6 Standard pubescent dorsally; corolla 15-25 (-30) mm long, creamy yellow to purple; legume pubescent, with a basal stipe. V. pannonica

6 Standard glabrous; corolla 10-25 (-30) mm long, pink, purple, lavender, or whitish; legume glabrous, sessile.
7 Calyx 7-11 (-12) mm long; corolla pink-purple to whitish, \(10-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaflets \(4-10 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. 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
V. sativa ssp. sativa

1 Inflorescence pedunculate, of 2-many flowers along a well-developed raceme; [alien and native species].
8 Peduncles 1-10 mm long; raceme axis 2-10 mm long, with 2-7 (-10) flowers.
9 Plant a robust annual, 10-20 dm tall; tendrils absent; leaves with (2-) 4-6 leaflets; leaflets 5-10 cm long; corolla 20-30 mm long
. [V. faba]
9 Plant a trailing perennial, 3-10 dm tall; tendrils present; leaves with 8-16 leaflets; leaflets 2-3.5 cm long; corolla 10-15 mm long
[V. sepium]
8 Peduncles usually \(>10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; raceme axis usually \(>10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, with (1-) 2-many flowers.
10 Corolla \(10-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
11 Stipules dimorphic, one of each pair entire, the other palmately lacerate; flowers \(1(-2)\) per inflorescence
[V. articulata]
11 Stipules of a pair alike; flowers 1-numerous per inflorescence.
12 Flowers 15-22 (-25) mm long; legumes with a basal stipe 2-5 mm long; leaves with 8-16 leaflets ........ V. americana var. americana

12 Flowers 8-16 (-18) mm long; legumes with a basal stipe 1-3 mm long; leaves with 8-22 leaflets.
13 Calyx swollen on one side; plant an annual; inflorescence not secund.
14 Plant glabrate or with pubescence of hairs \(<1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; lower calyx lobe lanceolate to linearlanceolate, 1-2 (-2.4) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. villosa ssp. varia
14 Plant conspicuously villous, the hairs 1-2 mm long; lower calyx lobe acicular or weak, 2-4 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. villosa ssp. villosa
13 Calyx not swollen on one side; plant a rhizomatous perennial; inflorescence not secund.
16 Flowers white to lavender, the keel spotted; legumes \(4-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; inflorescence not secund .
V. caroliniana
V. cracca Corolla 2.5-8 (-10) mm long.

17 Plant an annual.
18 Legume symmetrically rounded at the apex; inflorescence with 1-2 (-4) flowers . . . . . . . V. tetrasperma
18 Legume assymetrically acute at the apex; inflorescence with 1-15 flowers.
19 Legume finely hirsute; leaves with (8-) 10-16 leaflets . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. hirsuta
19 Legume glabrous to inconspicuously puberulent; leaves with 2-4 leaflets . . . . . . . . V. minutiflora
17 Plant a rhizomatous perennial.
18 Leaves with 2-4 (-6) leaflets; [plants of s. SC southwards, native, of the Coastal Plain].
19 Legumes 2.5-3.0 cm long; leaflets \(1.5-4.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, oblong to linear, \(8-20 \times\) as long as wide
V. acutifolia

19 Legumes 0.8-1.5 cm long; leaflets 1-1.5 cm long, usually elliptic, 2-4 (-10)× as long as wide
V. floridana

18 Leaves with 10-25 leaflets; [plants collectively widespread in our area, native or alien].
20 Flowers white to lavender, the keel spotted; legumes 4-5 mm wide; inflorescence not secund ......
20 Flowers blue-violet or purple; legumes \(6-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; inflorescence generally secund . . . . . . V. cracca
Vicia acutifolia Elliott, Fourleaf Vetch. Cp (GA, SC): pond margins, pine flatwoods, ditches; rare. April-May; May-June. Se. SC south to s. FL, west to e. Panhandle FL. [= RAB, GW, I, K, S, SE]

Vicia americana Willdenow var. americana, American Vetch, Purple Vetch, Tare. Mt (VA): \{habitat\}; rare. May-June. Var. americana ranges from Québec west to AK, south to w. VA, MO, OK, TX, Mexico. Var. minor Hooker occurs in w. North America. [= C, F, G, I, SE; = V. americana ssp. americana -- K; < V. americana -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Vicia caroliniana Walter, Pale Vetch, Wood Vetch, Carolina Vetch. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands, and disturbed areas; common. April-June; May-July. NY west to WI, south to s. GA, s. MS, and c. TX. [= C, F, G, I, K, SE, W; > V. caroliniana - RAB, S; > V. hugeri Small -- RAB, S]
* Vicia cracca Linnaeus, Tufted Vetch, Cow Vetch, Canada-pea. Cp, Pd (VA), Mt (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. May-July; June-August. [= RAB, C, G, S, SE; ? V. cracca var. cracca -- F, I; ? V. cracca ssp. cracca -- K]

Vicia floridana S. Watson, Florida Vetch. Cp (GA): moist soils of hammocks, ditches, roadbanks; rare. S. FL north to McIntosh Co., GA (Isely 1998). [= GW, I, K, S, SE]
* Vicia grandiflora Scopoli, Large Yellow Vetch. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. April-June; May-July. [= C, I, F, G, K, SE, W; > V. grandiflora var. kitaibeliana W.D.J. Koch -- RAB]

Vicia hirsuta (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray, Tiny Vetch, Hairy Tare. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (SC, VA): disturbed areas, uncommon, introduced from Europe. April-June; May-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, S, SE]
* Vicia lathyroides Linnaeus, Spring Vetch. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC): lawns, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. April-June; May-July. [= RAB, C, I, F, G, K, SE]
* Vicia lutea Linnaeus, Yellow Vetch. Pd (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. [= I, K, SE]

Vicia minutiflora F.G. Dietrich, Smallflower Vetch. Cp (GA): woodlands; rare. TN, w. FL, and sw. GA west to OK and TX. [=
GW, I, K, SE; V; = V. micrantha Nuttall ex Torrey \& A. Gray -- F, G, S]
Vicia pannonica Crantz, Hungarian Vetch. Pd (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced. Introduced in c. GA. Reported for NC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= I, K, SE]
* Vicia sativa Linnaeus ssp. nigra (Linnaeus) Ehrhart, Narrowleaf Vetch. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. March-June; May-July. [=I, K, SE; = V. angustifolia Linnaeus -- RAB, C, S, W; V. sativa var. angustifolia (Linnaeus) Ehrhart; > V. angustifolia var. angustifolia -- F, G; > V. angustifolia var. segetalis (Thuill.) Ser. -- F, G; > V. angustifolia var. uncinata (Desv.) Rouy -- F]

Vicia sativa Linnaeus ssp. sativa, Common Vetch. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (NC), Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. April-June; May-July. [=I, K, SE; = V. sativa -- RAB, C, G, S, in a narrow sense; > V. sativa var. sativa -- F; > V. sativa var. linearis Lange -- F]

Vicia tetrasperma (Linnaeus) Schreber, Slender Vetch, Smooth Tare, Lentil Vetch. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. April-June; May-July. [= RAB, C, G, I, K, S, SE; > V. tetrasperma var. tetrasperma -- F; > V. tetrasperma var. tenuissima Druce -- F]

Vicia villosa Roth ssp. varia (Host) Corbière, Winter Vetch. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. May-September. [=I, K, SE; < V. dasycarpa Tenore -- RAB, C, F, G, W]
* Vicia villosa Roth ssp. villosa, Hairy Vetch, Fodder Vetch. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. May-September. [=I, K, SE; < V. villosa -- RAB, C, F, G, W, in a narrow sense]
* Vicia articulata Hornemann, Monantha Vetch. Probably only cultivated. [=I, K, SE]
* Vicia faba Linnaeus, Horse Bean, Faba Bean, Broad Bean. Introduced in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). Also reported for VA (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= C, F, G, I, K, SE]

Vicia ludoviciana Nuttall ssp. Iudoviciana, Louisiana Vetch. AL and FL west to OR and CA. [= K]
* Vicia narbonensis Linnaeus, Narbonne Vetch. Introduced in MD and DC (Fernald 1950). [= C, F, G, I, K, SE]
* Vicia sepium Linnaeus, Bush Vetch, Wild Tare. Introduced south to WV and in e. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, I, SE; > L. sepium var. sepium -- K]

\section*{Vigna Savi (Cow Pea)}

A genus of about 150 species, annual and perennial herbs, pantropical, rarely extending into warm temperate regions. References: Isely (1998)=I; Maréchal, Mascherpa, \& Stainier (1978)=Z.

1 Corolla yellow, 1.5-1.7 cm long; leaves somewhat fleshy-thickened; [plant native or introduced in maritime situations]; [section Vigna] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. Iuteola 1 Corolla pink to purple, \(1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; leaves herbaceous; [plant a cultivated introduction]; [section Catiang] . . V. unguiculata

Vigna luteola (Jacquin) Bentham, Wild Cow Pea. Cp (GA, NC, SC): edges of freshwater tidal marshes, beaches, disturbed areas, railroad embankments, low fields, in the outer Coastal Plain; rare (GA Special Concern). July-September; August-October. Se. NC south to FL, west to se. TX, and in the New World tropics. Often weedy in appearance, and its nativity in our area perhaps uncertain. [= RAB, GW, I, K, Z; ? V. repens (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S; = V. marina (Burmann) Merrill (the correct name according to some authors, based on uncertain typification)]

Vigna unguiculata (Linnaeus) Walpers, Black-eyed Pea, Field Pea, Cow Pea. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): commonly cultivated in commercial and home gardens, rarely persistent or occurring as a waif, introduced from tropical Africa or Asia. JuneAugust; July-September. [= RAB, I, K; ? V. sinensis (Linnaeus) Savi -- F, S; > V. unguiculata var. unguiculata - Z]

\section*{Wisteria Nuttall (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). References: Isely (1998)=I; Valder (1995) \(=\) Z .

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.

1 Legume and ovary glabrous; pedicels 5-10 (-15) mm long; [native species of swamps and bottomland forests and thickets] . . .
\(\qquad\)
1 Legume and ovary velvety pubescent; pedicels \(15-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [introduced species, naturalized in a wide variety of situations].

2 Vine twining counter-clockwise (sinistrorse; from lower right ascending to upper left); leaflets 11-19 per leaf; racemes 2-5 \((-7) \mathrm{dm}\) long, the 50-170 flowers opening successively from base to tip of the inflorescence; corolla 1.5-2.0 cm long . . . .
W. floribunda

2 Vine twining clockwise (dextrorse; from lower left ascending to upper right); leaflets 7-13 per leaf; racemes 1-2 (-3.5) dm long, the 25-95 flowers opening nearly simultaneously; corolla 2.0-2.5 (-2.7) cm long W. sinensis
* Wisteria floribunda (Willdenow) Augustin de Candolle, Japanese Wisteria. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): commonly cultivated, sometimes escaped to urban, suburban, and rural forests and woodlands, introduced from Japan. April-July; JulyNovember. [= RAB, C, F, G, I, K, SE, Z; = Kraunhia floribunda (Willdenow) Taubert -- S]

Wisteria frutescens (Linnaeus) Poiret, American Wisteria, Swamp Wisteria, Atlantic Wisteria. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC), Mt (GA, VA): swamp forests, wet thickets; common. April-May; June-September. E. VA south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to AR, s. IN, and s. MO. The issue of the distinctiveness of \(W\). frutescens and \(W\). macrostachya needs further study. Harvill et al. (1992) reports \(W\). macrostachya from Northumberland and Shenandoah counties, VA. [= RAB, GW, I, K, SE, W; > W.
frutescens - C, F, G, Z, in a narrow sense; > W. macrostachya (Torrey \& A. Gray) Nuttall ex B.L. Robinson \& Fernald -- C, F, G, Z; > Kraunhia frutescens (Linnaeus) Greene -- S; > Kraunhia macrostachya (Torrey \& A. Gray) Small -- S]
* Wisteria sinensis (Sims) Augustin de Candolle, Chinese Wisteria. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (GA): commonly cultivated, commonly escaped to urban, suburban, and rural forests and woodlands, introduced from China. April-July; July-November. [= RAB, C, F, I, K, SE]

\section*{Zornia J. F. Gmelin (Zornia)}

A genus of about 50-90 species, perennial herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Isely (1998)=1.
Identification notes: The palmately 4 -foliolate leaves are unique in the flora of our area.
Zornia bracteata Walter ex J.F. Gmelin. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy roadsides, woodlands, and sandhills; common. JuneAugust; July-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX and e. Mexico, endemic to the Southeastern Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, SE]

FAGACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Beech Family)

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: Nixon in FNA (1997); Govaerts \& Frodin (1998); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Elias (1971a).

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 sharply triangular; bur with short, recurved prickles; winter buds 1.5-2.5 cm long; leaves ovate, 6-12 cm long. Fagus 2 Nuts rounded or flattened on one or two sides; bur with long, straight spines; winter buds less than 1 cm long; leaves elliptic or oblanceolate, some of them usually more than 12 cm long

Castanea

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)=Z; Nixon in FNA (1997); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Stanford (1998). Key adapted from Z.

1 Leaves elliptic to oblanceolate, mostly less than 15 cm long, the apices acute to obtuse; twigs puberulent; spine-covered husk of fruit splitting into 2 sections, enclosing 1 nut; nut circular in cross-section, \(7-19 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; pistillate dichasia of 1 flower; leaves with stellate trichomes, with few bulbous-based trichomes when young, puberulent, pilose, tomentulose, or tomentose in age (usually rather densely so).
2 Longest spines of the fruit husk usually \(>10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; young twigs glabrous; petiole 8-10 ( -15 ) mm long; [plants of \(n\). \(A L\) and westwards] \(\qquad\) [C. 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]
C. pumila

1 Leaves elliptic, oblanceolate or lanceolate, \(8-30 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, the apices acuminate, sometimes only shortly so; spine-covered husk of fruit splitting into 4 sections, enclosing (2) 3 (5) nuts; nut flattened on at least one side, \(18-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; pistillate dichasia of 3 flowers; leaves usually without stellate trichomes; twigs puberulent or glabrous.
3 Undersurface of leaves densely covered with bulbous-based trichomes when young, essentially glabrous in age; leaves mostly more than 15 cm long, generally long-acuminate; twigs glabrous
C. dentata

3 Undersurface of leaves persistently and densely tomentose beneath; leaves mostly less than 15 cm long, generally short-acuminate; twigs puberulent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. mollissima

Castanea dentata (Marshall) Borkhausen, American Chestnut. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): mesic and xeric forests; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain). June-July; September-October. Formerly one of the most important, largest, and most abundant forest trees in the Mountains of our area, C. dentata was severely affected by chestnut
blight, Cryphonectria parasitica (Murrill) Barr, introduced at New York City in 1904 on nursery stock of C. mollissima. Blight spread steadily southwards, reaching our area in the 1920's and 1930's. C. dentata remains rather abundant, but now occurs only as stump sprouts and small trees, usually reinfected by blight persisting on oaks and killed at about the size of first fruit production. The accidental introduction of chestnut blight and the subsequent profound alteration of the role of chestnut is one of the most tragic ecological disasters to have affected our area. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]
* Castanea mollissima Blume, Chinese Chestnut. Pd, Mt (NC): forests; rare, introduced and naturalized from China. June; September. This species is relatively resistant to chestnut blight and has been planted widely as an ornamental and nut tree; it sometimes naturalizes and appears nearly native. [= C, FNA, K]

Castanea pumila (Linnaeus) P. Miller, Common Chinquapin. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats; uncommon. May-July; September-October. C. pumila var. pumila, as here broadly defined, ranges from NJ, s. PA, s. OH, n. KY, and s. MO, south to c. FL and se. TX. It is relatively resistant to chestnut blight. Related, though showing some relation as well to C. dentata, is C. ozarkensis Ashe [sometimes treated as C. pumila var. ozarkensis (Ashe) Tucker]. C. ozarkensis is more susceptible to blight, and occurs in s. MO, e. OK, and w. AR, and disjunct in c. AL, where now apparently extirpated by blight. [= FNA; = C. pumila var. pumila -- C, K, Z (in a broad sense, in relation to var. ozarkensis); > C. pumila var. pumila -- RAB, F (in a narrow sense); > C. pumila var. ashei Sudworth -- RAB, F; > C. alnifolia Nuttall var. alnifolia -RAB; > C. alnifolia var. floridana Sargent -- RAB; > C. pumila -- G, S, W; > C. ashei (Sudworth) Sudworth -- S; > C. floridana (Sargent) Ashe -- S; > C. alnifolia -- S]

Castanea \(\times\) neglecta Dode (pro sp.) [C. dentata \(\times\) pumila], occurs in our area; "the leaves of the hybrid resemble those of \(C\). dentata in size and shape but have the vestiture and stellate trichomes of C. pumila" (Johnson 1988). [=K, Z] \{not keyed\}

Castanea ozarkensis W.W. Ashe, Ozark Chinquapin, is mainly distributed in the Ozarks and Ouachitas of AR, MO, and OK, but also occurs (at least formerly) as a disjunct in nc. AL. It is affected by the chestnut blight. [=FNA, S; = C. pumila P. Miller var. ozarkensis (W.W. Ashe) G.E. Tucker -- K, Z]

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)=Z; Nixon in FNA (1997); Shen (1992)=X; Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Elias (1971a)=Y; Stanford (1998); Govaerts \& Frodin (1998)=V.

1 Leaves denticulate; cupule prickles 1-2.5 (-4) mm long, slightly to strongly recurved; cupule valves generally ovate, the apex obtuse, reddish in color; leaves with fairly dense white acicular trichomes on the lower leaf surface at maturity; leaf base sometimes clearly cordate; [plants of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and low to moderate elevations (mostly below 1050 m or 3500 feet) in the Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. grandifolia var. carolinian
1 Leaves sharply serrate; cupule prickles (3-) 4-10 mm long, projecting forwards; cupule valves generally narrowly triangular, the apex acute, grayish-yellow in color; leaves usually lacking white acicular trichomes on the lower surface at maturity, instead with yellowish glandular hairs (acicular trichomes often present on the veins); leaf base not clearly cordate; [plants of moderate to high elevations (mostly above 1050 m or 3500 feet) in the Mountains]
F. grandifolia var. grandifolia

Fagus grandifolia Ehrhart var. caroliniana (Loudon) Fernald \& Rehder, White Beech, American Beech. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, from near sea level to low elevations in the Mountains, mostly below 1050 meters ( 3500 feet); common (uncommon in Coastal Plain south of VA). March-April; September-October. Se. MA, OH, IN, s. IL, s. MI (?), and MO south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. 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 2 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. [= C, F, G, Y; < F. grandifolia -- RAB, FNA, K, S, W, Z; < F. grandifolia ssp. grandifolia - V, in part; = F. grandifolia ssp. caroliniana (Loudon) Camp ex Shen - X, nomen nudum; F. ferruginea Aiton]

Fagus grandifolia Ehrhart var. grandifolia, Gray Beech, Red Beech, American Beech. Mt (NC, VA): moderate to high elevation forests, especially on high elevation ridges, gaps, and open slopes, often forming clonal dwarfed thickets in the most exposed situations; common. April; September-October. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and s. Québec west to s. Ontario and n. MI, south to VA, w. NC, n. GA, e. TN, and n. OH. "Red beech" is alleged to differ from "gray beech" in having the involucral segments not covering the nutlets at maturity. Hardin \& Johnson (1985), Hardin (1985), and Shen (1992) point out that var. mexicana (Martínez) Little, of the mountains of México, is more closely related to our montane variety or phase than to the lower elevation variety or phase. [= C, F, G, Y; < F. grandifolia -- RAB, FNA, K, S, W, Z; < F. grandifolia ssp. grandifolia - V, in part; = F. grandifolia ssp. grandifolia - X]

Fagus sylvatica Linnaeus, European Beech, Copper Beech, of subgenus Fagus, section Fagus, is sometimes cultivated, but is not known to escape in our area. It has only 5-10 (-12) lateral veins, as opposed to (12-) 15-18 (-20) in F. grandifolia. \{not keyed\} [= V; F. sylvatica ssp. sylvatica - X]

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 of our area, 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 oaks are divided into two well-marked sections; other sections occur outside our area. Red oaks (section Lobatae, sometimes treated as subgenus Erythrobalanus) are characterized by acorns maturing in two years (in one year in Qu. elliottii), 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 spring. Twenty-one of our Quercus species are in this group: Qu. arkansana, Qu. coccinea, Qu. elliottii, Qu. falcata, Qu. georgiana, Qu. hemisphaerica, Qu. ilicifolia, Qu. imbricaria, Qu. incana, Qu. laevis, Qu. laurifolia, Qu. marilandica var. marilandica, Qu. myrtifolia, Qu. nigra, Qu. pagoda, Qu. palustris, \(Q u\). phellos, \(Q u\). rubra var. ambigua, \(Q u\). rubra var. rubra, \(Q u\). shumardii var. shumardii, and \(Q u\). velutina.

White oaks (section Quercus, sometimes treated as 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 autumn. Twenty of our Quercus species are in this group: Qu. alba, Qu. austrina, Qu. bicolor, Qu. boyntonii, Qu. chapmanii, Qu. geminata, Qu. lyrata, Qu. macrocarpa, Qu. margaretta, Qu. michauxii, Qu. minima, Qu. montana, \(Q u\). muehlenbergii, \(Q u\). oglethorpensis, \(Q u\). prinoides, \(Q u\). robur, \(Q u\). similis, \(Q u\). sinuata var. sinuata, \(Q u\). stellata, and \(Q u\). virginiana. Hybrids within each section are frequent and diverse; hybrids do not naturally occur between the two sections. The live oaks of the southeastern Coastal Plain and Central America are subsection Virentes; other white oaks are subsection Quercus. References: Nixon in FNA (1997) (overall treatment); Jensen in FNA (1997) (red oaks); Nixon \& Muller in FNA (1997) (white oaks); Godfrey (1988); Stein, Binion, \& Acciavatti (2003); Cronquist (1991); Duncan \& Duncan (1988); Hunt (1990)=Z; Hunt (1994); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

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 Qu. stellata, Qu. marilandica var. marilandica, Qu. ilicifolia, and Qu. 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, Qu. stellata and Qu. marilandica var. marilandica become larger and more frequent in fire-suppressed conditions.

Fifteen oak species in our area are typical of upland Coastal Plain communities with at least occasional fire: \(Q u\). arkansana, \(Q u\). chapmanii, Qu. geminata, Qu. hemisphaerica, Qu. incana, Qu. laevis, Qu, margerettiae, Qu. marilandica var. marilandica, Qu. minima, \(Q u\). myrtifolia, \(Q u\). stellata, and less typically \(Q u\). falcata, \(Q u\). nigra, \(Q u\). velutina, and \(Q u\). virginiana. Fire suppression of Coastal Plain communities, especially of 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 hese 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:
Qu. margaretta -- Often forms dense clonal, stoloniferous patches in frequent fire conditions. Tends to retain standard leaf characteristics.
Qu. stellata -- Less prone to formal clonal patches. Sprout leaves often very large, with exaggerated lobing.
Red oaks normally with deeply lobed leaves:
Qu. 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, though vigorous fire sprouts sometimes have more normally disposed leaves. Sprout leaves sometimes very large, with very long, curving lobes.
Qu. 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 Qu. marilandica var. marilandica and Qu. velutina. See pubescence differences in main key.
Qu. velutina -- Not clonal. Leaves variable, sometimes minimally lobed and closely resembling Qu. marilandica var. marilandica and Qu. falcata. See pubescence differences in main key.

Red oaks normally with unlobed leaves:
Qu. 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.
Qu. nigra -- Not very typically in fire-prone situations, but sometimes so. 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 Qu. hemisphaerica).
Qu. 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 Qu. elliottii.
Qu. elliottii -- Strongly clonal via a stoloniferous "runner", never tree-like. 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 \(Q u\). incana, best separated by leaf pubescence (white in Qu. elliottii, gray in Qu. incana), margin (slightly revolute in Qu. elliottii, flat in Qu. incana),
leaf vernation (planate in Qu. incana, rolled in Qu. elliottii), and acorn maturation (1 year in Qu. elliottii, with acorns often on small plants, 2 years in Qu. incana, with small plants rarely produing acorns).
Qu. 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:
Qu. geminata -- Sometimes clonal. Leaves, even of sprouts, not normally with lobes or teeth
Qu. virginiana -- Sometimes clonal. Leaves of vigorous summer shoots (but apparently not spring shoots) often coarsely toothed, very similar to similar leaves of \(Q u\). hemisphaerica, but lacking bristle tips (instead the translucent margin with a darker, thickened callus at the tip of the tooth).
Qu. minima -- Always clonal. Leaves often with teeth or lobes.

Identification notes: 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 \(10 \times\) or \(20 \times\) can be useful, but a compound microscope is far preferable. See Hardin (1992, 1976, 1979), and Thomson \& Mohlenbrock (1979).

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 Quercus]
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 less than \(1 / 4\) of the way to the midrib; ["chestnut oaks" of sections Quercus and Cerris]
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 more than \(1 / 4\) of the way to the midrib
3 Apices of the lobes or teeth obtuse (rarely acute), lacking bristle tips; ["white oaks" of section Quercus] ...... Key C
3 Apices of the lobes or teeth acuminate (rarely acute), and with bristle tips; ["red oaks" of section Lobatae] . . . . Key D

\section*{Key A -- Leaves (most of them) entire and unlobed (Laurel Oaks and Live Oaks)}

on the blade surface near the midrib; blades never with lobes or teeth; leaves deciduous in 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]

Qu. phellos
9 Leaves predominantly oblanceolate, obovate, or rhombic, mostly \(2.5-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and \(1.5-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, most of them 2-5x 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]
10 Mature leaves entirely glabrous below; leaves mostly with acute apices and bristle tips (rarely a few rounded), mostly \(2.5-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and \(1-2(-3) \mathrm{cm}\) wide, the upper surface shiny, the vein network not readily visible when backlighted; leaves evergreen (persisting until spring); petiole \(0.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves of vigorous growth often with dentate lobes; [trees of dry sandy habitats, such as sandhills and maritime forests]

Qu. hemisphaerica
10 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 \(5-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and (1.8-) \(2-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, the upper surface dull, the vein network readily visible when backlighted; leaves tardily deciduous; petiole 2-6 mm long; leaves of vigorous growth rarely lobed, and then not dentate; [trees of moist habitats, such as floodplain forests] ...

Qu. Iaurifolia
7 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 \(10 \times\) magnification.
11 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].
12 Leaves (including petiole) mostly \(10-17 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(3.5-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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] Qu. imbricaria
12 Leaves (including petiole) mostly \(4-11 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(0.5-3.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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].
13 Leaves \(1.5-3.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, mostly \(2-4 \times\) as long as wide, dull bluish-green above; acorns \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petioles 4-15 mm long; [plant a small to medium tree] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Qu. incana
13 Leaves \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, mostly \(4-8 \times\) as long as wide, lustrous dark-green above; acorns \(8-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petioles \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [plant a stoloniferous shrub, to 1 m tall (or to 2 m in fire-suppressed pinelands)]

11 Leaves not bristle-tipped, evergreen (overwintering, falling with the expansion of new leaves in the spring) or deciduous (in Qu. oglethorpensis); 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 Qu. oglethorpensis); acorns maturing in 1 year (immature acorns not present through the winter, unless aborted); [section Quercus].
14 Leaves deciduous in autumn; bark gray, resembling Qu. alba; [trees of bottomlands and upland clay flats of GA and SC]
\(Q u\). oglethorpensis
14 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 of sandy habitats of the Coastal Plain of GA, NC, SC, and VA].
15 Plant a stoloniferous shrub, to 1 m tall (or to 2 m in fire-suppressed pinelands)
Qu. minima 15 Plant a small to large tree.

16 Leaf blades with the margins strongly revolute, and also the sides of the blades generally rolled downwards 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); pubescence of the lower surface stellate, both appressed and erect, the individual stellae readily visible at \(20 \times\) (sometimes at \(10 \times\) ); acorns (1-) \(2(-6)\) per stalk; [typically a small tree of sandhills near the coast]

Qu. geminata
16 Leaf blades flat, or the margins slightly to strongly revolute, the sides of the blade sometimes rolled downwards, 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); pubescence of the lower surface stellate, all of it tightly appressed, the individual stellae readily visible only at \(30 \times\) (sometimes barely distinguishable at \(20 \times\) ); acorns 1-2 per stalk; [typically a salt-pruned shrub to large tree of dunes, estuarine shorelines, and southwards of upland flats and slopes]

Qu. virginiana

\section*{Key B -- Leaves with even crenations or teeth (Chestnut Oaks)}

1 Scales of the acorn cup prolonged and long tapered; lateral veins terminating in a well-developed bristle; [species planted, rarely escaped]; [section Cerris] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Qu. acutissim
1 Scales of the acorn cup acute to obtuse; lateral veins terminating in a minute mucro or hardend projection; [species native]; [section Quercus].
2 Acorns on peduncles (2-) 4-7 cm long; acorns 1.5-2.5 cm long; veins ending in crenations usually 6-10 on each side of leaf . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Qu. bicolor
2 Acorns sessile or on peduncles \(0-1 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; acorns 1-2 cm or 2.5-3.5 cm long; veins ending in crenations usually \(8-15\) or 3-7 (if 3-7, then a stoloniferous shrub).
3 Leaves mostly obovate, 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.
4 Hairs of the leaf undersurface in clusters with a diameter of 0.15-0.5 mm, dense to sparse; bark of mature trees light gray, loose, breaking into plates or scales Qu. michauxii
4 Hairs of the leaf undersurface in clusters with a diameter of \(0.1-0.25 \mathrm{~mm}\), sparse; bark of mature trees dark gray, tight, deeply furrowed

Qu. montana
3 Leaves mostly narrowly elliptic, narrowly ovate, or narrowly obovate, with sharp ascending, often incurved teeth, the teeth ending in a hardened projection; hairs of the leaf undersurface tiny and stellate, with \(6-16\) rays; acorns 1-2 cm long; medium to large trees or stoloniferous shrubs.
5 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Qu. muehlenbergii 5 Stoloniferous shrub to 5 m tall; veins ending in teeth usually 3-7 on each side of the leaf; leaves 4-10 cm long and 2-6 cm wide
\(Q u\). prinoides

\section*{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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Qu. Iyrata
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 less than \(1 / 4\) of the acorn . . . . . . . Qu. sinuata var. sinuata
3 Leaves mostly \(7-20 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(3-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, with \(3-11\) lobes, extending \(1 / 4\) to \(5 / 6\) of the way to the midrib (if the lobing less than \(1 / 2\) of the way to the midrib, then the acorn cup rounded at the base and covering \(1 / 4\) to \(1 / 2\) of the acorn).
4 Leaf base deeply cordate; [tree alien, sometimes planted and persistent] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Qu. robur] 4 Leaf base cuneate; [tree native]

5 Leaves with 7-11 lobes (the sinuses usually deep, those of the larger leaves usually about \(2 / 3\) to \(5 / 6\) of the way to the midrib), \(10-20 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(5-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; terminal bud rounded or globose; basal scales of acorn cup thickened, the thickening giving the cup a knobby texture Qu. alba
5 Leaves with 3-7 lobes (the sinuses usually shallow, those of the larger leaves usually ranging from \(1 / 4\) to \(1 / 2\) of the way to the midrib), \(7-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(3-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; basal scales of the acorn cup thin, appressed, the cup having a rough but not knobby texture

Qu. austrina
1 Lower surfaces of mature leaves pubescent, the pubescence varying from dense to sparse (sometimes minute and requiring \(10 \times\) to be readily visible).
6 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.
7 Leaves mostly shallowly lobed at the base, the sinuses extending \(1 / 4\) to \(1 / 2\) of the way to midrib, grading into mere crenations towards the tip of the leaf, the total number of lobes/crenations usually 9-19; acorns borne on peduncles \(2-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; acorn cup covering \(1 / 3\) to \(1 / 2\) of acorn, the upper scales with long-acuminate apices .... Qu. bicolor 7 Leaves mostly relatively deeply lobed throughout the length of the leaf, the sinuses extending \(1 / 2\) to \(4 / 5\) of the way to the midrib, the total number of lobes \(3-13\); acorns sessile or borne on peduncles up to 1 cm long; acorn cup covering \(1 / 3\) to \(3 / 4\) of acorn, the upper scales with acute, long-acuminate, to long-awned apices.
8 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]

Qu. Iyrata
8 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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Qu. macrocarpa var. macrocarpa
6 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. 9 Leaf lobes with acute apices; acorn cup covering \(2 / 3\) to \(3 / 4\) of acorn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Qu. Iyrata 9 Leaf lobes with obtuse to rounded apices; acorn cup covering \(1 / 3\) to \(1 / 2\) of acorn.

10 Woody twigs of the season glabrous or with scattered, deciduous 2-forked hairs; petioles of mature leaves 3-10 \((-15) \mathrm{mm}\) long; leaf blades \((2.5-) 4-8(-13.5) \mathrm{cm}\) 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]

Qu. margaretta

10 Woody twigs of the season densely and persistently stellate-pubescent, especially towards the tip of the twig; petioles of mature leaves \(15-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (Qu. stellata) or \(3-10(-15) \mathrm{mm}\) long (Qu. boyntonii and \(Q u\). similis); leaf blades (5-) 7.5-15 (-20) cm long, usually 5-lobed, the overall form of the leaf typically cruciform (Qu. stellata) or not ( \(Q u\). boyntonii and \(Q u\). similis); largest lateral lobes of the leaves usually above the midpoint of the blade, these lobes often sublobed or squarish in shape, usually wider near their tips than at their bases (Qu. stellata) or not sublobed, tapering from base to tip ( \(Q u\). boyntonii and \(Q u\). similis); [collectively widespread in our area].
11 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; [usually of dry to dry-mesic upland situations, widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Qu. stellata
11 Leaves not cruciform, the largest lateral lobes usually not sublobed, tapering from base to tip, and borne at ascending angles relative to the midrib; [of temporarily flooded calcareous swamps of the Coastal Plain, from SC (NC?) southwards in our area (Qu. similis) or localized on sandstone in nc. AL (Qu. boyntonii)]. 12 Rhizomatous shrubs to small trees, generally < 2 m tall; [of sandstone outcrops in nc. AL] [Qu.boyntonii]
12 Single-trunked large trees; [usually of temporarily flooded calcareous swamps of the Coastal Plain, from SC (NC?) southwards in our area]

Qu. similis

\section*{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).
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 Qu. arkansana].
3 Leaves with broadly cuneate to rounded leaf bases, the blades \(5-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; lower leaf surfaces generally pubescent across the surface, and also with tufts in the axils; [of sw. GA westwards] ............ Qu. 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]

Qu.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, \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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 \(10 \times\). Qu. 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 \(10 \times\)

Qu. falcata
1 Leaves shallowly to deeply 5-12-lobed (some of the leaves of Qu. georgiana only 3-lobed), the lobes primarily lateral.
5 Mature leaves pubescent beneath on the surface with stellate hairs.
6 Leaves 5-10 (-12) cm long, 5-lobed; shrub or small tree; [w. NC northwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Qu. ilicifolia
6 Leaves (8-) 10-20 cm long, 5-12-lobed; small to large trees[collectively widespread in our area].
\(7 \quad\) 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 more than \(4 / 5\) 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 . . . . . . Qu. laevis 7 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 more than \(2 / 3\) 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.
8 Acorns 12-20 mm long, in a cup 15-25 mm across and \(10-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) deep; mature leaves loosely and rather coarsely pubescent (the stellate hairs conspicuous and readily distinguishable at \(10 \times\) ), often becoming nearly or entirely glabrous by late in the year (except for tufts of hairs in the vein axils); terminal bud 4angled, \(7-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, densely gray-tomentose Qu. velutina
8 Acorns \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, in a cup \(12-14 \mathrm{~mm}\) across and \(4-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) deep; mature leaves densely and finely pubescent (the stellate hairs minute and scarcely distinguishable at \(10 \times\) ), the pubescence permanent; terminal bud only obscurely angled (if at all), \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, brown-puberulent.
9 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) . Qu. falcata 9 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 towards 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
4 Mature leaves glabrous beneath on the surface, with tufts of hairs in the main vein axils beneath.
10 Petioles \(0.5-1.0(-1.8) \mathrm{cm}\) 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Qu. laevis
10 Petioles 2.5-7 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.
11 Terminal buds 4 -angled, \(7-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the bud scales densely gray-tomentose . Qu. velutina
11 Terminal buds not 4-angled, 3-5 (-7) mm long, the bud scales glabrous or with ciliate margins.

12 Leaves relatively shallowly lobed, the sinuses extending up to \(2 / 3\) of the way to the midrib; upper leaf surface dull, not lustrous.
13 Acorn cup covering about \(1 / 4\) of acorn; leaf sinuses extending about \(1 / 4\) of the way to the midrib; bark of mature trees dark gray to black Qu. rubra var. rubra
13 Acorn cup covering about \(1 / 3\) of acorn; leaf sinuses extending about \(1 / 3\) of the way to the midrib; bark of mature trees medium gray . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Qu. rubra var. ambigua
12 Leaves relatively deeply lobed, the sinuses extending \(2 / 3\) to \(9 / 10\) of the way to the midrib; upper leaf surface lustrous.
14 Larger lateral lobes of most leaves with 1 bristle per lobe (-2 on some lobes) ....... Qu. georgiana 14 Larger lateral lobes of most leaves with 2 or more bristles.

15 Mature leaves mostly \(7-12 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(5-11 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide (averaging about 9 cm long and 8 cm wide), with 5-7 lobes; acorns (8-) 10-13 (-15) mm long; acorn cup nearly flat at base, covering about 1/4 of the acorn

Qu. palustris
15 Mature leaves mostly \(10-20 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(8-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide (averaging about 12-15 cm long and 10-12 cm wide), with 5-11 lobes; acorns (12-) 15-25 (-37) mm long; acorn cup nearly flat, turbinate, or rounded, covering \(1 / 4\) to \(1 / 2\) of the acorn.
16 Acorn cup turbinate, covering about \(1 / 2\) of the acorn; acorn (12-) 15-20 mm long, with 1-3 concentric grooves near the tip; upper surface of leaves bright green ...... Qu.coccinea
16 Acorn cup nearly flat at base, covering about \(1 / 4\) to \(1 / 3\) of the acorn; acorn 15-37 mm long, lacking concentric grooves near the tip; upper surface of leaves dark green

Qu. shumardii var. shumardii
* Quercus acutissima Carruthers, Sawtooth Oak. Pd (NC, VA): commonly cultivated as a suburban street tree and also widely planted in "wildlife food plots"; commonly cultivated, rarely (at this time) persistent and spreading, introduced from 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! See Whittemore (2004) for additional information. [= K; Qu. acutissima ssp. acutissima]

Quercus alba Linnaeus, White Oak. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic to xeric forests; common. April; SeptemberNovember (of the same year). Widespread in e. North America. Historically, one of the most valuable timber trees of eastern North America. Qu. alba is probably the most abundant native plant in our area, and in eastern North America, based on biomass, leaf area, and ubiquity. Hardin (1975) discusses introgression between Qu. alba and many other species of Quercus subgenus Quercus. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Quercus arkansana Sargent, Arkansas Oak. Cp (GA): dry bluffs; rare (GA Special Concern). Sw. and wc. GA west in a fragmented distribution to sw. AR and e. TX. [= FNA, K, S; > Q. caput-rivuli W.W. Ashe]

Quercus austrina Small, Bluff Oak. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC): river bluffs, natural levees of brownwater rivers, over mafic rocks in the Piedmont of NC, on shell or calcareous sediments on the Coastal Plain of SC (Charleston and Beuafort counties); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). April; October (of the same year). Essentially a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic, ranging from sc. NC south to n . FL and west to MS, nowhere common. [= RAB, FNA, K; apparently included in Qu. alba by S]

Quercus bicolor Willdenow, Swamp White Oak. Mt (VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): upland depression swamp forests over mafic rocks such as gabbro or diabase, bottomland swamps with calcareous sediments; uncommon (rare south of VA) (NC Watch List, SC Rare). April; September (of the same year). Widespread in ne. North America, south to NC, SC (Nelson 1993), TN, n. AL, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Quercus chapmanii Sargent, Chapman Oak. Cp (GA, SC): dry pinelands; rare (GA Special Concern). February-March; September-November (of the same year). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. SC south to FL, west to sw. AL. [= RAB, FNA, K, S]

Quercus coccinea Muenchhausen, Scarlet Oak. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): xeric upland forests; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain south of VA). April; September-November (of the second year). Centered in the Appalachians, from s. ME south to c. AL, but ranging west to MS, ne. AR, s. IL, and s. MI. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, S, W; >Qu. coccinea var. coccinea -- K; >Qu. coccinea var. tuberculata Sargent - K]

Quercus elliottii Wilbur, Running Oak. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine flatwoods, especially on loamy soils in the Middle Coastal Plain; uncommon. March-April; September (of the first year). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to s. FL and west to s. MS. Wilbur (2002) discusses the reasons for rejecting the traditional use of \(Q u\). pumila for this species; Walter's diagnosis states that \(Q u\). pumila has leaves that are glabrous and glaucous below, ruling out application to this species. [Q. pumila Walter -RAB, FNA, K, S, Z (apparently misapplied; see Wilbur [2002]]

Quercus falcata Michaux, Spanish Oak, Southern Red Oak. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): upland forests, usually xeric; common (uncommon in Mountains). April; September-November (of the second year). 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. "Qu. triloba Michaux", the form with the leaves only shallowly trilobed at the apex, causes much confusion. Though even mediumsized 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. [= C, FNA, K, W; Qu. falcata var. falcata -- RAB, F, G, GW; Qu. falcata var. triloba (Michaux) Nuttall -- F (the juvenile form); Qu. rubra -- S, misapplied; Qu. digitata Sudworth; Qu. triloba Michaux]

Quercus geminata Small, Sand Live Oak. Cp (GA, NC, SC): xeric sandhills near the coast; uncommon (VA Watch List). April; September-November (of the same year). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to FL (where common) and west to s. MS. The alleged occurrence of Qu. geminata as far north as se. VA is apparently based on ambiguous specimens that probably are only \(Q u\). virginiana (the so-called var. maritima). The relative ranges, habitats, and abundance of this species and \(Q u\). virginiana in NC are poorly understood. Apparently flowering about 2-3 weeks later than Qu. virginiana when growing in close proximity and in similar habitats. [= C, FNA, GW, K, S; Qu. virginiana -- RAB, in part; Qu. virginiana var. maritima (Michaux) Sargent -- F, misapplied]

Quercus georgiana M.A. Curtis, Georgia Oak. Pd (GA, SC): dry slopes and bluffs over granite; rare (SC Rare). April; September-October (of the second year). W. SC south and west through GA to c. AL. [= RAB, FNA, K, S]

Quercus hemisphaerica Bartram ex Willdenow, Sand Laurel Oak, Darlington Oak. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills and other dry, sandy soils, an abundant component of maritime forests with Qu. virginiana, and widely planted as a street tree in most parts of our region; common (VA Rare). March-April; September-November (of the second year). Essentially a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to s. TX, north uncommonly in the interior to nc. AL, n. MS, and s. AR. Often confused with Qu. laurifolia (see the key for distinctions). Qu. hemisphaerica is the semi-evergreen laurel oak planted widely as a street tree in southern cities, often intermixed with the strictly deciduous Qu. phellos. [=C,F,FNA, K, Z; < Qu. laurifolia -- RAB; Qu. laurifolia -- S, misapplied; Qu. hemisphaerica var. hemisphaerica - K; Qu. hemisphaerica var. maritima (Michaux) Muller -- K]

Quercus ilicifolia Wangenheim, Bear Oak, Scrub Oak. Mt (VA), Pd (NC, VA): xeric soils in ridges in the Mountains and monadnocks in the upper Piedmont; common (rare in Piedmont and south of VA) (NC Rare). Late April-June; August (of the second year). Primarily Appalachian: s. ME south to w. VA, w. NC, and e. KY. This scrubby oak is limited in NC to dry summits and upper slopes of Piedmont monadnocks; it is rare and probably declining because of fire suppression (Barden 1985), though recent ice storms have opened the tree canopy at several of its NC sites. The occurrence of Q. ilicifolia in KY was confirmed at the Devil's Teatable, Floyd County (Clark et al. 1997). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Quercus imbricaria Michaux, Shingle Oak. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): rich soils of upper floodplains of rivers and creeks, often at the base of the slope into the upland, also on lower slopes, and in forests over diabase in the Piedmont of VA and \(n\). NC; uncommon (GA Special Concern). May; October (of the second year). 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Quercus incana Bartram, Bluejack Oak. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, primarily in somewhat loamier textured, submesic soils; common (rare in Piedmont) (VA Rare). April; September-November (of the second year). 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. This oak is recognizable even at a distance by its bluish color. [= RAB, F, FNA, K, Z; Qu. cinerea Michaux -- C, G, S; Qu. humilis Walter]

Quercus laevis Walter, Turkey Oak. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, primarily in very xeric soils of deep sandy deposits (Carolina bay rims, old beach dunes, early Cenozoic deposits of the Sandhills Province); common (VA Rare). April; SeptemberOctober (of the second year). Essentially a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. LA. The leaves turn an intense orange-red in the autumn (November). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, Z; Qu. catesbaei Michaux]

Quercus laurifolia Michaux, Laurel Oak. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic to seasonally flooded soils of floodplains, also (rarely) mesic slopes and swamps in maritime forests; common. March-April; September-November (of the second year). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. TX and s. AR. Sometimes confused with Qu. hemispherica, but (in addition to the key characters above) Qu. laurifolia has blunter leaf tips, flowers about 2 weeks earlier, and generally occupies much moister habitats. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, Z; < Qu. laurifolia -- RAB (also see Qu. hemisphaerica); Qu. obtusa (Willdenow) Ashe -S]

Quercus lyrata Walter, Overcup Oak. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): common in 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; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). March-April; September-October (of the same year). Primarily a species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain: DE south to nw. FL, west to e. TX and se. OK, north in the inland to w. TN, s. IN, s. IL, and se. MO. Of our oaks, Qu. lyrata tolerates the wettest habitats, both in terms of depth and duration of flooding. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]

Quercus macrocarpa Michaux var. macrocarpa, Bur Oak, Mossycup Oak. Mt (VA): bottomland forests; rare (VA Rare). New Brunswick and Québec west to s. Manitoba, south to nw. VA, KY, TN, LA, and TX. Variation in this species needs additional study; Qu. macrocarpa in our area is the typic variety or subspecies if other taxa are recognized. [= K; Qu. macrocarpa - C, F, FNA, G, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Quercus margaretta Ashe ex Small, Sand Post Oak. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): sandhills, typically in slightly loamy or clayey soils, not usual in the deepest and most xeric sands; common (VA Watch List). April; September-November (of the same year). Primarily a species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain: se. VA south to FL and west to TX and se. OK. As stated by F, 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. Some nomenclaturists believe that the original spelling, "margaretta" should be treated as a correctable error, according to Articles 73.10 and Recommendation 73C. 1 of the International Code, and replaced with "margarettiae." [= RAB, C, FNA, G, S; Qu. margarettiae Ashe ex Small -- K, an orthographic variant; Qu. stellata var. margaretta (Ashe ex Small) Sargent -- F]

Quercus marilandica Muenchhausen var. marilandica, Blackjack Oak. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): uplands forests and woodlands, usually on periodically droughty soils, as over shrink-swell clays, sandstones, deep sands, and sands with clay lenses; common (uncommon in Mountains). April; September-November (of the second year). NY (Long Island), NJ, 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). There are historical accounts of the existence of prairies or barrens in the vicinity of Charlotte in the late eighteenth century, known as the "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, as in Guthrie (1820), who states in his discussion of NC, "the Black Jack land is generally poor, though it has sometimes a black appearance, it is wet and loose, and is avoided by farmers, as unproductive." Var. marilandica is the widespread taxon; var. ashei Sudworth [= Qu. neoashei Bush] is worthy of recognition at the varietal level at least, and occurs from s. MO and s. KS south to c. AR, e. TX, and sc. TX, especially on the Edwards Plateau (Hunt 1990). [= FNA, K, Z; Qu. marilandica -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Quercus michauxii Nuttall, Basket Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): bottomland forests, especially in fertile soils of upper terraces where flooded only infrequently and for short periods; common (uncommon in Piedmont). April; September-October (of the same year). NJ south to \(n\). FL and west to e. TX and se. OK, north in the interior to s. IL and s. IN. See discussion under Qu. montana of the application of the name Qu. prinus Linnaeus. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; Qu. prinus Linnaeus -- S, possibly misapplied]

Quercus minima (Sargent) Small, Dwarf Live Oak. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine flatwoods, coastal fringe sandhills; uncommon (NC Watch List). April; September-November (of the same year). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to FL, west to s. AL. [= FNA, K, S]

Quercus montana Willdenow, Rock Chestnut Oak. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, VA): xeric forests of ridges, slopes; common. April; September-November (of the same year). Primarily Appalachian: s. ME south to c. GA, c. AL, and ne. MS west as far as s. IL and s. IN. The proper application of the Linnaean "Qu. prinus" is controversial and unclear, having been debated and variously applied for well over a century. I have here decided to err on the side of clarity. The name "Qu. prinus" has nomenclatural priority over either "Qu. montana" or "Qu. michauxii", but it is not clear which species was intended; Whittemore \& Nixon (2005) have proposed its formal rejection. [= FNA, S, W; Qu. prinus Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, K, probably misapplied]

Quercus muehlenbergii Engelmann, Yellow Oak, Chinquapin Oak. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, SC, VA): slopes and bluffs, on soils derived from calcareous or mafic rocks; common in VA Mountains (rare elsewhere) (NC Watch List). April; OctoberNovember (of the same year). S. New England and Ontario west to WI, se. MN, and IA, south to nw. FL, TX, and n. Mexico. The similar Qu. montana sometimes has a few leaves with somewhat sharply lobed leaves, but these are minutely mucronate and lack the well-developed callus of \(Q u\). muehlenbergii. Additionally, Qu. muehlenbergii has a flaky, light gray bark, very different from the dark gray, deeply furrowed bark of Qu. montana. [= RAB, C, F, K; Qu. muehlenbergii -- FNA, S, W, an orthographic variant; Qu. prinoides Willdenow var. acuminata (Michaux) Gleason -- G]

Quercus myrtifolia Willdenow, Myrtle Oak. Cp (GA, SC): dry pinelands; rare (SC Rare). February-March; September (of the second year). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. SC south to s. peninsular FL, west to se. MS. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, Z]

Quercus nigra Linnaeus, Water Oak, Paddle Oak. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): bottomland forests, especially on levees or second terraces where flooded infrequently and for short periods, less commonly on mesic slopes; common (uncommon in Piedmont). April; September-November (of the second year). 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. KY, se. MO, and e. OK. Seedlings and fire sprouts of this species are highly variable; see discussion at end of generic treatment. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; Qu. nigra var. heterophylla (Aiton) Ashe -- F: Qu. aquatica Walter]

Quercus oglethorpensis Duncan, Oglethorpe Oak. Pd (GA, SC): bottomland forests, upland oak flats over clays (Iredell and Enon soils); rare (GA Threatened, SC Rare). April; September-October (of the same year). Ranging (in a widely scattered pattern) from w. SC, to adjacent e. GA, nw. AL (Sorrie pers. comm. 2002), MS, and LA. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K]

Quercus pagoda Rafinesque, Cherrybark Oak, Swamp Spanish Oak. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests especially on second terraces; common (rare in Piedmont). April; September-November (of the second year). 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. [= C, FNA, K, S; Qu. falcata var. pagodifolia Elliott -- RAB, F, G, GW]

Quercus palustris Muenchhausen, Pin Oak. Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA), Mt (GA, VA): swamps and bottomlands, especially the broader swamps developed in the sedimentary rocks of Triassic basins of the lower Piedmont, isolated upland sag ponds, also widely planted as a street tree in towns and cities; uncommon (rare south of VA) (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). March-April; October-November (of the second year). MA and NY west to se. IA and e. KS, south to c. NC, nw. GA, sc. TN, n. AR, and e. OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Quercus phellos Linnaeus, Willow Oak. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): bottomland forests, especially on natural levees and second terraces, also in upland depression swamps developed on clay soils, weedy and successional on slopes and upland sites following disturbance, and widely planted as a street tree in towns and cities; common (uncommon in Piedmont). March-April; September-November (of the second year). 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Quercus prinoides Willdenow, Dwarf Chinquapin Oak. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA): xeric uplands, especially on clay soils derived from mafic rocks, and probably in sites which naturally burned rather frequently; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). April; August-September (of the same year). MA and s. MI south to NC, OK, and TX. Fire suppression in the Piedmont sites where this rare oak occurs has nearly or entirely extirpated it from much of our area. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, S, W; Qu. prinoides var. rufescens Rehder -- F; Qu. prinoides var. prinoides -- G]

Quercus rubra Linnaeus var. ambigua (A. Gray) Fernald, Gray Oak. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): forests on ridges, slopes, and coves, mostly at over 1000 meters elevation; common. May; September-October (of the second year). Fairly widespread in ne. North America south to PA, and in the Appalachians to NC. This and var. rubra tend to intergrade and their distinction as even varieties may not be warranted. For discussion of the two varieties, see McDougal \& Parks (1984) and Jensen (1977). [= K; Qu. rubra var. borealis (Michaux f.) Farwell -- RAB, F, FNA; Qu. rubra -- C, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Qu. borealis Michaux f. var. borealis -- G; Qu. borealis -- S]

Quercus rubra Linnaeus var. rubra, Red Oak. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): moist to fairly dry forests of slopes, coves, and ravines, below 1000 meters elevation; common (rare in Coastal Plain). April; August-September (of the second year). Widespread in e. North America, south to e. VA, GA, AL, MS, AR, and OK. [= RAB, F, FNA, K; Qu. rubra -- C, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Qu. borealis Michaux f. var. maxima (Marshall) Ashe -- G; Qu. maxima (Marshall) Ashe -- S]

Quercus shumardii Buckley var. shumardii, Shumard Oak. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist and fertile soils of bottomlands and lower slopes, also in xeric sites over calcareous rocks (such as limestone); uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain and Mountains). April; September-October (of the second year). Sc. PA, OH, s. MI, IN, s. IL, MO, and e. KS south to FL and TX. A number of varieties have been recognized in Qu. shumardii, and the morphological and habitat variation needs additional study. Var. schneckii (Britton) Sargent is apparently more midwestern, but should be looked for in our area, especially on dry limestone slopes, its preferred habitat. It is allegedly distinguished by the acorn cups rounded to turbinate below (vs. flattened and saucershaped in var. shumardii). Hess \& Stoynoff (1998) tentatively concluded that no varieties should be recognized within Qu. shumardii, but they plan additional studies. Qu. acerifolia (E.J. Palmer) Stoynoff \& W.J. Hess (Qu. shumardii var. acerifolia Palmer] is an endemic of Magazine Mountain in n. AR and scattered sites in OK; it is best treated asa distinct species, though there has been much debate about its taxonomic status, with opinions ranging from full species to mere form (Smith 1988, Stoynoff \& Hess 1990, Johnson 1992, Johnson 1994, Hess \& Stoynoff 1998). [= F, FNA, G, K; Qu. shumardii -- RAB, C, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Quercus similis Ashe, Swamp Post Oak, Delta Oak. Cp (GA?, NC?, SC): calcareous stream flats; rare. Qu. similis resembles \(Q u\). stellata, differing in its less definitely cross-shaped leaves and its distinctly wetland habitat. [=FNA, K; Qu. stellata Wangenheim var. paludosa Sargent; Qu. ashei Sterret]

Quercus sinuata Walter var. sinuata, Bastard Oak. Cp, Pd (GA?, SC): alluvial and slope forests; rare (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). April-May; September-November (of the same year). Se. SC west to TX. [= FNA, K; Qu. durandii Buckley -- RAB, S]

Quercus stellata Wangenheim, Post Oak. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): upland forests and woodlands, especially in clay or rocky soils and in fire communities; common (uncommon in Mountains). April; September-November (of the same year). Se. MA, s. NY, s. PA, s. OH, s. IN, s. IA, and e. KS south to FL and TX. 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 \(Q u\). margaretta from \(Q u\). stellata. See \(Q u\). similis. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, S, W; Qu. stellata var. stellata -- F; Qu. villosa Walter]

Quercus velutina Lamarck, Black Oak. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): upland forests and woodlands, especially in fairly xeric and sandy soils; common. April; September-October (of the second year). Widespread in e. North America. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Quercus virginiana P. Miller, Live Oak. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): 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 Qu. geminata, also planted (especially in the outer Coastal Plain); uncommon (VA Watch List). April; September-November (of the same year). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to TX. Qu. fusiformis Small of TX has sometimes been treated as a variety of Qu. virginiana, but is best separated as a species. Flowering before Qu. geminata when growing together. [=C, FNA, GW, K, S; Qu. virginiana -\(R A B, G\), in part only (also see Qu. geminata); Qu. virginiana var. virginiana -- F; Qu. sempervirens Walter]

Quercus boyntonii Beadle, Boynton Oak. Dry forests. Ne. AL and (possibly) TX. [= FNA, K, S; Q. stellata Wangenheim var. boyntonii (Beadle) Sargent]
* Quercus robur Linnaeus, English Oak, is cultivated in our area and sometimes persists or escapes in ne. United States, south at least to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= FNA, K]

Quercus texana Buckley, Nuttall Oak, Texas Red Oak. Floodplain swamps and bottomlands. AL, TN, KY west to e. TX. [= FNA, K; = Qu. nuttallii E.J. Palmer - F, GW; = Qu. shumardii var. texana (Buckley) W.W. Ashe] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{FUMARIACEAE Augustin de Candolle 1821 (Fumitory Family)}

This family includes 15-20 genera and 500-600 species, herbs, mostly north temperate. The Fumariaceae should likely be merged into the Papaveraceae (Lidén 1981, 1986; Lidén et al. 1997; Judd, Sanders, \& Donoghue 1994). References: Stern in FNA (1997); Hill (1992); Lidén (1986, 1981); Lidén et al. (1997); Lidén in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Corolla with the 2 outer petals spurred or saccate at their bases; [tribe Corydaleae].
2 Caulescent herbaceous vine (acaulescent in its first year, and appearing to be an herb); ultimate leaf segments 5-10 mm wide

Adlumia
2 Acaulescent herb with basal leaves; ultimate leaf segments 1-4 mm wide.
3 Leaves basal only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dicentra 3 Leaves cauline and basal................................................................... [Lamprocapnos]
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].
5 Flowers pink, the petals tipped with yellow; biennial; stem erect, 3-8 (-10) dm tall; capsules erect, 25-35 mm long .

5 Flowers yellow; annual; stem erect, decumbent, or prostrate, 1-3 (-4) dm tall; capsules erect, ascending, divergent, or pendent, 10-20 (-25) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Corydalis

Adlumia Rafinesque ex Augustin de Candolle 1821 (Climbing Fumitory)
A genus of 2 species, herbs, of e. North America, Korea, and Manchuria. References: Boufford in FNA (1997); Lidén in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Adlumia fungosa (Aiton) Greene ex Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Alleghany-vine, Cliff-Harlequin, Climbing Fumitory. Mt (NC, VA): cliffs, talus, rocky slopes, rich stream-bottom forests, cool rocky forests; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). JuneSeptember. Québec west to WI and MN, south to DE, NC, TN, and IN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

\section*{Capnoides P. Miller 1754 (Rock Harlequin)}

The genus is monotypic, an herb, of \(n\). North America. Recent studies have emphasized its distinction from Corydalis, and its closer relationship to Adlumia and Dicentra than to Corydalis (Lidén 1981, 1986; Lidén et al. 1997). References: Stern in FNA (1997); Ownbey (1947)=Z; Lidén (1981, 1986); Lidén et al. (1997); Lidén in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Capnoides sempervirens (Linnaeus) Borkhausen, Rock Harlequin, Tall Corydalis, Pink Corydalis, Pale Corydalis. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): rock outcrops, especially granitic exfoliation domes, but also quartzite, greenstone, and sandstone;
uncommon (rare in NC and VA Piedmont) (GA Special Concern). April-June; May-July. Newfoundland west to AK, south to NJ, PA, in and near the mountains to ne. GA, n. OH, n. IN, MN, MT, and British Columbia. [= S; = Corydalis sempervirens (Linnaeus) Persoon -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Z]

\section*{Corydalis Augustin de Candolle 1805 (Corydalis)}
(also see Capnoides)

A genus of about 400 species, herbs, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere (especially China and the Himalayas). References: Stern in FNA (1997); Ownbey (1947)=Z; Lidén in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Flowers pink, the petals tipped with yellow; biennial; stem erect, 3-8 (-10) dm tall; capsules erect, 25-35 mm long
1 Flowers yellow; annual; stem erect, decumbent, or prostrate, 1-3 (-4) dm tall; capsules erect, ascending, divergent, or pendent, 10-20 (-25) mm long.
2 Fruits pendent or divergent; spurred petal 7-9 mm long; pedicels \(6-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; seeds 2-2.5 mm wide, with a narrow, acute ring-margin C. flavula

2 Fruits erect or ascending; spurred petal 10-15 mm long; pedicels 1-6 mm long ( \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long in \(C\). aurea); seeds 1.0-2.0 mm wide, without a narrow, acute ring-margin.
3 Capsules mostly \(15-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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 less than 1.5 mm wide; plant slightly to strongly glaucous; [of sandy soils of the outer Coastal Plain]

3 Capsules mostly \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(1.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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 more than 1.5 mm wide; plant green to slightly glaucous; [of circumneutral rock outcrops of the upper Piedmont and Mountains]
C. micrantha

Corydalis flavula (Rafinesque) Augustin de Candolle, Short-spurred Corydalis. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich moist forests, especially alluvial forests, glades and outcrops over mafic rocks (such as greenstone); common (rare in NC and SC Coastal Plain) (GA Special Concern). March-April; May-June. S. CT, NY, and s. Ontario west to SD, south to NC, AL, LA, and OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Z; = Capnoides flavulum (Rafinesque) Kuntze -- S]

Corydalis halei (Small) Fernald \& Schubert, Southern Corydalis. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon. March-April; May-June. Ssp. australis ranges from e. NC south to FL, west to TX, and inland north to MO and OK. 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. [= F; = Corydalis micrantha (Engelmann ex A. Gray) A. Gray ssp. australis (Chapman) G.B. Ownbey -- RAB, FNA, K, Z; = Corydalis micrantha (Engelmann ex A. Gray) A. Gray var. australis (Chapman) Shinners -- C; < Corydalis micrantha -- G; = Capnoides halei Small -- S]

Corydalis micrantha (Engelmann ex A. Gray) A. Gray, Slender Corydalis. Mt, Pd (NC): circumneutral rock outcrops and adjacent glades and woodlands; rare (NC Rare). April; June. Ssp. micrantha 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. Ownbey (1947) had no records of Southern Appalachian populations of C. micrantha, and considered ssp. micrantha to range no further 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 ssp. micrantha; their association in the Brushy Mountains with other species disjunct from western or prairie ranges (Anemone berlandieri, Arabis hirsuta, Pellaea wrightiana) provides phytogeographic corroboration. [= F; = Corydalis micrantha (Engelmann ex A. Gray) A. Gray ssp. micrantha -- FNA, K, Z; = Corydalis micrantha (Engelmann ex A. Gray) A. Gray var. micrantha -- C; < Corydalis micrantha -- G; = Capnoides micranthum (Engelmann ex A. Gray) Britton -- S]

Corydalis aurea Willdenow, south and east to MD, WV (?), and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= G, K; = Corydalis aurea var. aurea - C, F; = Corydalis aurea ssp. aurea - FNA; = Capnoides aureum (Willdenow) Kuntze - S] \{not yet keyed\}

Corydalis crystallina Engelmann, is reported to occur in c. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= FNA, F, G, K] \{not yet keyed; investigate, nowhere close to GA in FNA, K, or S\}

\section*{Dicentra Bernhardi 1833}

A genus of about 12 species, perennial herbs, with a relictual north temperate distribution: e. North America, w. North America, and e. Asia. References: Stern in FNA (1997); Stern (1961)=Z; Lidén in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Leaves cauline and basal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Lamprocapnos spectabilis] 1 Leaves basal only.

2 Flowers pink, in panicles; rootstock lacking bulblets; ultimate leaf segments generally 3-parted, each part 2-5 mm wide at base, gradually tapering to the tip.
3 Reflexed portions of the outer sepals \(4-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [native and cultivated] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. eximia 3 Reflexed portions of the outer sepals \(2-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [cultivated] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [D. formosa ssp. formosa]
2 Flowers white or yellowish (very rarely pinkish), in racemes; rootstock with bulblets; ultimate leaf segments not generally 3-parted, about 1 (-3) mm wide, with parallel sides for most of their length, then tapering suddenly to the tip.
4 Spurs of the corolla rounded, incurved, 2-5 mm long; bulblets yellow, spherical
D. canadensis

4 Spurs of the corolla elongate, divergent, 7-9 mm longl bulblets white to pink, tear-shaped (narrowed upwards) ....
D. cucullaria

Dicentra canadensis (Goldie) Walpers, Squirrel Corn. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): rich, moist forests, especially rich cove forests in the mountains; common (uncommon in VA Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain, rare or extirpated in NC Piedmont) (GA Special Concern). April-May; June. S. ME west to s. MN, south to w. NC, n. GA, TN, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Bicuculla canadensis (Goldie) Millspaugh -- S]

Dicentra cucullaria (Linnaeus) Bernhardi, Dutchman's Britches. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC): rich, moist forests, especially rich cove forests in the mountains; common (rare in NC and SC Piedmont and NC Coastal Plain) (SC Rare). March-April; May-June. Nova Scotia west to n. MN, south to GA, AR, and KS; disjunct in WA, OR, and ID. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Bicuculla cucullaria (Linnaeus) Millspaugh -- S]

Dicentra eximia (Ker-Gawler) Torrey, Wild Bleeding Heart. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): cliffs, talus slopes, rocky slopes, rock outcrops, shale slopes; common in VA mountains (rare elsewhere) (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). AprilJune; July-August. An Appalachian endemic: NY and NJ south to NC and TN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Bicuculla eximia (Ker-Gawler) Millspaugh -- S]
* Dicentra formosa (Haworth) Walpers ssp. formosa, native from s. British Columbia south to c. CA, is frequently cultivated and resembles our native \(D\). eximia. It has the reflexed portion of the outer petals \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long. A variety of cultivars, some apparently derived from hybrids between the 2 species, make identification uncertain in some cases. [= FNA]

Fumaria Linnae 1753 (Fumitory)
A genus of about 50 species, annual herbs, primarily Eurasian. References: Boufford in FNA (1997); Lidén in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Fumaria officinalis Linnaeus, Fumitory, Earthsmoke. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): sandy fields, disturbed places, escaped from gardens; rare, introduced from Europe. March-May. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S; > F. officinalis ssp. officinalis - K; > F. officinalis ssp. wirtgenii (W.D.J. Koch) Arcangeli -- K]

\section*{Lamprocapnos Endlicher (Asian Bleeding Heart)}

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb of e. Asia. References: Lidén et al. (1997).
Identification notes: Lamprocapnos differs from other "bleeding hearts" (the native Dicentra eximia and the western American Dicentra formosa ssp. formosa) in its leafy stem, the inflorescence borne terminally or opposite a leaf, the leaves much less finely divided, and the flowers about as broad as long (vs. much longer than broad in Dicentra eximia and Dicentra formosa).
* Lamprocapnos spectabilis (Linnaeus) Fukuhara, Bleeding Heart, native to e. Siberia, Korea, and n. China, is frequently cultivated and may persist or weakly naturalize. [= K; Dicentra spectabilis (Linnaeus) Lem.]

\section*{GARRYACEAE}

Garryaceae is here circumscribed to include Aucuba (Bremer et al. 2002). References: Bremer et al. (2002)

> Aucuba Thunberg (Aucuba, Japanese-laurel)
* Aucuba japonica Thunberg, Aucuba, Japanese-laurel, Spotted-laurel. Pd (NC): commonly planted throughout our area, rarely escaping and naturalizing in suburban woodlands; rare, introduced from Japan and se. Asia. The most frequently planted cultivars have the dark green leaves prominently speckled with yellow. [= K]

\section*{GELSEMIACEAE (Jessamine Family)}

A family of 2 genera and about 10 species, shrubs and vines, of tropical and warm temperate America, Africa, and Asia. There is persuasive evidence that Gelsemium and Mostuea Didr., 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). The Gelsemiaceae form a clade most closely related to the Apocynaceae (Backlund, Oxelman, \& Bremer 2000). References: Backlund, Oxelman, \& Bremer (2000); Struwe, Albert, \& Bremer (1994); Sennblad \& Bremer (1996); Rogers (1986).

> Gelsemium Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (Yellow Jessamine)

A genus of 3 species, vines, our 2 species (distributed in se. North America and Central America) and 1 species in e. Asia. References: Wyatt et al. (1993); Duncan \& Dejong (1964); Godfrey (1988); Rogers (1986)=Z; GW.

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 about 3 mm long; seeds wingless; flowers odorless (rarely fragrant), usually golden-yellow . G. 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 \(1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; seeds with a prominent membranous wing sharply differentiated from the body of the seed; flowers fragrant, usually lemon-yellow
G. sempervirens

Gelsemium rankinii Small, Swamp Jessamine. Cp (GA, NC, SC): swamps of blackwater rivers, restricted in NC to the se. corner of the state, most notably the swamps of the Waccamaw and Black rivers; rare north of GA (NC Rare). March-April; September-October. Se. NC south through SC and GA to the FL panhandle, and west to e. LA. See Wyatt et al. (1993) and Duncan \& Dejong (1964) for extensive discussions of morphology, habitat, pollination, genetics, distribution, and evolutionary relationships of our 2 species of Gelsemium. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z]

Gelsemium sempervirens St. Hilaire, Carolina Jessamine. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): in a wide range of habitats, from swamp forests to dry uplands and thickets, also commonly planted as an ornamental; common. March-early May; September-November. VA, se. TN, and AR south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX; disjunct in Guatemala and Mexico (Chiapas, Oaxaca, Puebla, and Veracruz). Jessamine climbs to the tops of trees. [= RAB, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

\section*{GENTIANACEAE (Gentian Family)}
(also see MENYANTHACEAE)
A family of about 87 genera and over 1600 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, cosmopolitan (Struwe \& Albert 2002). References: Wood \& Weaver (1982); Struwe \& Albert (2002).


\section*{Bartonia Muhlenberg ex Willdenow (Bartonia)}

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of e. North America. The genus has coralloid mycorrhizae and lacks root hairs, and is thus presumably partially mycotrophic. References: Gillett (1959)=Z.

1 Corolla lobes white, \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, spreading, spatulate to obovate, rounded at the apex; flowering in early spring (rarely to early summer) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. verna
1 Corolla lobes green to creamy white, 2-3 (-5) mm long, ascending or erect, oblong to ovate or lance-ovate, acuminate or rounded-mucronate at the apex; flowering in summer or fall.
2 Mid-cauline scale leaves alternate; corolla lobes acuminate at the apex, their margins entire; anthers 0.3-0.5 mm long ...
B. paniculata ssp. paniculata

2 Mid-cauline scale leaves opposite; corolla lobes rounded at the apex, abruptly narrowed to a mucro, their margins erose (uncommonly entire); anthers \(0.5-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
B. virginica

Bartonia paniculata (Michaux) Muhlenberg ssp. paniculata, Screwstem Bartonia. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, VA), Pd (VA): swamps, bogs, pocosins, pocosin ecotones, sphagnous seepages; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). August-October. Ssp. paniculata ranges from MA south to FL and west to e. TX, chiefly on the Coastal Plain, but with scattered occurrences inland (to c. VA, w. NC, KY, and AR). Ssp. iodandra (B.L. Robinson) J. Gillett is more northern, ranging from Newfoundland south to MA. These
taxa have been variously treated (and ignored). Intermediates are alleged to occur in NC, MS, AL, and northwards to MA (Gillett 1959, Wood \& Weaver 1982). [= K, Z; < B. paniculata -- RAB, GW; = B. paniculata -- \(G\), in the narrow sense; = B. paniculata var. paniculata -- C, F; ? B. lanceolata Small -- S]

Bartonia verna (Michaux) Rafinesque ex Barton, Spring Bartonia, White Bartonia. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet pine savannas, shores of Coastal Plain depression ponds; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Rare). February-April (-June). VA (1 site known from City of Virginia Beach) (Belden et al. 2004) and se. NC (Carteret County) south to s. FL, west to se. TX. Perhaps not truly congeneric with the other 2 species; Wood \& Weaver (1982) commented that "the species [of Bartonia] can be divided into two remarkably distinct groups." [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z]

Bartonia virginica (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Virginia Bartonia. Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): bogs, swamps, savannas, pocosin ecotones, pocosins; uncommon (rare in Mountains). July-October. Nova Scotia and Québec west to WI, south to n . FL and LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Z]

\section*{Centaurium Hill (Centaury)}

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, mainly north temperate.
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1 Flowers pedicellate, the pedicels 3-5 mm long
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Flowers sessile or nearly so (sometimes appearing stalked but with bracteal leaves immediately below the calyx).
2 Inflorescence a corymbiform cyme (about as broad as long, the central axis poorly developed) ............C. erythraea
2 Inflorescence a spikelike cyme (distinctly elongate, the central axis straight) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ....... C. spicatum

* Centaurium erythraea Rafinesque, Common Centaury, Forking Centaury. Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA), {GA}: lawns, disturbed
areas; rare, introduced from Europe and w. Asia. July-September. [= C, K; C. minus -- RAB, apparently misapplied; C. umbellatum
-- F, G, name not validly published]
* Centaurium pulchellum (Swartz) Druce, Lesser Centaury, Branching Centaury. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced
from Europe. June-September. [= C, F, G, K, S]
* Centaurium spicatum (Linnaeus) Fritsch, Spiked Centaury. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from s. Europe. July-
August. [= C, F, G, K]

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Eustoma Salisbury ex D. Don (Prairie-gentian)

Eustoma exaltatum (Linnaeus) Salisbury ex D. Don, Prairie-gentian. North and east to AL and FL. [Eu. exaltatum ssp. exaltatum - K] \{add to synonymy\}

\section*{Frasera Walter (Columbo)}

A genus of 15 species, herbs, primarily of w. North America. References: Threadgill \& Baskin (1978)=Z; Horn (1997).
Frasera caroliniensis Walter, American Columbo. Mt (GA, NC), Pd (GA, SC): rich forests over mafic rocks, upper slopes of cove forests, floodplain forests; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). Late May-June; September-October. W. NY, nw. PA, and s. Ontario west to IL, MI, MO, and e. OK, south to w. SC, n. GA, and LA, primarily west of the Blue Ridge. Horn (1997) studied the ecology of this species in the Piedmont of SC. [= C, K, S, W, Z; = Swertia caroliniensis (Walter) Kuntze -- RAB, F, G]

\section*{Gentiana Linnaeus (Gentian)}

A genus of about 350-400 species, herbs, primarily temperate and arctic. Even following the removal of Gentianopsis and Gentianella, 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 often treated as section, subgenus, or genus Pneumonanthe. References: Pringle (1967)=Z; Halda (1996)=Y; Ho \& Liu (2001)=X; Ho \& Liu (1990); Yuan, Küpfer, \& Doyle (1996). Key adapted from Z.

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.

1 Flower solitary (rarely 2 or 3); corolla spotted within; leaves twisted, oblanceolate to oblinear; [subgenus Pneumonanthe, series Angustifoliae]
Flowers clustered; corolla not spotted within; leaves planar, mostly lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate (rarely linear); subgenus Pneumonanthe, series Pneumonanthe].
2 Calyx lobes keeled, the keel decurrent on the calyx tube; corolla greenish-white or yellowish-white; leaves ovate to lanceolate, acuminate
G. alba

2 Calyx lobes not keeled; corolla white, greenish-white, or variously blue.
3 Corolla greenish-white (sometimes somewhat purplish); seeds wingless; lower leaves spatulate to obovate G. villosa

3 Corolla blue, purplish, pale blue, or nearly white; seeds winged; lower leaves linear, lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate.

4 Margins of leaves and calyx lobes entire to minutely denticulate; corolla appendages obliquely triangular, broader than high (sometimes with a minute deflexed segment)
G. linearis

4 Margins of leaves and calyx lobes conspicuously ciliate (as seen at10x); corolla appendages with 2 teeth, as long as broad or longer (sometimes with a deflexed segment, if so, the deflexed segment about as long as the erect one).
5 Calyx lobes linear-subulate, broadest at the base, \(4 \times\) or more as long as broad, shorter than the densely puberulent calyx tube; stems densely puberulent; corolla appendages very unevenly bifid, the narrower segment often deflexed into the corolla tube
G. decora

5 Calyx lobes lanceolate, oblanceolate, ovate, or orbicular, 1-5x as long as broad, longer or shorter than the glabrous or puberulent calyx tube; stems glabrous or puberulent; corolla appendages subequally bifid, both segments erect.
6 Corollas tightly closed; involucral and upper leaves acuminate; calyx lobes ovate-orbicular.
7 Calyx tubes densely puberulent; stems puberulent; filaments \(7-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla lobes often triangular, about \(1 / 2\) as wide as the corolla appendages
G. austromontana

7 Calyx tubes glabrous; stems glabrous; filaments \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla lobes usually rounded,
about as wide as the corolla appendages . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. clausa
6
Corollas open to loosely closed; involucral and upper leaves obtuse to acute (rarely acuminate); calyx lobes lanceolate.
8 Leaves ovate, widest near the base, bright green; calyx lobes longer than the calyx tube; corolla lobes spreading, usually \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) longer than the appendages . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. catesbaei
8 Leaves linear to elliptic, widest near the middle, dark green; calyx lobes shorter than or about equal to the calyx tube; corolla lobes usually incurved, rarely exceeding the appendages by more than 2 mm
G. saponaria

Gentiana alba Muhlenberg ex Nuttall, Pale Gentian. Mt (NC): habitat unknown (not collected in NC in this century); rare (NC Rare). August-October. Mainly distributed in midwestern United States, from MI west to MN, south to n. AR, G. flavida occurs as scattered disjunctions eastwards to PA, OH, WV, KY, and w. NC. G. alba is the older name; there is controversy, however, over whether it was validly published and applies clearly to the species at hand (see Wilbur 1988c for discussion). [= RAB, K, W, X, Y, Z; \(=\) Gentiana flavida A. Gray -- C, F, G; = Dasystephana flavida (A. Gray) Britton -- S; = Pneumonanthe flavida (A. Gray) Greene]

Gentiana austromontana Pringle \& Sharp, Blue Ridge Gentian. Mt (NC, VA): high elevation forests and grassy balds; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). September-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: s. WV and sw. VA south to w. NC and ne. TN. The flowers of G. austromontana are usually a deeper and more intense blue-violet than the similar G. clausa and G. decora. See Pringle \& Sharp (1964) for additional discussion. [= C, K, W, X, Y, Z]

Gentiana autumnalis Linnaeus, Pinebarren Gentian. Cp (NC, SC, VA): savannas, pine flatwoods, sandhills, in a variety of sites varying from moist to very xeric, nearly always associated with Pinus palustris and Aristida stricta; uncommon, rare in VA (SC Rare, VA Rare). Late September-early January (rarely at other times of the year, such as spring, in response to fire). This species is a "bimodal endemic," occurring in s. NJ and adjacent DE, and from se. VA south through e. NC to nc. SC. The related G. pennelliana Fernald (sometimes reduced to a subspecies of G. autumnalis) is endemic to the FL panhandle; other siblings occur in Mexico: G. bicuspidata (G. Don) Briq., G. hooperi Pringle, and G. longicollis Nesom. G. autumnalis is often overlooked, since it is very inconspicuous except when in flower, it usually flowers at a season when few botanists are about, and sterile plants greatly outnumber fertile ones. Vegetatively it is extremely distinctive once learned; the leaves are glossy, dark-green, opposite, oblanceolate to "oblinear," and twisted and curved in a manner reminiscent of an airplane propellor. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, X, Z; = Gentiana porphyrio J.F. Gmelin -- G; = Dasystephana porphyrio (J.F. Gmelin) Small -- S; = Gentiana autumnalis ssp. autumnalis Y; = Pneumonanthe porphyrio (Linnaeus) Greene]

Gentiana catesbaei Walter, Coastal Plain Gentian. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): pocosins, moist savanna edges, edges of moist hardwood forests; common (rare in Piedmont). Late September-November. S. NJ south to n. FL, on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, X, Y, Z; > G. catesbaei var. catesbaei - F; > G. catesbaei var. nummulariifolia Fernald -- F; > Dasystephana latifolia (Chapman) Small -- S; > D. parvifolia (Chapman) Small -- S; = Pneumonanthe catesbaei (Walter) F.W. Schmidt]

Gentiana clausa Rafinesque, Meadow Closed Gentian, Meadow Bottle Gentian. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), \{GA\}: forests; uncommon (rare in Piedmont). September-October. Mostly Appalachian: ME south to w. NC and ne. TN, extending east and west to adjacent physiographic provinces. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, X, Y, Z; = Pneumonanthe clausa (Raf.) Greene]

Gentiana decora Pollard, Appalachian Gentian. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests; common (rare in Piedmont). SeptemberOctober. A Southern Appalachian endemic: c. WV south through w. VA to w. NC, e. TN, nw. SC, ne. GA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, X, Y, Z; = Dasystephana decora (Pollard) Small -- S; = Pneumonanthe decora (Pollard) Greene]

Gentiana linearis Frölich, Narrowleaf Gentian. Mt (NC, VA): openings in spruce-fir forest near the summit of Whitetop Mountain, VA; rare (VA Rare). September-October. Mainly occurring in ne. United States and e. Canada, west to Lake Superior, and south (scattered) in the Appalachians to sw. VA and e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). On Mount LeConte (Sevier County, TN), G. linearis occurs in thin soils around high elevation outcrops of Anakeesta Slate. [= C, F, G, K, W, X, Y, Z; = Pneumonanthe linearis (Frölich) Greene]

Gentiana saponaria Linnaeus, Soapwort Gentian. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, marshes, wet hardwood forests, other moist to wet habitats; uncommon. Late September-November. NY west to n. IL, south to w. FL and e. TX. A peculiar form with very narrow leaves has been found at several localities in Ashe and Watauga counties, NC and in the South Mountains; it may warrant taxonomic recognition after further study. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, X, Y, Z; > G. saponaria - F, G; > G. cherokeensis (W.P. Lemmon) Fernald -- F, G; > G. saponaria var. saponaria - K; > G. saponaria var. latidens House - K; = Dasystephana saponaria (Linnaeus) Small -- S; = Pneumonanthe saponaria (Linnaeus) F.W. Schmidt] \{investigate varieties\}

Gentiana villosa Linnaeus, Striped Gentian. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): upland forests, sandhill/pocosin ecotones; uncommon. Late August-November. Se. PA west to n. KY and w. TN, south to w. FL and e. LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, X, Y, Z; = Dasystephana villosa (Linnaeus) Small -- S; = Pneumonanthe villosa (Linnaeus) F.W. Schmidt]

Gentiana andrewsii Grisebach var. andrewsii, a northern species, ranges south to s. MD and WV; earlier reports of it as far south as GA or NC (as by F and G) are apparently based on misidentifications. It will key to the vicinity of \(G\). austromontana and \(G\). clausa, but differs from both in having the corolla lobes reduced to a minute triangular projection, much exceeded in size by the appendages. [= C, K, X, Y; < G. andrewsii - F, G; = Pneumonanthe andrewsii (Grisebach) W.A. Weber var. andrewsii] \{not yet keyed; add refs.\}

Gentiana puberulenta J. Pringle, Prairie Gentian, ranges from w. NY west to ND, south to WV, KY, sc. TN (Coffee County) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), LA, n. AR, and KS. [= C, K, X, Y; = G. puberula - F, G, misapplied] \{not yet keyed; add refs.\}

\section*{Gentianella Moench (Agueweed)}

A genus of about 125 species, herbs, temperate. The separation of Gentianella from Gentiana appears to be well warranted; some characters suggest that Gentianella is more closely allied to Swertia, Halenia, and Lomatogonium than to Gentiana (Wood \& Weaver 1982). A molecular analysis has confirmed this (Yuan \& Küpfer 1995). References: Gillett (1957)=Z. Key based on Gillett (1957).

1 Calyx 8-10 mm long; calyx tube 3.0-3.5 mm long; calyx lobes \(5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, elliptic-lanceolate to oblanceolate with thickened margins, and with broadly flattened, frequently nerve-like keels; corolla ca. 20 mm long ... G. quinquefolia var. occidentalis
1 Calyx 4-5 mm long; calyx tube 1.5-2.0 mm long; calyx lobes \(2.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, narrowly triangular with hyaline margins and very prominent keels; corolla \(16-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
G. quinquefolia var. quinquefolia

Gentianella quinquefolia (Linnaeus) Small var. occidentalis A. Gray, Western Agueweed. Mt (VA): calcareous barrens, possibly other habitats as well; rare. Late August-October. Var. occidentalis A. Gray is more western, from OH and s. Ontario west to MN, east and south to w. VA, sc. KY, AR, and se. KS. [= C, F, G; < Gentiana quinquefolia Linnaeus -- RAB, GW, W; = Gentianella quinquefolia ssp. occidentalis (A Gray) J. Gillett -- K, Z; = Gentianella occidentalis (A. Gray) Small -- S]

Gentianella quinquefolia (Linnaeus) Small var. quinquefolia, Eastern Agueweed. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, grassy balds; common. Late August-October. Var. quinquefolia is primarily Appalachian, from ME west to w. NY and s. Ontario, south to \(n\). GA and sc. TN. [= C, F, G; < Gentiana quinquefolia Linnaeus -- RAB, GW, W; = Gentianella quinquefolia ssp. quinquefolia -- K, Z; = Gentianella quinquefolia -- S]

\section*{Gentianopsis Ma 1951 (Fringed-gentian)}

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of north temperate Asia and North America. The reasons for the recognition of Gentianopsis are enumerated by Ma (1951), Iltis (1965), and Wood \& Weaver (1982). References: Gillett (1957)=Z; Iltis (1965); Ma (1951).

Gentianopsis crinita (Frölich) Ma, Eastern Fringed-gentian. Mt (GA, NC, VA): sunny or semi-shaded seepage areas over calcareous, mafic, or ultramafic rocks (such as limestone, amphibolite, or serpentinized olivine); rare (GA Threatened, NC Endangered, VA Rare). September-October. ME, s. Ontario, and ND south to NJ, IN, and IA (mostly north of the glacial maximum) and from PA south to nw. NC and ne. GA in the unglaciated Appalachians. Certainly one of the most beautiful of our native plants. [= C, K; = Gentiana crinita Frölich -- RAB, F, G, GW, W; = Anthopogon crinitum (Frölich) Rafinesque -- S; = Gentianella crinita (Frölich) G. Don ssp. crinita -- Z]

\section*{Obolaria Linnaeus (Pennywort)}

A monotypic genus, herb, of e. North America. References: Gillett (1959)=Z.

Obolaria virginica Linnaeus, Pennywort. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): nutrient-rich, moist forests; common (rare in Coastal Plain south of VA). March-May; May-June. NJ west to OH, s. IN, and s. IL, south to panhandle FL and se. LA (reported from TX). The small purplish-green plants are inconspicuous, often nearly hidden under fallen leaves. Obolaria has well-developed mycorrhizae and may be substantially mycotrophic. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Sabatia Adanson (Sabatia, Rose-gentian, 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. References: Wilbur (1955)=Z.

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).
3 Basal leaves similar in shape and size to the stem leaves; cauline leaves (25-) 35-50 (-65) mm long, (7-) 10-20 (-25) mm wide, \(2-4 \times\) as long as wide; corolla lobes pale rose or white; [of mountain slopes, restricted in our area to sw. NC and nw. GA] S. capitata

3 Basal leaves much broader and shorter than the stem leaves; cauline leaves (15-) 40-80 (-100) mm long, 1-3 mm wide, \(20-60 \times\) as long as wide; corolla lobes medium rose to deep rose; [of bogs and savannas, of the Coastal Plain]
S. gentianoides

2 Pedicels > 10 mm long; calyx not subtended by long bracts; terminal flower single.

4 Upper stem leaves about as wide as the diameter of the stem, or narrower; calyx lobes terete or semi-terete; stems 6-12 dm tall; [of Taxodium ascendens-Nyssa biflora depressions and wet pine flatwoods in se. SC] . . . S. bartramii
4 Upper stem leaves much wider than the diameter of the stem; calyx lobes flat, linear to narrowly oblanceolate; stems 3-12 dm tall; [of various habitats, primarily along the shores of blackwater rivers or ponds, or in tidal marshes].
5 Primary branches opposite; terminal flower short-stalked (much shorter than the first internode of the adjacent branch); stems 5-12 dm tall; [of drawdown blackwater riverbanks and similar situations] . . . . . S. kennedyana
5 Primary branches usually alternate; terminal flower long-stalked (usually longer than the first internode of the adjacent branch); stems 3-7 dm tall; [of brackish marshes or openings along blackwater streams].
6 Surficial stolons usually absent or poorly developed; internodes commonly much longer than leaves; [of tidal brackish or freshwater marshes] \(\qquad\) S. dodecandra

6 Surficial stolons usually present and well-developed, elongate; internodes shorter than to equaling the leaves; [of openings of blackwater streams]
S. foliosa

1 Flowers with 5-6 (-7) corolla lobes.
7 Upper branches of main stem alternate.
13 Calyx tube strongly winged; corolla lobes pink; [very rare introduction from c. United States] ....... S. campestris
13 Calyx tube not winged; corolla lobes pink or white; [native, primarily of the Coastal Plain, except S. campanulata which has disjunct occurrences in the Mountains].
14 Calyx lobes foliaceous, 5-8 mm wide, oblong to oblanceolate, mostly exceeding the corolla lobes .. S. calycina 14 Calyx lobes linear-setaceous, \(0.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, if equaling the corolla lobes then very narrow and not foliaceous.

15 Calyx lobes (3-) 4-7 (-8) mm long; corolla lobes white; [of se. SC southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . S. brevifolia
15 Calyx lobes (4-) 6-17 (-23) mm long; corolla lobes pink (rarely white in individual plants); [of the Coastal Plain of NC, SC, and VA, and rarely the Mountains of NC and VA].
16 Plants perennial, often with several stems from a caudex; calyx lobes \(>3 / 4 \times\) as long as the corolla lobes, and sometimes exceeding them; [of saturated soils from Coastal Plain savannas to Mountain bogs] S. campanulata

16 Plants annual, solitary; calyx lobes up to \(3 / 4 \times\) as long as the corolla lobes; [of brackish marshes and interdune swales]
S. stellaris

7 Upper branches of main stem opposite.
8 Corolla lobes pink (rarely white); pedicels at least in part \(>5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
9 Lower half of stem winged; leaves ovate, clasping, less than \(2 \times\) as long as wide; [widespread in our area] ....
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. angularis
9 Lower half of stem not winged; leaves elliptic to lanceolate, more or less tapered to the base, mostly more than \(3 \times\) as long as wide; [of the Coastal Plain or very rarely Piedmont]
S. brachiata

8 Corolla lobes white or creamy white; pedicels (above the uppermost bracts or branches) ca. 1-2 (-5) mm long.
10 Lower portion of stem quadrangular, narrowly winged; plants annual or biennial, with 1 (-several) stems arising from a taproot.
S. quadrangula

10 Lower portion of stem terete, not winged (though the upper stem is quadrangular or angled in S. difformis); plants perennial, with several stems arising from a short rhizome; [section Eusabatia, subsection Difformes]. 11 Leaves and upper stem not glaucous; stem terete below, becoming quadrangular or quadrangular-angled above; corolla lobes (5-) 7-15 (-21) mm long; [widespread in our area]
S. difform is 11 Leaves and upper stem glaucous; stem terete throughout; corolla lobes (4-) 5-7 (-8) mm long; [of GA southwards and westwards].

12 Calyx-lobes erect, (0.1-) 0.2-1.5 (-2.0) mm long, as long as or shorter than the calyx-tube;[of sw. GA and n . FL westwards to e. LA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. macrophylla var. macrophylla
12 Calyx lobes strongly recurved, (1.0-) 1.5-3 mm long, longer than the calyx-tube; [of e. and sc. GA south to ne. FL] S. macrophylla var. recurvans

Sabatia angularis (Linnaeus) Pursh, Bitter-bloom, Common Marsh-pink. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands, marshes, fields; common. July-August; September-October. NY west to s. MI, IL, and e. KS, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Sabatia bartramii Wilbur, Bartram's Rose-gentian. Cp (GA, SC): margins of Taxodium ascendens-Nyssa depressions, wet pine flatwoods; rare north of GA (SC Rare). June-August; August-October. Ne. SC south to s. FL, west to s. AL and se. MS. [= GW, K, Z; = S. dodecandra var. coriacea (Elliott) Ahles -- RAB; = S. decandra (Walter) Harper -- S, of uncertain application]

Sabatia brachiata Elliott, Narrowleaf Rose-pink. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC), Mt (GA): sandhills, pine savannas, pine flatwoods; uncommon (VA Watch List). Late May-July; August-September. Se. VA south to s. GA, west to LA, north in the interior to c. TN and se. MO. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Sabatia brevifolia Rafinesque. Cp (GA, SC): pine savannas; rare north of GA. September-October; October-November. E. SC south to peninsular FL, west to s. AL. [= RAB, GW, K, Z; S. elliottii Steudel -- S]

Sabatia calycina (Lamarck) Heller, Coastal Rose-pink. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, river banks; common (VA Watch List). June-October; July-October. Se. VA south to peninsular FL, west to se. TX; e. Cuba and Hispaniola. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, Z]

Sabatia campanulata (Linnaeus) Torrey, Slender Marsh-pink. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): pine savannas, bogs; common (rare in Mountains) (VA Rare). June-August; September-October. MA south to n. FL, west to LA and AR; scattered inland as in w. VA, w. NC, c. TN, and KY. [= RAB, C, GW, K, S, W, Z; > S. campanulata var. campanulata - F; > S. campanulata var. gracilis (Michaux) Fernald -- F]
* Sabatia campestris Nuttall, Western Marsh-pink, Prairie Rose-gentian, Prairie Sabatia. Mt (NC): roadsides and wodland edges; rare (NC Watch List), introduced from c. United States. July-August; September-October. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, Z]

Sabatia capitata (Rafinesque) Blake, Cumberland Rose-gentian. Mt (GA, NC): sloping woodlands and meadows, over sandstone or shale; rare (GA Rare, NC Watch List). July-August; September-October. Sw. NC and se. TN south to nw. GA and c. AL. Apparently present in NC, at least formerly, based on a specimen collected "from Cherokee", probably Cherokee County, NC, a remarkably poorly botanized area. [= K, Z; = Lapithea capitata (Rafinesque) Small -- S]

Sabatia difformis (Linnaeus) Druce. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): pine savannas, bogs, pocosins; common (rare in Piedmont) (VA Rare). May-September; September-December. S. NJ south to peninsular FL, west to s. AL. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, Z]

Sabatia dodecandra (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Perennial Sea-pink, Large Marsh Rose-pink. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): tidal brackish and freshwater marshes; common (VA Watch List). June-August; August-October. CT south to e. SC and e. GA (Sorrie 1998b). [=F, S; < S. dodecandra var. dodecandra -- RAB (see also S. foliosa); = S. dodecandra var. dodecandra -- C, GW, K, Z]

Sabatia foliosa Fernald. Cp (GA, SC): openings along blackwater rivers, rare north of GA. June-August; August-October. E. SC south to \(n\). FL, west to se. TX. [< S. dodecandra var. dodecandra -- RAB; = S. dodecandra (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg var. foliosa (Fernald) Wilbur -- GW, K, Z; > S. foliosa - S, in a narrower sense; > S. harperi Small -- S]

Sabatia gentianoides Elliott. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas, bogs; common. July-August; September-October. NC south to n . FL, west to se. TX. [= RAB, GW, K, Z; = Lapithea gentianoides (Elliott) Grisebach -- S]

Sabatia kennedyana Fernald, Plymouth Gentian. Cp (NC, SC, VA*): seasonally exposed drawdown banks of the Waccamaw River, in adjacent ditches and disturbed flats (in se. NC and ne. SC), and very rarely on shores of beaver ponds (in e. VA, by introduction); rare (NC Threatened, SC Rare). June-August; August-October. This species has a strange, disjunct range, likely related to Pleistocene refugia on the (now) Continental shelf, present in s. Nova Scotia; e. MA and RI; se. NC and ne. SC. The record of the species in e. VA (Caroline County) reported by Fleming \& Ludwig (1996) has now been determined to be a deliberate introduction. Studies underway suggest that the NC/SC plants may differ varietally from those in New England (Sorrie, pers. comm.). [= C, F, GW, K, Z; = S. dodecandra var. kennedyana (Fernald) Ahles -- RAB]

Sabatia macrophylla Hooker var. macrophylla, Large-leaf Rose-gentian. Cp (GA): wet savannas; uncommon. Sw. GA west to e. LA. [= K, Z; < S. macrophylla -- GW; = S. macrophylla Hooker -- S, in a narrow sense]

Sabatia macrophylla Hooker var. recurvans (Small) Wilbur, Small's Rose-gentian. Cp (GA): wet savannas; common. E. and c. GA south to ne. FL; it may occur in se. SC. [ \(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{Z} ; \mathrm{S}\). macrophylla -- GW; = S. recurvans Small -- S ]

Sabatia quadrangula Wilbur, Four-angle Sabatia. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, moist forests, pocosin ecotones; uncommon (NC Watch List). June-September; August-November. E. VA south to FL, west to s. AL. [= RAB, C, GW, K, Z; S. paniculata Michaux -- F, S, misapplied]

Sabatia stellaris Pursh, Annual Sea-pink. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish marshes; common. July-October; AugustNovember. S. MA south to s. FL, west to LA; Bahama Islands, Cuba, c. Mexico. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, Z]

\section*{GERANIACEAE (Geranium Family)}

A family of about 11 genera and 700 species, herbs and shrubs, mostly temperate.
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

\section*{Erodium Linnaeus (Stork's-bill, Filaree)}

A genus of about 60 species, herbs, mainly Old World.
1 Primary leaflets sessile or nearly so, sometimes connected by blade tissue; blades of the primary leaflets divided nearly or quite to the base \(<0.75 \times\) to base; apical pits of mericarp lacking sessile glands . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. cicutarium 1 Primary leaflets petiolulate; blades of the primary leaflets divided \(<0.75 \times\) to the base; apical pits of mericarp with sessile glands
* Erodium cicutarium (Linnaeus) L’Héritier, Heron's-bill, Common Stork's-bill, Redstem Filaree, Alfileria, Pin-clover. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \(\{G A\}\) : disturbed areas, fields, lawns; common, introduced from Europe. March-June; April-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, S, W; E. cicutarium ssp. cicutarium -- K]
* Erodium moschatum (Linnaeus) L'Héritier var. moschatum, Whitestem Filaree, native of Mediterranean Europe, is naturalized south at least to DE and PA; it is reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K; <E. moschatum - C] \{add synonymy\} Erodium texanum A. Gray, Texas Stork's-bill, is reported as an introduction for SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Geranium Linnaeus (Geranium, Crane's-bill)
A genus of about 300-430 species, herbs, mainly temperate. House plants called 'geranium' are members of the genus Pelargonium. References: Aedo, Aldasoro, \& Navarro (1998).

1 Petals 12-18 mm long; perennial, from a stout rhizome; anthers \(>2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long \(\ldots \ldots\). . . . ................... G. maculatum

1 Petals 2-13 mm long; annual or biennial, from a taproot; anthers \(<1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
2 Leaves compound, at least the terminal segment (and often also the two lateral segments) petiolulate, not connected to the lateral segments by leaf tissue; petals 9-13 (-15) mm long; [rare in our area, restricted to Mountains of VA]; [subgenus Robertium, section Robertium]. G. robertianum

2 Leaves dissected, but not compound, all segments interconnected by leaf tissue; petals 2-10 mm long; [collectively common and widespread in our area].
3 Sepals blunt or acute, or terminating in a minute callus tip; [subgenus Robertium, section Batrachioidea].
4 Mericarps glabrous, reticulately ridged; stem pubescence an admixture of long eglandular hairs (1.0-1.7 mm long) and short ( \(<0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long) gland-tipped and eglandular hairs; stamens (all 10) fertile (note that anthers may fall readily)
G. molle

4 Mericarps appressed pubescent, not ridged; stem pubescence of short (<0.3 mm long), gland-tipped and eglandular hairs; stamens partly sterile (the inner 5 fertile, the outer 5 lacking anthers)
G. pusillum

3 Sepals awned or subulate, the subulate awn \(0.7-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
5 Mature pedicels \(<1.5 \times\) as long as the calyx.
6 Mericarps with spreading hairs about 0.5 mm long, these often gland-tipped
G. dissectum

6 Mericarps with long appressed hairs about 1 mm long, these not gland-tipped.
7 Inflorescence diffusely corymbiform (because of long upper internodes), mostly 4-12-flowered; pubescence of stem mostly \(<0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. carolinianum var. carolinianum 7 Inflorescence a compact corymb (because of notably short upper internodes), mostly 5-25-flowered; pubescence of stem mostly \(>0.75 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. carolinianum var. confertiflorum
5 Mature pedicels \(>2 \times\) as long as the calyx.
8 Pedicels spreading pubescent, the hairs not glandular; mature stylar beak ca. 1 mm long . [G. sibiricum]
8 Pedicels either rerorse-strigose or glandular-villous; mature stylar beak 3-5 mm long.
9 Pedicels glandular-villous
G. bicknellii

9 Pedicels retrorsely strigose . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. columbinum
*? Geranium bicknellii Britton. Mt (VA): \{check with VAHP\} open woodlands and clearings; rare. July-September. [= C, G, K, W; G. bicknellii var. ?? -- F]

Geranium carolinianum Linnaeus var. carolinianum, Southern Carolina Crane's-bill. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: fields, roadsides, lawns, pastures, gardens, disturbed areas; common. March-June (and sometimes later). [= C, F, G; < G. carolinianum -RAB, W; G. carolinianum var. carolinianum - K, in part]

Geranium carolinianum Linnaeus var. confertiflorum Fernald, Northern Carolina Crane's-bill. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): fields, roadsides, lawns, gardens, disturbed areas; common. March-June (and sometimes later). [= C, F, G; < G. carolinianum -- RAB, W; G. carolinianum var. carolinianum - K, in part]
* Geranium columbinum Linnaeus, Long-stalk Crane's-bill. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA), \{GA\}: roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. May-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W]
* Geranium dissectum Linnaeus, Cutleaf Crane's-bill. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), \{GA\}: roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W]

Geranium maculatum Linnaeus, Wild Geranium. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: cove forests, bottomland forests, other mesic, base-rich forests; common (rare in Coastal Plain). April-June. ME west to Manitoba, south to SC, GA, and ne. OK. Sometimes cultivated. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W]
* Geranium molle Linnaeus, Dove's-foot Crane's-bill. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA), \{GA\}: roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe and w. Asia. April-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W]
* Geranium pusillum Linnaeus, Small-flowered Crane's-bill. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (SC, VA), Cp (VA): roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. May-June. [= RAB, C, G, K, W]

Geranium robertianum Linnaus, Herb Robert. Mt (VA): rocky woodlands, especially over calcareous rocks; rare (VA Rare). June-October. Circumpolar, ranging south in North America to w. VA, nc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), OH, IN, and IL. Considered by C and G to be introduced in North America, but apparently native. [=C, F, G, K, W]
* Geranium ibericum Cavanilles has recently been found in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in both NC and TN (K. Langdon, pers. comm.). [= K; G. nepalense - C] \{not yet keyed\}

Geranium sibiricum Linnaeus, native to Asia, is naturalized south to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and is likely to occur in at least the northern part of our area. [= C, K]
* Geranium thunbergii Siebold \& Zuccarini ex Lindley \& Paxton, reported for NC (Nesom 2000, Kartesz 1999). [= K; = G. nepalense Sweet var. thunbergii (Siebold \& Zuccarini ex Lindley \& Paxton) Kudo] \{add to key, and 'promote' to main text\}

\section*{GROSSULARIACEAE (Currant Family)}

\section*{(also see ITEACEAE)}

A monotypic family, 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).

A genus of about 150 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). Of the species treated or mentioned here, the currants (subgenus Ribes) include \(R\). americanum, \(R\). aureum var. villosum, R. glandulosum, \(R\). lacustre, R. nigrum, \(R\). rubrum, and \(R\). triste. The gooseberries (subgenus Grossularia) include R. curvatum, R. cynosbati, R. echinellum, R. hirtellum, R. missouriense, R. rotundifolium, and \(R\). uva-crispa var. sativum. The dried "currants" commonly available in stores are actually raisins made from a small variety of grape, and have nothing to do with Ribes. 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). References: Sinnott (1985)=Z; Weigend, Mohr, \& Motley (2002); Spongberg (1972); Schultheis \& Donoghue (2004); Senters \& Soltis (2003). Key adapted from C, F, and Z.

1 Flowers solitary or in corymbs of 2-4; pedicels not jointed just beneath the ovary or fruit, the fruit not disarticulating at maturirty; stems with (0-) 1-3 nodal spines and sometimes also with internodal bristles (especially on young, vigorous growth); [subgenus Grossularia].
2 Ovary and fruit bristly or spiny; stamens (at full anthesis) either \(9-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, exserted well beyond the calyx lobes ( \(R\). echinellum) or 1-3 mm long, shorter than the calyx lobes ( \(R\). cynosbati).
3 Bristles of the ovary and fruit not gland-tipped; stamens (at full anthesis) 1-3 mm long, shorter than the calyx lobes; calyx lobes \(2.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petals \(1-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of the Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. cynosbati
3 Bristles of the ovary and fruit gland-tipped; stamens (at full anthesis) either \(9-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, exserted well beyond the calyx lobes; calyx lobes 4-7 mm long; petals \(2-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of the Piedmont or, potentially, Coastal Plain]
\(R\). echinellum
2 Ovary and fruit glabrous; stamens (at full anthesis) \(6-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, exserted well beyond the calyx lobes.
4 Calyx tube white; stamens 9-12 mm long; nodal spines 1-3 per node, 7-18 mm long, stout . . . . . . R. missouriense
4 Calyx tube purplish or purplish-green; stamens 6-8 mm long; nodal spines 0-1 (-2) per node, 3-11 mm long, slender
\(R\). rotundifolium
1 Flowers in racemes of 4-many; pedicels jointed just beneath the ovary or fruit, the fruit disarticulating at maturity; stems lacking nodal spines and internodal bristles (except \(R\). lacustre); [subgenus Ribes].
5 Stems (especially young, vigorous growth) with internodal bristles and sometimes internodal spines; fruit bristly, purple or black when mature; racemes drooping
R. lacustre

5 Stems lacking internodal bristles and nodal spines; fruit glabrous or glandular-hispid, red or black when mature (but not both dark and bristly); racemes ascending, spreading, or drooping.
6 Ovary and fruit bristly or spiny with glandular hairs; fruit dark red when mature; racemes ascending; leaves mostly 510 cm across, the \(5-7\) lobes more-or-less acute . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. glandulosum
6 Ovary and fruit glabrous; fruit red or black when mature; racemes spreading to drooping; leaves mostly 3-8 cm across, the 3-5 lobes more-or-less obtuse.
7 Leaves with resinous glands beneath; fruits black when mature; [native] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. americanum
7 Leaves not glandular beneath; fruits red when mature; [introduced, rarely naturalized] . . . . . . . . . . R. rubrum

\section*{Auxiliary Key to widely distributed Ribes of the Mountains}

1 Leaves usually \(5-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and wide, serrate or doubly serrate with sharp teeth; plants usually without nodal spines; inflorescence a raceme of 4-15 flowers; pedicel jointed below the fruit R. glandulosum

1 Leaves 1-5 cm long and wide, serrate with rounded teeth; plants usually with nodal spines; inflorescence a raceme of 1-4 flowers; pedicel not jointed below the fruit.
2 Ovary with glandular hairs which become stiff spines on the mature fruit; leaf bases cordate to deeply cordate (rarely truncate or cuneate), the angle of leaf tissue mostly 190-230 degrees, moderately to sparsely silvery-pilose beneath, usually on the surface as well as on the veins and in the vein axils; stamens at full anthesis equalling the petals
R. cynosbati

2 Ovary and fruit glabrous; leaf bases rounded or cuneate (rarely truncate or cordate), the angle of leaf tissue mostly 130-170 degrees, glabrescent to sparsely pubescent beneath (mostly on the veins and in the vein axils); stamens at full anthesis exceeding the petals
\(R\). rotundifolium

Ribes americanum P. Miller, American Black Currant. Mt (VA): moist forests, marl marshes; rare (VA Rare). April-June. Nova Scotia west to Alberta, south to w. VA, IN, NE, and CO. [= C, F, G, K, W]

Ribes cynosbati Linnaeus, Prickly Gooseberry, Dogberry. Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist slopes, periglacial boulderfields, grassy balds, mostly at high elevations; common. May-June; July-September. Ne. United States and s. Canada south to w. NC, e. TN, n. GA, n. AL, AR, and OK. [= RAB, C, G, K, W, Z; > R. cynosbati var. cynosbati - F; > R. cynosbati var. glabratum Fernald -- F; = Grossularia cynosbati (Linnaeus) P. Miller -- S]

Ribes echinellum (Coville) Rehder, Miccosukee Gooseberry. Pd (SC): mesic, nutrient-rich forests; rare (US Endangered, SC Rare). March-April; June-September. This species has a remarkable range, known only from a small area of McCormick County, SC and the vicinity of Lake Miccosukee, Jefferson County, FL. Godfrey (1988) has a detailed description of R. echinellum. Catling, Dumouchel, \& Brownell (1998) discuss its pollination biology. [= K, Z; = Grossularia echinella Coville -- S]

Ribes glandulosum Grauer, Skunk Currant, Mountain Currant. Mt (NC, VA): periglacial boulderfields, high elevation seeps, spruce-fir forests; uncommon, but locally abundant (VA Watch List). May-June; June-September. Newfoundland and British Columbia, south to VT, MI, and MN, and in the mountains to w. NC and e. TN. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Ribes lacustre (Persoon) Poiret, Bristly Black Currant, Spiny Swamp Currant. Mt (VA): forests, acid swamps; rare (VA Rare). May-June. Labrador to AK, south to MA, PA, w. VA, TN (allegedly), n. OH, MI, MN, CO, UT, and CA. The documentation for the inclusion of \(R\). lacustre in the flora of VA is a sterile specimen not definitely identifiable (Wieboldt, pers. comm.). [= C, F, G, K, W]
*? Ribes missouriense Nuttall, Missouri Gooseberry. Mt (VA): forests; rare, probably introduced from further west (VA Watch List). April-June; May-July. W. WV, sw. OH, IN, WI, MN, and e. ND south to KY, TN, s. IL, MO, n. AR, and KS, with scattered occurrences (perhaps escapes from cultivation) in CT, NJ, PA, MD, and VA. [= C, F, G, K, Z; = Grossularia missouriensis (Nuttall) Coville \& Britton -- S]

Ribes rotundifolium Michaux, Appalachian Gooseberry. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): moist slopes, balds, boulderfields, rocky forests, mostly at high elevations south of VA; common (rare in Piedmont). April-May; June-September. An Appalachian endemic: MA, CO, and NY south to w. NC and e. TN. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Z; = Grossularia rotundifolia (Michaux) Coville \& Britton -- S] * Ribes rubrum Linnaeus, Garden Red Currant. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): persistent from cultivation and rarely escaped to adjacent fence-rows and disturbed areas; rare, native of Europe. [= K; > R. sativum Syme -- C, F, G]

Ribes aureum Pursh var. villosum Augustin de Candolle, Buffalo Currant, of midwestern United States is cultivated in ne. United States, rarely as far south as our area; it may escape. It also is reported as occurring as a native species as far east as Montgomery County in nc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). It will key to couplet 6 , where trouble will be encountered. It has the hypanthium long-tubular, the flowers golden yellow, and fruits black (rarely yellow). [=K; = R. odoratum H. Wendland -- C, F, G] \{not yet keyed\}

Ribes curvatum Small, Granite Gooseberry. Pd, Mt (GA): rocky upland forests; rare (GA Special Concern). Native from c. and nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and e. TN, in the Cumberland Plateau (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) westward. Also reported for NC by Sinnott (1985), and his report is backed up by specimens. The specimens, however, indicate that the species was cultivated in a botanist's garden; there is no evidence that \(R\). curvatum is a native or naturalized component of NC's flora. It will key best to \(R\). missouriense; it can be distinguished from all our species of gooseberries by its glandular-punctate leaves, and additionally from \(R\). missouriense by its calyx lobes \(7.5-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, sparsely hairy to villous (vs. 5-7.5 mm long, glabrous to sparsely pubescent). [= K; = Grossularia curvata (Small) Coville \& Britton -- S] \{not yet keyed\}

Ribes hirtellum Michaux, Northern Gooseberry, ranges south to WV (Tucker County), n. NJ, s. PA, and OH. It will key to couplet 2, where trouble will be encountered. It has glabrous ovaries and fruits, but the stamens are short and included. [= C, K; > R. hirtellum var. hirtellum - F, G] \{not yet keyed\}
* Ribes nigrum Linnaeus, Garden Black Currant or Cassis, native to Europe, is cultivated in ne. United States, rarely as far south as our area; it may escape. It will key to \(R\). americanum, from which it can be distinguished by its pedicels \(2-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, much longer than subtending ovate bracts (vs. pedicels \(0-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, shorter than the subtending lanceolate bracts). [=C, F, G, K] \{not yet keyed\}

Ribes triste Pallas, Swamp Red Currant, ranges south to WV (Mineral, Pocahontas, and Randolph counties); it may occur in our area. It is very similar to \(R\). rubrum, and will key there. It differs in the following ways: decumbent or straggling shrub (vs. erect), axis and pedicels of inflorescence often with stipitate glands (vs. not glandular). If found in our area, it should be in an obviously native habitat, likely in boggy forests or seepage wetlands at high elevations, and probably in VA. [= C, F, G, K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Ribes uva-crispa Linnaeus var. sativum Augustin de Candolle, Garden Gooseberry, native of Europe, is cultivated in ne. United States, rarely as far south as our area; it may escape. It will key best to \(R\). cynosbati, but differs in the fruits being glandularpubescent (vs. hispid), and the peduncles and pedicels being short (vs. peduncles 7-25 mm long, pedicels 5-16 mm long). [=K; > \(R\). uva-crispi -- C; = R. grossularia Linnaeus \(-\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}]\) \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{HALORAGACEAE (Water-milfoil Family)}

A family of about 9 genera and 145 species, aquatic and wetland herbs, but also shrubs and trees, cosmopolitan but centered in the Southern Hemisphere. The family is sometimes spelled "Haloragidaceae."

1 Leaves whorled or alternate; stamens 4 or 8; carpels 4; emersed leaves bract-like and much-reduced (except in M. aquaticum)
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Myriophyllum

1 Leaves alternate; stamens 3; carpels 3 ; emersed leaves foliaceous, little if at all reduced . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Proserpinaca

Myriophyllum Linnaeus (Water-milfoil)
(contributed by B.A. Sorrie and A.S. Weakley)
A genus of about 60 species, aquatic and wetland herbs, cosmopolitan, but centered in Australia. References: Crow \& Hellquist (2000) \(=\) Z; Aiken (1981). Keys adapted from Aiken (1981), GW, RAB, C, and Z.

Keying Note: \{Treatment partial at this time, owing to confusion in various sources about taxa in our area -- material at all area herbaria needs to be looked at to resolve uncertainties -- neither key includes all species attributed to our area by Aiken, Harvill et al. (1992), C, etc.\}

Key 1
(treating 6 species, not M. humile, M. sibiricum, or M. verticillatum)
1 Submersed leaves entire and scale-like (or absent); plants unbranched, erect from the substrate . . . . . . . . . . . . M. tenellum 1 Submersed leaves pinnately divided into filiform segments; plants usually branched, floating in the water column.

2 Leafy vegetative branches considerably emersed, markedly featherlike; emersed leaves mostly 2.5-3.5 cm long; plants dioecious (ours pistillate), but rarely flowering M. aquaticum

2 Leafy vegetative branches mostly submersed (unless stranded by low water), not markedly featherlike (although pinnately divided); emersed leaves less than 2 cm long; plants monoecious, the upper flowers staminate.

3 Bracts of the inflorescence usually longer than the internodes of the axis, very conspicuous even at a distance.
4 Submersed leaves with a total of 7-17 segments; bracts normally pectinately toothed; fruit mericarps each with with 2 longitudinal ridges, the ridges sharply tuberculate
M. pinnatum

4 Submersed leaves with a total of (15-) 17-31 (-37) segments; bracts normally broad, serrate to entire (sometimes pectinate when stranded); fruit mericarps rounded longitudinally or with 2 low ridges, the ridges obscurely tuberculate with low, rounded projections
M. heterophyllum

3 Bracts of the inflorescence shorter than the internodes of the axis, inconspicuous at almost any distance.
5 Submersed leaves with a grayish cast, with a total of at least 23 segments neatly disposed in pairs (or suboppositely), parallel to each other; bracts elliptical to obovate, entire (or nearly so) . . . . . . . . . M. spicatum
5 Submersed leaves green or with a reddish cast, with a total of 7-15 (-17) segments disposed alternately, irregularly, or suboppositely (nt neatly); lower bracts pectinate, above gradually becoming lanceolate and fewtothed, then narrowly obovate and nearly entire
M. laxum

\section*{Key 2}
(treating 7 species in our area, not \(M\). humile or M. sibiricum)
1 Submersed leaves entire and scale-like (or absent); plants unbranched, erect from the substrate .............. . M. tenellum
1 Submersed leaves pinnately divided into filiform segments; plants usually branched, floating in the water column.
2 Submersed leaves (at least some of them) alternate or "pseudo-whorled' (some of the leaves separated by very short internodes), often some of them also opposite or in true whorls of 3-5.
3 Upper bracts subentire, spatulate, shorter than the adjacent flowers; submersed leaves with a total of 11-21 capillary divisions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. \(\boldsymbol{M}\) Iaxum
3 Upper bracts pinnately divided, filiform, much longer than the adjacent flowers; submersed leaves with a total of 8-10 (rarely more) capillary divisions
M. pinnatum

2 Submersed leaves all whorled (sometimes "pseudo-whorled" in M. heterophyllum).
4 Emergent leaves mostly 2.5-3.5 cm long, with 18-36 uniform linear divisions, each 4-8 mm long .... M. aquaticum
4 Emergent leaves all less than 2.0 cm long, entire, serrate, or pectinate, the teeth or divisions < 4 mm long. 5 Upper bracts entire; lower bracts entire, pectinate, or serrate, not more than \(2 \times\) the length of the adjacent pistillate flowers M. spicatum 5 Upper bracts pectinate or dentate; lower bracts pectinate, usually \(>2 \times\) as long as the adjacent pistillate flowers. 6 Bracts laminate, the lower more deeply toothed than the upper; bracteoles 1.0-1.3 mm long

6 Bracts without a distinct lamina, the lower pinnatifid, the upper pectinate; bracteoles absent or less than 0.1 mm long
[M. verticillatum]
* Myriophyllum aquaticum (Vell. Conc.) Verdc., Parrot-feather. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, VA); \{GA\}: ditches, slow-moving rivers, pools, ponds; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains), native of South America. April-June. An introduced species now widespread in se. United States, north to NY, WV, and MO. [= C, GW, K, W, Z; ? M. brasiliense Cambessedes -- RAB, F, G; ? M. proserpinacoides Gillies ex Hooker \& Arnott -- S]

Myriophyllum heterophyllum Michaux, Southern Water-milfoil. Cp (NC, VA), \{GA, SC\}: ditches, slow-moving waters of rivers and streams, pools, ponds; common. April-July. NY west to Ontario and MN, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Myriophyllum humile (Rafinesque) Morong. Cp (VA): floating in an artificial pond; rare (VA Rare). [= C, F, G, K, Z]
Myriophyllum laxum Shuttleworth ex Chapman, Loose Water-milfoil. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): limesink depression ponds (dolines), spring-runs, rarely also in lakes; rare (GA Threatened, NC Threatened, SC Rare). June-October. Se. VA south to n. FL, s. AL, and s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). 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. Documented for VA by a 1922 specimen from Princess Anne County at GH (Sorrie, pers. comm.). [= RAB, GW, K, S]

Myriophyllum pinnatum (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Alternate-leaved Water-milfoil. Cp (NC, VA), Mt (VA), \{GA, SC\}: pools, ditches; uncommon (VA Watch List). June-October. MA west to IA and SD, south to GA and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]
* Myriophyllum spicatum Linnaeus, Eurasian Water-milfoil. Cp (SC), \{GA, NC, VA\}: ponds and impoundments; uncommon? \{habitat and range in our area uncertain\}, native of Eurasia, confused with M. sibiricum, (see below). An introduced species, now widespread in e. United States. Reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= C, GW, K, W, Z]

Myriophyllum tenellum Bigelow, Leafless Water-milfoil. Cp (NC, VA): natural lakes (Carolina bay lakes), typically growing on the sandy bottoms in water 1-2 meters deep; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). Newfoundland west to MN, south to PA and NJ, and disjunct south to a few occurrences in VA and NC. [= C, F, G, K, Z]

Myriophyllum sibiricum Komarov is reported to range south to VA. It is closely related to M. spicatum, but can be distinguished by leaf divisions mostly 10-24 per leaf (vs. mostly 24-40 per leaf), presence of oblanceolate turions (vs. not turion-forming), stem not thickened below inflorescence (vs. stem thickened to nearly \(2 \times\) the diameter of the lower stem). Given the dispersal of this genus via waterfowl and boats, other species may be found to occur in our area, at least as vagrants. [= C, G, K, Z; > M. exalbescens Fernald - F]

Myriophyllum verticillatum Linnaeus. Habitat and range in our area uncertain. A circumboreal species, south in North America to DE, MD, IN, NE, TX, and CA. [= C, G, K, Z; > M. verticillatum var. pectinatum Wallroth -- F]

\section*{Proserpinaca Linnaeus (Mermaid-weed)}

A genus of 2-3 species, aquatic and wetland herbs, of e. North America and the West Indies. References: Catling (1998)=Z.

1 Bracteal (emersed) leaves serrate; submersed pectinate leaves with 8-14 pairs of divisions \(5-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; fruits \(2.3-6.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
2 Fruit 2.3-4.0 mm wide, acutely angled, not winged, the sides of the capsule more-or-less planar . P. palustris var. crebra
2 Fruit (3.5-) 4.0-6.0 mm wide, sharply angled (to somewhat winged), the sides of the capsule concave
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

3 Leaves with a flattened rachis 1-4 mm wide, the \(7-12\) pairs of divisions 2.0-3.5 mm long; fruits 2.3-3.6 mm wide . . . . . . . .
3 Leaves with a filiform rachis (midrib) 0.2-1.0 mm wide, the \(4-9\) pairs of divisions \(2.0-7.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; fruits \(2.0-2.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
P. pectinata

Proserpinaca intermedia Mackenzie, Intermediate Mermaid-weed. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA); \{GA\}: wet places; rare (NC Watch List). July-September. Nova Scotia to SC on the Coastal Plain; disjunct in sc. TN. This taxon is intermediate in morphology between \(P\). palustris and \(P\). pectinata; whether it warrants species status is unclear. If merely a rarely produced first-generation hybrid, it should be treated as a hybrid binomial ( \(P\). xintermedia); if it forms independent, self-reproducing populations, it should probably be treated as a species. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Z; <P. palustris -- GW]

Proserpinaca palustris Linnaeus var. crebra Fernald \& Griscom, Common Mermaid-weed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet places, swamp forests; uncommon. June-October. Throughout e. North America and south to the Caribbean and Central America. [= C, F, G, K, Z; < P. palustris -- RAB, S, W; < P. palustris -- GW (also including P. intermedia)]

Proserpinaca palustris Linnaeus var. palustris, Coastal Mermaid-weed. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC), \{GA\}: wet places, swamp forests; common. June-October. MA (?) to FL and west to LA, on the Coastal Plain. [= C, F, G, K, Z; < P. palustris -- RAB, \(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{W}\); \(P\). palustris -- GW (also including \(P\). intermedia)]

Proserpinaca pectinata Lamarck, Feathery Mermaid-weed. Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: bogs, savannas, ditches, other wet places; common. June-October. Nova Scotia south to s. FL and west to w. LA, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but scattered inland as well, as in c. TN. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Proserpinaca palustris Linnaeus var. amblyogona Fernald occurs east to KY, TN, and GA. [= C, F, G, K; < P. palustris GW, S] \{not yet keyed\}

HAMAMELIDACEAE R. Brown 1818 (Witch Hazel Family) (see also ALTINGIACEAE)

A family of ca. 27 genera and ca. 87 species, trees and shrubs, tropical to temperate, and especially e. Asian. References: Meyer in FNA (1997); Endress in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves 5-7-palmately lobed and palmately veined, glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Liquidambar in ALTINGIACEAE] 1 Leaves unlobed, pinnately veined, stellate-pubescent beneath (at least when young).

2 Petals 0; stamens 12-32; flowers numerous in dense globose or elongate spikes; leaves with a symmetric or asymmetric (oblique) base, the lateral veins marginal for a distance of at least 2-3 mm; [tribe Fothergilleae]

Fothergilla
2 Petals 4; stamens 4; flowers few in small clusters; leaves with a weakly to strongly asymmetric (oblique) base, the lateral veins included in the blade tissue or barely exposed for a distance of \(<1 \mathrm{~mm}\); [tribe Hamamelideae]

Hamamelis

\section*{Fothergilla Murray in Linnaeus 1774 (Witch-alder)}

A genus of 2 species, shrubs, of temperate e. North America. References: Meyer in FNA (1997); Weaver (1969)=Z; Endress in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Identification notes: Fothergilla major often occurs with Hamamelis virginiana, with which it is easily confused in vegetative condition; a reliable character is the base of the lateral veins (marginal in Fothergilla, included in leaf tissue in Hamamelis).

1 Leaves stellate-pubescent above, up to 6 cm long and 5 cm wide (the largest less than 5.2 cm wide); stamens 12-24; capsules 6.5-10-5 (-13) mm long, the persistent hypanthium 3.4.5 mm long; seeds 4.8-6.3 mm long; [of wet savannas, pocosins, and pocosin margins of the Coastal Plain]
F. gardenii

1 Leaves glabrous or sparsely stellate-pubescent above, up to 12 cm long and 10 cm wide (the largest more than 5.2 cm wide); stamens (18-) 22-32; capsules 8-15.2 mm long, the persistent hypanthium 4-9.2 mm long; seeds 6.2-7.8 mm long; [of rocky habitats of the Mountains and Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. \(\boldsymbol{m}\) major

Fothergilla gardenii Linnaeus, Coastal Witch-alder. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, pocosins, and pocosin margins; uncommon (GA Threatened). March-May; September-October. Se. NC (and allegedly se. VA) south to panhandle FL and s. AL. An ornamental prized for its small size and attractive fall color. [= RAB, F, FNA, GW, K, S, Z; F. parvifolia Kearney -- S]

Fothergilla major (Sims) Loddiges, Large Witch-alder. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC): dry ridgetop forests of middle elevation ridges in the mountains, especially along the Blue Ridge Escarpment, summits and upper slopes of Piedmont monadnocks, north-facing bluffs in the lower Piedmont; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). April-May; July-October. C. NC west to ne. TN, south to nc. GA and nc. AL; disjunct in AR. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, W, Z; F. monticola Ashe]

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). The other North American species, H. vernalis Sargent, is endemic to the Ozark/Ouachita region of AR, OK, and MO. References: Meyer in FNA (1997); Wen \& Shi (1999); Endress in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Hamamelis virginiana Linnaeus, Witch-hazel. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests; common. October-December; OctoberNovember (of the following year). Québec and Nova Scotia west to n. MI and MN, south to FL and TX. Some Coastal Plain populations in SC and GA have very small leaves and may warrant taxonomic recognition; they need additional study. 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 its "perverse" habit of flowering in the fall, as it drops its leaves. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; > H. virginiana var. parvifolia Nuttall -- F; > H. virginiana var. virginiana - F]
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HIPPOCASTANACEAE (Buckeye Family)
(see SAPINDACEAE)

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\section*{HYDRANGEACEAE (Hydrangea Family)}

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 Philadelpheae (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: Spongberg (1972); Soltis, Xiang, \& Hufford (1995); Morgan \& Soltis (1994); Xiang et al. (2002); Hufford in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Woody vine, climbing by aerial rootlets; petals 7-10; [tribe Hydrangeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Decumaria 1 Shrub; petals 5 (rarely 10 in the cultivars of the alien Deutzia).

2 Pubescence of leaves and twigs stellate; stamens 10; [a cultivated alien, rarely escaped]; [tribe Philadelpheae] . . Deutzia 2 Pubescence of leaves and twigs simple; stamens 8-10 (in Hydrangea) or 25-90 (in Philadelphus); [natives and aliens]. 3 Leaf blades \(10-30 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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 Philadelpheae] . . . . . . Philadelphus

\section*{Decumaria Linnaeus (Climbing Hydrangea, Woodvamp)}

A genus of 2 species, vines, of e. North America and e. Asia (China). References: Hufford in Kubitzki (2004).
Identification notes: Decumaria 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).

Decumaria barbara Linnaeus, Climbing Hydrangea, Woodvamp. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC), Mt (GA, NC): swamp forests and bottomlands in the Coastal Plain (and Piedmont of SC), moist forests in the mountains of n. GA, nw. SC, sw. NC; common (rare in Mountains). May-June; July-October. Se. VA south to FL and west to LA, inland to nw. SC, se. TN, and w. TN. This handsome vine climbs to the tops of trees via adventitious roots. The opposite leaves are somewhat fleshy in texture. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

\section*{Deutzia Thunberg (Deutzia)}

A genus of about 60 species, shrubs, mainly Asian. References: Hufford in Kubitzki (2004).
* Deutzia scabra Thunberg, Deutzia, Pride-of-Rochester. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): fairly commonly cultivated, persistent around old homesites and escaping to adjacent woodlands; rare, native of Japan and China. [= C, F, K]
* Deutzia crenata Siebold \& Zuccarini, Chinese Deutzia, is introduced in GA (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

A genus of about 25 species, shrubs, of e. North America and e. Asia. Recent molecular analyses suggest that Hydrangea as usually interpreted is polyphyletic (Soltis, Xiang, \& Hufford 1995); future taxonomic changes are to be expected. See Dirr (2004) and van Gelderen \& van Gelderen (2004) for information on cultivated hydrangeas. References: Pilatowski (1982)=Z; McClintock (1957) \(=Y\)

1 Leaves pinnately lobed, the lobes toothed; inflorescence a panicle; large sterile flowers many (more than 20 per inflorescence), borne throughout the inflorescence H. quercifolia

1 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).
2 Inflorescence a panicle; large sterile flowers many (more than 20 per inflorescence), borne throughout the inflorescence; [large shrub to small tree (to 8 m tall); small tree to 6 m tall, or shrub; [alien, cultivated and sometimes persistent] H. paniculata

2 Inflorescence a corymb; large sterile flowers absent to relatively few ( \(0-15\) per inflorescence), borne around the periphery of the corymb; [small to medium shrub, to 3 m tall]; shrub; [native].
3 Lower leaf surface glabrous or inconspicuously puberulent, appearing green; trichomes of the lower leaf surface restricted to the midrib and major veins; sterile flowers absent, or, if present, usually less than 1 cm in diameter ....
H. arborescens

3 Lower leaf surface variously pubescent, appearing white or gray; trichomes of the lower leaf surface on veins and interveinal areas; sterile flowers usually present, large and showy, usually greater than 1 cm in diameter.
4 Lower leaf surface velutinous, pilose, or tomentose, appearing gray; trichomes usually not dense enough to entirely mask the green leaf surface; trichomes with prominent tubercles (as seen at \(40 \times\) magnification); sterile flowers generally very few (0-3 per inflorescence) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. cinerea
4 Lower leaf surface densely floccose-velutinous, felt-like, appearing bright white or silver; trichomes dense enough to entirely mask the green leaf surface; trichomes without tubercles, or with small and inconspicuous tubercles (as seen at \(40 \times\) magnification); sterile flowers generally fairly many (2-15 per inflorescence)
H. radiata

Hydrangea arborescens Linnaeus, Smooth Hydrangea. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): forests, especially around rock outcrops and along streambanks; common (rare in Coastal Plain). May-July. 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. [=K, S, W, Z; = H. arborescens ssp. arborescens -- RAB, Y; = H. arborescens var. arborescens -- C, G, in a broader sense; >H. arborescens var. arborescens - \(F\), in a narrower sense; \(>\boldsymbol{H}\). arborescens var. oblonga Torrey \& A. Gray -- F]

Hydrangea cinerea Small, Ashy Hydrangea. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC): rocky forests and rock outcrops, roadbanks, perhaps strictly or mostly associated with mafic or calcareous rocks; uncommon. May-July. Sw. NC, c. IN, c. IL, and c. MO south to n. SC, sc. AL, and c. AR. [= K, S, W, Z; = H. arborescens ssp. discolor (Seringe) McClintock -- RAB, Y; = H. arborescens var. discolor Seringe -- C, G; = H. arborescens var. deamii E. St. John -- F]
* Hydrangea paniculata Siebold, Panicle Hydrangea. Mt (NC, VA): persistent after cultivation at old home-sites, sometimes appearing naturalized; rare, native of e. Asia. July-August. [= C, F, G, K]

Hydrangea quercifolia Bartram, Oakleaf Hydrangea. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, *NC, SC): native in rich foothill forests (very rare), also in disturbed areas, thickets, or forests adjacent to urban or suburban areas; rare, introduced from further south. May-July. C. and sw. TN and nw. SC, south through w. GA, AL, and MS to panhandle FL and e. LA; scattered elsewhere as a remnant or escpae from cultivation. Boufford \& Wood (1977) describe an apparently native occurrence in nw. SC. This southeastern native is a spectacular garden plant, frequently planted, rarely escaping or persisting. [= C, F, G, K, S]

Hydrangea radiata Walter, Snowy Hydrangea, Silverleaf. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, SC): rocky forests and rock outcrops, often common and conspicuous on roadbanks; common. May-July. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. NC (in the valley of the French Broad River and to its southwest), nw. SC, ne. GA, and se. TN, with outliers (perhaps escaped from cultivation?) in Stokes County, NC and Calhoun County, SC. This attractive species is especially typical of the escarpment gorge region near the tricorner of NC, SC, and GA, in the vicinity of the towns of Highlands, Cashiers, and Rosman, NC, where it is conspicuous along roadbanks. [= K, S, W, Z; = H. arborescens ssp. radiata (Walter) McClintock -- RAB, Y]

\section*{Philadelphus Linnaeus (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 phytogeographic 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 Ph. hirsutus and five in Ph. inodorus, but these seem to be no more than forms. As Hu writes, "the formerly recognized species, Ph. grandiflorus Willd., and Ph. 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 Ph. 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 (1954-1955)=Z; A.E. Weakley (2002).

1 Axillary buds exposed; twigs of the current year villous-hirsute; seeds not caudate; [subgenus Deutzioides, section Deutzioides]
Ph. hirsutus

1 Axillary buds enclosed; twigs of the current year glabrous; seeds with caudate tails about as long as the embryo; [subgenus Philadelphus].
2 Flowers \(1-3(-9)\) in a cymule; stamens \(60-90\); [subgenus Philadelphus, section Pauciflorus] ............... Ph. inodorus
2 Flowers \(5-9\) in a determinate raceme; stamens \(20-50\); [subgenus Philadelphus, section Philadelphus].
3 Bark of the current year brown, exfoliating in its second year; flowers fragrant ................. Ph. coronarius
\(3 \quad\) Bark of the current year gray, not exfoliating later; flowers not fragrant or only slightly so ........ Ph. pubescens
* Philadelphus coronarius Linnaeus, European Mock-orange. Pd (NC), \{GA, SC, VA\}: cultivated (though moreso in the past than now), and sometimes escaped or persisting around old homesites; rare, native of Europe. May-July. Ph coronarius is the most commonly cultivated Philadelphus in our area, though it is currently considered rather old-fashioned. [= C]

Philadelphus hirsutus Nuttall, Hairy Mock-orange, Cumberland Mock-orange. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (SC): bluffs, rock outcrops, rocky woodlands, often with seepage, over mafic or calcareous rocks; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Watch List). April-May; June-August. A Southern Appalachian species: sw. VA and KY south and west to w. NC, TN, n. GA, and n. AL. Ph. sharpianus Hu , known from e. TN and nc. AR, is similar to Ph. hirsutus, allegedly differing in the hypanthium glabrous (vs. more or less pubescent), the leaves strigose-pilose above, glabrous or sparsely strigose or with the nerves only villous beneath (vs. scabrous-hirsute above, uniformly villous beneath); it is probably best considered only a form of Ph. hirsutus. Ph. hirsutus is cultivated and it may escape outside of the range stated. [=RAB, C, F, G, S, W; >Ph. hirsutus - K, Z, in a narrower sense; > Ph. sharpianus Hu -- K, Z; > Ph. hirsutus var. intermedius Hu -- Z; > Ph. hirsutus var. nanus Hu -- Z; > Ph. sharpianus Hu var. parviflorus Hu -- Z]

Philadelphus inodorus Linnaeus, Appalachian Mock-orange. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich forests and woodlands, rocky bluffs over mafic or calcareous rocks, and also cultivated and persistent; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain). April-May; JuneAugust. VA and TN south to panhandle FL, GA, and s. AL (and according to C, also in e. PA). Ph. floridus Beadle, known from nw. GA, is similar to Ph. inodorus, allegedly differing in the pedicels and hypanthium pubescent (vs. glabrous); it is probably only a form of Ph. inodorus. [= RAB, C, G, W; > Ph. inodorus var. inodorus - F, S, Z; > Ph. inodorus var. carolinus Hu -- Z; > Ph. inodorus var. grandiflorus (Willdenow) A. Gray -- F, Z; >Ph. inodorus var. laxus (Schrader) Hu -- Z; >Ph. inodorus var. strigosus Beadle -- S, Z; > Ph. grandiflorus Willdenow -- S; > Ph. gloriosus Beadle -- S; > Ph. inodorus - K; > Ph. floridus Beadle -- K, S, Z]

Philadelphus pubescens Loiseleur, Ozark Mock-orange, Hairy Mock-orange. Mt (GA): limestone bluffs; rare (GA Special Concern). E. TN, KY, nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), AL, s. IL, MO, OK, and AR, west of the Blue Ridge. It has been documented from TN counties adjacent to both VA and NC, and is likely to be found in VA, at least. [ \(>\) Ph. intectus Beadle -- S, Z; > Ph. latifolius Schrader ex Augustin de Candolle -- S; >Ph. intectus var. pubigerus Hu -- Z; >Ph. pubescens var. verrucosus (Schrader) Hu -- Z; > Ph. pubescens var. pubescens - K, Z; > Ph. pubescens var. intectus (Beadle) A.H. Moore - K]

\section*{HYDRASTIDACEAE (Golden-seal Family)}

A family of 2 genera and 2 species, perennial herbs, of temperate e. North America and Japan. In chemistry, morphology, and anatomy, Hydrastis shows some relationship to Podophyllum and Diphylleia of the Podophyllaceae (often included in the Berberidaceae). Though usually placed in the Ranunculaceae, Tobe \& Keating (1985) present evidence from morphology, anatomy, embryology, palynology, chemistry, and cytology that suggests that Hydrastis is best recognized as a monotypic family. They contend that "Hydrastis represents a relictual primitive group which very early diverged from a common ancestral stock of the Ranunculaceae, Berberidaceae and probably of Circaeasteraceae, and that Hydrastis has evolved in its own evolutionary line parallel with other lines leading to the modern representatives of these families." In recent papers on classification of the flowering plants, Thorne (1992) and Reveal (1993) have also accepted Hydrastidaceae as a distinct family. Tobe in Kubitzki \& Bayer places Hydrastis with Glaucidium Siebold \& Zuccarini in a bigeneric Hydrastidaceae. References: Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Tobe in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2002).

\section*{Hydrastis Linnaeus 1759 (Golden-seal)}

A monotypic genus, an herb, endemic to e. North America. References: Ford in FNA (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Hydrastis canadensis Linnaeus, Golden-seal. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA): mesic, very nutrient-rich forests, with circumneutral soils, over calcareous or mafic rocks such as limestone, amphibolite, and dolostone, sometimes forming large colonies after canopy disturbance such as logging; rare (GA Endangered, NC Endangered, VA Watch List). April; May-June. VT and MN south to w . and c. NC, n. GA, TN, and AR. Exploited for the herbal trade (and still often used as a home remedy in more remote parts of the mountains, though too rare in our area to support any economically significant wild collection. The root is bitter in taste and contains several alkaloids. Reported for SC (P. McMillan, pers.comm. 2002). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W)

\section*{HYDROLEACEAE}

The Hydroleaceae is not closely related to Hydrophyllaceae; recent molecular data confirm the prevailing view through most of the \(19^{\text {th }}\) century that Hydrolea was in its own family. References: Ferguson (1998); Hilger \& Diane (2003); Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (1998, 2003).

Hydrolea Linnaeus

A genus of about 11 species, aquatic and wetland herbs, of tropical and subtropical regions.
1 Flowers in axillary cymes; leaves \(3-14 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.5-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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
H. quadrivalvis

2 Calyx and stem glabrous, or minutely puberulent or with sessile glands . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [H. uniflora]
1 Flowers in terminal cymes or corymbs; leaves 2-6 cm long, \(0.6-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; axillary spines present or absent; corolla 10-15 mm long.
3 Leaves elliptic to lanceolate, 2-3 cm long, 0.6-1.0 cm wide; axillary spines absent or rudimentary \(\qquad\) H. corymbosa

3 Leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate, \(3-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; axillary spines preset, well-developed, to 1.5 cm long .. H. ovata

Hydrolea corymbosa J. Macbride ex Elliott, Skyflower. Cp (GA, SC): pond cypress savannas, depression meadows; rare. Ne. SC south to sw. GA and FL. See Nelson (1993). The author is sometimes stated as J.F. Macbride, but this is an error. [= RAB, GW, K; = Nama corymbosum (Macbride ex Elliott) Kuntze -- S]

Hydrolea quadrivalvis Walter, Waterpod. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): swamp forests, backwater sloughs, marshes, ditches; common (VA Watch List). June-September. Se. VA south to FL, west to LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K; = Nama quadrivalve (Walter) Kuntze -- S]

Hydrolea ovata Nuttall ex Choisy, Ovate False-fiddleleaf. Cp (GA): swamps, ponds, ditches; rare. June-August. C. GA west to TX, north in the interior to sc. TN and MO. [= C, F, G, GW, K; = Nama ovatum (Nuttall ex Choisy) Britton -- S]

Hydrolea uniflora Rafinesque. Swamp forests, sloughs, marshes. June-September. Mainly in the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain, west to e. TX and east to AL, TN, and KY. [= C, F, G, GW, K; = Nama affine (A. Gray) Kuntze - S; = Hydrolea affinis A. Gray]

\section*{HYDROPHYLLACEAE (Waterleaf Family)}
(also see HYDROLEACEAE)

A family of about 18 genera and 270 species, herbs and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan, concentrated in w. North America. References: Wilson (1960); Constance (1963).

1 Leaves entire, simple; styles 2, distinct to the summit of the ovary.
2 Flowers in axillary cymes; capsule subglobose; leaves 2-12 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . [see Hydrolea in HYDROLEACEAE]
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, or toothed (sometimes the basalmost leaves simple); style fused for a portion of its length, 2-cleft towards the tip; ovary with 1 locule.
3 Flowers solitary opposite the leaves on the upper portion of the stem (sometimes also terminal in a lax, (1-) 2-6-flowered cyme).
4 Leaves opposite below, alternate above; petals \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves elliptical in outline, pinnatifid into 7-13 lanceolate segments; calyx lobes to 10 mm long in fruit; capsule 4 -seeded
. . Ellisia
4 Leaves all alternate; petals \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves broadly triangular in outline, divided into 3-5 obovate segments; calyx lobes 1-3 mm long; capsule 1-2 (-3)-seeded . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Nemophila
3 Flowers all terminal in 3-many-flowered cymes.
5 Inflorescence repeatedly branched subdichotomously; larger leaf blades more than 8 cm wide; stamens well exserted from the corolla ( 3 mm or more beyond the corolla); plants perennial from fibrous roots . . . Hydrophyllum
5 Inflorescence with a strong central axis (some secondary branching in Ph. bipinnatifida, but not as above); larger leaf blades less than 5 cm wide (except Ph. bipinnatifida); stamens slightly exserted from the corolla (less than 3 mm beyond the corolla) (except well-exserted in Ph. bipinnatifida, included in Ph. covillei); plants annual (biennial in Ph. bipinnatifida) from a taproot

Phacelia

\section*{Ellisia Linnaeus (Waterpod)}

Ellisia is considered to be a monotypic genus, an herb of c. and e. North America, but generic limits in the Hydrophyllaceae are badly in need of critical reassessment. References: Constance (1940)=Z.

Ellisia nyctelea (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Waterpod, Aunt Lucy. Pd, Mt (VA): moist shaded forests, especially bottomlands; uncommon. May-June. IN and MI west to Alberta, south to AR and OK; disjunct in e. North America from s. NY and NJ south to sc. VA. Likely to occur in nc. NC. [= C, F, G, GW, K, W, Z; = Nyctelea nyctelea (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Hydrolea
(see HYDROLEACEAE)

Hydrophyllum Linnaeus (Waterleaf)

A genus of 8 species, herbs, of e. and w. North America. References: Constance (1942)=Z; Beckmann (1979)=Y; Alexander (1941)=X.

1 Principal cauline leaves palmately lobed, maple-like, differing from the pinnately divided basal leaves.
2 Sepals with small reflexed appendages exserted at each sinus of the calyx; plant biennial from a taproot; stamens exserted 1-3 mm beyond the corolla; leaf lobing relatively shallow and irregular . . . . . . . . . . . . . [H. appendiculatum]
2 Sepals with appendages absent or rudimentary; plant perennial from fibrous roots; stamens exserted 3-6 mm beyond the corolla; leaf lobing relatively deep and regular
H. canadense

1 Principal cauline leaves pinnately divided, similar to the basal leaves.
3 Inflorescence and upper stem densely hirsute with spreading hairs 1-2 mm long; leaves pinnatifid with (7-) 9-13 segments, these toothed but not lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. macrophyllum
3 Inflorescence and upper stem glabrate to strigose with appressed to ascending hairs less than 0.5 mm long; leaves with 5-7 (-9) segments, some of them sometimes deeply 2-lobed.
4 Corolla deep purple to maroon; lower stem glabrous to slightly (rarely moderately) pubescent with retrorse hairs; [of low to high elevations in the Mountains] H. virginianum var. atranthum

4 Corolla white to lavender or pale purple; lower stem slightly to densely pubescent with retrorse to spreading hairs; [of low elevations of the Piedmont, Mountains, and Coastal Plain]
H. virginianum var. virginianum

Hydrophyllum canadense Linnaeus, Mapleleaf Waterleaf, Canada Waterleaf, Broadleaf Waterleaf. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): cove forests, rocky streambanks, other moist and nutrient-rich forests; common (rare in Coastal Plain and in Piedmont south of VA) (SC Rare). May-June; August. VT and s. Ontario west to MI and WI, south to n. GA, AL, AR, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Hydrophyllum macrophyllum Nuttall, Hairy Waterleaf. Mt (GA, NC, VA): cove forests and other moist rocky forests, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Watch List). May; July. WV west to OH, and IL, south to sw. VA, w. NC, n. GA, and n. AL; reports from AR are erroneous, and are based on material of Hydrophyllum brownei Kral \& Bates (Peck 2003). The w. North American H. occidentale (S. Watson) A. Gray is rather closely related. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Hydrophyllum virginianum Linnaeus var. atranthum (E.J. Alexander) Constance, Appalachian Waterleaf. Mt (NC, VA): cove forests and other moist rocky forests; common. May-June; July-August. N. WV south through w. and sw. VA and e. KY to w. NC and e. TN. Since its naming as a species (Alexander 1941) and subsequent reduction to a variety (Constance 1942) there has been little consensus about this taxon, some regarding it as merely a color form. Alexander lists numerous characters additional to that of flower color; they need further investigation. "H. atranthum differs from \(H\). virginianum in the dark-violet flowers, the brown hairs on the appendages, brown filaments, corolla-lobes longer than the tube, stamens shorter [11.5 mm] and more slender, and the more numerous leaf-lobes. H. virginianum has flowers white to pale lavender or pinkish, white hairs on the appendages, white filaments, corolla-lobes and tube equal in length, filaments longer ( 13.5 mm ) and stouter, and 5-7 leaf-segments." Beckmann (1979) did not accept the variety, stating that "this pigment combination appears sporadically in other sectors of the species range." Based on herbarium material I have seen darker than usual flowers are found outside of the Southern Appalachians; they do not, however, approach in darkness the flowers of Southern Appalachian material and the somewhat darker-flowered plants outside the Southern Appalachians do not share the stem pubescence character stated in the key above. The general correlation of flower color and lower stem pubescence and the tight geographical range of var. atranthum incline me to accept it provisionally as a variety. It is not, however, limited to high elevations, as stated or implied by some authors. The two varieties provisionally accepted here need more careful study, including either statistical studies of morphology, or electrophoretic or molecular studies. [= C, F, G, Z; < H. virginianum -- RAB, K, W, Y; <H. virginicum -- S, orthographic error; = H. atranthum E.J. Alexander -- X]

Hydrophyllum virginianum Linnaeus var. virginianum, Eastern Waterleaf, Virginia Waterleaf. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): cove forests, moist rocky forests, alluvial forests; common. April-June; July-August. NH and Québec west to ND, south to e. VA, c. NC, KY, s. IN, s. IL, nc. AR, and ne. OK. As discussed by Beckmann (1979) and Constance (1941), H. virginianum is a closely related vicariant of \(H\). tenuipes Heller of British Columbia south to CA. See Phacelia bipinnatifida for additional suggestions on distinguishing it from this species. [= C, F, G, Z; < H. virginianum -- RAB, K, W, Y; <H. virginicum -- S, orthographic error; = H. virginianum -- X]

Hydrophyllum appendiculatum Michaux, Biennial Waterleaf. S. Ontario and MN, south to sw. PA, WV, e. TN, n. AL (Jackson Co.), MO, and e. KS. It was attributed to NC by Small (1933) on unknown grounds. [= C, F, G, K, Y, Z; = Decemium appendiculatum (Michaux) Small -- S]

> Nama Linnaeus (Fiddleleaf) (also see Hydrolea in HYDROLEACEAE)

A genus of about 45 species, herbs, of sw. North America, tropical America, and Hawaii.
* Nama jamaicense Linnaeus, Jamaica Weed. Cp (SC): lawns; rare, introduced from tropical America (including FL and TX). May. [= K; N. jamaicensis -- RAB, orthographic variant; Marilaunidium jamaicense (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S]

Nemophila Nuttall (Baby Blue-eyes)
A genus of 11 species, herbs, of North America (mostly w. North America). References: Constance (1941).

Identification notes: Nemophila is superficially similar to Phacelia covillei and Ph. ranunculacea, with which it often co-occurs. They can be distinguished with the following key.

1 Flowers solitary, on pedicels opposite the leaves, the pedicels mostly > 12 mm long; corolla white (sometimes aging to pale lavender), 2.5-3.5 mm long; fruits ovoid, longer than thick, turning purple at maturity, exceeding the 2-4 mm long calyx lobes.

Nemophila aphylla
1 Flowers borne in 2-6-flowered terminal cymes, the pedicels mostly < 12 mm long; corolla pale blue or lavender, 4-5 mm long; fruits depressed globular and weakly 4 -lobed, the apex depressed, remaining green at maturity, shorter than the calyx, the lobes of which expand to \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
2 Pubescence of the lower stem consisting of appressed to ascending, stiff, pointed hairs; [of rivers in the Atlantic drainage]
Phacelia covillei
2 Pubescence of the lower stem spreading or even retrorse, most of the hairs weak and twisted, and many of them glandular-tipped; [of rivers in the Mississippi drainage]
[Phacelia ranunculacea]
Nemophila aphylla (Linnaeus) Brummitt. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist, nutrient-rich floodplain forests; uncommon, though often locally abundant. March-April. MD south to panhandle FL and west to TX, north in the interior to e. TN, w. KY, and se. MO. [= GW, K; = N. microcalyx (Nuttall) Fischer \& Meyer -- RAB, F, G, S; = N. triloba (Rafinesque) Thieret -- C]

\section*{Phacelia Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (Phacelia)}

A genus of about 150 species, of North America and South America, concentrated in w. North America. References: Constance (1949) \(=\) Z; Levy (1991) \(=\) Y; Murdy (1966); Gillett (1968, 1964).

Identification notes: 1. Phacelia bipinnatifida and Hydrophyllum virginianum are sometimes confused. Ph. 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 Ph. ranunculacea are superficially similar to and sometimes confused with Nemophylla aphylla, which see for discussion.

1 Corolla lobes fimbriate; seeds 4 per capsule.
2 Corolla white (rarely slightly lavender); pubescence of the stem spreading; lobes of cauline leaves mostly obtuse; seeds \(3.0-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long

Ph. fimbriata
2 Corolla lavender to blue; pubescence of the stem appressed; lobes of cauline leaves mostly acute; seeds \(1.5-3.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
Ph. purshii
1 Corolla lobes entire; seeds 4-15 per capsule.
3 Stamens \(1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; style \(1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla tubular; seeds globose-ovoid, nearly spherical, 4 per capsule.
4 Pubescence of the lower stem consisting of appressed to ascending, stiff, pointed hairs; [of rivers in the Atlantic
 glandular-tipped; [of rivers in the Mississippi drainage]
[Ph. ranunculacea]
3 Stamens 3-10 mm long; style 3-15 mm long; corolla rotate to broadly campanulate; seeds ovoid-angled, 4-15 per capsule.
5 Corolla \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) across, blue; plant \(10-60 \mathrm{~cm}\) tall; seeds \(2.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, black; ultimate segments of the leaf 15-45 mm long, \(10-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; pedicels recurved in fruit; [of moist forests of the Mountains and (very rarely) Piedmont]

Ph. bipinnatifida
5 Corolla 5-11 mm across, white to blue; plant 5-40 cm tall; seeds 1.5-2.2 mm long, brown; ultimate segments of the leaf \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(5-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; pedicels ascending to spreading in fruit; [of alluvial forests, granitic flatrocks, and other habitats, of the Piedmont, Coastal Plain, and Mountains].
6 Sepals 4-8 mm long, linear or oblanceolate; marginal bristles of sepals spreading, 1.0-1.5 mm long; plants mostly erect

Ph. maculata
6 Sepals 2-4 mm long, narrowly ovate; marginal bristles of sepals appressed, \(0.3-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; plants mostly decumbent, branched from the base.
7 Sepals 2.6-4.0 mm long; petals 4-6 mm long; marginal bristles of sepals 0.6-0.9 mm long; basal leaves with 1-3 pairs of lateral leaflets. the terminal leaflet larger and usually 3-lobed; cauline leaves with 1-3 pairs of rather broad lobes; [of various habitats (including granitic flatrocks and domes) in SC, NC, and VA]

7 Sepals 2.0-3.0 mm long; petals \(3.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; marginal bristles of sepals \(0.4-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; basal leaves with 4-5 pairs of lateral leaflets, the terminal leaflet about the same size and unlobed; cauline leaves with 2-4 pairs of narrow lobes; [of granitic flatrocks and domes of the Piedmont of SC and southwestwards] ...

Ph. dubia var. georgiana
Phacelia bipinnatifida Michaux, Fernleaf Phacelia, Forest Phacelia. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): cove forests, especially where rocky; common (SC Rare, VA Watch List). April-May; June. W. VA west to s. OH, n. IN, n. IL, and c. MO, south to w. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, c. AL, and n. AR. Ph. bipinnatifida var. plummeri (= Ph. brevistyla) is "based on a variation with sparser pubescence, larger and less divided leaf segments, smaller flowers, and sub-included stamens and style. These variations are not concomitant, and the distribution of forms showing a complete or partial combination of them is sporadic" (Constance 1949). The matter deserves
additional study. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; > Ph. bipinnatifida var. bipinnatifida - F; > Ph. bipinnatifida var. plummeri Wood -- F; Ph. brevistyla Buckley -- S]

Phacelia covillei S. Watson ex A. Gray, Eastern Buttercup Phacelia. Pd (NC, VA): rich soils of floodplains, and contiguous terraces and slopes; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). April; May. Ranging in two disjunct areas -- c. NC and sc. VA (in the drainages of the Cape Fear, Tar, and Roanoke rivers) and DC, n. VA, and sc. MD (in the drainage of the Potomac River). Most recent authors have included this taxon within the closely similar Ph. ranunculacea; as thus broadly defined, Ph. ranunculacea was considered to occur in 3 peculiarly disjunct areas; one centered around St. Louis, MO (w. KY, w. TN, e. MO, ne. AR, se. MO, s. IL, and s. IN), one near Washington, DC (DC, n. VA, and sc. MD), and a third in c. NC and sc. VA. Chuang \& Constance (1977) reported that the western population center has a chromosome number of \(n=6\), and that the two eastern population centers have \(n=14\). The disparate cytotypes of eastern and western Ph. ranunculacea sensu lato led Chuang \& Constance to seek morphological differences that would warrant the recognition of separate taxa, but they reported that "no consistent morphological distinction has been found between the two cytotypes." Stem pubescence does, however, show consistent, though subtle, differences between eastern and western populations of this complex. Eastern material has the stem pubescence relatively sparse, consisting of appressed to ascending, stiff, pointed hairs. Western populations have stem pubescence relatively dense, much of it spreading or even retrorse, most of the hairs weak and twisted, and many of them glandular-tipped. Given the disparate cytotypes, correlated with allopatric distribution and slight but consistent morphological differences, it seems best to provisionally recognize two taxa; further study, using chemical and molecular techniques would be valuable. Recognition at the species level is nomenclaturally the more conservative (and here followed) because of the pre-existence of Watson's binomial; varietal status might be the more appropriate. Ph. covillei and Ph. ranunculacea (sensu stricto) have numerous characteristics that render their inclusion in Phacelia uncomfortable (see discussion in Chuang \& Constance 1977, Constance 1949, Gillett 1968). See Nemophila aphylla for suggestions on distinguishing these two superficially similar species. [= K; < Ph. ranunculacea (Nuttall) Constance -- RAB, C, F, G, Z, in part]

Phacelia dubia (Linnaeus) Trelease var. dubia, Appalachian Phacelia. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): floodplain forests, rocky forests, fields, roadsides, granitic flatrocks; common. April-May; June. Var. dubia ranges from NY and PA west to WV, south to nc. SC, sw. NC, and se. TN. 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 ius 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). [ \(=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y}\); < Ph. dubia -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W; Ph. dubia var. fallax (Fernald) Gleason -- G; Ph. dubia var. dubia -- Z (also including var. interior)]

Phacelia dubia (Linnaeus) Trelease var. georgiana McVaugh, Georgia Phacelia. Pd (GA): granitic flatrocks; rare. April-May; June. Var. georgiana ranges from GA west to ec. AL, in the Piedmont. It has sometimes been attributed to SC, and Levy found plants in SC which morphologically resemble var. georgiana, but he concluded that this "imitator" genotype was largely sterile when bred with var. georgiana. See var. dubia for additional discussion. [=K, Y, Z; < Ph. dubia -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W]

Phacelia fimbriata Michaux, Fringed Phacelia, Blue Ridge Phacelia. Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist forests on slopes and floodplains, at low to high elevations, perhaps mainly over circumneutral soils; uncommon, but locally abundant (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). April-May. Sw. VA south to w. NC, e. TN, and n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), a Southern Appalachian endemic. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Phacelia maculata Wood, Flatrock Phacelia. Pd (GA, NC, SC): bottomlands, granitic flatrocks; uncommon (NC Rare List). April; May. Sc. NC south to GA and west to ec. AL. [= RAB, K, W, Y, Z; Ph. hirsuta -- S, misapplied]

Phacelia purshii Buckley, Miami-mist. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests on floodplains and slopes; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). May-June. S. PA west to s. Ontario, OH and MO, south to nw. SC, nw. GA, and c. AL. Plants "with smaller flowers, shorter pedicels, and smaller capsules and seeds" are the basis of Ph. boykinii and Ph. bicknellii (Constance 1949). A study of the matter was initiated and specimens annotated as "Ph. purshii ssp. boykinii," but the research was not completed and the name was never published; further study is warranted. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Z; > Ph. purshii - S, in a narrower sense; >Ph. boykinii (A. Gray) Small -- S; > Ph. bicknellii Small -- S]

Phacelia dubia (Linnaeus) Trelease var. interior Fernald, endemic in c. TN. [ \(=\mathrm{K}\); < Ph. dubia -- C, F, G, S; < Ph. dubia var. dubia -- Z] \{not yet keyed\}

Phacelia ranunculacea (Nuttall) Constance, Western Buttercup Phacelia. In the Mississippi and Ohio river drainages, centered around St. Louis, MO (w. KY, w. TN, e. MO, ne. AR, se. MO, s. IL, and s. IN). [= K; < Ph. ranunculacea -- RAB, C, F, G, Z, in part] Phacelia strictiflora (Engelmann \& Gray) Gray var. robbinsii Constance. East to AL. [= K, Z] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{HYPERICACEAE (St. John's-wort Family)}

It appears from molecular analysis that recognition of the Hypericaceae may (after all) be warranted. Hypericum is in a clade with Podostemum and Bonnetia, sister to a clade including Clusiaceae s.s. (Savolainen et al. 2000). References: Adams (1973)=Z; Godfrey (1988)=Y; 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; [tribe Hypericeae]

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; [tribe Cratoxyleae] .

Triadenum

A genus of about 370 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). \{The distribution in our area of H. boreale. The distribution in our area of \(H\). ellipticum. The curious bimodal distribution of \(H\). prolificum (more than one taxon?). Basis of Small's H. Iobocarpum in Blue Ridge of NC. H. nitidum-H. fasciculatum-H. galioides. And more....\} References: Adams (1973)=Z; Godfrey (1988)=Y; Robson (1977, 1981, 1990, 1996, 2001, 2002)=X; Adams (1962)=V; Adams (1957); Webb (1980); Robson \& Adams (1968); Adams \& Robson (1961); Calie, Schilling, \& Webb (1983); Culwell (1970). Key based in part on Adams (1973), Godfrey (1988), C, and GW.

1 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; shrub; [section Myriandra].
2 Leaves needle-like, 0.5-1.5 (-2) mm wide, the margins essentially parallel (H. galioides keyed here and below); [subsection Centrosperma] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key A
2 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.
3 Petals 4; sepals 4 (rarely 2); plant 5-100 cm tall; leaves \(2-40 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [subsection Ascyrum] . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key B
3 Petals 5; sepals 5; plant 50-250 cm tall; leaves (10-) 20-70 mm long; [subsections Centrosperma and Brathydium] .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key C
1 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; decumbent shrub (H. buckleyi) or an annual or perennial herb (suffruticose at the base in \(H\). cistifolium, H. dolabriforme, H. nudiflorum, H. apocynifolium, H. sphaerocarpum).
5 Leaves ascending or appressed, 1-nerved, less than 1 mm wide; inflorescence a compound raceme; [section Brathys] .. Key D
5 Leaves spreading or ascending, generally multi-nerved, more than 1 mm wide; inflorescence a dichasial cyme.
6 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; [section Hypericum] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key \(\mathbf{E}\) 6 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 marked with black glandular dots or lines.
7 Decumbent shrub or suffruticose herb; [section Myriandra, subsections Pseudobrathydium and Suturosperma]
7 Herb; [section Trigynobrathys, and section Myriandra subsection Suturosperma] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

\section*{Key A -- shrubby St. John's-worts with needle-like leaves and flowers with 5 petals and 5 sepals [section Myriandra, subsection Centrosperma]}

1 Largest leaves \(5-14 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; sepals 2-5 mm long.
2 Capsules 3-4 (-4.5) mm long; seeds brown, 0.6-0.7 mm long, with longitudinal ribbing and alveoli alignment obscure; largest leaves \(11-14 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of ultisol or alfisol pine savannas] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. species 2
2 Capsules (4-) 6-9 mm long; seeds dark red to black, 0.55-0.6 mm long, with longitudinal ribbing and alveoli alignment evident; largest leaves \(5-11 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of sandhills, spodosol wet pine flatwoods, and margins of pineland depressions]..

2 Plant a low shrub to 5 dm tall, forming low rounded clumps; mature capsules ovoid-deltoid, 3-4 mm long, 2-2.5 mm wide, ca. \(1.5 \times\) as long as broad
H. lloydii

2 Plant an erect shrub to 20 dm tall, with a single main stem, branched above; mature capsules oblong-ovoid, 3-6 mm long, \(1.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, ca. 2-3× as long as broad.
3 Mature capsules elliptic-ovoid, usually more than 1.5 mm broad; living leaves with a deep longitudinal groove below on each side of the midrib, with numerous white papillae present in the groove (visible at \(20 \times\) ); bark somewhat spongy-thickened, soon exfoliating in tissue-thin layers
H. fasciculatum

3 Mature capsules oblong, usually 1.5 mm or less broad; living leaves slightly concave below, not grooved, the papillae inconspicuous, poorly developed; bark thin, even on oldest stems, not spongy, exfoliating in flakes or narrow strips .
H. nitidum
[H. brachyphyllum]
[H. galioides]

\section*{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.
2 Leaves rounded or subcordate at the base; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. crux-andreae
2 Leaves cordate-clasping at the base; [of e. GA southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. tetrapetalum

1 Styles and carpels 2 ( 3 in H . microsepalum); leaves \(1-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, mostly cuneate (or if rounded the leaves less than 8 mm long and 3 mm wide); erect or decumbent shrub.
3 Sepals nearly equal in size; styles 3 ; [s. GA south to n . FL ] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. microsepalum
3 Sepals markedly unequal, one opposite pair large and enclosing the capsule; styles 2 ; [collectively widespread].
4 Pedicels 6-13 mm long, soon reflexed; subtending bractlets located near the last pair of leaves; decumbent shrub, to 2 dm tall
H. suffruticosum

4 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.
5 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
H. hypericoides

5 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
H. stragulum

\section*{Key C -- shrubby St. John's-worts with broader leaves (mostly lanceolate or oblanceolate) and flowers with 5 petals and 5 sepals}

1 Leaves cordate-clasping at the base, ovate; [of s. SC southwards]; [section Myriandra, subsection Brathydium] . . . . . . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. myrtifoliun

Leaves cuneate at the base, oblanceolate, oblong, elliptic, or narrowly elliptic; [collectively widespread]; [section Myriandra, subsection Centrosperma].
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
H. galioides

2 Leaves mostly oblong, elliptic, narrowly elliptic, or broadly oblanceolate, the larger (2-) 3-7 cm long, 5-15 mm wide, mostly \(2.5-5 \times\) as long as wide; seeds \(0.8-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, amber to medium brown.
3 Flowers solitary, terminal (or in 3-flowered terminal cymes); petals \(10-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; sepals \(7-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; shrubs to 1 m tall.
H. frondosum

3 Flowers (1-) 3-many in terminal cymes; petals \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; sepals \(1.5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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. H. prolificum 4 Flowers 7-many per inflorescence; capsules (3-) 4.5-6 mm long; larger leaves 1-7 (-11) mm wide.

5 Leaves (1.8-) 2.8-8.3 (-11) mm wide, the widest on a plant always over 4 mm wide; [plants widespread] . .
H. densiflorum

5 Leaves 1.0-3.7 (-4.1) mm wide; [plants of the Ridge and Valley of nw. GA, c. and nw. AL, and e. TN] H. interior

\section*{[H. lobocarpum]}

\section*{Key D -- herbaceous St. John's-worts with leaves ascending or appressed, 1 -nerved, less than 1 mm wide and with a diffuse, racemose inflorescence}

1 Leaves linear-subulate, (5-) 8-20 mm long; capsules 1-1.75x as long as the sepals; seeds coarsely rugose-areolate . . . . . . . H. drummondii

1 Leaves scale-like, 1-5 mm long; capsules ca. 2-3× as long as the sepals; seeds minutely and inconspicuously reticulate
H. gentianoides

\section*{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]
H. 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].
2 Petals (3.0-) 4.3-12.2 (-14.0) mm long; sepals 1.5-6 mm long, conspicuously punctate with black glands (sometimes also black-lined); capsules (2.5-) 3.0-5.4 (-6.0) mm long; [collectively widespread, occurring in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains of NC, SC, and VA].
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 .
H. 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
H. punctatum

2 Petals 6-18 mm long; sepals 4-10 mm long, with or without black lines (sometimes also black-punctate); capsules (3.0-) 4.0-7.7 (-10.0) mm long; [endemic to moderate to high elevations of w. NC, sw. VA, and e. TN].

4 Styles (3.0-) 5.6-10.0 (-12.0) mm long; sepals without black lines; petals (5.0-) 11.5-16.1 (-18.0) mm long, without black lines and with round black glands only along the petal margin; longest stamens (8.0-) 10.7-16.3 (-22.0) mm long; cymes relatively few-flowered, (2-) 5-14 (-22) flowers per plant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. graveolens
4 Styles (1.5-) 1.9-2.9 (-5.0) mm long; sepals with black lines; petals (6.0-) 7.0-9.2 (-11.0) mm long, with black lines and round black glands scattered over the surface of the petal; longest stamens (4.0-) 6.1-8.5 (-10.0) mm long; cymes relatively many-flowered, (5-) 13-61 (124) flowers per plant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. mitchellianum
[H. ascyron ssp. pyramidatum]

\section*{Key F -- shrubby and subshrubby St. John's-worts}

1 Plant a matted, decumbent shrub, 0.5-3 (rarely to 5 ) dm tall; leaves 1.5-2.5× as long as wide, without axillary fascicles of leaves; flowers solitary or in small simple cymes; [endemic to rock outcrops at moderate to high elevations in the Mountains of sw. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA]; [section Myriandra, subsection Pseudobrathydium]
H. buckleyi

1 Plant an erect suffrutescent herb, 1.5-10 dm tall; leaves \(1.5-5 \times\) as long as wide, with or without axillary fascicles of leaves; flowers in compound cymes; [mostly of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont, very rarely in the Mountains and then at low elevations]; [section Myriandra, subsection Suturosperma].
2 Larger leaves 4-10 mm wide, \(3-5 \times\) as long as wide; axillary leaf fascicles present in main leaf axils; seeds pale brown, faintly reticulate, 0.4-0.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. cistifolium
2 Larger leaves \(10-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(1.5-3 \times\) as long as wide; axillary leaf fascicles absent; seeds dark brown, strongly reticulate, \(1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
3 Flowers in simple 3-flowered cymes or in compound cymes with up to 8 flowers; sepals 3 mm long, oblong, obtuse apically; capsules ovoid, \(8-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (excluding the styles) and \(5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) broad; seeds \(1.8-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, cylindric, sometimes slightly falcate, dull brown whwn mature
[H. apocynifolium]
3 Flowers usually in many-flowered cymes terminating branches; sepals \(1.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, usually triangular-acute; capsules ovoid to subglobose, \(4-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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
H. nudiflorum
[H. dolabriforme]
[H. sphaerocarpum]

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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. setosum
1 Stems and leaves glabrous.
2 Styles united, persistent as a single straight beak on the capsule; section Myriandra, subsection Suturosperma].
3 Leaves \(3-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(4-6 \times\) as long as wide, the margins revolute; [plants (in our area) of low elevations in the Coastal Plain] H. adpressum

3 Leaves \(1-3(-4) \mathrm{cm}\) long, \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide, the margins not revolute; [plants (in our area) of high elevations in the Mountains]
H. ellipticum

2 Styles separate, more or less divergent, not persistent as a beak on the capsule; [section Trigynobrathys].
4 Styles 2-4 mm long; stamens 50-80.
5 Punctate glands absent on the stem (rarely very few on the internodes of the inflorescence); punctate glands of the leaves small, round, distributed on the lower leaf surface, becoming sparse toward the base of the leaf and toward the midrib; midstem leaves mostly broadest at or beyond the middle \(\qquad\) H. virgatum

5 Punctate glands frequent on the stem; punctate glands of the leaves and stem large, oval, distributed evenly and densely on the lower leaf surface, also dense on the upper leaf surface in \(H\). denticulatum and \(H\). harperi (absent on upper leaf surface in \(H\). species 1); midstem leaves usually broadest at or below the middle.
6 Upper surface of the leaf with no punctate glands; inflorescence branches typically with 3-12 pairs of bracteal leaves about \(1 / 2\) as large as the foliage leaves; [of shallow soil mats on granitic domes in the Piedmont of NC]
H. species 1

6 Upper surface of the leaf with abundant punctate glands; inflorescence branches with at most a few pairs of very small bracts; [of Coastal Plain wetlands, very rarely disjunct inland and then in wetlands].
7 Leaves \(5-20(-24) \mathrm{mm}\) long, \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(1.5-3 \times\) as long as wide, ovate to obovate to narrowly elliptic, mostly appressed to the stem, mostly shorter than the internodes; sepals \(4.0-8.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(2.0-4.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, acute; lower stem not spongy-thickened with aerenchymatous tissue; [of moist pinelands of the Coastal Plain, very rarely disjunct inland to bog habitats in the Piedmont and Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. denticulatum
7 Leaves 10-35 (-40) mm long, 3-8 (-12) mm wide, 3-10× as long as wide, lanceolate to linearlanceolate, mostly ascending to spreading, often equalling the internodes; sepals \(3.0-5.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(0.8-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, acute to acuminate; lanceolate to linear-lanceolate; upper portion of stem with
numerous axillary branches; lower stem usually spongy-thickened with aerenchymatous tissue; [of upland depression ponds of the Coastal Plain, growing where seasonally inundated] ..... H. harperi 4 Styles 0.5-1.5 mm long; stamens 5-22.

8 Leaves lanceolate to linear, \(6-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(0.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, the leaf base attenuate to cuneate . H. canadense 8 Leaves ovate to elliptic, 3-35 mm long, 2-15 mm wide, the leaf base rounded to cordate-clasping.

9 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; [of Coastal Plain pinelands] .
H. gymnanthum

9 Sepals broadest near the middle; inflorescence with many normally sized leaves and leaflike bracts, giving the inflorescence a leafy appearance; [collectively widespread].
10 Ultimate bracts of the inflorescence elliptic, much like the leaves; leaves not paler beneath; sepals obtuse, much shorter than the capsule; capsule \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
10 Ultimate bracts of the inflorescence linear, differing conspicuously from the leaves; leaves paler beneath; sepals acute, about equalling the capsule; capsule 2-3.5 mm long.
11 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] H. mutilum var. Iatisepalum

11 Inflorescence branches from the upper 2-10 nodes of the stem, the further branching mostly dichasial; stem with apical internode shorter than the the internode below or even essentially absent; sepals broader below the middle, not imbricate (rarely broader above the middle and imbricate); [widespread]
H. mutilum var. mutilum
[H. majus]
[H. sp. 3]
Hypericum adpressum Rafinesque ex Barton, Bog St.-John's-wort, Creeping St.-John's-wort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): boggy depressions; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). July-August. E. MA south to sw. GA in the Coastal Plain; disjunct inland in WV, IN, IL, and sc. TN. See discussion on its habitats and rarity in Sorrie (1998b). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, V, X, Z]

Hypericum apocynifolium Small. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA})\) : mesic bluffs and ravines, ridges and natural levees in floodplains; rare. \(C\). and \(s\). GA west to se. AR and e. TX. [= S, V, X, Y; < H. nudiflorum -- GW, K, Z]

Hypericum boreale (Britton) Bicknell, Dwarf St.-John's-wort, Northern St.-John's-wort. Cp (VA), Mt (NC?, VA): sinkhole ponds in the Mountains, interdune ponds in the outer Coastal Plain, boggy places; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). Newfoundland and Québec west to w. Ontario, south to VA, NC (?), OH, IN, and n. IL. Hybrids with H. canadense have been called H. ×dissimulatum Bicknell (prosp.). [= C, F, G, K; = H. mutilum Linnaeus ssp. boreale (Britton) J.M. Gillett -- X]

Hypericum buckleyi M.A. Curtis, Granite Dome St.-John's-wort. Mt (GA, NC, SC): thin soil in seasonal seepage around rock outcrops, particularly granitic exfoliation domes; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, SC Rare). June-August. Sw. NC south to nw. SC and ne. GA, a Southern Appalachian endemic. Wilbur (1995) showed that Curtis's spelling of the epithet, "buckleii", should be maintained; however, changes in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature have reversed this (Robson 1996). [= RAB, GW, S, W, V, X, Z; = H. buckleii -- K, orthographic variant]

Hypericum canadense Linnaeus, Canada St. John's-wort Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA); bogs, pine savannas, ditches; common (rare in Piedmont and VA Mountains). July-September. Newfoundland and Québec west to MN, south to s. GA, n. FL, and MS; also in Holland and Ireland, where considered by some to be native. Hybrids with \(H\). mutilum and/or \(H\). boreale have been called H. xdissimulatum Bicknell (pro sp.). [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, W, X, Z; > H. canadense var. canadense F; >H. canadense var. galiiforme Fernald -- F]

Hypericum cistifolium Lamarck. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods; common. June-August. E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, GW, K, V, X, Y, Z; >H. cistifolium - S, in a narrower sense; > H. opacum Torrey \& A. Gray -- S]

Hypericum crux-andreae (Linnaeus) Crantz, St. Andrew's Cross, St. Peter's-wort. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): dry forests and woodlands, pine flatwoods; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). June-October. 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. [= GW, K, W, X, Y; = H. stans (Michaux ex Willdenow) P. Adams \& Robson -- RAB, C, V, Z; = Ascyrum stans Michaux ex Willdenow -- F, G; > Ascyrum stans -- S; > Ascyrum cuneifolium Chapman -- S]

Hypericum densiflorum Pursh, Mountain Bushy St. John's-wort. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC): bogs, streambanks, dry to moist forests, rock outcrops, moist forests, pine savannas; common (rare in the VA Piedmont). June-August. Sw. PA south to n . GA and c. AL in and near the Mountains; NJ south to SC in the Coastal Plain; s. GA west to TX in the Coastal Plain. The related \(H\). lobocarpum Gattinger is more western, extending east to TN; the basis for attribution of \(H\). lobocarpum to "Blue Ridge, N.C." by Small (1933) is unknown. [<H. densiflorum -- RAB, C, GW, K, W, X, Z (also see H. interior); < H. densiflorum var. densiflorum -- F, G (also see H. interior); > H. densiflorum Small - S; > H. glomeratum Small -- S]

Hypericum denticulatum Walter, Coppery St.-John's-wort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC): savannas, wet pine flatwoods, adjacent ditches, borrow scrapes, blackwater stream shores; common (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). JulySeptember. S. NJ south to e. GA (McIntosh County) (Sorrie 1998b) on the Coastal Plain; disjunct inland in c. and w. NC, sc. TN, and in s. AL. See discussion under H. virgatum. [=K, S; = H. denticulatum var. denticulatum -- RAB, C, F, G, Z; < H. denticulatum -- GW (also see H. virgatum); = H. denticulatum ssp. denticulatum -- X]

Hypericum drummondii (Greville \& Hooker) Torrey \& A. Gray, Nits-and-lice, Drummond's St.-John's-wort. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, woodland borders, fields; uncommon. July-September. MD west to OH, IL, and se. KS, south to panhandle FL and c. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, X, Z; = Sarothra drummondii Greville \& Hooker -- S]

Hypericum ellipticum Hooker, Pale St.-John's-wort. Mt (NC?, VA): wet places; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare).
Newfoundland and Nova Scotia west to w. Ontario, south to CT, NY, MI, and MN, and in the mountains to WV, VA, ne. TN (Johnson County) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and NC (?). The documentation for C's attribution of \(H\). ellipticum to NC is unknown. [= C, F, G, K, V, X]

Hypericum fasciculatum Lamarck, Peelbark St.-John's-wort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine savannas, beaver ponds, upland depression ponds; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-September. E. NC south to s. FL, west to s. MS. [= RAB, GW, K, V, X, Y, Z; < H. fasciculatum -- S (also see H. nitidum, and also including H. chapmanii P. Adams of the deep south)]

Hypericum frondosum Michaux. Mt (GA, NC*, VA*), Pd (GA), Cp (GA): rock outcrops and rocky woodlands; rare, native in GA, introduced in NC and VA from further south and west. Late May-July. This species is native and widespread as far east as e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, F, G, K, V, W, Y, Z; > H. aureum Bartram -- S; > H. splendens Small -- S]

Hypericum galioides Lamarck. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, pools, edges of bottomlands; common. June-August. E. NC south to n . FL, west to se. TX. [= RAB, GW, K, V, X, Y, Z; > H. ambiguum Elliott -- S; > H. galioides - \(S\), in a narrower sense]

Hypericum gentianoides (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Pineweed, Orange-grass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, rock outcrops, woodland borders, eroding areas; common. July-October. ME and Ontario west to MN, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, X, Z; = Sarothra gentianoides Linnaeus -- S]

Hypericum graveolens Buckley, Mountain St.-John's-wort. Mt (NC): grassy balds, grassy openings, forests, at high elevations (1200 m or more); rare (NC Watch List). July-August. Nw. NC and ne. TN south to sw. NC, a Southern Appalachian endemic. This and the related \(H\). mitchellianum (another narrow endemic to the Southern Appalachians) hybridize, forming local hybrid populations with intermediate characteristics (Culwell \{year\}). [= RAB, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Hypericum gymnanthum Engelmann \& A. Gray, Clasping-leaf St.-John's-wort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, VA), Mt (VA): pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, sinkhole ponds (Augusta and Rockingham counties, VA), other wet to moist habitats; common (rare in Piedmont). June-September. S. NJ south to n . 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?). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, X, Z]

Hypericum harperi R. Keller, Harper's St.-John's-wort. Cp (GA, SC): clay-based Carolina bays, other upland depression ponds, with Taxodium ascendens; rare. July-September. E. and c. SC south to sw. GA and panhandle FL. H. harperi should be sought in sc. and se. NC, where it may well occur. This species has generally been considered a part of \(H\). denticulatum or \(H\). virgatum, but Webb (1980) makes a convincing argument for its recognition, including the ecological differentiation and absence of intermediates or hybrids when growing in proximity to \(H\). denticulatum. See \(H\). virgatum for additional discussion. [=X; <H. denticulatum var. acutifolium -- RAB, Z, in part; < H. denticulatum -- GW, in part; < H. harperi -- K, in part only; < H. acutifolium -- S, in part]

Hypericum hypericoides (Linnaeus) Crantz, St. Andrew's Cross. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): dry forests and woodlands; common (uncommon in Mountains). May-August. NJ, w. VA, c. KY, se. MO, and c. OK, south to s. FL and e. TX; also in the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. [= RAB, C, GW, V, W, Y, Z; > Ascyrum hypericoides Linnaeus var. hypericoides -F, G; > Ascyrum hypericoides Linnaeus var. oblongifolium (Spach) Fernald -- F, G; = H. hypericoides ssp. hypericoides -- K, X; > Ascyrum hypericoides Linnaeus -- S; > Ascyrum linifolium Spach -- S]

Hypericum Iloydii (Svenson) P. Adams, Lloyd's St.-John's-wort. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC): dry woodlands, sandhills, edges of granitic flatrocks, roadbanks; uncommon. June-September. Sc. VA south to c. GA. [= RAB, K, V, X, Z; = Hypericum galioides Lamarck var. lloydii Svenson]

Hypericum microsepalum (Torrey \& A. Gray) A. Gray ex S. Watson. Cp (GA): moist to wet pine flatwoods; rare. S. GA south to n. FL. [= GW, K, V, X, Y, Z; = Crookea microsepala (Torrey \& A. Gray) Small - S]

Hypericum mitchellianum Rydberg, Blue Ridge St.-John's-wort. Mt (NC, VA): grassy balds, grassy openings, forests seepages, at moderate to high elevations (1000-1900 m or more); rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). July-August. W. VA, e. WV, and e. TN south to sw. NC, a Southern Appalachian endemic. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Hypericum mutilum Linnaeus var. mutilum, Common Dwarf St.-John's-wort Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, marshes, other wet habitats; common. June-October. Newfoundland and Québec west to Manitoba, south to s. FL and c. TX; scattered (probably as an adventive) farther west in North America, in Central and South America, and Europe. Hybrids with H. canadense have been called \(H\). ×dissimulatum Bicknell (prosp.). [=F; <H. mutilum -- RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; = H. mutilum ssp. mutilum -X]

Hypericum mutilum Linnaeus var. latisepalum Fernald, Southern Dwarf St.-John's-wort. Cp (GA, SC): marshes and other wet habitats; rare. June-October. Se. SC south to peninsular FL, west to TX (and, according to F, north to s. NJ). Hybrids with H. canadense have been called H. xdissimulatum Bicknell (pro sp.). [=F; < H. mutilum -- RAB, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; = H. mutilum ssp. latisepalum (Fernald) N. Robson -- X]

Hypericum myrtifolium Lamarck, Myrtle-leaf St.-John's-wort. Cp (GA, SC): ponds; common (rare north of GA). Small (1933) reports this species from SC; this distribution is now documented by a specimen from Jasper Co., SC (P. McMillan, pers. comm.). Se. SC south to sc. FL, west to se. MS, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. [= GW, K, S, V, X, Y, Z]

Hypericum nitidum Lamarck. Cp (GA, SC): pine savannas; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). June-August. C. SC south to panhandle FL, west to sw. AL. [= RAB, GW, K, V, Y, Z; H. nitidum ssp. nitidum - X]

Hypericum nudiflorum Michaux ex Willdenow. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC): streambanks, moist forests; common (uncommon in VA Piedmont). June-July. Se. VA south to panhandle FL, west to e. TX, s. AR, and se. OK; disjunct in Cumberland Plateau of TN. [= RAB, C, F, G, S, W, V, X, Y; < H. nudiflorum -- GW, K, Z (also see H. apocynifolium of the deep South)]

Hypericum perforatum Linnaeus, European St. John's-wort. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, pastures, roadsides, woodland borders; common, introduced from Europe. June-September. See Duncan (1985) for documentation for GA [= RAB , C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; = H. perforatum ssp. perforatum - X]

Hypericum prolificum Linnaeus, Shrubby St-John's-wort. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): bogs, seepages, rocky forests, rock outcrops; common (rare in Coastal Plain). June-October. NY west to s. MI and MN, south to GA and LA. [= RAB, C, G, K, W, S, V, X, Z; = H. spathulatum (Spach) Steudel -- F]

Hypericum pseudomaculatum Bush. Cp, Pd (GA, SC), Mt (GA): wet, moist, or dry forests; rare. June-September. SC south to panhandle FL, west to TX, north in the interior to e. TN, c. IL, s. MO, and c. OK. [= RAB, C, G, K, S, Z; = H. punctatum Lamarck var. pseudomaculatum (Bush) Fernald -- F]

Hypericum punctatum Lamarck, Spotted St.-John's-wort. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, woodland borders; common. June-September. Québec west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. [= RAB, C, G, K, W, Z; = H. punctatum var. punctatum -F; > H. punctatum - S; >H. subpetiolatum Bicknell ex Small -- S]

Hypericum setosum Linnaeus. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, boggy areas, adjacent ditches, fireplow lines, and scrapes; common (VA Rare). May-September. Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, X, Z]

Hypericum species 1 Weakley, Radfords' St. John's-wort. Pd (NC): shallow circumneutral soil mats of granitic domes in the Brushy Mountains; rare (NC Watch List). Apparently endemic to the Brushy Mountains of Alexander and Wilkes counties, NC. This taxon, included in H. denticulatum var. acutifolium by Webb (1980), differs from typical \(H\). virgatum in being profusely branched from the medial and upper nodes (rather than being little if at all branched, and then only from the uppermost nodes), in having leaves with acuminate (rather than acute to obtuse) apices, and electrophoretically (Webb 1980). Additionally, these plants have numerous bracteal leaves along the inflorescence branches (vs. few or none), the punctate glands of the foliage are large and oval, resembling those of \(H\). denticulatum (vs. small and round), and the punctate glands are distributed on the lower leaf surface and stem (vs. lower leaf surface only). It may be notable that these same outcrops are phytogeographically interesting, with other disjunct and weakly differentiated races (see Allium cuthbertii). Further study is planned. [< H. virgatum included in concept of \(H\). virgatum (= \(H\). denticulatum var. acutifolium, H. denticulatum ssp. acutifolium) by most earlier authors]

Hypericum species 2 LeBlond. Cp (GA, NC, SC?): wet pine savannas, over ultisols or alfisols; rare? June-September. [included in concept of \(H\). tenuifolium (=reductum) by earlier authors]

Hypericum stragulum P. Adams \& Robson. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): dry rocky or sandy woodlands; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). May-August. MA (Nantucket I.), 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. [= C, V, W, Z; = H. stragalum -- RAB, misspelling; = Ascyrum hypericoides Linnaeus var. multicaule (Michaux ex Willdenow) Fernald -- F, G; = H. hypericoides (Linnaeus) Crantz ssp. multicaule (Michaux ex Willdenow) Robson -- K, X]

Hypericum suffruticosum P. Adams \& Robson, Pineland St.-John's-wort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas and flatwoods; common (rare in NC and SC) (NC Rare). April-June. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. LA. [= RAB, K, V, X, Y, Z; = Ascyrum pumilum Michaux -- S]

Hypericum tenuifolium Pursh, Sandhill St.-John's-wort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine flatwoods, pine savannas, sandhills; common. June-September. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to panhandle FL and se. AL. Robson (1996) indicates that the older name \(H\). tenuifolium Pursh has now been adequately shown to apply to this taxon. [=X; = H. reductum (Svenson) P. Adams -RAB, GW, K, V, Y, Z; < H. aspalathoides Willdenow -- S (also including \(H\). brachyphyllum)]

Hypericum tetrapetalum Lamarck. Cp (GA): wet pinelands and in depressional wetlands (open or dominated by Taxodium ascendens); uncommon. E. GA (within a few counties of se. SC), south to s. FL, west to panhandle FL. [= GW, K, V, X, Y; = Ascyrum tetrapetalum (Lamarck) Vail - S]

Hypericum virgatum Lamarck. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, SC): woodlands, rock outcrops, woodland borders; common (VA Watch List). Late June-September. 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. 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 \((\mathrm{n}=24)\), 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 species 1 for additional discussion. [= K; < H. denticulatum Walter var. acutifolium (Elliott) Blake -- RAB, C, F, G, W, Z (also see H. harperi); > H. denticulatum var. recognitum Fernald \& Schubert -- RAB, F; < H. denticulatum -- GW; < H. acutifolium Elliott -- S (also see H. harperi); \(=H\). denticulatum ssp. acutifolium (Elliott) N. Robson -- X]

Hypericum ascyron Linnaeus ssp. pyramidatum (Aiton) N. Robson, American Great St.-John's-wort. The species is of e. North America and e. Asia; ssp. pyramidatum occurs from Québec west to MN, south to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD (Robson 2000), and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= X; < H. ascyron Linnaeus -- K; = H. pyramidatum Aiton -- C, F, G] \{not yet keyed\} \{section Roscyna\}

Hypericum brachyphyllum (Spach) Steudel. Cp (GA, SC?): ponds and wet pinelands; common. E. GA (near SC) south to s. FL, west to s. MS. Also reported from SC (Kartesz 1999); needs confirmation. [= GW, K, V, X, Y, Z; < H. aspalathoides - S] \{not yet keyed\}

Hypericum dolabriforme Ventenat, Glade St. John's-wort. Mt (GA): limestone glades and barrens; rare (GA Special Concern). In nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997); this species should be sought in sw. VA. [= C, F, G, K, S, V, X, Z] \{not yet keyed\}

Hypericum interior Small, Interior Bushy St. John's-wort. Mt (GA): E. and c. TN, nw. GA south to c. AL. Perhaps best treated as a variety of \(H\). densiflorum. [= S; <H. densiflorum - K, V, X, Z; ? H. revolutum R. Keller] \{not yet keyed\}

Hypericum lobocarpum Gattinger. Streambanks, river bottoms, pinelands. C. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and MS west to s. IL, se. OK, e. TX; credited to SC by Robson (1996), based on specimens debated and dismissed by Adams (1973). Late May-September. [= C, K, S, V, X, Z; = H. densiflorum var. Iobocarpum (Gattinger) Svenson - F, G; < H. densiflorum -- GW] \{not yet keyed\}

Hypericum majus (A. Gray) Britton. South to nw. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), NJ, DE, and OH (Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, G, K, X]
Hypericum species 3 J. Allison, Georgia St, John's-wort. Cp (GA): seepage bogs, roadside ditches; rare (GA Special Concern). Apparently endemic to the Altamaha Grit region of the GA Coastal Plain. \{not yet keyed\}

Hypericum sphaerocarpum Michaux, Barrens St. John's-wort. Mt (GA): limestone barrens; rare (GA Special Concern). East to GA (GAHP 2003), e. and c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), sw. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, F, G, K, V, X, Z; > H. turgidum Small - S; > H. sphaerocarpum var. turgidum (Small) Svenson] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Triadenum Rafinesque (Marsh St-John's-wort)}

A genus of \(6-10\) species, herbs, of e. North America and e. Asia. Although Triadenum has sometimes formerly been included in Hypericum, Robson (1977) and others consider it to be more closely related to the tropical Asian shrub Cratoxylum Blume.
References: Adams (1973)=Z.
1 Leaves narrowed to the cuneate or broadly cuneate (rarely truncate) base.
2 Lower leaves sessile; sepals acute; leaves lacking translucent or dark glands or punctae ............... T. tubulosum
2 Lower leaves petiolate; sepals obtuse; leaves with translucent glands and dark punctae
T. walteri

1 Leaves clasping, cordate, or subcordate at the base.
3 Sepals \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long at maturity, acute or acuminate; styles \(1.8-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (best seen in fruit) ............ T. virginicum
3 Sepals 2.5-5 mm long at maturity, obtuse or acute; styles \(0.5-1(-1.5) \mathrm{mm}\) long (best seen in fruit) . . . . . . . . . . T. fraseri
Triadenum fraseri (Spach) Gleason, Marsh St.-John's-wort. Mt (NC, VA): bogs, peaty wetlands; rare (VA Rare). July-August. Newfoundland and Québec west to MN, south to NY, PA, w. VA, ne. TN, w. NC, OH, n. IN, and NE. Closely related to \(T\). virginicum and reduced to a variety of (or included in) that species by some authors. [= C, G, K; = Hypericum virginicum Linnaeus var. fraseri (Spach) Fernald -- F; < T. virginicum -- W, Z, in part; = Hypericum fraseri Spach]

Triadenum tubulosum (Walter) Gleason, Marsh St.-John's-wort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): bogs, peaty wetlands, drawdown sloughs along rivers; uncommon (GA Rare, VA Rare). August-September. Se. VA south to n. FL, west to LA, and north in the interior to se. and c. TN, s. IL and s. OH. [= C, G, GW, K, Z; = Hypericum tubulosum Walter -- RAB; = Hypericum tubulosum Walter var. tubulosum -- F; = T. longifolium Small -- S]

Triadenum virginicum (Linnaeus) Rafinesque, Marsh St.-John's-wort. Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, VA): bogs, peaty wetlands; common (rare in Mountains and Piedmont). July-September. Nova Scotia west to OH and s. Ontario, south to FL and MS, mostly on the Coastal Plain but scattered inland. [= C, G, GW, K, S; = Hypericum virginicum Linnaeus -- RAB; = Hypericum virginicum var. virginicum -- F; < T. virginicum -- W, Z, in part only (also see T. fraseri)]

Triadenum walteri (J.G. Gmelin) Gleason, Marsh St.-John's-wort. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests and marshes; common (uncommon in VA Piedmont, rare in VA Mountains). August-September. MD south to n. FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to s. MO, s. IL, and OH. [= C, G, GW, K, W, Z; = Hypericum walteri J.G. Gmelin -- RAB; = Hypericum tubulosum Walter var. walteri (J.G. Gmelin) Lott -- F; = T. petiolatum (Walter) Britton -- S]

\section*{ILLICIACEAE A.C. Smith 1947 (Star-anise Family)}

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 and Winteraceae. References: Keng in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

\section*{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). References: Vincent in FNA (1997); Keng in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Flowers 2-5-5 cm across; tepals 21-33, red-maroon (rarely white or pinkish); leaves tips acute to acuminate .... I. floridanum
1 Flowers 0.8-1.2 cm across; tepals 11-16, yellowish green; leaf tips obtuse or rounded . ...................... . . parviflorum
Illicium floridanum Ellis, Florida Star-anise. Cp (GA): acid ravines and small stream swamps; rare (GA Endangered). Sw. GA west to e. LA. [= FNA, GW, K, S]
* Illicium parviflorum Michaux ex Ventenat, Swamp Star-anise, Yellow Anise-tree. Cp (GA): cultivated and persistent; rare (GA Special Concern). April-June. This species occurs in swampy forests, evergreen hammocks, and bayheads and is endemic to scattered localities in central FL; it is in the horticultural trade and has been introduced in various places, including sw. and se. GA. [= FNA, K, S]

\section*{ITEACEAE (Sweetspire Family)}

A family of 1 genus and about 20 species, shrubs, of e. Asia, e. North America, and Mexico.

Itea Linnaeus (Virginia-willow, Sweetspire, Tassel-white)
Variously 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 "saxifragaceous" genera (including Escallonia) is only distant (Morgan \& Soltis 1993). Itea is here conservatively treated in a narrow Iteaceae. The remainder of the genus (about 20 species) is found in e. Asia and w. Malaysia; the only close relative of our species is I. japonica Oliver, of Japan. References: Spongberg (1972); Morgan \& Soltis (1993); Bohm et al. (1999).

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 Leucothoe racemosa in vegetative condition.

Itea virginica Linnaeus, Virginia-willow, Sweetspire, Tassel-white. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC SC): moist forests and thickets, especially along the banks of small streams; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Mountains). May-June. S. NJ south to FL and west to e. TX, north in the interior (especially in the Mississippi Embayment) to s. IL and se. MO. [= RAB, C, F, K, G, GW, S, W]

\section*{JUGLANDACEAE (Walnut Family)}

A family of about 8 genera and 60 species, trees and shrubs, mostly temperate. References: Stone in FNA (1997); Elias (1972); Stone in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 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 or valvate scales

Carya
1 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 imbricate scales

Juglans

> Carya Nuttall (Hickory)
> (by A.S. Weakley \& R.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. illinoinensis) and section Carya (C. alba, C. carolinae-septentrionalis, C. glabra, C. laciniosa, C. myristiciformis, C. ovalis, C. ovata, C. pallida). The southeastern United States is the center of diversity of Carya. Our three-state area includes 11 of 13 North American species (including the naturalized C. illinoinensis and lacking only a more southern species, C. floridana Sargent of peninsular FL, and a south-central species, C. texana Buckley of sc. United States), and 11 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. illinoinensis, C. myristiciformis, C. laciniosa, C. ovata, and C. carolinae-septentrionalis are diploids, with \(n=16\). C. pallida, C. glabra, C. ovalis, and C. alba are tetraploids with \(n=32\) (Stone 1961). As suggested by Stone et al. (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 () 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).

Note that the C. glabra-C. ovalis portion of this treatment is tentative. In our area, this group has been variously treated as consisting of between 1 and 10 (or more) taxa. For testing, we present here a plausible middle ground treatment in the key and species accounts (4 taxa). References: Stone in FNA (1997); Stone \& Hardin in SE (in prep.); Hardin (1992); Hardin \& Stone (1984); Elias (1972); Stone, Adrouny, \& Flake (1969); Stone (1961); Mohlenbrock (1986); Sargent (1918); Manning (1950); Hardin (1952); Little (1969); Harrar \& Harrar (1962); Stone in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key based in part on Stone \& Hardin in SE (in prep.).

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 \(10 \times\) or \(20 \times\) 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 curled rays radiating 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 \(0.08-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter and are round, with smooth or slightly irregular margins, while small peltate scales are \(0.025-0.12 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter and are either round, irregularly lobed or regularly 2 - or 4-lobed.

1 Terminal buds 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 elongate, flattened, \(9-19 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, bright orangey yellow to dull orange-tan; [common and widely distributed tree in our area, typically in floodplain and slope forests]
C. cordiformis

2 Leaves with (7-) 9-19 leaflets, these slightly to strongly falcate; fasciculate trichomes with 2-8 rays.
3 Leaves with (7-) 9-11 (-15) leaflets; bark shaggy; lateral petiolules 0-2 mm long; nut flattened in cross-section; kernel bitter; [native, of swamp forests, primarily in the Coastal Plain]
C. aquatica

3 Leaves with 11-19 leaflets; bark scaly, with small exfoliating plates; lateral petiolules 0-7 mm long; nut round in crosssection; kernel sweet; [introduced, frequently cultivated, long persistent, and occasionally naturalized]

1 Terminal buds with 6-15 imbricate scales; leaves with (3-) 5-9 (-11) leaflets, these symmetrical to slightly falcate; fruit sutures not winged.
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.
5 Twigs slender, hardened first-year growth or second-year growth 1-3 mm in diameter; terminal bud 6-15 mm long, glabrous to sparsely puberulent (except for ciliate fringe on the scales), reddish-brown (usually turning black on drying); lower surface of leaflets nearly glabrous, except for tufts of trichomes in the main vein axils, and only slightly lepidote with a few, scattered scales, the large peltate scales yellow and round, the small peltate scales brown, 2and 4-lobed; terminal leaflet 2-5 (-6) cm wide
C. carolinae-septentrionalis

5 Twigs stout, hardened first-year growth or second-year growth (2.5-) 3-6 mm in diameter; terminal bud 9-18 mm long, tomentose, tan to brown (rarely turning black on drying); lower surface of leaflets moderately to densely hirsute with acicular and fasciculate hairs (sometimes the hairs more or less limited to the main veins), and also moderately lepidote, the large peltate scales yellow and round, the small peltate scales dark brown and mostly round; terminal leaflet (4-) 6-15 cm wide
C. ovata

4 Bark tight (the ridges typically forming an interlocking diamond pattern), scaly, or shaggy (when shaggy, the separated segments normally much less than a meter long); leaves with (3-) 5-9 (-11) leaflets; serrations of the leaflets glabrous or ciliate, but lacking subapical tufts of trichomes.
6 Twigs stout; terminal buds 8-20 mm long; leaves with (5-) 7-9 (-11) leaflets; lower surface of leaflets 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 \(4-13 \mathrm{~mm}\) thick; nuts slightly to strongly 4 -angled toward the apex. \(7 \quad\) Bark tight; petiole hirsute; leaflet apex acute; lower surface of leaflets densely hirsute with acicular (single) and abundant 2-8-rayed fascicled and multiradiate hairs; fruit husk glabrous, with pustulate bumps; fruit \(3.5-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; nut 2.5-3.5 cm long; [common in our area]
C. alba

7 Bark shaggy; petiole hirtellous; leaflet apex acuminate; lower surface of leaflets hirsute with acicular (single), 26 -rayed fascicled, and occasional multiradiate hairs; fruit husk pubescent, lacking pustulate bumps; fruit 4-7 cm long; nut \(3-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [rare in our area]
C. laciniosa

6 Twigs slender; terminal buds 3-15 mm long; leaves with (3-) 5-7 (-9) leaflets; lower surface of leaflets mostly glabrous, except for along the midrib and primary veins, and sometimes hirsute on the surface with acicular (single) and infrequent fascicled (2-8 rays) hairs (lacking multiradiate trichomes); small peltate scales of the lower surface of leaflets of various types, 4 -lobed and/or irregular scales often more frequent than round scales; fruit husk 2-5 mm thick; nuts not 4-angled toward the apex.
8 Terminal bud 4-10 mm long, predominantly lepidote (also pubescent); leaves with (5-) 7 (-9) leaflets; lower surface of spring leaflets densely lepidote with 4 -lobed, irregular, and round peltate scales, giving the undersurface a reflective, silvery-tan or bronze sheen.
9 Lepidote scales initially silver, soon turning bronze, and giving the buds, young twigs, and undersurface of the leaves a metallic bronze sheen; [of calcareous swamps, bottomlands and slopes of the Coastal Plain of se. NC and e. SC]
C. myristiciformis

9 Lepidote scales silvery-tan; [of upland and usually acidic frests and woodlands, widespread in our area] ..
C. pallida

8 Terminal bud 5-15 mm long, predominantly pubescent (also sparsely lepidote); leaves with (3-) 5-7 (-9) leaflets; lower surface of spring leaflets slightly to densely lepidote with irregular and round peltate scales (4-lobed peltate scales uncommon).
10 Fruit husk spitting to base at maturity along 2-4 sutures; leaves with (5-) 7 leaflets, pubescent beneath; petiole reddish; fruits typically ellipsoidal; bark tight or often scaly or somewhat shaggy . . . . . . . C. ovalis
10 Fruit husk indehiscent at maturity or tardily splitting to base along 1 suture; leaves with (3-) 5 (-7) leaflets, glabrous to pubescent beneath; petiole usually green; fruits ellipsoidal, pyriform, or subglobose; bark tight.

11 Rachis (and also often the petiole and lower surfaces of leaflets) densely pubescent
C. glabra var. hirsuta

11 Rachis, petiole, and lower surfaces of leaflets glabrous or glabrescent.
12 Husk of fruit 1.5-2.5 mm thick; fruit ellipsoidal, subglobose, to obovoid, 1.5-3.5 cm long; terminal leaflet usually 8-17 cm long; [primarily of the Piedmont and Mountains] . . C. glabra var. glabra
12 Husk of fruit about 3.5 mm thick; fruit pyriform, 2.5-5 cm long; terminal leaflet usually \(20-25 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [primarily of the Coastal Plain]
C. glabra var. megacarpa

Carya alba (Linnaeus) Nuttall ex Elliott, Mockernut Hickory, White Hickory. Pd, Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: forests and woodlands; common. April-May; October. MA west to IN and IA, south to FL and TX. One of the most common forest trees of much of our area. 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." However, C. alba has not been officially rejected, its application appears to be nomenclaturally clear, and there is no alternative under the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Greuter 1988) to its use. For further discussion see Rehder (1945), Howard \& Staples (1983), and Wunderlin, Hansen, \& Hall (1985). [= K; = C. tomentosa (Lamarck ex Poiret) Nuttall -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, W; = Hicoria alba (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Carya aquatica (Michaux f.) Nuttall, Water Hickory, Bitter Pecan. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (SC); \{GA\}: swamp forests, where flooded during the winter months; uncommon. April-May; October. Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, north inland to se. MO, s. IL, and se. OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K; = Hicoria aquatica (Michaux f.) Britton -- S]

Carya carolinae-septentrionalis (Ashe) Engler \& Graebner, Carolina Shagbark Hickory, Carolina Hickory. Pd (NC, SC, VA); \(\{G A\}\) : upland flats, especially those weathered from mafic rocks and with shrink-swell soils dominated by montmorillonitic clays, less typically on slopes and bottomlands; uncommon (rare in VA). April-May; October. Sc. VA (Halifax County) south to GA, AL, and MS, and inland northwards to c. TN and sc. KY. First reported for VA by Wieboldt et al. (1998). The taxonomic status of C. carolinae-septentrionalis has been controversial, with some workers reducing it to variety of \(C\). ovata or not recognizing it at all. It seems to us morphologically and ecologically distinctive and to represent an independent evolutionary lineage. Hardin \& Stone (1984) found differences in trichomes, and in a study of nut oils, Stone, Adrouny, \& Flake (1969) found C. ovata "surprisingly distant" from C. carolinae-septentrionalis. There are reports that the two taxa are also phenologically separated, C. carolinae-septentrionalis leafing out about two weeks earlier than C. ovata, when growing together in the c. Piedmont of NC. Though usually ecologically and/or geographically segregated, the two species sometimes occur together or in close proximity to one another; they maintain their distinctness. [= RAB, C, G, K; = C. ovata (P. Miller) K. Koch var. australis (Ashe) Little -- FNA; = Hicoria carolinaeseptentrionalis Ashe -- S; = C. ovata var. carolinae-septentrionalis (Ashe) Reveal; = C. australis Ashe]

Carya cordiform is (Wangenheim) K. Koch, Bitternut Hickory. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands, especially in rich, moist alluvial or slope forests; common. April; October. ME and s. Québec west to MN and NE, south to panhandle FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; = Hicoria cordiformis (Wangenheim) Britton -- S]

Carya glabra (P. Miller) Sweet var. glabra, Pignut Hickory. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands; common. April-May; October. C. glabra ranges from s. NH west to s. MI, se. IA, and se. KS, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX; the ranges of the varieties are poorly known. [=F, G; < C. glabra -- RAB, C, FNA, GW, K; < C. glabra var. glabra -- W; > Hicoria glabra (P. Miller) Britton var. glabra -- S; > Hicoria microcarpa (Nuttall) Britton -- S]

Carya glabra (P. Miller) Sweet var. hirsuta (Ashe) Ashe, Hairy Pignut Hickory. Mt, Pd? (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands; common? April-May; October. Var. hirsuta is apparently primarily Appalachian, variously described as being endemic to the Southern Appalachians or ranging north to s. NH. It needs additional taxonomic assessment. [<C. glabra -- RAB, C, FNA, GW, K; = C. ovalis (Wangenheim) Sargent var. hirsuta (Ashe) Sargent -- F; = Hicoria glabra (P. Miller) Britton var. hirsuta Ashe - S; < C. glabra var. glabra -- W]

Carya glabra (P. Miller) Sweet var. megacarpa (Sargent) Sargent, Coastal Pignut Hickory. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): maritime forests and other forests of the outer Coastal Plain; uncommon? April-May; October. Var. megacarpa is apparently primarily a tree of the se. United States Coastal Plain, ranging from s. NY south to FL, west to TX, and north in the interior to s. IL. It needs additional taxonomic assessment. [= F, G; < C. glabra -- RAB, C, FNA, GW, K; =? Hicoria austrina Small - S]

Carya illinoinensis (Wangenheim) K. Koch, Pecan. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): persistent around dwellings and in pecan orchards, escaped to suburban woodlands, rural forest edges and floodplains; commonly cultivated, rarely naturalized. April-May; October. Native to the sc. United States, now more widespread in the se. United States as a result of cultivation. The spelling of the specific epithet has been a source of controversy. [= C, FNA, K; = C. illinoensis -- RAB, F, G, GW, orthographic variant; = Hicoria pecan (Marshall) Britton -- S]

Carya laciniosa (Michaux f.) G. Don, Kingnut Hickory, Big Shellbark Hickory. Mt (GA), Cp, Pd (NC): moist, circumneutral, alluvial levee forests along brownwater rivers of the Coastal Plain (NC), streams of the Piedmont (NC) and Mountains (GA); rare (NC Rare). April-May; October. NY and s. Ontario west to IA, south to NC, nw. GA, MS, and OK. This species is sometimes planted, but occurs native in nw. GA, along the Roanoke River (Halifax and Northampton counties, NC) and New Hope Creek (Durham County, NC). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; = Hicoria laciniosa (Michaux f.) Sargent -- S]

Carya myristiciformis (Michaux f.) Nuttall, Nutmeg Hickory. Cp (GA, NC, SC): nonriverine swamps over calcareous substrates, including calcareous clays and coquina limestone ("marl"), oak flatwoods; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Threatened, SC Rare). April; October. Se. NC south to SC, and from wc. AL west to e. TX and se. OK (apparently absent in GA); and disjunct in Mexico (Nuevo Léon and Tamaulipas). The bronze sheen of the leaflets of this species is diagnostic. First reported for NC by Leonard (1971b). [= FNA, K; = C. myristicaeformis -- RAB, GW, orthographic variant; = Hicoria myristicaeformis (Michaux f.) Britton -- S, orthographic variant]

Carya ovalis (Wangenheim) Sargent, Red Hickory. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: forests and woodlands; common. AprilMay; October. MA west to WI, south to GA, MS, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, K; C. ovalis var. obcordata (Muhlenberg \& Willdenow)

Sargent -- F, G; C. ovalis var. obovalis Sargent -- F, G; C. ovalis var. odorata (Marshall) Sargent -- F, G; C. glabra -- FNA, in part; C. glabra (P. Miller) Sweet var. odorata (Marshall) Little -- W]

Carya ovata (P. Miller) K. Koch, Common Shagbark Hickory. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA), \{GA\}: rich moist bottomlands, slopes, occasionally on dry upland flats; uncommon. May; October. S. ME and s. Québec west to MN and NE, south to GA and TX; also disjunct in Mexico. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W; > C. ovata var. ovata - F; > C. ovata var. pubescens Sargent -- F; = C. ovata var. ovata -- FNA; = Hicoria ovata (P. Miller) Britton -- S]

Carya pallida (Ashe) Engler \& Graebner, Sand Hickory, Pale Hickory. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC), \{GA\}: dry sandy or rocky forests and woodlands; common. April-May; October. S. NJ south to FL, west to TX, inland in the interior to w. NC, KY, s. IL, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Hicoria pallida Ashe -- S]

Carya texana Buckley is reported to occur as far east as KY, TN, and GA (Kartesz 1999), an eastern extent not reported by FNA. \{investigate\} [=K; C. texana var. arkansana (Sargent) Little - C] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Juglans Linnaeus (Walnut)}

A genus of about 21 species, trees and shrubs, of Mediterranean Europe to e. Asia, and North America to Andean South America Stanford, Harden, \& Parks (2000) present a molecular phylogeny and a discussion of biogeography; our two species are distantly related within the genus, with J. nigra most closely related to sw. North American J. microcarpa and J. major, and J. cinerea most closely related to several e. Asian species. References: Whittemore \& Stone in FNA (1997); Stanford, Harden, \& Parks (2000); Stone \& Hardin in SE (in prep.); Stone in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Stanford (1998).

1 Lower surface of the leaflets densely hirsute with 4-8-rayed fascicled hairs; fruit ellipsoid, densely pubescent with reddishbrown glandular hairs; leaf scars with a velvety ridge along the upper margin; leaves with (7-) 11-17 leaflets; pith dark brown; terminal buds 12-18 mm long; bark of mature trees pale; [section Trachycaryon] \(\qquad\) J. cinerea

1 Lower surface of the leaflets hirsute with single and 2-rayed fascicled hairs; fruit spherical or nearly so, lepidote with peltate scales and occasional glandular hairs; leaf scars without a velvety ridge along the upper margin; leaves with (9-) 15-19 (-23) leaflets; pith light brown; terminal buds \(8-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; bark of mature trees dark; [section Rhysocaryon] \(\qquad\) J. nigra

Juglans cinerea Linnaeus, Butternut, White Walnut. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): moist, nutrient-rich forests; uncommon (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Watch List). April-May; October. New Brunswick west to MN, south to n . GA and AR. This tree, formerly common, is afflicted with butternut canker disease, which now threatens its continued existence. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Wallia cinerea (Linnaeus) Alefeld -- S]

Juglans nigra Linnaeus, Black Walnut. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA); moist, nutrient-rich forests; common (uncommon in the Coastal Plain of NC and SC). April; October. MA west to MN, south to nw. FL and TX. 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Wallia nigra (Linnaeus) Alefeld -- S]

\section*{KRAMERIACEAE (Krameria Family)}

A family of a single genus and about 15-18 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, of warm (and usually dry) parts of s. North America to South America. References: Robertson (1973); Simpson et al. (2004).

\section*{Krameria Linnaeus (Ratany)}

A genus of about 15 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, hemiparasitic by haustoria. References: Robertson (1973)=Z.

Krameria lanceolata Torrey, Trailing Ratany, Sandspur. Cp (GA): sandhills; uncommon. AR, TX, and s. KS west to se. CO, se. AZ, Chihuahua, and Coahuila; disjunct eastwards in the Coastal Plain of FL and GA (east to Bulloch, Bryan, Evans, and Emanuel counties, GA). [= K, Z; K. spathulata Small -- S]

\section*{LAMIACEAE or LABIATAE (Mint Family)}

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).
subfamily Viticoideae: Vitex.
subfamily Ajugoideae: Ajuga, Clerodendrum, Teucrium, Trichostema.
subfamily Scutellarioideae: Scutellaria.
subfamily Lamioideae: Galeopsis, Lamiastrum, Lamium, Leonurus, Macbridea, Marrubium, Physostegia, Sideritis, Stachys, Synandra.
subfamily Nepetoideae:
tribe Elsholtzieae: Collinsonia, Elsholtzia, Mosla, Perilla.
tribe Mentheae:
subtribe Salviinae: Rosmarinus, Salvia
subtribe Menthinae: Blephilia, Clinopodium, Conradina, Cunila, Dicerandra, Hedeoma, Hyssopus, Lycopus, Mentha, Monarda, Origanum, Piloblephis, Prunella, Pycnanthemum, Thymus.
subtribe Nepetinae: Agastache, Dracocephalum, Glechoma, Meehania, Nepeta.
incertae sedis: Melissa
tribe Ocimeae:
subtribe Hyptidinae: Hyptis.
subtribe Ociminae: Ocimum.
incertae sedis: Callicarpa.

\section*{Acinos}
(see Clinopodium)

\section*{Agastache Clayton ex Gronovius 1762 (Giant-hyssop)}

A genus of about 22 species, herbs, of c. and e. Asia, and North America to Mexico. References: Vogelmann (1985); Lint \& Epling (1945); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

1 Leaves densely white tomentose below; corolla blue; [cultivated as an ornamental and rarely naturalized] . . . [A. foeniculum] 1 Leaves glabrous to villous beneath, appearing green; corolla yellow, greenish-yellow, or pinkish; [native].

2 Corolla yellow or greenish-yellow; calyx lobes obtuse or subacute, 1-1.5 mm long at anthesis; calyx lobes and bracts green; midstem internodes glabrous or minutely pubescent; lower surface of the leaf pubescent on the veins and surface

Corolla pinkish; calyx lobes acute or acuminate, 2-2.5 mm long at anthesis; calyx lobes and bracts with white or pink margins; midstem internodes at least sparsely long-pubescent; lower surface of the leaf pubescent mainly on the veins

Agastache nepetoides (Linnaeus) Kuntze, Yellow Giant-hyssop. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): woodlands and forests, generally over calcareous or mafic rocks; uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). JulySeptember; September-October. VT west to MN, south to nw. GA and OK. In our area, this species occurs mostly in the Piedmont. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Agastache scrophulariifolia (Willdenow) Kuntze, Purple Giant-hyssop. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): rich woodlands and forests, bottomlands; uncommon (GA Special Concern). July-September; September-October. VT west to MN, south to NC, e. TN, n. GA, and e. KS. [= K; A. scrophulariaefolia -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W, an orthographic variant; A. scrophulariaefolia var. mollis (Fernald) Heller -- F]
* Agastache foeniculum (Pursh) Kuntze, Lavender Giant-hyssop, native of w. North America, is cultivated as an ornamental and naturalized in scattered locations in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), KY (Kartesz 1999), and elsewhere. [= C, F, G, K]

Ajuga Linnaeus (Bugle, Bugleweed)
A genus of about 40-50 species, herbs, of the temperate Old World. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004)

1 Leaves deeply cleft into narrow segments; corolla yellow; annual . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. chamaepitys
1 Leaves entire to shallowly lobed; corolla blue (to white or pink); perennial.
2 Plants not stoloniferous; stems hairy all around . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [A. genevensis]
2 Plants stoloniferous; stems hairy in lines . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. reptans
* Ajuga chamaepitys (Linnaeus) Schreber, Yellow Bugle, Ground-pine Bugle. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced. May-September. [= C, F, G, K]
* Ajuga reptans Linnaeus, Carpet Bugle. Pd, Mt (NC, VA), Cp (VA): lawns and roadsides; commonly cultivated, uncommonly established. March-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K]
* Ajuga genevensis Linnaeus, Standing Bugle, is cultivated and rarely escaped in ne. North America, at least as far south as PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and MD (Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, G, K]

\section*{Blephilia Rafinesque 1819 (Woodmint, Pagoda-plant)}

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of e. North America. References: Simmers \& Kral (1992)=Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
1 Stem glabrate below the middle; leaf lower surface glabrous or with a few unicellular hairs on the midvein; [of moist forests over limestone in n. AL]
. . [B. subnuda]
1 Stem strongly pubescent below the middle; leaf lower surface distinctly pubescent, at least on the larger nerves; [of various moist to dry forests, woodlands, and meadows, collectively widespread in our area].

2 Lobes of the lower lip of the calyx linear, approaching the sinuses of the upper lip; outer bracteoles acute; leaves with rounded to acutish tips (rather Prunella-like); petioles 1-7 (-12) mm long; stem canescent, rarely with intermixed long trichomes; [primarily in the Piedmont]
. B. ciliata
2 Lobes of the lower lip of the calyx deltoid, not reaching the sinuses of the upper lip; outer bracteoles long-acuminate; leaves with acuminate to acute tips (rather Monarda-like); petioles \(9-42 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stem densely to sparsely pubescent with long, spreading trichomes; [primarily in the Mountains)
B. hirsuta

Blephilia ciliata (Linnaeus) Bentham. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): woodlands, meadows, forests, usually in circumneutral soils (over diabase, limestone, etc.); uncommon. May-early July; August-October. MA and WI south to c. GA and AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Blephilia hirsuta (Pursh) Bentham. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), \{GA\}: rocky or alluvial forests, montane forests up to at least 5000 feet elevation; common (VA Watch List). Late June-October; August-November. Québec and MN south to NC, AL, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; B. hirsuta var. hirsuta - F, K]

Blephilia subnuda R.W. Simmers \& Kral is endemic (so far as is known) to the Cumberland Plateau of nc. AL (Jackson and Madison counties). [=K, Z]

\section*{Calamintha \\ (see Clinopodium)}

Callicarpa Linnaeus 1753 (Beautyberry)
A genus of about 140 species, small trees, shrubs, and lianas, mainly tropical and subtropical. References: Moldenke (1980)=Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

1 Leaves 2-6.5 (-7) cm long, glabrous or nearly so beneath (except on the midrib); peduncles 10-20 mm long .... C. dichotoma
Callicarpa americana Linnaeus, Beautyberry, American Beautyberry, French-mulberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC): maritime forests, other forests (especially with sandy or rocky soils), disturbed areas; common (rare in Mountains). JuneJuly; August-October (persisting into the winter). MD and AR south to FL, TX, Mexico; West Indies. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W] * Callicarpa dichotoma (Loureiro) K. Koch, Chinese Beautyberry. Pd (NC, VA), Cp, Mt (NC), \{SC\}: roadsides, powerline rights-of-way, woodland edges, suburban woodlands, bogs; uncommon. September-November. This species is beginning to spread more rapidly in our area. [= RAB, C, K]
* Callicarpa japonica Thunberg, Japanese Beautyberry, is reported for Durham Co., NC (Moldenke 1980). [= K, Z] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Chaiturus Willdenow 1787
* Chaiturus marrubiastrum (Linnaeus) Reichenbach, Horehound Motherwort. Mt, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe and n. Asia. June-September. [= K; Leonurus marrubiastrum Linnaeus - C, F, G, S]

\section*{Clerodendrum Linnaeus (Glory-bower)}

A genus of about 400-500 species, trees and shrubs, mostly tropical and warm temperate, e. and w. hemispheres. References: Steane et al. (1999); Hsiao \& Lin (1995); Steane, de Kok, \& Olmstead (2004); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
* Clerodendrum bungei Steudel. Pd (GA, SC), Cp (GA): roadsides and suburban woodlands; rare, introduced from e. Asia. August-September. First reported from South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997); also reported for our area by W. Duncan (pers. comm.). [= K]
* Clerodendrum indicum (Linnaeus) Kuntze, Tubeflower, Turk's-turban. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas, roadsides; rare, introduced from the Malaysian Archipelago. August-October; November-December. [=K; Clerodendron indicum -- RAB, orthographic variant]
* Clerodendrum trichotomum Thunberg var. ferrugineum Nakai, Harlequin Glory-bower. Pd, Mt (NC), \{GA\}: roadsides, streambanks; rare, cultivated and strongly naturalized, native of e. Asia. [= K]
* Clerodendrum japonicum (Thunberg) Sweet is also cultivated and may be encountered in our area. It is naturalized in MD (Staff of the Bailey Hortorium 1976). [= K]

A genus of about \{??\} 20 species (as here circumscribed), herbs and shrubs, of temperate and subtropical areas of the \(w\). and \(e\). hemispheres. References: Cantino \& Wagstaff (1998) =Y; Shinners (1962a) =Z; Shinners (1962f)=X. Key adapted in part from Z.

1 Plant a shrubby perennial, not flowering the first year; [of sandy or rocky habitats of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont, from s. NC southwards].
2 Corolla bright scarlet, 27-50 mm long; calyx 8-18 mm long
C. coccineum

2 Corolla light lavender or pink with darker spots, \(10-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; calyx \(6.0-7.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
3 Leaves ovate or elliptic, sharply serrate, not revolute; leaves distinctly petioled; leaf surfaces glabrous
C. georgianum

3 Leaves linear to linear-elliptic, entire, strongly revolute; leaves subsessile; leaf surfaces minutely and densely pubescent
C. ashei

1 Plant an herbaceous to suffrutescent perennial, often flowering the first year; [of various habitats, collectively widely distributed in our area].
4 Stem glabrous or pubescent at the nodes only; leaves of flowering stems linear to oblanceolate; [native, of limestone glades, barrens, and bluffs].
5 Plant stoloniferous, bearing leafy stolons with ovate leaves; leaves of the flowering stems 1-2 cm long, 1-5 mm wide, entire
C. arkansanum

5 Plant not bearing leafy stolons; leaves of the flowering stems oblanceolate, 2.5-5 cm long, 5-17 mm wide, with several teeth on each side
[C. glabellum]
4 Stem pubescent; leaves of flowering stems elliptic to ovate; [alien or native, generally of disturbed or weedy situations]. 6 Axillary flower clusters sessile, dense.

7 Whorls with 8 or fewer flowers; calyx 4.5-7 mm long; corolla 7-10 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. acinos 7 Whorls with more than 8 flowers; calyx \(7-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla \(12-22 \mathrm{~mm}\) long C. vulgare

6 Axillary flower clusters peduncled, contracted cymes.
8 Calyx 6.0-10.2 mm long, the hairs inside the throat barely or not exserted; blades of larger stem leaves 2-5 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. ascendens
8 Calyx 2.8-6.0 mm long, the hairs inside the throat exserted, prominent; blades of the larger stem leaves 0.8-2.4 cm long
C. calamintha
* Clinopodium acinos (Linnaeus) Kuntze, Mother-of-thyme, Basil-thyme. Mt (VA): cultivated, rarely escaped or persisting; rare, introduced from Europe. [= Satureja acinos (Linnaeus) Scheele -- C, F, G; = Acinos arvensis (Lamarck) Dandy -- K]

Clinopodium arkansanum (Nuttall) House, Arkansas Calamint. Mt (VA): dry limestone glades; rare (VA Rare). Ontario west to MN, south to w. NY, nw. PA, w. VA, WV, IL, c. TN, and s. WI; also in MO, OK, AR, and TX. There appears to be confusion about the identities and distributions of this taxon and C. glabellum. [=K, Y; = Satureja glabella (Michaux) Briquet var. angustifolia (Torrey) Svenson -- C, G; = Satureja arkansana (Nuttall) Briquet -- F; < Calamintha arkansana (Nuttall) Shinners - GW, in part (see also Clinopodium glabellum); = Calamintha arkansana (Nuttall) Shinners -- Z; < Clinopodium glabellum (Michaux) Kuntze -- S, in part; = Clinopodium arkansanum (Nuttall) House -- Y]
* Clinopodium ascendens (Jord.) Samp., Common Calamint. Cp (VA): rich calcareous slope; rare, introduced from Europe.

August. [= Calamintha sylvatica Bromf. ssp. ascendens (Jord.) P.W. Ball -- K; Calamintha officinalis -- Z]
Clinopodium ashei (Weatherby) Small, Ashe's Calamint, Ashe's Savory, Ohoopee Dunes Wild Basil. Cp (GA): xeric sandhills; rare (GA Threatened). Peninsular FL and disjunct in e. GA (Candler and Tatnall counties). [= K, S, Y; = Calamintha ashei (Weatherby) Shinners-- Z; = Satureja ashei Weatherby]

Clinopodium calamintha (Linnaeus) Stace, Lesser Calamint, Basil-thyme. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA), \{GA\}: disturbed areas; common (rarer in NC), introduced from Europe. July-October. [Satureja calamintha (Linnaeus) Scheele var. nepeta (Linnaeus) Briquet -- RAB, F, G, W; = Satureja calamintha (Linnaeus) Scheele -- C; > Satureja calamintha var. calamintha -- F; > Satureja calamintha var. nepetoides (Jord.) Briquet -- F, G; > Satureja calamintha var. glandulosa (Riquien) Briquet -- F; > Calamintha nepeta (Linnaeus) Savi ssp. nepeta -- K; > Calamintha nepeta ssp. glandulosa (Riquien) P.W. Ball -- K; = Clinopodium nepeta (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S; > Calamintha officinalis Moench - Z; > Calamintha nepeta (Linnaeus) Savi -- Z]

Clinopodium coccineum (Nuttall ex Hooker) Kuntze, Scarlet Calamint, Scarlet Wild Basil, Red Mint Shrub. Cp (GA): sandhills and flatwoods; uncommon. E. GA south to FL and west to s. MS. [= K, S, Y; = Calamintha coccinea (Nuttall ex Hooker) Bentham -- Z; = Satureja coccinea (Nuttall ex Hooker) Bertolini]

Clinopodium georgianum Harper, Georgia Calamint. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): longleaf pine sandhills, dry rocky woodlands; rare (NC Rare). July-September. S. NC south to FL and west to LA. [= K, S, Y; = Satureja georgiana (Harper) Ahles -- RAB; = Calamintha georgiana (Harper) Shinners -- Z]

Clinopodium vulgare Linnaeus, Wild Basil. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA): pastures, roadbanks, forests, thin soils around rock outcrops; common. July-September. Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to NC, sc. TN, and KS, scattered in the west, widespread in Europe. Plants in our area may reflect both native and introduced genotypes. [=K, S, Y, Z; = Satureja vulgaris (Linnaeus) Fritsch -RAB, C, F, G, W; > Satureja vulgaris var. diminuta (Simon) Fernald \& Wiegand -- F; > Satureja vulgaris var. neogaea Fernald -- F; > Clinopodium vulgare var. neogaea (Fernald) C.F. Reed]

Clinopodium brownei (Sw.) Kuntze, Browne's Savory. Cp (GA): floodplain forests; rare (GA Special Concern). In sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K; > Micromeria pilosiuscula (A. Gray) Small -- S; > Micromeria brownei (Sw.) Bentham var. pilosiuscula A. Gray - GW, X] \{not yet keyed\}

Clinopodium dentatum (Chapman) Kuntze, of GA and FL. [= K; = Satureja dentata (Chapman) Briquet; = Calamintha dentata Chapman] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

Clinopodium glabellum (Michaux) Kuntze. Dry-mesic to mesic shaley forests, limestone barrens of c. KY, c. TN, MO, AR, and c. AL. Reports of this for VA (Kartesz 1999) are apparently based on confusion with Clinopodium arkansanum. [= Y; = Satureja
glabella (Michaux) Briquet var. glabella -- C; = Clinopodium glabellum (Michaux) Kuntze -- K; < Calamintha arkansana (Nuttall) Shinners - GW, in part; < Clinopodium glabellum (Michaux) Kuntze -- S, in part; = Calamintha glabella (Michaux) Bentham] * Clinopodium gracile (Bentham) Kuntze, Slender Wild Basil, introduced in s. AL, FL, LA (Kartesz 1999; Woods, Diamond, \& Searcy 2003) and MS (S. Leonard, pers. comm. 2005). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

\section*{Collinsonia Linnaeus 1753 (Horsebalm, Richweed, Stoneroot)}

A genus of about 4 species, perennial herbs, of e. North America. References: Peirson, Cantino, \& Ballard (in prep.)=Y; Shinners (1962b) \(=\) Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004). Key adapted from Y and Z.

1 Inflorescence an unbranched thyrse, the lower nodes with (3-) 6 flowers per node; floral bracts absent; pedicels flattened at base; leaves (2-) 4 (-6), the 4 upper (or only) leaves subverticillate; flowers light pink to lavender; flowering April-June; [subgenus Micheliella]
C. verticillata

1 Inflorescence a panicle (rarely unbranched), the flowers 2 per node; floral bracts present, minute to large; pedicels not enlarged basally; leaves 6 or more, opposite; flowers cream to yellow; flowering July-September; [subgenus Collinsonia]

Fertile stamens 4; fresh plants with anise scent; [of GA southwards and westwards]
C. anisata

2 Fertile stamens 2; fresh plants with lemon scent; [collectively widespread in our area].
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 . . C. tuberosa
3 Blades of the larger stem leaves \(8-25 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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 ... C. canadensis
4 Calyx 4.5-7 mm long; calyx teeth broadly lanceolate; flowers 12-17 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. sp. 1

Collinsonia anisata Sims, Southern Horsebalm, Anise Horsebalm. Pd, Cp (GA): rich forests; uncommon. Late JulySeptember; September-October. C. GA south and west to Panhandle FL and west to s. MS, on the Piedmont and Coastal Plain Based on an unpublished study by Jess A. Peirson, this species is apparently distinct, but Shinners's concept of it included hybrids with C. canadensis and aberrant C. canadensis. [= Y; Collinsonia serotina Walter \(-K, Z\), in part; Collinsonia serotina Walter -W ; C. canadensis var. punctata (Elliott) A. Gray -- F, in part misapplied; C. punctata Elliott -- S; Micheliella anisata (Sims) Briquet -- S]

Collinsonia canadensis Linnaeus, Richweed, Northern Horsebalm. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): cove forests, rich forests, especially over calcareous or mafic substrates; common. Late July-September; September-October. Québec, MI, and WI south n. FL and LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; C. canadensis - Y, in part (also see C. tuberosa)]

Collinsonia sp. 1, Florida Horsebalm. Cp (GA, SC): rich woods; rare. July-September; September-October. S. SC (Barnwell County) to e. LA, on the Coastal Plain. This entity is under study; it may warrant specific status as its range does not fully correspond with that of its putative parents, and it occurs at sites independent of them. [Collinsonia anisata Sims \(\times\) canadensis Linnaeus -- Y; Collinsonia serotina - K, Z, in part]

Collinsonia tuberosa Michaux, Stoneroot. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): rich forests, over calcareous or mafic substrates; rare (NC Watch List). Late July-September; September-October. C. NC west to c. TN, south to n. GA and MS (or LA?). An unpublished study by Jess A. Peirson concludes that C. tuberosa should be merged into C. canadensis. [= RAB, K, S, W, Z; C. canadensis - Y, in part; C. canadensis Linnaeus var. tuberosa (Michaux) A. Wood]

Collinsonia verticillata Baldwin, Whorled Horsebalm. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): rich forests, ranging from moist (cove) forests to rather dry oak forests over mafic or calcareous rocks; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). Late April-early June; JuneJuly. S. VA west to e. TN, south to w. NC, nw. SC, c. GA, and MS; disjunct in s. OH. The range is strangely scattered and fragmented. [= RAB, C, G, K, W, Y, Z; Micheliella verticillata (Baldwin) Briquet -- F, S]

\section*{Conradina A. Gray 1870}

A genus of 6 species, shrubs and suffrutescent herbs, of temperate se. North America. References: Shinners (1962)=Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

1 Leaves densely gray-pubescent above and below . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. canescens]
1 Leaves green above, glabrous or inconspicuously short-pubecsent.
2 Plants upright to 8 dm tall; calyx tube glabrous or minutely and inconspicuously puberulent; [of the Coastal Plain of Panhandle FL and s. AL]
[C. glabra]
2 Plants decumbent, rooting at the nodes; calyx tube densely short-pubescent and also pilose with longer glandular hairs; [of the Cumberland Plateau of KY and TN] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. verticillata]

Conradina canescens A. Gray, Gray Rosemary. Sandhills, scrub, flatwoods. January-May. Panhandle FL and s. AL west to s. MS. [=K, Z; > C. canescens - S, in a narrower sense; > C. puberula Small - S]

Conradina glabra Shinners, Apalachicola Rosemary. Sandhills. Panhandle FL and s. AL. [= K, Z]
Conradina verticillata Jennison, Cumberland Rosemary. Endemic to flood-scoured cobble bars of the Cumberland Plateau area of ne. TN and se. KY. It has an odor similar to rosemary, and showy purplish flowers. [= K, Z; = C. montana Small -- S]

A genus of about 15 species, herbs, from e. North America to South America. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

Cunila origanoides (Linnaeus) Britton, Stone-mint, American-dittany, Wild-oregano. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): dry rocky slopes, other dry slopes; common (rare in NC Coastal Plain). S. NY and PA west to MO, south to c. SC, n. GA, OK, and ne. TX (Singhurst \& Holmes 2004). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; = Mappia origanoides (Linnaeus) House -- S]

Dicerandra Bentham 1830
A genus of 9 species, herbs, endemic to se. North America. References: Huck (1987)=Z; Huck (1984)=Y; Huck \& Chambers (1997); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

1 Corolla tubular, straight or slightly curved; superior lobe cucullate (hoodlike); stamens and style arching under the hooded upper lobe of the corolla, included or slightly exserted beyond its apex; filaments inserted at 2 levels within the corolla; odor of fresh plant cinnamon-like, spicy; [section Lecontea].
2 Corolla tube ca. 18 mm long, the orifice ca. 2 mm wide; leaves (15-) avg. 25 ( -45 ) mm long, linear, the margins entire; [of s. SC south through much of the Coastal Plain of GA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. odoratissima

2 Corolla tube \(>20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the orifice ca. 4 mm wide; leaves (19-) avg. 40 ( -55 ) mm long, narrowly oblong, the margins often dentate; [endemic to McIntosh County, GA]
D. radfordiana

1 Corolla funnel-shaped, the tube geniculate; superior corolla lobe a lobed, flaring standard; stamens and style exserted, the stamens either widely flaring to the sides or declined along the lower lobe of the corolla; filaments inserted at the same level within the corolla; odor of fresh plant minty; [section Dicerandra].
3 Cymes epedunculate; flowers nearly sessile in compact verticils; pollen white to pale yellow; anther spurs obtuse to barely acute, with domes of minute hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [D. densiflora]
3 Cymes on peduncles 3-6 mm long; flowers on pedicels (3-) avg. 5 (-9) mm long; pollen bright yellow; anther spurs acuminate, glabrous.
4 Leaves linear; cymes 3 -flowered; corolla white to pale purple; anthers vivid yellow; [widespread in the Coastal Plain of GA south to ne. FL and s. AL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. linearifolia var. linearifolia 4 Leaves narrowly rhombic; cymes 5-7-flowered; corolla purplish red to vivid purple; anthers strongly reddish brown; [of extreme s. GA south into e. Panhandle FL and ne. FL] .
D. linearifolia var. robustior

Dicerandra linearifolia (Elliott) Bentham var. linearifolia. Cp (GA): sandhills and flatwoods; uncommon. Mid September-late November. W. and ec. Coastal Plain of GA south to ne. FL and s. AL. This taxon is hexaploid. [= K, Y, Z; < D. linearifolia -- S]

Dicerandra linearifolia (Elliott) Bentham var. robustior R.B. Huck. Cp (GA): sandhills and flatwoods; uncommon. Late September-late November. Sc. Coastal Plain of GA (Brooks, Echols, Lowndes counties) (Huck 1987) south to e. Panhandle FL and ne. FL. This taxon is tetraploid. [= K, Y, Z; < D. linearifolia -- S]

Dicerandra odoratissima Harper. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; uncommon (SC Rare). Late August-early October. S. SC south to se. GA. This taxon is tetraploid. [= RAB, K, S, Y, Z]

Dicerandra radfordiana R.B. Huck, Radford's Dicerandra. Cp (GA): dry flatwoods and sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). September-October. Endemic to e. GA (McIntosh County). This species was postulated to be a polyploid derivative of \(D\). odoratissima by Huck (1984, 1987); later study has shown that this is not the case (Huck \& Chambers 1997). Both taxa are tetraploid. [= K, Y, Z]

Dicerandra densiflora Bentham, reported for GA by Small (1933), but this report is apparently in error. Huck (1987) regards it as endemic to n . peninsular FL. October-early November. This taxon is tetraploid. [=K, S, Y, Z]

Dracocephalum Linnaeus 1753 (Dragon's-head)
(see also Physostegia)
A genus of about 45-70 species, herbs, of Eurasia and North America. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
* Dracocephalum parviflorum Nuttall, Dragon's-head. Pd (NC): cultivated ground; rare, native west of the Appalachians. May-July; July-September. [= C, F, G, K; = Moldavica parviflora (Nuttall) Britton -- RAB]

Elsholtzia Willdenow 1790
A genus of about 35-40 species, herbs, of temperate e. hemisphere. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
* Elsholtzia ciliata (Thunberg) Hylander. Mt (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Asia. First reported for NC by Leonard (1971b). [= C, F, G, K]

Galeopsis Linnaeus 1753 (Hemp-nettle)
A genus of about 10 species, herbs, of Eurasia. References: Stace (1997)=Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004). Key adapted from Stace (1997).

1 Stem with soft, appressed hairs; stem not swollen at the nodes
[G. ladanum var. ladanum]
1 Stem with rigid, bristly hairs; stem swollen at the nodes.
2 Terminal lobe of lower lip of corolla clearly emarginate and also convex (the sides revolute); corolla 13-16 mm long . . . .

2 Terminal lobe of the lower lip of the corolla entire to very slightly emarginate, essentially planar, not revolute; corolla 13-20 (-25) mm long
[G. tetrahit]
* Galeopsis bifida Boenninghausen, Bifid Hemp-nettle. Mt (NC): streamsides, pastures, roadsides; rare, introduced from Eurasia. July-frost. [= K, Z; < G. tetrahit -- RAB, S, in the broad sense (apparently including G. bifida); = G. tetrahit Linnaeus var. bifida (Boenninghausen) Lejeune \& Courtois -- C, F, G]
* Galeopsis ladanum Linnaeus var. ladanum, Red Hemp-nettle is naturalized in ne. North America, south at least to se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and may occur in our area. [= F, K; G. ladanum Linnaeus var. angustifolia (Ehrhart ex Hoffmann) Wallroth -C, G, misappied]
* Galeopsis tetrahit Linnaeus, Common Hemp-nettle is naturalized in ne. North America and may occur in our area. Some of the material reported from our area may be this taxon. [= Z; = G. tetrahit var. tetrahit -- C, F, G; > G. tetrahit var. tetrahit -K , in a narrower sense]

\section*{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. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): lawns, gardens, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. Late March-June; May-July. [= C, K; = Glecoma hederacea -- RAB, S, W, misspelled; > G. hederacea var. hederacea - F; > G. hederacea var. micrantha Moricand -- F; > Glecoma hederacea var. parviflora (Bentham) House -- G]

Hedeoma Persoon 1807 (American Pennyroyal)
A genus of about 38-42 species, herbs, of North America, Central America, and South America. References: Irving (1980)=Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

1 Leaves elliptic, 4-11 mm wide, slightly to strongly crenate; nutlets subspherical, 0.7-1.0 mm long, 0.6-0.9 mm wide, the surface smoothish, mottled, not glaucous; [subgenus Hedeoma] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. pulegioides
1 Leaves linear to narrowly elliptic, 1-4 mm wide, entire; nutlets narrowly ovoid, 1.0-1.3 mm long, 0.4-0.6 mm wide, the surface areolate and strongly glaucous; [subgenus Saturejoides].
2 Calyx teeth convergent, closing the orifice at maturity; bracteoles subtending the individual flower pedicels 1-2 mm long, about \(1 / 2\) as long as the pedicel; leaves (5.0-) avg. 7.7 (-11.0) mm long, (1.2-) avg. \(2.2(-4.0) \mathrm{mm}\) wide, \(3-5 \times\) as long as wide ......................................................................................... . [H. drummondil]
2 Calyx teeth spreading (the upper) to slightly convergent (th lower), not closing the orifice at maturity; bracteoles subtending the individual flower pedicels (1.5-) \(2.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, generally as long as or longer than the pedicel; leaves (11.0-) avg. 16.4 (-21.0) mm long, (1.0-) avg. \(2.2(-3.0) \mathrm{mm}\) wide, \(>5 \times\) as long as wide H. hispida
*? Hedeoma hispida Pursh, Rough Pennyroyal. Pd (GA, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (GA): disturbed areas, pastures, granitic flatrocks; rare, apparently adventive from further south and west. Irving (1980) shows no collections of H. hispida closer to our area than e. panhandle FL, c. AL, nc. TN, and s. OH; it may be recently arrived in our area or previously overlooked. First reported for SC by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= C, F, G, K, Z]

Hedeoma pulegioides (Linnaeus) Persoon, American Pennyroyal. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry soils of woodlands, roadbanks, woods-roads, especially common in shaly parts of the VA mountains; common (uncommon to rare in the Carolinas). Late July-October. Nova Scotia, s. Québec, s. Ontario, MI, WI, and IA south to c. SC, c. GA, and AR. The fragrant oil is apparently very similar to that of the European Pennyroyal, Mentha pulegium Linnaeus. The oil is a powerful insect repellant and insecticide, often used on pets to repel fleas. It is also poisonous to humans, however, at least in substantial quantities. It is sometimes used as a tea; native Americans are reputed to have used it as an abortion inducer. This plant should be used with great caution, if at all. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Hedeoma drummondii Bentham. East to MS and AL, where it occurs in black belt prairies. [= K, Z]

\section*{Hyptis Jacquin 1786 (Cluster Bushmint)}

A genus of about 280-300 species, herbs and shrubs, of warm temperate, subtropical, and tropical America. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

1 Leaves lanceolate, narrowed to a narrowly cuneate, subpetiolar base; flowers borne in large, globose heads, 1.5-2.5 cm across, borne on peduncles \(2-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long
H. alata

1 Leaves ovate, narrowed to a broadly cuneate to truncate base and well-developed petiole (4-6 cm long on larger leaves); flowers borne in irregular verticillate spikes, sessile to pedunculate on peduncles 1-2 mm long
H. mutabilis

Hyptis alata (Rafinesque) Shinners, Musky Mint, Cluster Bushmint. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine savannas, margins of swamp forests, wet powerline rights-of-way, ditches; common. Late June-September. Ne. NC south to FL, west to se. TX; also in the West Indies. [= RAB, GW, K; H. radiata Willdenow -- S]

Hyptis mutabilis (A. Richard) Briquet Cp (GA, SC, VA); rare, perhaps only a waif, introduced from South America. This species is naturalized in disturbed wetlands from e. GA south to s. FL, west to se. LA. [= GW, K, S]

Hyssopus Linnaeus 1753 (Hyssop)
A genus of 2-5 species, herbs, of s. Europe to c. Asia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
* Hyssopus officinalis Linnaeus, Hyssop. \{NC\} Reported for NC (see G and S); documentation not known. Introduced from Eurasia. July-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S]

\section*{Isanthus Rafinesque}
(see Trichostema)

\section*{Lamiastrum Heister ex Fabricius 1759 (Yellow Archangel)}

A monotypic genus, an herb, of w. Europe to Iran, often included in Lamium. The generic name may be illegitimate. References: Mennema (1989) \(=\) Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
* Lamiastrum galeobdolon (Linnaeus) Ehrendorfer \& Polatschek, Yellow Archangel. Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe and e. Asia. Several subspecies are recognized in Europe. [= K; = Lamium galeobdolon (Linnaeus) Linnaeus -- Z; = Galeobdolon luteum Hudson]

Lamium Linnaeus 1753 (Dead-nettle, Henbit)
A genus of about \(17-40\) species, herbs, of \(n\). Africa and Eurasia. References: Mennema (1989)=Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
1 Corolla yellow; anthers glabrous; bracts present, reflexed \(\qquad\) [see Lamiastrum galeobdolon]
1 Corolla blue or white; anthers with tufts of hairs; bracts absent or present (if present not reflexed).
2 Perennial, with rhizomes or stolons; corolla 18-35 mm long, the tube curved; leaves all petioled; [section Lamiotypus]. 3 Corolla white; leaves not blotched with white; lower corolla lip with 2-3 teeth on each side; pollen light yellow L. album ssp. album 3 Corolla pinkish-purple (rarely white); leaves usually marked with white; lower corolla lip with 1 tooth on each side; pollen orange . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. maculatum
2 Annual, lacking rhizomes or stolons; corolla 10-18(-20) mm long, the tube straight; leaves all petioled or upper leaves sessile and clasping.
4 Leaves subtending flower clusters sessile; [section Amplexicaule] . . . . . . . . . . L. amplexicaule var. amplexicaule 4 Leaves all petiolate; [section Lamium].

5 Leaves subtending whorls deeply serrate, with many teeth \(>2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; nutlets (2.5-) 2.7-3.0 (-3.3) mm long ..

5 Leaves subtending whorls crenate-serrate, with teeth < 2 mm long; nutlets (2.0-) 2.2-2.5 (-2.8) mm long ....
. L. purpureum var. purpureum
* Lamium album Linnaeus ssp. album, White Dead-nettle, Snowflake. (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April-September. Reported from our area (VA) by many earlier manuals; not documented in Harvill et al. (1992). [= Z; < L. album -C, \(F, G, K]\)
* Lamium amplexicaule Linnaeus var. amplexicaule, Henbit, Henbit Dead-nettle. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): lawns, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, gardens, pastures; common, introduced from Eurasia and n. Africa. January-December. [= \(Z\); < \(L\). amplexicaule -- RAB, C, F, G, K, W]
* Lamium dissectum With., Cutleaf Dead-nettle. Mt (NC), Pd (VA): lawns, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April-May. This taxon is apparently an allopolyploid derivative ( \(2 n=36\) ), 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 \((2 n=18)\). [ \(L\). hybridum Villars -RAB, C, F, G, misapplied; = L. purpureum Linnaeus var. incisum (Willdenow) Persoon -- K, Z]
* Lamium maculatum Linnaeus, Spotted Dead-nettle. Pd, Mt (NC?, VA): lawns, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April-September. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Z]
* Lamium purpureum Linnaeus var. purpureum, Red Dead-nettle, Purple Dead-nettle. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): lawns, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, pastures; common, introduced from Eurasia. March-October. Other varieties are found in the Old World. [=K, Z; = L. purpureum -- RAB, C, F, G, W, in a narrow sense]

A genus of about 9 species, herbs, shrubs, and small trees, of sub-Saharan Africa. References: Iwarsson \& Harvey (2003)=Z.
* Leonotis nepetifolia (Linnaeus) Aiton f. var. nepetifolia, Lion's-ears, Lightning-rod-plant. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): pastures, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from s. Africa. Late August-October. [= Z; < L. nepetifolia -- K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; <L. nepetaefolia -- RAB, S, orthographic variant, and infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

\section*{Leonurus Linnaeus 1753 (Motherwort)}
(also see Chaiturus)
A genus of 25 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia. Though L. marrubiastrum and L. sibiricus are documented in our area only from VA, they are also documented from south of our area; they likely will be found to occur in all four states.

1 Calyx strongly 5-angled, the lower 2 lobes deflexed; upper corolla lip white-villous; leaves lacerately toothed and the larger shallowly lobed
L. 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.
2 Leaves entire to few-toothed (but not lobed) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Chaiturus marrubiastrum]
2 Leaves deeply 3-parted, the 3 divisions further lacerately toothed or lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. sibiricus
* Leonurus cardiaca Linnaeus, Motherwort, Lion's-tail. Pd (SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA), Cp (VA), \{NC\}: roadsides, pastures,
disturbed areas; common, introduced from c. Asia. May-August; July-October. Nelson (1993) reports the occurrence of this species in SC. [= RAB, C, F, G, S, W; L. cardiaca ssp. cardiaca -- K]

Leonurus sibiricus Linnaeus, Siberian Motherwort. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Asia. May-September. [= C, F, G, K, S]

Lycopus Linnaeus 1753 (Bugleweed, Water-horehound)
A genus of about 10-14 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia, North America, and Australia. References: Sorrie (1997)=Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004). Key adapted from Sorrie.

1 Calyx lobes acute at the apex, shorter than or equaling the nutlets.
2 Plant without tubers; leaf base tapered to a long, winged petiole; corolla lobes 4, erect; leaf teeth (6-) avg. 8.6 (-11) per side.......................................................................................... . L. virginicu
2 Plant usually with tubers; leaf base subsessile or tapered to a short, winged petiole; corolla lobes 4 or 5 , all or some spreading; leaf teeth (2-) avg. 5.0 (-7) per side.
3 Corolla lobes 4, one erect and three spreading; nutlet tubercles well-developed, deeply toothed; leaf teeth (2-) avg. 4.5 (-6) per side; [of the fall-line sandhills of NC and SC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. cokeri 3 Corolla lobes 5, spreading; nutlet tubercles weakly developed, undulate; leaf teeth (4-) avg. 5.4 (-7) per side; [of the Mountains, upper Piedmont, and VA Coastal Plain]
L. uniflorus

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 less than 0.5 mm long; leaf teeth sharply acute to short-acuminate
L. 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
L. europaeus
\(4 \quad\) Nutlet tubercles well developed.
6 Leaves evidently petiolate, the petioles narrowly winged
L. rubellus

6 Leaves sessile or subsessile.
\(7 \quad\) Leaves ovate to lanceolate, usually rounded at the base, scarcely reduced upwards on the stem L. amplectens
7 Leaves lanceolate to linear, cuneate at the base, upper leaves conspicuously narrower (and often also shorter) than the lower leaves
L. angustifolius

Lycopus americanus Muhlenberg ex W. Barton, American Bugleweed. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): marshes, bottomlands; common (GA Special Concern). June-November. Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to FL and CA. [= RAB, C, GW, K, S, W, Z; >L. americanus var. americanus - F, G; >L. americanus var. longii Benner -- F, G; >L. americanus var. scabrifolius Fernald -- F]

Lycopus amplectens Rafinesque, Clasping Water-horehound. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt? (NC?), \{VA\}: clay-based Carolina bays, other moist habitats; uncommon (NC Watch List). June-November. MA south to FL; disjunct inland around the Great Lakes and (allegedly) in w. NC. [= RAB, C, GW, K, W, Z; > L. amplectens var. amplectens - F, G; > L. amplectens var. pubens (Britton) Fernald -- F, G; > L. pubens Britton -- S ; > L. sessilifolius A. Gray -- S]

Lycopus angustifolius Elliott, Narrowleaf Bugleweed, Southern Bog Water-horehound. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, marshes; uncommon (NC Watch List). June-November. Se. VA south to FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to s. TN and s. MO. [= C, Z; = L. rubellus Moench var. angustifolius (Elliott) Ahles -- RAB, GW; L. rubellus Moench var. lanceolatus Benner -- F; <L. rubellus -- G, K, W, in part]

Lycopus cokeri Ahles ex Sorrie, Coker's Bugleweed, Carolina Bugleweed. Cp (NC, SC): sandhill pocosins, boggy streamheads, seepage bogs; uncommon (NC Watch List). July-November. Endemic to the fall-line sandhill region of sc. NC and SC. See Sorrie (1997) for a detailed discussion of this species. [= RAB, K, Z; <L. uniflorus Michaux -- GW, in part] * Lycopus europaeus Linnaeus, Gypsywort, European Bugleweed. Cp (NC, VA): marshes, ditches; uncommon, introduced from Europe. June-November. [= RAB, C, G, K, S, Z; > L. europaeus var. europaeus - F; > L. europaeus var. mollis (Kern.) Briq. -F]

Lycopus rubellus Moench, Stalked Bugleweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): marshes, swamp forests, bottomlands; common. June-November. ME west to MI, south to FL and \(T X\). \([=C, S, Z ;=L\). rubellus var. rubellus -- RAB, GW; < L. rubellus -- G, K, W, in part (also see L. angustifolius); > L. rubellus - S, in a narrower sense; > L. velutinus Rydberg -- S]

Lycopus uniflorus Michaux, Northern Bugleweed. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): bogs, seeps, wet forests; common. JulyOctober. Newfoundland west to AK, south to w. NC, AR, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, G, S, W, Z; < L. uniflorus -- GW, in part (see also \(L\). cokeri); > L. uniflorus var. uniflorus -- K]

Lycopus virginicus Linnaeus, Virginia Bugleweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, bottomlands, other wet habitats; common. July-November. MA west to PA, s. IN, MO, and OK, south to n. FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

In the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River regions, hybrid swarms involving L. americanus and L. europaeus are numerous (Webber \& Ball 1980). However, to date there is no evidence that these species have hybridized within the Flora region.

\section*{Macbridea Elliott ex Nuttall 1818 (Birds-in-a-nest, Macbridea)}

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of se. North America. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
Macbridea caroliniana (Walter) Blake, Carolina Birds-in-a-nest, Carolina Macbridea. Cp (GA, NC, SC): swamp forests, especially in sphagnous seepage areas away from direct flooding, savanna edges, ditches; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Proposed Threatened). July-November. Se. NC to s. GA; reported but undocumented from n. FL, AL, and MS. Apparently rare throughout its range. [= RAB, GW, K; = M. pulchra Elliott -- S]

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, Horehound. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): fencerows, disturbed places; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. Used for cough-syrups in folk medicine. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

\section*{Meehania Britton 1894 (Meehania)}

A genus of 2-6 species, herbs, ours in temperate e. North America, and the other species in e. Asia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

Meehania cordata (Nuttall) Britton, Meehania. Mt (NC, VA): moist, rocky, forested slopes; uncommon (NC Rare, VA Watch List). Late May-June; June-July. A Central and Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. PA and OH south to nw. NC and ne. TN. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

\section*{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. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from w. Asia. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

\section*{Mentha Linnaeus 1753 (Mint)}

A genus of about 20-25 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Stace (1997)=Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004). Key largely adapted from C and Stace (1997).

1 Flowers in axillary verticils subtended by ordinary foliage leaves, and separated by internodes of ordinary length.
2 Calyx glabrous throughout, or pubescent towards the tips only; calyx 2-3.5 mm long; plants usually sterile; fresh plant usually with spearmint odor or flavor . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. Mgracilis
2 Calyx pubescent throughout its length; calyx 1.5-2.5 mm long; plants usually fertile; fresh plant usually with a rather unpleasant odor of flavor.
3 Leaves subtending the inflorescence mostly broadly rounded at the base; leaves of the inflorescence relatively narrow; [alien].
M. arvensis var. arvensis

3 Leaves subtending the inflorescence mostly cuneate at the base; leaves of the inflorescence relatively broad; [native, though often in weedy situations]
M. arvensis var. canadensis

1 Flowers in terminal spikes or heads, the subtending leaves absent or distinctly smaller than the foliage leaves.
4 Inflorescence a terminal globose to ovoid head of 1-3 verticils.
5 Pedicels, calyx, and leaves pubescent; plants usually fertile . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. aquatica
5 Pedicels and clayx glabrous, leaves glabrous or nearly so; plants usually sterile . . . . . . . M. . . piperita var. citrata
4 Inflorescence a spike of several to many verticils.
6 Bracteal leaves much longer than the flowers, resembling the foliage leaves, but smaller or narrower . . M. . \(\mathbf{x}\) gracilis
6 Bracteal leaves linear to laneolate, little surpassing the flowers.
\(7 \quad\) Calyx tube glabrous; leaves glabrous, or with scattered hairs on the lower surface.
8 Petioles of the min leaves 4-15 mm long; spikes stout; plants sterile; fresh plant with peppermint odor or flavor. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. . . \({ }^{\text {piperita var. piperita }}\)
8 Petioles of the main leaves \(0-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; spikes slender; plants fertile; fresh plant with spearmint odor or flavor . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
9 Leaves \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide, broadly cuneate to rounded at the base; leaf serrations sharp; leaf surface nearly planar . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. Iongifolia
9 Leaves \(1-2 \times\) as long as wide, broadly roundec to subcordate at the base; leaf serrations rounded; leaf surface strongly rugose
M. suaveolens
[Note: The distribution, habitats, phenology, and abundance of all Mentha species need herbarium investigation]
* Mentha aquatica Linnaeus, Water Mint, Lemon Mint. introduced from Europe. [= C, Z; M. aquatica -- K, in part only (also see Mentha \(\times\) citrata)]
* Mentha arvensis Linnaeus var. arvensis, Field Mint. introduced from Europe. [= C; M. gentilis Linnaeus -- RAB; M. arvensis Linnaeus -- Z, in a narrow sense; M. arvensis ssp. arvensis; M. arvensis - K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Mentha arvensis Linnaeus var. canadensis (Linnaeus) Kuntze, Canada Mint. [=C; M. arvensis -- RAB, misapplied; M.
canadensis Linnaeus; M. arvensis Linnaeus ssp. canadensis (Linnaeus) H. Hara; M. arvensis - K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Mentha ×gracilis Sole (pro sp.) [Mentha arvensis \(\times\) spicata], Spearmint. \{NC, SC, VA\}: introduced from Europe. [= K, Z; M. cardiaca (S.F. Gray) Gerarde ex Baker -- RAB; M. gentilis Linnaus (pro sp.) -- C]
* Mentha longifolia (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Horse Mint. introduced from Europe. [= RAB, C]
* Mentha \(\times\) piperita Linnaeus (pro sp.) var. citrata (Ehrhart) Briq. (pro sp.) [Mentha aquatica \(\times\) spicata], Lemon Mint. introduced from Europe. [= Z; M. ×citrata Ehrhart -- C; M. aquatica -- K, in part]
* Mentha \(\times\) piperita Linnaeus (pro sp.) var. piperita [Mentha aquatica \(\times\) spicata], Peppermint. introduced from Europe. [= C, K, Z; M. piperita Linnaeus -- RAB]
* Mentha spicata Linnaeus, Spearmint. introduced from Europe. [= RAB, C, K, Z]
* Mentha suaveolens Ehrhart, Apple Mint, Pineapple Mint, Round-leaved Mint. introduced from Europe. [= C, K, Z]
* Mentha pulegium Linnaeus, European Pennyroyal, introduced in MD, PA, and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Micromeria Bentham}
(see Clinopodium)

\section*{Moldavica}
(see Dracocephalum)

\section*{Monarda Linnaeus (Bergamot)}

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 above 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: McClintock \& Epling (1942)=Z; Scora (1967)=Y; Fosberg \& Artz (1953)=X; Gill (1977); Prather \& Keith (2003); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

1 Flowers in 2-6 glomerules, terminal and at 2-5 successive nodes down the stem; stamens included; leaves lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, usually broadest near the middle and tapered to a cuneate base, (2.5-) 3-8x as long as wide.
2 Calyx lobes attenuated into a spinose awn 2-7 mm long; corolla white to pink; inner bracts subtending the flowers \(4-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, abruptly acuminate into a spinose bristle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. citriodora var. citriodora
2 Calyx lobes narrowly to broadly triangular, acute or long-acuminate but not awned; corolla yellow, spotted with purple; inner bracts \(8-14 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, acuminate.
3 Lower leaf surface moderately to densely silvery-tomentose; stem densely villous with spreading or downwardlycurved coarse hairs, lacking coarse, horizontal bristles and short downwardly-curved hairs
M. punctata var. villicaulis

3 Lower leaf surface pubescent mainly on the midvein and other main veins, appearing green; stem pubescent with short downwardly-curved hairs, also with coarse, horizontal bristles and/or upwardly-curved hairs
4 Stem with many coarse horizontal bristles, also pubescent with short, downwardly-curved hairs; leaves (40-) 50-\(70(-95) \mathrm{mm}\) long, \(10-28 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide (at least some over 15 mm wide), averaging ca. \(3 \times\) as long as wide
M. punctata var. arkansana

4 Stem with few or no coarse horizontal bristles, also pubescent with a mixture of upwardly-curved and downwardly-curved hairs; leaves (25-) 35-55 (80) mm long, 5-17 mm wide (the widest very rarely over 15 mm wide), averaging ca. \(4 \times\) as long as wide
M. punctata var. punctata

1 Flowers in \(1(-2)\) glomerule, terminal (rarely also 1 at the next node down the stem); stamens exserted; leaves ovate to ovatelanceolate, broadest near the rounded, truncate, or subcordate base, 1.5-3 (-4)× as long as wide
5 Corolla \(30-45 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, scarlet-red, (3-) 4-8 mm broad at the expanded portion of the throat; [primarily of mountain seepages, streambanks, and boggy places]
M. didyma

5 Corolla 14-33 (-36) mm long, white, lavendar, or purple, 1-3 (-4) mm broad at the expanded portion of the throat; [of various habitats, usually dryish to mesic].
6 Leaves deltoid-ovate to ovate, 2-6 cm wide, usually ca. \(2 \times\) as long as wide; orifice of the calyx glabrous to slightly hirsute with a few long hairs; upper lip of the corolla 5-8 mm long and not bearded ( \(M\). clinopodia) or 13-16 mm long and slightly bearded (M. media) near its apex; outer surface of the corolla glabrous to evenly pubescent with short curled hairs.
7 Corolla white, greenish, or pale pink, the lower lip purple-spotted; outer bracts subtending the inflorescence green or pale (rarely with a purplish midvein); upper lip of the corolla 5-8 mm long, not bearded . M. clinopodia \(7 \quad\) Corolla deep purple, the lower lip usually not spotted; outer bracts subtending the inflorescence purple to red; upper lip of the corolla 13-16 mm long and slightly bearded near its apex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. media
6 Leaves narrowly-deltoid, ovate-lanceolate to lanceolate, \(1-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, usually ca. \(3 \times\) as long as wide; orifice of the calyx densely hirsute with numerous erect, stiff, white hairs; upper lip of the corolla prominently bearded near its apex; outer surface of the corolla evenly pubescent with short curled hairs.
8 Corolla deep purple; middle lobe of the lower corolla lip 4-6 mm long; outer bracts subtending the inflorescence reddish \(\qquad\) M. fistulosa var. rubra

8 Corolla lavendar, rose, or nearly white; middle lobe of the lower corolla lip 2-4 mm long; outer bracts subtending the inflorescence green (rarely the midvein only reddish).
9 Plants 10-30 cm tall; leaves subcoriaceous, glabrous, dark green, shiny; calyx 5-8 mm long, the lobes conspicuously pustulate-glandular; [of limestone glades and barrens] . . . . . . . . M. . fistulosa var. brevis
9 Plants 30-130 cm tall; leaves herbaceous, pubescent, light to medium green, not shiny; calyx 7-11 mm long, the lobes not pustulate-glandular; [of various habitats].
10 Pubescence of the petioles and lower leaf surface hirsute or villous, the trichomes spreading, 1-3 mm long
M. fistulosa var. fistulosa

10 Pubescence of the petioles and lower leaf surface canescent, the trichomes appressed (sometimes also with an admixture of longer, spreading trichomes)
M. fistulosa var. mollis
* Monarda citriodora Cervantes ex Lagasca y Segura var. citriodora, Lemon Bergamot. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed places: rare, introduced from a native range centered in TX. June-July; July-August. [= Y; < M. citriodora -- RAB, F, G; = M. citriodora ssp. citriodora var. citriodora -- K; ? M. dispersa -- S; = M. citriodora ssp. citriodora -- Z]

Monarda clinopodia Linnaeus, Basil Bergamot. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): mesic, forested slopes; common. Late MaySeptember; July-October. NJ, w. NY, and IL, south to n . GA and c. AL (some of the range perhaps accountable to cultivation). There appear to be a number of chemical races in M. clinopodia which may warrant taxonomic status. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z; = M. fistulosa Linnaeus var. clinopodia (Linnaeus) Cooperrider]

Monarda didyma Linnaeus, Bee-balm, Oswego Tea. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC): seepage slopes, periglacial boulderfields with abundant seepage, streambanks, boggy places, usually in strong to moderately filtered sunlight; common, rare in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain (where introduced only) (SC Rare). July-September; September-October. ME west to MI, south to PA and OH , and in the Appalachians south to sw. NC, se. TN, and ne. GA (part of the northern range is likely only by introduction). McClintock \& Epling (1942) describe 2 forms of M. didyma: the "broad-leaved form," with leaves averaging 9.2 cm long and 5.2 cm wide and corollas averaging 35 mm long, ranging south to sc. PA and ne. WV, and the "narrow-leaved form," with leaves averaging 11.8 cm long and 4.4 cm wide and corollas averaging 39 mm long, occurring throughout the range of the species. Further study seems warranted. [= C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z; M. didyma -- RAB (also see M. media)]

Monarda fistulosa Linnaeus var. brevis Fosberg \& Artz, Smoke Hole Bergamot, Cedar Glade Bergamot. Mt (VA): limestone outcrops, cliffs, barrens, and glades, and on limestone talus; rare (US Species of Concern). June-August; July-October. Apparently endemic to w. VA and e. WV. This variety is seemingly very distinct (Kimball et al. 2002). It had been collected only a very few times prior to the work of Bartgis (1993), who found it to be a characteristic plant of limestone barrens and woodlands in localized areas in the Ridge and Valley Province of WV. It flowers about a month earlier than M. fistulosa in the vicinity (Bartgis, pers. comm.). [= X, Y; M. fistulosa ssp. brevis (Fosberg \& Artz) Scora, comb. nov. ined. -- K; < M. fistulosa -- W]

Monarda fistulosa Linnaeus var. fistulosa, Appalachian Bergamot. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): moist wooded slopes, roadsides, woodland edges, old fields; common. June-September; August-October. CT south to sw. NC, nearly or entirely limited to the Appalachians. I have interpreted var. fistulosa and var. mollis somewhat differently than some previous workers. A more coherent geographic pattern is achieved by limiting var. fistulosa to plants with spreading hairs only. \([=F, X, Y ;<M\). fistulosa -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = M. fistulosa ssp. fistulosa var. fistulosa -- K; < M. fistulosa var. fistulosa -- C, G, Z (also see var. mollis); = M. fistulosa -- S (in the narrow sense)]

Monarda fistulosa Linnaeus var. mollis (Linnaeus) Bentham, Eastern Bergamot. Mt, Pd (NC, SC), \{GA, VA\}: moist wooded slopes; common. June-September; August-October. See comments under var. fistulosa. ME west to MN, south to GA, AL, and se.

TX. [= F, X, Y; < M. fistulosa -- RAB, W; < M. fistulosa var. fistulosa -- C, G, Z; = M. fistulosa ssp. fistulosa var. mollis (Linnaeus) Bentham -- K; > M. mollis Linnaeus -- S ; > M. scabra Beck -- S]

Monarda fistulosa Linnaeus var. rubra A. Gray, Purple Bergamot. Mt (NC, VA), \{GA\}: moist slope forests; rare (NC Watch List). ME to NJ, and from nw. NC to n. GA, in the Appalachians. Perhaps native only in the Southern Appalachians. A problematic taxon; see M. media for comments. [= X, Y, Z; < M. fistulosa -- RAB, W; = M. fistulosa ssp. fistulosa var. rubra A. Gray - K; < M. media -- C, F, S]

Monarda media Willdenow, Purple Bee-balm. Mt (NC), \{GA, VA\}: grassy balds, moist slopes, mostly at high elevations; rare (NC Watch List). July-September; September-October. VT west to IN, south to w. MD; disjunct in w. NC and sw. TN, part of the range perhaps the result of cultivation. M. media is a problematic taxon, especially in combination with M. fistulosa var. rubra. Many have suggested that M. media is the result of hybridization or introgression of M. didyma with either M. fistulosa or M. clinopodia, or both (see Scora 1967). Scora (1967) implies that M. media consists of hybrids, backcrosses, and "introgressive elements" involving all three pairwise combinations, and the three-way combination, but that M. fistulosa var. rubra is not of hybrid origin. Needed are studies of M. media, M. fistulosa var. rubra, and their possible parents which go beyond the herbarium and determine the genetics, origin, and population structure of these taxa. It seems best for the moment to recognize (or to attempt to!) M. media and \(M\). fistulosa var. rubra in order to foster additional observation and study, hopefully leading to a more definite understanding of their taxonomic status(es). [= G, K, Z; < M. didyma -- RAB; < M. media -- C, F, S (also see M. fistulosa var. rubra); = M. \(\times\) media Willdenow (prosp.) -- W, Y]

Monarda punctata Linnaeus var. arkansana (McClintock \& Epling) Shinners, Arkansas Horse-mint. Mt (NC), \{GA\}: dryish forests over mafic rock; rare (NC Watch List). 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 subsp. 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 collection and the phytogeographic interest of the Blue Ridge Escarpment of Polk County, which harbors numerous Ozarkian and other Midwestern disjuncts, such as Veratrum woodii. [= Y; < M. punctata -- RAB, S, W; = M. punctata ssp. punctata var. arkansana (McClintock \& Epling) Shinners -- K; = M. punctata ssp. arkansana McClintock \& Epling -- Z]

Monarda punctata Linnaeus var. punctata, Eastern Horse-mint. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): maritime forests, dunes, roadsides, rocky or sandy woodlands; common, uncommon in Piedmont and Mountains. Late July-September; September-October. [= C, F, Y; < M. punctata -- RAB, S, W; = M. punctata ssp. punctata -- G, Z; = M. punctata ssp. punctata var. punctata -- K]

Monarda punctata Linnaeus var. villicaulis (Pennell) Palmer \& Steyermark, Hairy-stem Horse-mint. Cp (NC): disturbed areas, rare, perhaps only adventive in our area. August; October. NY west to MN, south to n. IN and s. MO. [= C, F, Y; < M. punctata -- RAB, S, W; = M. punctata ssp. villicaulis Pennell -- G, Z; = M. punctata ssp. punctata var. villicaulis (Pennell) Palmer \& Steyermark -- K]

Monarda bradburiana Beck. East to c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), KY, and AL. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\} Monarda russeliana Nuttall ex Sims, White Beebalm. East to AL and KY. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Mosla (Bentham) Buchanan-Hamilton ex Maximowicz 1875 (Mosla)}

A genus of about 10-22 species, of e. Asia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
* Mosla dianthera (Buchanan-Hamilton ex Roxburgh) Maximowicz, Mosla. Mt (GA, NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from e. Asia. August-September. This species is becoming a noxious weed west of our area (in KY and TN); it should be expected to become more widespread in our area. [= RAB, F, K; = Orthodon dianthera (Buchanan-Hamilton) Handel-Mazzetti -- C]

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. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): fencerows, barnyards, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

\section*{Ocimum Linnaeus 1753 (Basil)}

A genus of about 65 species, herbs and shrubs, of warm temperate and tropical areas. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
* Ocimum basilicum Linnaeus, Basil. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): commonly cultivated in gardens, rarely persistent for short times around gardens or as a waif on trash-heaps, probably not persistent; commonly cultivated, rarely persistent, introduced from tropical Asia and tropical Africa. [= C, G, K, S]

Origanum Linnaeus 1753 (Oregano, Marjoram)
A genus of about \(36-40\) species, herbs and dwarf shrubs, of Eurasia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
* Origanum vulgare Linnaeus, Wild Marjoram. Mt (NC, VA): cultivated in gardens, persistent around gardens or as a waif; commonly cultivated, rarely persistent, introduced from Eurasia. July-September. [= RAB, C, G, K, S]

Perilla Linnaeus 1764 (Perilla, Beefsteak-plant)
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. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist disturbed areas; common, introduced from India. August-October; October-December. Two varieties are sometimes recognized. Var. crispa (Bentham) Deane (leaves purple above and below; leaf margins laciniate-dentate and also crisped) and var. frutescens (leaves purple below; leaf margins dentate, not crisped). These probably represent cultivars more than taxonomically distinct entities. [= RAB, C, G, S, W; > P. frutescens var. frutescens - F, K; > P. frutescens (Linnaeus) Britton var. crispa (Bentham) Deane]

Physostegia Bentham 1829 (Obedient-plant)
A genus of about 12 species, perennial herbs, of North America. References: Cantino (1982)=Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004). Key adapted from \(Z\) and GW.

1 Leaves, 1 or more of them, conspicuously or inconspicuously clasping the stem.
2 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. purpurea
2 Perennating buds borne at the ends of elongate, horizontal, secondary rhizomes, the plant thus forming clonal patches. 3 Uppermost pair of leaves below the terminal raceme usually considerably larger than the floral bracts, the next pair of leaves down the stem (1.5-) 2.0-12.8 cm long and 0.3-2x as long as the internode above; principal stem leaves usually widest at or below the middle of the blade. Ph. leptophylla
3 Uppermost pair of leaves below the terminal raceme often no larger than the floral bracts, the next pair of leaves down the stem 0.4-3.2 cm long, generally \(0.1-0.3 \times\) as long as the internode above; principal stem leaves usually widest at or above the middle of the blade

Ph. purpurea
1 Leaves petiolate or sessile, none of them clasping the stem.
4 All or most of the largest leaves sharply serrate; apex of the leaves acute to attenuate.
5 Perennating buds usually borne directly on the primary rhizome or at the ends of short, vertical secondary rhizomes (horizontal secondary rhizomes usually lacking), the plant thus forming clumps; nonglandular trichomes of the raceme axis less than \(0.1(-0.13) \mathrm{mm}\) long; sterile floral bracts usually present below flowers; flowers (16-) \(18-37 \mathrm{~mm}\) long

Ph. virginiana ssp. praemorsa
5 Perennating buds usually borne at the ends of elongate, horizontal, secondary rhizomes, the plant thus forming clonal patches; nonglandular trichomes of the raceme axis frequently \(0.15(0.20) \mathrm{mm}\) long; sterile floral bracts usually not present below flowers; flowers (13-) 14-28 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. virginiana ssp. virginiana
4 Half or more of the larger leaves bluntly toothed to entire; apex of the leaves obtuse, or acute to attenuate.
6 Uppermost pair of leaves below the terminal raceme often no larger than the floral bracts, the next pair of leaves down the stem \(0.4-3.2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, generally \(0.1-0.3 \times\) as long as the internode above \(\ldots \ldots\). . . . . . . . . Ph. purpurea
6 Uppermost pair of leaves below the terminal raceme usually considerably larger than the floral bracts, the next pair of leaves down the stem (1.5-) \(2.0-12.8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and \(0.3-2 \times\) as long as the internode above.
7 Leaves (some of them) present at or after anthesis usually petiolate, the petioles often more than 2 cm long, the petiolate leaves typically the lowest and among the largest leaves present \(\qquad\) Ph. Ieptophylla 7 Leaves present at or after anthesis usually sessile (rarely a few petiolate, but these with petioles less than 2 cm long and the petiolate leaves usually not among the largest leaves present) . . . Ph. virginiana ssp. virginiana

Physostegia leptophylla Small, Tidal Marsh Obedient-plant, Swamp Obedient-plant. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland hardwood forests, swamps, tidal freshwater or slightly brackish (oligohaline) marshes, rarely wet savannas (GA); uncommon (GA Threatened, SC Rare, VA Watch List). Late May-early August; June-September. Se. VA south to sc. peninsular FL, west to sw. GA and panhandle FL. P. leptophylla is a tetraploid; Cantino (1982) suggests that this species may be an allotetraploid, perhaps originating from P. purpurea \(\times\) virginiana. [ \(\quad\) C, GW, K, Z; Dracocephalum purpureum (Walter) McClintock ex Gleason -- RAB, G, in part; P. denticulata (Aiton) Britton -- F, misapplied; P. aboriginorum Fernald -- F]

Physostegia purpurea (Walter) Blake, Savanna Obedient-plant. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, savanna-swamp ecotones, ditches adjacent to former pinelands; uncommon. Late May-early August; June-September. Ec. NC south to s. FL, west to sw. GA and panhandle FL. Cantino (1982) discusses clinal variation within P. purpurea. [= GW, K, Z; Dracocephalum purpureum (Walter) McClintock ex Gleason -- RAB, in part only (also see P. leptophylla); P. obovata (Elliott) Godfrey ex Weatherby -- F]

Physostegia virginiana (Linnaeus) Bentham ssp. praemorsa (Shinners) Cantino, Southern Obedient-plant. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: woodlands, glades, seepages, especially over calcareous or mafic rock; common. July-October. OH west to \(n\). IL, south to c. NC, n. FL, TX, NM, and Mexico. [= K, W, Z; Dracocephalum virginianum Linnaeus -- RAB, G, in part, infraspecific taxa not recognized; \(P\). virginiana var. arenaria Shimek -- C; \(P\). virginiana var. virginiana -- \(F\), in part; \(P\). virginiana var. speciosa -- \(F\), in part; \(P\). virginiana -- GW, in part, infraspecific taxa not recognized]

Physostegia virginiana (Linnaeus) Bentham ssp. virginiana, Northern Obedient-plant. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: streambanks, seepages, marshes, grassy balds (native occurrences usually over mafic or calcareous rocks), other open or semiopen moist to wet habitats, disturbed areas, ditches; rare as a native, more common as an escape from cultivation. July-October. Native from Québec west to Manitoba, south to e. VA, nc. TN, and ne. KS; escaped elsewhere (as in most of our area). Cantino
(1982) discusses ambiguous plants from a zone of intergradation between the 2 subspecies in sw. NC, n. GA, ne. AL, e. TN, and sc. KY. Moreover, garden escapes show some intermediacy between the 2 subspecies, and Cantino (1982) suggests that cultivars are likely inter-subspecific hybrids, stating "because the genetic background of modern cultivars is unknown, they cannot be reasonably placed in either subspecies and should not be identified below the species level." \([=K, Z\); Dracocephalum virginianum Linnaeus -RAB, G, in part, infraspecific taxa not recognized; \(P\). virginiana var. virginiana -- \(C\); \(P\). virginiana var. virginiana -- \(F\), in part; \(P\). virginiana var. speciosa (Sweet) A. Gray -- F, in part; P. virginiana var. granulosa (Fassett) Fernald -- F; P. virginiana -- GW, in part, infraspecific taxa not recognized]

Physostegia angustifolia Fernald, Narrowleaf Obedient-plant. Cp (GA): calcareous openings; rare (GA Special Concern). In sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

Physostegia intermedia (Nuttall) Engelmann \& A. Gray. Widespread in Coastal Plain of GA. [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Piloblephis Rafinesque 1838}

A monotypic genus, a shrub, of se. North America. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
Piloblephis rigida (Bartram ex Bentham) Rafinesque, Florida Pennyroyal. Cp (GA): xeric oak scrub, with Quercus myrtifolia; rare (GA Special Concern). S. GA to FL. [= K; = Pycnothymus rigidus (Bartram ex Bentham) Small - S; = Satureja rigida Bartram ex Bentham]

\section*{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).
1 Upper leaves pinnatifid; flowers creamy yellow or white (rarely pale blue) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. Iaciniata
1 Upper leaves entire to obscurely toothed; flowers blue-violet (rarely pink or whitish).

* Prunella laciniata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Cutleaf Self-heal. Mt (NC?, VA), \{GA\}: disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. [= RAB, C, G, K, S]

Prunella vulgaris Linnaeus var. lanceolata (W. Barton) Fernald, American Self-heal. \{Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, pastures, roadsides, bottomland forests; other forests and woodlands; common. April-December. Additional herbarium work is needed to determine the relative ranges, distributions, habitats, and abundances of the two varieties.\} Newfoundland west to AK, south to NC, SC?, TN, MO, KS, NM, AZ, and CA. [= C, F, G; < P. vulgaris -- RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = \(P\). vulgaris ssp. lanceolata (W. Barton) Hultén -- K]
* Prunella vulgaris Linnaeus var. vulgaris, Eurasian Self-heal. \{Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, pastures, roadsides, bottomland forests; other forests and woodlands; common. April-December. Additional herbarium work is needed to determine the relative ranges, distributions, habitats, and abundances of the two varieties. The possible recognition of var. hispida also needs assessment\} Introduced from Eurasia. Var. hispida Bentham, considered to have been originally e. Asian, is alleged to be widespread in se. United States. 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" -- F). [< P. vulgaris -- RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < P. vulgaris var. vulgaris -- C, F, G, in a narrower sense; < \(P\). vulgaris var. hispida Bentham -\(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G} ;=P\). vulgaris ssp. vulgaris -- K\(]\)

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, autoploidy, and aneuploidy. Numerous aberrant forms and (probably) sterile hybrids complicate identification and understanding. References: Chambers (1993); Grant \& Epling (1943)=Z; Chambers \& Hamer (1992) \(=\mathrm{Y}\); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

1 Leaves 1-15 mm wide (to 30 mm wide in \(P\). setosum), mostly more than \(3 \times\) as long as wide (except in \(P\). nudum); calyx lobes not tipped with a tuft of long, jointed bristles (except \(P\). clinopodioides).
2 Longer calyx lobes \(1.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, attenuate-aristate, stiff, whitened; [of Coastal Plain pinelands, rarely in Mountain bogs with Coastal Plain affinities].
3 Principal stem leaves 5-15 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. flexuosum
3 Principal stem leaves \(10-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. setosum
2 Longer calyx lobes 0.5-1.6 mm long, deltoid to narrowly triangular, not notably stiff (except in \(P\). tenuifolium) or whitened; [widespread in our area, but mainly of the Piedmont and Mountains].
4 Leaves 10-15 mm wide (or more often even wider, to 25 mm wide, in \(P\). clinopodioides); longer calyx lobes 0.7-1.6 mm long, tipped with a few long ( \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) ) jointed bristles ( \(P\). clinopodioides) or not tipped ( \(P\). nudum). jointed bristles.
6 Leaves glabrous on the lower and upper surface, with 2-3 pairs of lateral veins; stems glabrous on the faces and angles (rarely with a few small upwardly-curled hairs on the angles).
7 Leaves \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(1-2.5 \times\) as long as wide; calyx lobes and inner bracts of the inflorescence herbaceous
P. nudum

7 Leaves \(1-4(-5.5) \mathrm{mm}\) wide, \(8-15 \times\) as long as wide; calyx lobes and inner bracts of the inflorescence semispinose, their tips subulate, thickened, and stiff P. tenuifolium

6 Leaves pubescent at least on the lower surface along the midrib and main veins; leaves with 4-5 pairs of lateral veins; stems glabrous or pubescent on the faces, pubescent on the angles.
8 Stems pubescent on the angles only (or distinctly less pubescent on the faces); leaves \(3-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide P. virginianum

8 Stems pubescent on the faces and angles, the hairs distributed more-or-less evenly; leaves \(8-12(-15) \mathrm{mm}\) wide.
9 Longer calyx teeth \(1.0-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; bracts of the inflorescence and leaves glabrous or very sparsely pubescent on the upper surface
P. torreyi

9 Longer calyx teeth \(0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; bracts of the inflorescence (and usually also the leaves) canescent on the upper surface . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. verticillatum var. verticillatum
1 Leaves broad, \(15-40 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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).
10 Bracts of the inflorescence glabrous (or very sparsely pubescent) on the upper surface, the margins long-ciliate; calyx lobes and upper part (at least) of the tube with long spreading hairs (independent of the apical tufts) ..... P. montanum
10 Bracts of the inflorescence puberulent on the upper surface, the margins not ciliate; calyx lobes and tube variously glabrous or puberulent (independent of the apical tufts).
11 Calyx lobes not tipped with a tuft of long, jointed bristles.
12 Calyx lobes \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, attenuated into a subulate tip; [of the Coastal Plain]
P. setosum

12 Calyx lobes 0.5-1.2 mm long, triangular to narrowly triangular, acute to acuminate, but not subulate; [collectively widespread in our area].
13 Petioles 5-15 mm long; inflorescence corymbose, loose, the branches apparent; [of dry rocky woodlands, in sw. NC, w. SC, and southward] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. curvipes
13 Petioles 0-3 mm long; inflorescence capitate, tight, the branches within the clusters not apparent; [of moist habitats, widespread in our area]
P. muticum

11 Calyx lobes usually tipped with a tuft of long, jointed bristles.
14 Calyx not distinctly bilabiate, all of the calyx lobes about the same length, the sinuses about the same depth.

15 Longer calyx lobes \(2.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. monotrichum
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.
16 Leaves lanceolate, (10-) 15-25 mm wide, more than \(3 \times\) as long as wide ........... P. clinopodioides 16 Leaves ovate, \(13-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, less than \(3 \times\) as long as wide.

17 Leaves of the lower and middle stem with lower surfaces glabrate, glandular-punctate, similar in color to the dark green upper surface; calyx 5-7 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. beadlei
17 Leaves of the lower and middle stems with lower surface canescent, distinctly paler than the dark green upper surface; calyx \(3-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
18 Calyx lobes broadly triangular, their apices obtuse, acute, or somewhat acuminate; calyx tube more than \(2 \times\) as long as the longest (lower) calyx lobes.
19 Pubescence of the stem of dense, very small downwardly-curved hairs, usually mixed with scattered longer and spreading hairs \(P\). incanum var. incanum
19 Pubescence of the stem of sparse, coarse, downwardly-curved hairs \(P\). incanum var. puberulum
18 Calyx lobes narrowly triangular, their apices acuminate to attenuate; calyx tube \(1-2 \times\) as long as the longest (lower) calyx lobes.
20 Mericarps 0.5-1.3 mm long, with a smooth surface, glabrous or with a few short hairs at the tip . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. Ioomisii
20 Mericarps 1.2-1.5 mm long, with a rugose or pitted surface, densely pubescent at the tip. 21 Stems and lower leaf surfaces canescent, the short hairs often intermixed with longer, spreading ones \(P\). pycnanthemoides var. pycnanthemoides 21 Stems and lower leaf surfaces with coarse, spreading hairs only

Pycnanthemum beadlei (Small) Fernald, Beadle's Mountain-mint. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): forests, woodland borders; uncommon (Ga Special Concern, VA Watch List). August-September. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. VA and ne. TN south to sw. NC, nw. SC, and n. GA. A tetraploid species \((\mathrm{n}=38)\), probably an allotetraploid derived from \(P\). montanum \(\times\) muticum. [= C, K, W, Y, Z; < P. incanum -- RAB, in part; = Koellia beadlei Small -- S]

Pycnanthemum clinopodioides Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp, Pd (NC, VA): forests, woodland borders; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). July-September. MA south to NC, mostly on the Coastal Plain. A tetraploid species \((\mathrm{n}=38)\). Probably an allotetraploid hybrid. [= C, F, K, Y, Z; < P. verticillatum -- RAB, in part; = Koellia clinopodioides (Torrey \& Gray) Kuntze -- S]

Pycnanthemum curvipes (Greene) E. Grant \& Epling, Tennessee Mountain-mint, Stone Mountain Mountain-mint. Mt (GA, NC), Pd (GA): dry rocky woodlands and rock outcrops (granite or mafic); rare (GA Special Concern). June-August. Sw. NC and se. TN south nc. GA and n . AL; disjunct in nc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). A diploid species ( \(\mathrm{n}=20\) ). [=K, Y, Z; = Koellia curvipes Greene -- S]

Pycnanthemum flexuosum (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Savanna Mountain-mint. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): moist to wet pine savannas, pocosin margins, mountain bogs, seepage areas on low elevation granite domes; common (rare in Mountains). June-September; September-October. Se. VA south to n. FL, west to s. AL on the Coastal Plain; disjunct inland in bogs and rock outcrops of sw. NC with Coastal Plain affinities and in sc. TN. A diploid species ( \(\mathrm{n}=18\) ). Sometimes mistaken in vegetative condition for Eupatorium leucolepis, P. flexuosum can be distinguished by its square stem and aromatic odor. Koellia hugeri Small, alleged to differ details of the calyx, was established for the plants of bogs of the Blue Ridge; it apparently is not morphologically segregated from other variation within the species (Grant \& Epling 1943). [= RAB, C, F, K, W, Y; P. hyssopifolium Bentham -- G, GW, Z; < Koellia hyssopifolia (Bentham) Britton -- S; < Koellia hugeri Small -- S]

Pycnanthemum incanum (Linnaeus) Michaux var. incanum. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): forests and woodland borders; common (uncommon in NC). Late June-August; September-October. VT west to s. OH and s. IL, south to nc. NC, w. NC, and nc. TN. A tetraploid species \((\mathrm{n}=38)\). [ \(=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K}\); \(\ll P\). incanum -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished, and also see \(P\). beadlei, \(P\). loomisii, \(P\). pycnanthemoides; < P. incanum -- C, G, W, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Koellia incana (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; ? Koellia dubia (Gray) Small -- S; P. incanum -- Z, in the narrow sense; P. incanum (Linnaeus) Michaux ssp. incanum]

Pycnanthemum incanum (Linnaeus) Michaux var. puberulum (E. Grant \& Epling) Fernald. Mt (NC, SC), Pd (NC): forests and woodland borders; rare. Late June-August; September-October. WV and NC south to FL and AL. A tetraploid species ( \(\mathrm{n}=\) 38). [= F, K; << P. incanum -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (and also see P. beadlei, P. loomisii, P. pycnanthemoides); < \(P\). incanum -- C, G, W, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Koellia incana (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. puberulum E. Grant \& Epling -- Z]

Pycnanthemum loomisii Nuttall, Loomis's Mountain-mint. Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): forests and woodland borders; rare (VA Watch List). Late June-August; September-October. VA west to IL, south to n . FL. A diploid species ( \(\mathrm{n}=19\) ). [= C, K, Y, \(Z\); < \(P\). incanum -- RAB, in part; = P. incanum var. loomisii (Nuttall) Fernald -- F; < pycnanthemoides var. pycnanthemoides -- G , in part; = \(P\). incanum (Linnaeus) Michaux ssp. loomisii (Nuttall) Hamer]

Pycnanthemum monotrichum Fernald. Cp (VA): sandy woodlands; rare (VA Rare). Allegedly endemic to se. VA. Perhaps only a hybrid or else likely more widespread and merely overlooked. [= F, G, K]

Pycnanthemum montanum Michaux, Appalachian Mountain-mint. Mt (NC, SC, VA): balds, woodlands, forests, and forest edges; uncommon (Va Watch List). June-August; September-October. W. VA and WV south through w. NC and e. TN to nw. SC and \(n\). GA, a Southern Appalachian endemic. A diploid species \((n=20)\). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Y, Z; = Koellia montana (Michaux) Kuntze -- S]

Pycnanthemum muticum (Michaux) Persoon. Mt, Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA): bogs, wet meadows, moist to wet forests; common (uncommon in Piedmont). June-August; September-October. MA west to MI and MO, south to FL and LA. A diploid, tetraploid, and hexaploid (?) species ( \(\mathrm{n}=20,40\), ca. 54). [ \(=\) RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Y; = Koellia mutica (Michaux) Kuntze -- S]

Pycnanthemum nudum Nuttall, Smooth Mountain-mint. Cp (SC): wet pine flatwoods; rare. Se. SC south to n. FL and se. AL. Small (1933) attributes this species to NC; the documentation is unknown (and doubtful). This is a diploid species ( \(n=20\) ). [= GW, K, Z; = Koellia nuda (Nuttall) Kuntze -- S]

Pycnanthemum pycnanthemoides (Leavenworth) Fernald var. pycnanthemoides. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): forests and woodland borders; common. July-August. VA and IL south to w. SC and n. GA. A tetraploid species ( \(\mathrm{n}=36\) ). [=F, K; << \(P\). incanum -- RAB, in part; < P. pycnanthemoides -- C, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < P. pycnanthemoides var. pycnanthemoides -- G, in part only (also see P. loomisii); < Koellia pycnanthemoides (Leavenworth) Kuntze -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. tullia Bentham -- Z; P. incanum (Linnaeus) Michaux ssp. pycnanthemoides (Leavenworth) Hamer]

Pycnanthemum pycnanthemoides (Leavenworth) Fernald var. viridifolium Fernald. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): forests and woodland borders; uncommon. July-August. VA and WV south to ec. GA and AL. A tetraploid species ( \(\mathrm{n}=36\) ). [= F G, K; P. incanum -- RAB, in part; P. pycnanthemoides -- C, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Koellia pycnanthemoides (Leavenworth) Kuntze -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; ? Koellia dubia (A. Gray) Small -- S; P. viridifolium (Fernald) E. Grant \& Epling -- Z; P. incanum (Linnaeus) Michaux ssp. pycnanthemoides (Leavenworth) Hamer]

Pycnanthemum setosum Nuttall. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry pinelands; uncommon (rare in VA) (NC Watch List, VA Rare). Mid June-August; August-October. NJ south to GA (FL?), on the Coastal Plain. See Wieboldt et al. (1998) for discussion of the taxonomy and rarity of this species. A tetraploid species ( \(\mathrm{n}=38\) ), probably an allotetraploid derived from \(P\). flexuosum \(\times\) muticum [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Y; P. umbratile Fernald -- F, G; Koellia aristata (Michaux) Kuntze -- S; P. aristatum Michaux -- Z]

Pycnanthemum tenuifolium Schrader. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: bogs, wet meadows, moist to wet forests; common. June-August; September-October. ME west to MN, KS, and OK, south to FL and TX. A diploid and tetraploid species ( \(\mathrm{n}=20\) and 40). [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, W, Y; P. flexuosum -- G, Z, misapplied; Koellia flexuosa -- S, misapplied]

Pycnanthemum torreyi Bentham, Torrey's Mountain-mint. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA), \{GA?\}: dry rocky woodlands, over mafic, ultramafic, or calcareous rocks, dry powerline rights-of-way; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). NH west to IL, south to NC. A tetraploid and hexaploid species ( \(\mathrm{n}=40\) and ca. 60). [= C, F, G, Y, Z; P. verticillatum -- RAB, in part; \(P\). torrei - K, orthographic variant; P. torrei var. leptodon (Gray) Boomhour -- F; Koellia leptodon (Gray) Small -- S]

Pycnanthemum verticillatum (Michaux) Persoon var. verticillatum. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): upland rocky woodlands; common. July-September. Var. verticillatum ranges from VT west to MI, south to NC and KY. Var. pilosum (Nuttall) Cooperrider ranges from s. Ontario west to MI and IA, south to TN, AR, and OK. It differs in having the stems thickly (vs. thinly pubescent), the lower surface of the leaves evenly pubescent (vs. pubescence chiefly restricted to the midrib). It should be sought in our area. A tetraploid species ( \(\mathrm{n}=38-39\) ). [= C, K; P. verticillatum -- RAB, in part only (also see \(P\). clinopodioides, \(P\). torrei); \(P\).
verticillatum -- F, G, Y, Z, in the narrow sense; Koellia verticillata (Michaux) Kuntze -- S; Koellia leptodon (A. Gray) Small -- S; P. verticillatum -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Pycnanthemum virginianum (Linnaeus) T. Durand \& B.D. Jackson ex B.L. Robinson \& Fernald, Virginia Mountain-mint. Mt ( \(G A, N C, V A\) ), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA?, NC?): wet meadows and marshes over calcareous or mafic rocks; uncommon (rare in VA Piedmont and VA Coastal Plain) (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). June-September; September-October. ME west to ND, south to NC, nw. GA, \(n\). AL, and OK. A tetraploid species \((\mathrm{n}=40)\). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; Koellia virginiana (Linnaeus) MacMillan -- S]

Pycnanthemum albescens Torrey \& A. Gray, White-leaved Mountain-mint. Pd (GA): open, mesic forests; rare (GA Special Concern). Reported for NC by Small, as Koellia albescens. It is known from nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K; = Koellia albescens (Torrey \& A. Gray) Kuntze - S] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Pycnanthemum floridanum E. Grant \& Epling, north to e. GA. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
Pycnanthemum verticillatum (Michaux) Persoon var. pilosum (Nuttall). \{GA\}. In c. TN, and reported from a single county in e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), and WV (K99). [= C, K; P. pilosum Nuttall] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy

\section*{Rosmarinus Linnaeus (Rosemary)}

A genus of 2-3 species, herb/shrubs, of Mediterranean Europe. Closely related to Salvia (Walker et al. 2004), and probably to be combined there. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
* Rosmarinus officinalis Linnaeus, Rosemary. Cp, Pd (NC, SC): gardens; commonly cultivated, rarely persistent or established, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. November-December. [= K]

\section*{Salvia Linnaeus 1753 (Sage, Clary)}

A genus of about 900 species, shrubs and herbs, almost cosmopolitan. Walker et al. (2004) have determined that Salvia as traditionally circumscribed is polyphyletic. References: Epling (1938)=Z; Walker et al. (2004).

1 Leaves predominantly basal.
2 Veins of the 3 upper calyx lobes parallel, the lobes themselves minute and widely-spaced (more than 1 mm between the 2 lateral teeth), separated by flattish sinuses; basal leaves lobed; [native, though weedy, common throughout our area] ..
S. Iyrata

2 Veins of the 3 upper calyx lobes converging, the lobes themselves minute and spaced within a distance of 1 mm ; basal leaves lobed or toothed; cauline leaves toothed (rarely lobed); [alien weeds, rarely naturalized in our area].
3 Upper corolla-lip strongly arched; leaves serrate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. pratensis

3 Upper corolla-lip straight; leaves lobed S. verbenacea

1 Leaves predominantly cauline, not lobed.
4 Leaves lanceolate, linear, or narrowly elliptic, the base cuneate to attenuate.
5 Leaves canescent, gray; [introduced, rarely persistent from cultivation in gardens]
S. officinalis

5 Leaves puberulent, green; [native, of dry woodlands from sc. NC southwards and westwards].
6 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 ; [plants of Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain and adjacent piedmont, from south-central NC to central FL to southeast LA]
S. azurea var. azurea

6 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 \(12(-17) \mathrm{mm}\); [plants of inland and prairie sites, ranging from IL, IA, NE, and eastern CO south to nw. AL, ne. MS, LA, southeastern and central TX]
S. azurea var. grandiflora

4 Leaves rhombic-ovate, the base cordate, truncate, or broadly cuneate.
\(6 \quad\) Petiole not clearly differentiated from the leaf blade (leaf tissue decurrent on the petiole for most or all its length); corolla blue; [native, of woodlands]
S. urticifolia

6 Petiole clearly differentiated from the leaf blade; corolla blue, white, or scarlet; [introduced, weedy, rare]
7 Corolla scarlet; larger leaves \(3-6.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long
S. coccinea

7 Corolla blue or whitish; leaves (8-) 12-20 cm long
S. sclarea

Salvia azurea Michaux ex Lamarck var. azurea, Azure Sage. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): sandy or rocky woodlands; common (NC Rare). Late August-October; October-November. S. NC south to panhandle FL, west to TX. [= K; S. azurea -- RAB, S , infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
*? Salvia coccinea P.J. Buchoz ex Etlinger, Scarlet Sage. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA): disturbed areas; rare, perhaps only introduced (at least in SC) from farther south and west. May-November. [= RAB, G, K, S]

Salvia lyrata Linnaeus, Lyreleaf Sage. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): lawns, roadsides, woodlands; common. April-May; May-July. CT west to MO, south to FL and TX. A common and familiar weed. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]
* Salvia officinalis Linnaeus, Garden Sage. Cp (VA): cultivated as a garden herb, rarely persistent; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, G, K]
* Salvia pratensis Linnaeus, Meadow Sage, Meadow Clary. Cp (VA): fields and disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, G, K]

Salvia sclarea Linnaeus, Clary. Mt (NC?, VA): cultivated as a garden herb, rarely persistent; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, \(G, K, S\) ]

Salvia urticifolia Linnaeus, Nettle-leaf Sage. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): woodlands and glades, usually over mafic or calcareous rocks; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain). April-June; May-July. PA west to w. KY, south to SC, c. GA, and AL. Quite showy when in flower. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]
* Salvia verbenacea Linnaeus, Wild Clary. Mt (VA), \{GA, NC?\}: fields and disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, G, K, S]

Salvia azurea Michaux ex Lamarck var. grandiflora Bentham. \{GA\}: IL, IA, NE, and eastern CO south to nw AL, ne MS, LA, southeastern and central TX. [= K; S. pitcheri Torrey ex Bentham -- C; = S. azurea Michaux ex Lamarck var. grandiflora Bentham -K; = S. azurea ssp. pitcheri (Torrey ex Bentham) Epling] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Salvia chapmanii A. Gray. AL and FL. Uncertain status. [= K, S] \{add to key; add synonymy\}
* Salvia reflexa Hornemann, Lanceleaf Sage, Mintweed. In c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). The apparent ascription by C of S. reflexa Hornemann to "N.C." is a typographic error for "N.D." This species is, however, sometimes adventive as far east as WV. [= C, K, Z] \{not yet keyed\}

Salvia verticillata Linnaeus, Whorled Clary, is introduced as far south as scattered locations in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD, and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= C, K] \{not yet keyed\}

Satureja
(also see Clinopodium)

Scutellaria Linnaeus 1753 (Skullcap) (contributed by Bruce A. Sorrie and Alan S. Weakley)

A genus of about 350-360 species, herbs and shrubs, almost cosmopolitan. References: Pittman (1988)=Z; Collins (1976)=Y; Epling (1942)=X; Leonard (1892); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

Identification notes: Recognizable for the "tractor seat"-shaped protuberance on the upper calyx.

1 Flowers axillary, bracts resembling stem leaves; stem leaves sessile or petioles <4 mm.
2 Corollas 12-32 mm long
Sc. galericulata
2 Corollas \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
3 Lower leaves hastate; plants glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. racemosa
3 Lower leaves ovate or deltoid-ovate; plants puberulent or pubescent.
4 Stems glabrate, the pubescence ascending, curled or appressed, eglandular.
5 Median leaves 10-15 mm long; corolla 6.5-9 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. leonardii
5 Median leaves 20-40 mm long; corolla 8-10 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. nervosa
4 Stems obviously hairy, pubescence spreading, glandular or not (or both).
6 Lower leaf surface with glandular hairs only; leaf veins tending to anastomose along leaf margins . . . . . . .
.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. australis
6 Lower leaf surface with glandular hairs or eglandular; leaf veins usually unbranched along margins . . . . .

1 Flowers in racemes, bracts much reduced (not leaf-like); stem leaf petioles \(>4 \mathrm{~mm}\)
7 Corolla tube glabrous within or sparsely hairy, lacking a sharply defined ring of hairs at bend of tube (non-annulate).
8 Racemes secund.
9 Corollas ca. 6 mm long; racemes terminal and axillary . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. lateriflora
9 Corollas ca. 10 mm long; racemes terminal or terminating axillary branches . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. saxatilis
8 Racemes not secund, flowers on more than one side of axis.
10 Stems and petioles with ascending hairs; at least some racemes from axillary branches; mid to upper leaves truncate basally . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. saxatilis
10 Stems and petioles with spreading or retrorse hairs; racemes terminal or in panicles; mid to upper leaves strongly cordate.
11 Margins of lower lip cleft and erose; lower lip with large lateral auricles (flabelliform)
[Sc. ovata ssp. bracteata]
11 Margins of lip entire; lip undulate or weakly auriculate.
12 Lower lip entirely white with a few blue spots; leaf surface smooth with sparse glandular hairs .....
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. ovata ssp. ovata
12 Lower lip blue with two longitudinal white bands; leaf surface rugose, usually densely glandular hairy (but may be eglandular).
13 [of the Ridge and Valley (especially shale barrens) of VA, WV, MD]
Sc. ovata ssp. rugosa var. rugosa
13 [of the Blue Ridge (moist talus slopes) of NC, TN] . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. ovata ssp. rugosa var. 1

7 Corolla tube with sharply defined ring of hairs (annulus) at bend of tube.
14 At least some upper leaves entire.
15 Leaves with stipitate glands . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. multiglandulosa
15 Leaves without stipitate glands.
16 Corolla glabrous, lower lip with immaculate white central band; leaf bases long-attenuate
Sc. glabriuscula
16 Corolla short pilose, lower lip with blue spots or lines on white central band; leaf bases cuneate to deltoid.

17 Lowest pedicels of main axis of inflorescence \(>4 \mathrm{~mm}\), or if less, then subtending bracts \(<13 \mathrm{~mm} \ldots\)..
17 Lowest pedicels \(<4 \mathrm{~mm}\), or if more, then bracts \(>13 \mathrm{~mm} \ldots . . \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{m}}\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. integrifolia
14 All leaves serrate or crenate.
18 Second internode below base of inflorescence stipitate glandular.
19 Corollas 24-33 mm long and upper surfaces of leaves punctate glandular . . . . . . . . . Sc. pseudoserrata 19 Corollas 14-23 mm long, or if longer, then upper surfaces of leaves eglandular.

20 Corollas 25-36 mm long; bracts elliptic to oblanceolate, apices acute ............. . Sc. montana 20 Corollas \(14-23 \mathrm{~mm}\); bracts obovate to broadly oblanceolate, apices obtuse.

21 Bases of upper leaves cuneate to rounded; corollas 14-18 (-21) mm . . Sc. elliptica var. hirsuta

18 Second internode below base of inflorescence eglandular. 22 Corollas \(>21 \mathrm{~mm}\) long*.

28 Stems glabrous or glabrate below inflorescence; calyces eglandular; [of the Mountains and Piedmont] Sc. serrata
28 Stems canescent below inflorescence; calyces stipitate glandular or punctate glandular.
29 Lower lip with \(20+\) blue spots; calyces stipitate glandular; [of peninsular FL and sGA]
Sc. arenicola
29 Lower lip lacking blue spots; calyces punctate glandular; [of s SC-se GA; disjunct to c AL] .....
\(\qquad\) 22 Corollas <21 mm long*.

23 Calyces densely to sparsely canescent, eglandular or with punctate glands (stipitate glands may also be present).
24 Leaves softly villous beneath; calyces and bracts eglandular ......... Sc. incana var. incana 24 Leaves glabrate, with appressed hairs on veins.

25 Stems canescent; calyces and bracts densely punctate glandular Sc. incana var. australis
25 Stems glabrate (rarely puberulent); calyces and bracts eglandular
Sc. incana var. punctata
23 Calyces pilose with spreading stipitate glandular hairs.
26 Bracts with stipitate glands; leaves eglandular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. elliptica var. elliptica 26 Bracts without stipitate glands; leaves densely punctate glandular.

27 Corollas 19-22 mm long; [of the Mountains of AL] . . . . . . . .
[Sc. alabamensis]
27 Corollas 11-16 mm long; [of the Coastal plain of SC and GA] ........... Sc. altamaha
*Note: in key break 22b, 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 22a, 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.

Scutellaria altamaha Small, Altamaha Skullcap. Cp (GA), ?? \{NC, SC\}: sandy deciduous forests; rare (GA Special Concern). [ \(=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Y}\) ]

Scutellaria arenicola Small, Sandhill Skullcap. Cp (GA): sandy scrub; rare (GA Special Concern). Endemic to GA and FL (Kartesz 1999). [= K, S, Y]

Scutellaria australis (Fassett) Epling, Southern Skullcap. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}. [=X; < S. parvula -- RAB, S, in part, misapplied; = S. parvula Michaux var. australis Fassett -- K]

Scutellaria elliptica Muhlenberg ex Sprengel var. elliptica. \(\{G A, N C, S C, V A\}\). [=C, K, Y; S. elliptica -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. ovalifolia - S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Scutellaria elliptica Muhlenberg ex Sprengel var. hirsuta (Short \& Peter) Fernald. \{GA, NC, VA\}. [= C, K, Y; S. elliptica -RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. ovalifolia - S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Scutellaria galericulata Linnaeus, Hooded Skullcap. Mt (NC, VA): \{habitat not known\}. The NC occurrence is based on a single specimen from the 19th century. Reported recently from MD (Steury, Tyndall, \& Cooley 1996). [= C, K, X; S. epilobiifolia A. Hamilton - S]

Scutellaria glabriuscula Fernald, Georgia Skullcap. \{GA\}: In GA, AL, MS, and FL. [= K, S, Y]
Scutellaria incana Biehler var. incana. (NC?, SC?, VA). [=C, K, Y; S. incana -- RAB, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. incana - X]

Scutellaria incana Biehler var. punctata (Chapman) C. Mohr. (NC, SC, VA). [= C, K, Y; S. incana -- RAB, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. punctata (Chapman) Leonard - X]

Scutellaria integrifolia Linnaeus. [= C, K, S, Y; S. integrifolia var. hispida Bentham - RAB; S. integrifolia var. integrifolia RAB]

Scutellaria lateriflora Linnaeus, Mad Dog Skullcap. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): alluvial forests, bogs, seeps, marshes; common. July-frost. [= RAB, C, S; S. lateriflora var. lateriflora -- K]

Scutellaria leonardii Epling, Shale-barren Skullcap, Glade Skullcap. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (NC, VA): limestone glades, diabase barrens; rare (GA Special Concern). April-May; May-June. [= C, X; S. parvula -- RAB, in part, misapplied; S. parvula Michaux var. missouriensis (Torrey) Goodman \& Lawson - K; S. ambigua Nuttall - S; = S. parvula Michaux var. leonardii (Epling) Fernald]

Scutellaria mellichampii Small, Mellichamp's Skullcap. Cp (GA), ?? (NC, SC): sandy deciduous forests; rare (GA Special Concern). In e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= RAB, S, X, Y; S. incana Biehler var. australis (Epling) Collins, comb. nov. ined. -- K; S. altamaha Small ssp. australis Epling]

Scutellaria montana Chapman, Large-flowered Skullcap. Mt (GA): mesic hardwood (or hardwood-shortleaf pine) forests; rare (US Threatened, GA Endangered). In se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and in nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K, S, Y]

Scutellaria multiglandulosa (Kearney) Small ex Harper. \{SC, GA\}. SC (Abbeville and Anderson counties) to e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K, S, Y]

Scutellaria nervosa Pursh, Bottomland Skullcap, Veined Skullcap. Pd (NC), \{GA, SC, VA\}; alluvial forests, mesic forests; rare (GA Special Concern). May-June; June-July. [= RAB, K, S; S. nervosa var. nervosa -- C; S. nervosa var. calvipes Fernald -- C]

Scutellaria ocmulgee Small, Ocmulgee Skullcap. Cp (GA): bluff forests and other mesic hardwood forests; rare (GA Threatened). [= K, S, Y]

Scutellaria ovata Hill ssp. bracteata (Bentham) Epling. East to AL and FL (and eastwards to GA and beyond?). [= K, X; S. ovata var. bracteata Bentham; > Scutellaria ovata Hill ssp. cuthbertii (Alexander) Epling - K, X; > S. cuthbertii Alexander - S; S. ovata ssp. bracteata (Bentham) Epling var. bracteata - Z] \{add synonymy\}

Scutellaria ovata Hill ssp. ovata var. ovata. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}. [= Z; S. ovata ssp. ovata -- K; S. ovata - RAB, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. ovata var. ovata -- C; S. ovata var. calcarea (Epling) Gleason - C; S. ovata var. versicolor (Nuttall) Fernald - C; S. ovata ssp. calcarea Epling - X; S. ovata ssp. versicolor (Nuttall) Epling - X; Scutellaria ovata Hill ssp. venosa Epling - K, X]

Scutellaria ovata Hill ssp. rugosa (Wood) Epling var. rugosa. Mt (VA): [> K, X; Scutellaria ovata Hill ssp. pseudoarguta Epling - K, X; S. ovata - RAB, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. ovata var. ?? -- C; S. ovata ssp. rugosa (Wood) Epling var. rugosa - Z; Scutellaria ovata Hill ssp. virginiana Epling - K, X]

Scutellaria ovata Hill ssp. rugosa (Wood) Epling var. 1, Appalachian Skullcap. \{GA, NC, VA\}. [Scutellaria arguta Buckley -C, K, S, X; "S. ovata Hill ssp. rugosa (Wood) Epling var. arguta (Buckley) Pittman" - Z (not published)]

Scutellaria parvula Michaux, Dwarf Skullcap. (SC, VA). In c. TN and scattered locations in e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= X; = S. parvula var. parvula -- C, K; < S. parvula - S, in part (also including S. australis)]

Scutellaria pseudoserrata Epling. Mt, Pd (GA), \{NC?, SC\}. Also in e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), nc. and c. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). Cultivated in Highlands, Macon Co., NC. [= K, X, Y]
* Scutellaria racemosa Persoon, South American Skullcap. Cp (SC), Pd (NC), \{GA\}: disturbed areas, introduced from 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. [= K]

Scutellaria saxatilis Riddell, Rock Skullcap. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): June-August. [= RAB, C, K, S, X, Z]
Scutellaria serrata Andrzedowski, Showy Skullcap, Serrate Skullcap. (GA, NC, SC, VA). Mid May-late June. [= RAB, C, K, \(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}]\)

Scutellaria alabamensis Alexander. AL (Epling 1942, Kartesz 1999). [= K, S, X, Y]

\section*{Sideritis Linnaeus}

A genus of about 140-150 species, herbs and shrubs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
Sideritis romana Linnaeus, Ironwort, is introduced and naturalized as far south as PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1991, Cronquist 1991) and WV (Cronquist 1991). [= C, K] \{add synonymy\}

Stachys Linnaeus 1753 (Hedge-nettle)
(contributed by John B. Nelson)

A genus of about 300 species, herbs and shrubs, mainly temperate, nearly cosmopolitan (except Australia and New Zealand). References: Nelson (1981)=Z; Nelson \& Fairey (1979); Mulligan \& Munro (1989); Pringle (2002); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

Keying Note: This treatment will be revised substantially.

\section*{Key 1}

1 Fruiting calyx lobes deltoid to broadly triangular.
2 Stem sides pubescent.
3 Petioles short to absent, blades mostly rounded to truncate; top of blooming stem stiff, erect . . . . . . . . . S. eplingii
3 Petioles well developed, blades commonly cordate at the base; top of blooming stem frequently flexuous, somewhat

2 Stem sides glabrous.

4 Leaf margins serrate or serrulate, but always with sharp teeth; nodes not bearded; stem angles with scattered, swollen-based, short, retrorse trichomes (not spreading pubescent); [plants of the Mountains or upper Piedmont] .
S. latidens

4 Leaf margins finely crenate; nodes bearded; stem angles abundantly pubescent with 3-celled, spreading hairs; [of the lower Piedmont of NC]
S. species 1

1 Fruiting calyx lobes lanceolate, narrowly triangular, or nearly subulate.

\section*{5 Leaf blades linear to lanceolate.}

6 Stem sides with at least moderate pubescence on the highest sterile internode, moderately to densely pubescent on higher internodes; lower leaf surface abundantly pubescent to velvety-pilose
S. pilosa

6 Stem sides without pubescence, except for internodes within the inflorescence, which may bear light villous or glandular hairs; lower leaf surface glabrous or pubescent, but not velvety.
7 Leaf blade margins entire to crenate; plants generally glabrous
S. hyssopifolia

7 Leaf blade margins serrulate with at least a few teeth; plants glabrous or pubescent.
8 Stems strict or sparingly branched; leaves sessile or barely petioled, the blades crenate to serrate with shallow teeth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. aspera
8 Stems frequently branched from the upper nodes; leaves obviously petioled, the blades sharply toothed
\(5 \quad\) Leaf blades wider, oblong to elliptic.
9 Petioles poorly developed, essentialy absent
S. tenuifolia

9 Petioles obvious, frequently \(1 / 5\) the length of the blade.
10 Leaf blades sharply serrate, nearly dentate; stem angles abundantly pubescent with spreading or somewhat retrorse, long (to 3 mm ) hairs
S. clingmanii

10 Leaf margins crenate to serrulate, but never dentate; stem angles glabrous or pubescent (if the latter, then with scattered, stiffish, retrorse hairs).
11 Plant producing thick, segmented, tuber-like rhizomes; stem sides and calyx usually strongly glandular; [weedy, mostly on the Coastal Plain]
S. floridana

11 Plant producing slender rhizomes; stem sides and calyx usually scarcely glandular, or glabrous; [not weedy, mostly of the Piedmont and Mountains].
12 Calyx usually abundantly pubescent with stiff, eglandular hairs; fruiting calyx lobes straight
S. hispida

12 Calyx usually glabrous to sparingly pubescent; fruiting calyx lobes frequently curved or curling
S. tenuifolia

\section*{Key 2 (Alternate Key)}

1 Petioles obvious (at least some of those in the middle portion of the stem at least \(1 / 5\) as long as the leaf blade).
2 Calyx tubes glandular.
3 Leaf blade margins strongly serrate (dentate or nearly so); stem angles copiously pubescent with long (to 3 mm ), spreading hairs.
3 Leaf blade margins mostly crenate; stem angles glabrate or pubescent with mostly short, retrorse hairs.
4 Calyx lobes about as long as the tube, lanceolate; leaf blades never greater than 3 cm wide ..... S. floridana
4 Calyx lobes shorter than the tube, deltoid; leaf blades frequently more than 3 cm wide .......... S. cordata
2 Calyx not glandular, or very slightly so.
5 Calyx glabrous to sparsely pubescent; petioles well-developed, especially in shade forms ........... . S. tenuifolia
5 Calyx variously hairy, but at least hispidulous, frequently strongly hispid; petioles short or long.
\(6 \quad\) Petioles usually well developed; blade margins commonly dentate
S. clingmanii

6 Petioles frequently short to nearly absent; blade margins toothed, but never dentate . . . . . . . . . . . S. hispida
1 Petioles short or absent.
7 Leaves linear-lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate, usually widest at or near the base; leaf margins entire to crenulate, rarely serrulate, and then mostly toward the apex.
8 Corolla very pale pink to white; leaf blades abundantly pubescent below with appressed hairs, the surface softvelvety
S. pilosa

8 Corolla dark pink; leaf blades variously pubescent or glabrate, but never velvety.
9 Leaf blades narrow, 3-6 mm wide; plants generally glabrous to moderately pubescent; blade margins entire to obscurely crenulate S. hyssopifolia

9 Leaf blades broader, \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; plants frequently hispidulous or at least moderately pubescent, or
abundantly hairy; blade margins crenulate to serrulate
S. aspera

7 Leaves ovate to elliptic, widest near the center or toward the apex, oblong; leaf margins crenate to sharply serrate for nearly the entire length.
10 Stem sides commonly pubescent above . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. eplingii
10 Stem sides glabrous, the angles pubescent.
11 Fruiting calyx lobes lanceolate, about half as long as the calyx tube
S. hispida

11 Fruiting calyx lobes deltoid or triangular, shorter than half the length of the calyx tube.
12 Leaf margins serrate or serrulate, but always with sharp teeth; nodes not bearded; stem angles with scattered, swollen-based, short, retrorse trichomes (not spreading pubescent); [of the Mountains or upper Piedmont]
S. latidens

12 Leaf margins finely crenate; nodes bearded; stem angles abundantly pubescent with 3-celled, spreading hairs; [of the lower Piedmont of NC]
S. species 1

Stachys aspera Michaux, Rough-leaved Hedge-nettle. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): moist or wet sandy soil of savannas, marshes, or swamp forests; uncommon (VA Rare). June-August; August-September. [= C, G; S. hyssopifolia Michaux var. ambigua A. Gray -- RAB, F, GW, K; S. hyssopifolia -- C, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. ambigua (A. Gray) Britton -- S; S. grayana House]

Stachys clingmanii Small, Clingman's Hedge-nettle. Mt (NC), Cp? (VA?), \{SC?\}: cove forests, especially periglacial boulderfields, mostly at high elevations (and see comments below); rare (NC Rare). June-August; September-October. A narrow Southern Appalachian endemic, known only from sw. NC and se. TN. Some plants similar to and perhaps referable to this species occur in Surry County VA (calcareous bushy thickets and ravines) and in IN. [= C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; S. clingmanii -- RAB, presumably in part only (also see S. nuttallii)]

Stachys cordata Riddell, Heart-leaved Hedge-nettle, Nuttall's Hedge-nettle. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): moist forests, especially alluvial bottomlands or over calcareous rocks; uncommon (rare in NC) (GA Rare, NC Watch List). June-August; September-October. Primarily montane, but extending east to Stokes County, North Carolina. See Pringle (2002) for a discussion of nomenclature. [= C, S; S. nuttallii Shuttleworth ex Bentham -- K, W, Z; presumably included in S. clingmanii -- RAB (not equal to S. nuttallii -- RAB); S. subcordata Rydberg -- C, G; S. riddellii House -- F, G; S. salvioides Small -- S]

Stachys eplingii J. Nelson, Epling's Hedge-nettle. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic forests, bogs, wet meadows over calcareous or mafic substrates; rare (GA Rare, NC Rare, VA Rare). June-August; August-September. This species has a scattered and sporadic range in the southern and central Appalachians, occurring also in the Ozarks. See Nelson \& Fairey (1979) for a discussion of the nomenclatural change. [= C, GW, K, W, Z; S. nuttallii -- RAB, F, G, S, misapplied]
* Stachys floridana Shuttleworth ex Bentham, Florida Betony, Rattlesnake-weed. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed sites, roadsides; uncommon, probably not native, introduced from Florida. April-July; May-August. The common name "Rattlesnakeweed" refers to the moniliform rhizomes. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z]

Stachys hispida Pursh, Hispid Hedge-nettle. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA), ?? (GA): wet meadows and mesic forests; uncommon (GA Rare). A highly variable taxon. [= C, G; S. tenuifolia Willdenow var. hispida (Pursh) Fernald -- F; S. tenuifolia var. tenuifolia -- K, Z, in part]

Stachys hyssopifolia Michaux var. hyssopifolia, Hyssop-leaved Hedge-nettle. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): moist soils of savannas, marshes, seasonally flooded sinkhole ponds, roadside ditches; uncommon (VA Watch List). June-August; August-September. [<C, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > S. hyssopifolia var. hyssopifolia - RAB, F, GW, K, Z; > S. hyssopifolia var. ambigua A. Gray - Z; S. atlantica Britton]

Stachys latidens Small ex Britton, Broad-toothed Hedge-nettle. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic forests in coves and on mountain slopes, mountain pastures and forest edges; common (GA Rare, SC Rare). June-August; September-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, S; S. tenuifolia Willdenow var. latidens (Small ex Britton) J. Nelson -- K, W, Z; S. tenuifolia -- GW, in part]

Stachys pilosa Nuttall, Woundwort. Mt, Pd (VA), Cp (SC): marl fens, roadsides, banks of waterfowl impoundments; rare, possibly adventive in part from further west, but some populations at least native. [S. palustris Linnaeus var. pilosa (Nuttall) Fernald -- C, G; S. palustris Linnaeus ssp. pilosa (Nuttall) Epling -- K; S. pilosa var. arenicola (Britton) Mulligan \& Monroe]

Stachys species 1, Yadkin Hedge-nettle. Pd (NC, VA): in sandy alluvium along forest edges in river floodplain; rare.
Stachys tenuifolia Willdenow, Smooth Hedge-nettle. Mt (NC), Pd (VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): wooded alluvial river bottoms, swamp forests, and roadsides; rare (NC Watch List). June-August; September-October. [=RAB, G, S; S. tenuifolia var. tenuifolia -C, F, K, W, Z; S. tenuifolia var. tenuifolia - K, Z, in part (also see S. hispida); S. tenuifolia var. perlonga Fernald -- F, K, Z; S. tenuifolia var. platyphylla Fernald -- F; S tenuifolia -- GW, in part only]
* Stachys annua (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. Reported for VA (Kartesz 1999). [= K]
* Stachys arvensis (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. Reported for VA (Kartesz 1999). [= K]
* Stachys byzantina K. Koch ex Scheele. Reported for VA (Kartesz (1999). [= K]

Stachys crenata Rafinesque. Reported for AL, KY, FL (Kartesz 1999). [= K]
* Stachys germanica Linnaeus. reported for VA, TN, FL (Kartesz 1999). [= K]

Stachys hyssopifolia Michaux var. Iythroides (Small) J. Nelson. (GA Rare). [= Z]
Stachys palustris Linnaeus. South to MD, PA, NJ. [= K]
\{Add S. subcordata.\}

\section*{Synandra Nuttall 1818 (Synandra)}

A monotypic genus, an herb, of e. North America. References: Cantino (1985); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
Synandra hispidula (Michaux) Baillon, Synandra, Gyandotte Beauty. Mt (NC, VA): moist, rich forests; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). Late April-May; May-June. A broad Appalachian endemic: s. OH west to s. IL, south to sw. VA, w. NC, and n. AL. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

\section*{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).

Teucrium canadense Linnaeus var. canadense. \(\{\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA}\}\). [ \(=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{K} ; T\). canadense -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; T. littorale Bicknell -- S]

Teucrium canadense Linnaeus var. hypoleucum Grisebach. \{GA, NC, SC\}. [= K; T. canadense -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; T. nashii Kearney -- S]

Teucrium canadense Linnaeus var. occidentale (A. Gray) McClintock \& Epling. (VA). Reported for VA (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} Occurs at least as far south and east as PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, G, K; T. occidentale A. Gray var. occidentale -- F; T. occidentale A. Gray var. boreale (Bicknell) Fernald -- F]

Teucrium canadense Linnaeus var. virginicum (Linnaeus) Eaton. [= C, F, G, K; T. canadense -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; T. canadense -- in the sense of S]

Teucrium cubense Jacquin var. cubense. AL. [= K] \{add to key; add synonymy\}

\section*{Thymus Linnaeus (Thyme)}

A genus of about 220-350 species, herbs and shrubs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
* Thymus praecox Opiz ssp. arcticus (Dur.) Jalas, Mother-of-Thyme. Pd (NC), \{GA\}: commonly cultivated and sometimes escaped or persisting; rare, introduced from Eurasia. July-September. [= K; Th. serpyllum Linnaeus, misapplied -- RAB, C, F, G] * Thymus pulegioides Linnaeus, Lemon Thyme. (VA). [= K]

\section*{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: Weakley (in prep.) =Z; Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

1 Calyx lobes essentially equal; stamens straight, less than 10 mm long; leaves acute to slightly acuminate, the two main lateral veins reconnecting to the midvein; [section Orthopodium] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. brachiatum
1 Calyx strongly bilabiate; stamens strongly arched, \(12-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves obtuse, the two main lateral veins not reconnecting to the midvein; [section Trichostema].
2 Plants annual; larger leaves \(3-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) long (including the petiole); plants with long internodes near the base, near-basal branches absent, the best-developed branches from the mid or upper stem; hairs on the upper stem long ( \(0.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long) or short (0.1-0.4 mm long); [collectively widespread, in a wide variety of habitats, primarily inland, though occasionally occurring as a weed in coastal areas].
3 Leaves \(2.5-4 \times\) as long as wide; longer hairs of the upper stem (0.3-) \(0.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
T. dichotomum 3 Leaves \(5-15 \times\) as long as wide; longer hairs of the upper stem 0.1-0.3 (-0.4) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. setaceum
2 Plants perennial; larger leaves \(1-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long (including the petiole); plants with short internodes near the base, near-basal branches well-developed, these often branching again; hairs on the upper stem short (0.1-0.4 mm long); [restricted to barrier islands, coastal peninsulas, and other maritime situations within 10 km of the ocean].
4 Anthers lemon yellow; leaves ovate-rhombic, 1-1.5 X as long as wide; corolla lavender (definitely with a pinkish tint); bark on older stems dark, tight; plants 1-4 dm tall, forming a tight, compact, hemispheric bush; [of maritime dunes, grasslands, and forest openings from 10 km north of Cape Hatteras (Dare County, NC) south to near Cape Romain (Georgetown County, SC]
T. species 1

4 Anthers blue; leaves spatulate, the petiole relatively well-developed, 1.5-3 X as long as wide; corolla bluish (lacking a well-developed pinkish tint); bark on older stems yellow to tan, somewhat papery; plants 3-7 dm tall, often gangly and irregularly shaped; [of maritime dunes, grasslands, and coastal scrub from e. GA around the FL peninsula west to s. MS]
T. species 2

Trichostema brachiatum Linnaeus, Glade Blue Curls, False Pennyroyal. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): shale barrens, outcrops of calcareous or mafic rock, diabase barrens, disturbed rocky areas; uncommon (NC Rare). August-September. VT and s. Ontario west to MN and NE, south to c. NC, nw. GA, AL, TX, and AZ. Morphology, pollen, and phytogeography suggest the plausible recognition of Trichostema section Orthopodium as Isanthus, a genus distinct from section Trichostema (which includes all other eastern North American species). [= W; = Isanthus brachiatus (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg -- C, F, K, S; > Isanthus brachiatus var. brachiatus -- G]

Trichostema dichotomum Linnaeus, Common Blue Curls. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, disturbed areas, thin soils around rock outcrops; common. August-November. Widespread in e. North America. [= RAB, C, K, S, W, Z; > T. dichotomum var. dichotomum \(-\mathrm{F} ;>\) T. dichotomum var. puberulum Fernald \& Griscom -- \(\mathrm{F} ;=T\). dichotomum var. dichotomum -- G]

Trichostema setaceum Houttuyn, Narrowleaf Blue Curls. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): thin soils around rock outcrops especially granite flatrocks, dry sandy soils of the Coastal Plain; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Rare). August-November. CT west to OH, south to FL and TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, F, K, W, Z; = T. dichotomum var. lineare (Walter) Pursh -- G; \(=T\). lineare W alter -- S ]

Trichostema species 1, Dune Blue Curls, Carolina Blue Curls. Cp (NC, SC): dunes on barrier islands, vegetated with perennial grasses (especially Uniola paniculata), openings in maritime scrub; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). AugustNovember. Endemic to barrier islands from slightly north of Cape Hatteras, NC south to North Island, Georgetown County, SC, north of Cape Romain. When growing together, the flowering period of \(T\). species 1 is about 2-3 weeks later than that of \(T\).
dichotomum. Despite a considerable overlap of blooming period, only one hybrid has been seen, and that in common-garden cultivation in the Piedmont. [= Z]

Trichostema species 2, Florida Blue Curls. Cp (GA): maritime dunes, grasslands, and coastal scrub; uncommon. E. GA around the FL peninsula west to s. MS. [= Z]

Vitex Linnaeus 1753 (Chaste Tree)
A genus of about 250 species, trees and shrubs, tropical to temperate. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).
1 Leaves palmately compound; plant an upright small tree . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. agnus-castus
1 Leaves simple; plant a sprawling and spreading shrub/vine V. rotundifolia
* Vitex agnus-castus Linnaeus, Chaste Tree. Cp (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (VA): pastures, woodland edges, suburban woodlands; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. June-July. [= RAB, C, G, S; V. agnus-castus var. agnus-castus -- K]

Vitex rotundifolia Linnaeus f., Beach Vitex, Roundleaf Chaste-tree. Cp (GA?, NC, SC): coastal dunes; uncommon, planted for ornament and stabilization and now spreading aggressively as an invasive species. See Roecker \& Socha (2004) for additional information. The runners are reported to reach 10 m in length. [= K]

\section*{LARDIZABALACEAE Decaisne 1839 (Lardizabala Family)}

A family of about 8 genera and 35 species, shrubs and vines, primarily Asian, but also in s. South America. References: Thieret \& Kartesz in FNA (1997); Cheng-Yih \& Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

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. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): escaped from cultivation to roadbanks, suburban woodlands, and floodplains; rare, native of Japan, China, and Korea, potentially invasive and difficult to eradicate. April-June; June-July. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K]

\section*{LAURACEAE (Laurel Family)}

A family of about 50 genera and 2500-3500 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical, subtropical, and (rarely) warm temperate regions. References: van der Werff in FNA (1997); van der Werff \& Richter (1996); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves evergreen; flowers perfect; [tribe Perseeae].
2 Leaves glabrous, bright green, with yellow callosities in the principal vein axils; crushed leaves with the odor of camphor .

2 Leaves pubescent to glabrate, dark green, without yellow callosities in the principal vein axils; crushed leaves with the odor of bay

Persea
1 Leaves deciduous; flowers imperfect; [tribe Laureae].
3 Some of the leaves with 1-2 (-5) rounded lobes; small to medium trees . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sassafras
3 None of the leaves lobed; medium to large shrubs.
4 Leaves \(4-16 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(2-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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

\section*{Cinnamomum Schaeff 1760 (Cinnamon)}

A genus of about 350 species, trees and shrubs, of e. and se. Asia, Oceania, and tropical America. References: Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Cinnamomum camphora (Linnaeus) J. PresI, Camphortree. Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, native of eastern Asia, planted as an ornamental and rarely escaped to adjoining areas, such as in Southern Pines, Moore County, NC. April-May. Reported as escaped and apparently naturalized in South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= FNA, K; = Camphora camphora (Linnaeus) Karsten -- S]

\section*{Laurus Linnaeus 1753 (Laurel, Bay)}

A genus of 1-2 species, trees, of Mediterranean Europe, the Canary Islands, Madeira, and the Azores. References: Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Laurus nobilis Linnaeus, Laurel, Bay, native to the Mediterranean region of Europe and the bay leaf of commerce, is planted as an ornamental and spice, but is not known to escape in our area.

\section*{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: Wofford (1983)=Z; Steyermark (1949); McCartney, Wurdack, \& Moore (1989); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves typically with a thick, subcoriaceous texture (though sometimes thinner in texture if growing in shade), 4-8 cm long, 2-3.5 cm wide, narrowly obovate to oblanceolate, pubescent and strongly whitened below; leaves and bark aromatic, the odor lemony
L. 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 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) ......... L. melissifolia
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).


Lindera benzoin (Linnaeus) Blume var. benzoin, Smooth Northern Spicebush. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): rich alluvial forests, mesic forests on slopes with circumneutral soils, bottomlands, swamps; common. March-April; August-September. The species is widespread in e. North America; var. benzoin is northern, ranging south to VA and MO, and in the mountains to GA. 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. [= C, F, G, K; < L. benzoin -- RAB, FNA, GW, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Benzoin aestivale (Linnaeus) Nees -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Lindera benzoin (Linnaeus) Blume var. pubescens (Palmer \& Steyermark) Rehder, Hairy Northern Spicebush. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich alluvial forests, mesic forests on slopes with circumneutral soils, bottomlands, swamps; common. MarchApril; August-September. Var. pubescens is the more southern of the two varieties, ranging through much of se. North America, north to se. VA, sw. VA, s. OH, MI, and MO. Where occurring on upland slopes, L. benzoin is an excellent indicator of base-rich soils. [= C, F, G, K; < L. benzoin -- RAB, FNA, GW, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Benzoin aestivale (Linnaeus) Nees -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Lindera melissifolia (Walter) Blume, Southern Spicebush, Pondberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC): wet flats and depressions, generally with pocosin shrubs; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered, NC Endangered, SC Rare). March-April; August-September. 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, AL, 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). [= RAB, F, FNA, GW, K, Z; = Benzoin melissaefolium (Walter) Nees -- S]

Lindera subcoriacea B.E. Wofford, Bog Spicebush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): peaty seepage bogs in headwaters of blackwater streams, in the sandhills and immediately adjacent Piedmont, with other pocosin shrubs; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Endangered, SC Rare, VA Rare). March-April; July-August. 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. Occurring in our area 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. 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. [= FNA, K, Z]

\section*{Litsea Lamarck 1792 (Pondspice)}

A genus of about 400 species, trees and shrubs, of warm temperate and tropical areas, especially se. Asia and Australia. The genus is very heterogeneous and probably needs division into more natural groups. References: Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Litsea aestivalis (Linnaeus) Fernald, Pondspice. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): margins of limesink ponds and Carolina bays, less commonly in wet depressions dominated by shrubs; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Threatened, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). March-April; May-June. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: e. MD (Dorchester 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). The fine, zigzag twigs are distinctive. It grows to 6 m tall, characteristically forming a rounded bush. [= RAB, F, FNA, GW, K]

Persea P. Miller 1754 (Bay)
A genus of about 200 species, trees and shrubs, of Asia and America. The avocado is a member of this genus, Persea americana P. Miller. References: Godfrey (1988); Clewell (1985); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Twigs glabrous or glabrate; lower surfaces of leaves with minute, silvery to shining-golden hairs (the color depending on age), appressed to the surface; peduncles \(1-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long
P. borbonia

1 Twigs densely rusty-pubescent; lower surfaces of leaves with longer, rusty, often crooked hairs, not appressed, especially evident along the midrib and principal veins; peduncles \(4-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) long
P. palustris

Persea borbonia (Linnaeus) Sprengel, Red Bay. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dunes, maritime forests, in dry sandy soils on barrier islands, known only north to Carteret County, NC; rare. May-June; September-October. E. NC (Carteret County) south to FL and west to se. TX; reports of the species north of NC are in error. This species is rare in our area and becoming rarer with the destruction of most maritime forests for the construction of vacation homes and tourist accomodations. [= FNA, G, GW, K; < P. borbonia -- RAB, F, in part only (see also P. palustris); = Tamala borbonia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -- S; = P. borbonia var. borbonia]

Persea palustris (Rafinesque) Sargent, Swamp Bay. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, pocosins, bay forests, maritime forests, generally in wet peaty soils, but also in fairly dry, sandy soils in maritime forests; common. May-June; September-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: DE, e. MD, and se. VA south to FL and west to se. TX. Though variable in amount of hairs on the leaves, the hairs of \(P\). palustris are always of a distinctly different character than those of \(P\). borbonia. [= C, FNA, G, GW, K; \(<P\). borbonia -- RAB, F, in part; = Tamala pubescens (Pursh) Small -- S ; = P. borbonia var. pubescens (Pursh) Little]

\section*{Sassafras 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).

Sassafras albidum (Nuttall) Nees, Sassafras. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): a wide variety of forests, old fields, disturbed areas, fencerows; common. March-April; June-July. Widespread in e. United States. The original source of "root beer." [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; >S. albidum var. molle (Rafinesque) Fernald -- F; > S. albidum var. albidum - F]

LEITNERIACEAE (Corkwood Family) (see SIMAROUBACEAE)

\section*{LENTIBULARIACEAE (Bladderwort Family)}

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 leave 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

\section*{Pinguicula Linnaeus 1753 (Butterwort)}

A genus of about 46-80 species, herbs, of America, Mediterranean Europe, and circumboreal America and Eurasia. References: Schnell (2002b)=Z; Godfrey \& Stripling (1961); Wood \& Godfrey (1957); Schnell (1980a); Fischer et al. in Kadereit (2004). Key based in part on GW.

1 Expanded corolla less than 1.5 cm across; palate not exserted from the throat of the corolla; rosettes usually \(2-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) in diameter; flowers usually white to pale violet (rarely medium violet); seeds 0.4 mm long \(\qquad\)
1 Expanded corolla more than 1.8 cm across; palate markedly exserted 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.
2 Corolla yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. Iutea

\section*{2 Corolla lavender-blue or white.}

3 Hairs on the lower portion of the scape elongated, pointed, multicellular, nonglandular, transitioning upwards to 1celled glandular hairs; expanded portion of corolla markedly "veiny" (darker along the veins); [of se. NC southwards]

3 Hairs throughout scape glandular; expanded portion of corolla not "veiny;" [collectively of sw. GA southwards].
4 Fresh leaves dull red or reddish green; corolla lobes ca. \(2 \times\) as long than broad, the lobes notched almost \(1 / 2\) their length . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. planifolia]
4 Fresh leaves bright yellow-green; corolla lobes ca. \(1 \times\) as long than broad, the lobes notched about \(1 / 4\) their length
P. primuliflora

Pinguicula caerulea Walter, Blue Butterwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): 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 NC and SC; uncommon. April-May. Se. NC (Carteret and Johnston counties) south to s. FL, west to e. panhandle FL. Schnell (1980a) discusses populations with white corollas. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z; Pinguicula elatior Michaux]

Pinguicula lutea Walter, Yellow Butterwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas and wet pine flatwoods, mostly in the outer Coastal Plain, rarely extending inland to seepages and sandhill-pociosin ecotones in the fall-line Sandhills of SC; uncommon (NC Watch List). Late March-May. Se. NC (Pender and New Hanover counties) south to s. FL, west to e. LA. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z]

Pinguicula primuliflora Wood \& Godfrey, Clearwater Butterwort. Cp (GA): clearwater streams and seeps; rare (GA Threatened). Sw. GA, s. AL, Panhandle FL, and s. MS. [= GW, K, Z]

Pinguicula pumila Michaux, Small Butterwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas and wet pine flatwoods; uncommon (rare in NC) (NC Rare). April-May. Se. NC (Carteret and Pender counties) south to s. FL, west to se. TX; and in the Bahamas. [= RAB GW, K, S, Z]

Pinguicula planifolia Chapman, Chapman's Butterwort. S. AL, nw. FL, and s. MS. [= GW, K, S, Z]

\section*{Utricularia Linnaeus 1753 (Bladderwort)}

Utricularia, as monographed by Taylor (1989), consists of 214 species in 35 sections, with a nearly cosmopolitan distribution. In our area, 14 or 15 species in 5 sections are known to occur. References: Taylor (1989)=Z; Schnell (2002b)=Y; Müller \& Borsch (2005); Fischer et al. in Kadereit (2004). Key based in part on Z and GW.

1 Flowers white or cream-white, 1-3 mm long; inflorescence peduncles very reduced, the pedicels appearing to arise direstly from the stolons; traps \(0.3-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; plants floating unattached in water (sometimes deposited land by dropping water, but then the principal branch systems stranded on the soil surface); capsules ca. 1 mm long, fusiform, indehiscent, with 1 seed; seeds essentially smooth, unornamented; leaves absent; [section Utricularia] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. olivace
1 Flowers yellow, pink, or purple (sometimes fading whitish), (2-) \(5-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; inflorescence peduncles well-developed, the inflorescence clearly a raceme; traps \(0.2-5.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (less than 0.7 mm long only in the terrestrial species (see key lead 2); plants attached (with principal branch systems within the soil), or floating unattached in water (sometimes deposited on land by dropping water, but then the principal branch systems stranded on the soil surface); capsules 1-8 mm long, globose, subglobose, or ovoid, with many seeds; seeds reticulate, papillose, echinate, multi-angled, or winged (rarely more-or-less smooth); leaves present (sometimes absent in the terrestrial species).
2 Plants attached (with principal branch systems within the soil); leaves absent or simple, linear, grass-like aerial leaves; bladders \(0.2-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, most or all on a plant usually less than 1.0 mm long; seeds reticulate-alveolate (also angled in U. resupinata), 0.20-0.25 mm long.

3 Flowers pink; inflorescence 1 (-2)-flowered; bract at base of the pedicel tubular, attached circumferentially around the stem; aerial leaves (when present) terete, septate; [very rare in our area]; [section Lecticula] . . . . . . . U. resupinata 3 Flowers yellow (sometimes fading whitish); inflorescence (1-) 2-15-flowered; bract at base of the pedicel peltate or ovate, attached on one side of the stem; aerial leaves (when present) flattened, not septate; [collectively common in our area].
4 Bracts subtending the pedicels peltate (attached near their middles), unattached at either end; pair of bracteoles absent; spur of the corolla oriented forwards, more-or-less appressed to the lower lip; aerial leaves (when present) with subacute to obtuse apex; [section Setiscapella] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. subulata
4 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 downwards or backwards, at approximately a right angle to the lower lip; aerial leaves (when present) with acute apex; [section Stomoisia].
5 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. cornuta
5 Corolla 0.25-1.5 cm long; spur 5-7 (-9) mm long; raceme usually elongate, the (1-) 2-15 flowers wellspaced, often the lower (sometimes all) cleistogamous and much smaller than the chasmogamous flowers
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. 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; bladders 0.7-5.0 mm long, most or all on a plant more than 1.0 mm long; seeds papillose, reticulate, ridged, angled, or winged, 0.5-2.0 mm long.
6 Flowers purple; leaves divided into verticillate segments with terminal traps; [section Vesiculina] . . . . . U. purpurea
6 Flowers yellow; leaves divided into alternate segments with lateral traps; [section Utricularia].
\(7 \quad\) Peduncle with whorl of inflated leaf-like organs (floats).
8 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. inflata
8 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).
U. radiata

7 Peduncle without whorl of inflated leaf-like organs (floats).
9 Main axes distinctly flattened in cross-section, up to 10 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. foliosa
9 Main axes round in cross-section.
10 Lower lip of corolla 3-lobed; seeds disk-shaped, not angular or winged; inflorescences of 2 types, the chasmogamous on erect peduncles \(5-25 \mathrm{~cm}\) long bearing 2-8 flowers, the cleistogamous without a peduncle, the solitary pedicels borne directly on the stolons, \(0.5-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, deflexed U. geminiscapa
10 Lower lip of corolla entire or slightly irregular, not 3-lobed; seeds angular or winged; inflorescences of 1 type (erect, chasmogamous).

11 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.
12 Leaves of one kind only, divided into numerous capillary segments bearing lateral traps; bracts scarcely auriculate; plant distinctly aquatic, floating in water and only rarely stranded; [of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. macrorhiza
12 Leaves of 2 or 3 kinds, some divided into capillary or narrowly linear segments and bearing few or no traps, others divided into fewer capillary segments and bearing more-or-less numerous traps; bracts distinctly auriculate; plants typically in boggy situations, in shallow water or frequently stranded; [either of the Mountains at high elevations or of various physiographic provinces northwards].
13 Broadest leaf segments with 9-20 lateral setae (use \(10 \times\) magnification); spur of corolla cylindrical, distinctly longer than wide, the apex distinctly curved forwards [U. intermedia] 13 Broadest leaf segments lacking lateral setae; spur of corolla shortly saccate to broadly conical, wider than long, the apex not curved forwards
Upper corolla lip larger than the lower, obscurely 3-lobed; capsule laterally 2 -valved or indehiscent; seeds \(0.8-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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).
13 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 \(1.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, with an irregularly deeply lobed or partial wing.
14 Plant anchored in mud up to 100 cm below water surface; green leafy shoots up to 40 cm long and 5 cm wide; peduncle flexuous, to 100 cm long, only the uppermost ca. 10 cm emergent
U. floridana

14 Plant in shallow water or stranded; green leafy shoots usually not more than 10 cm long and 2 cm wide; peduncle erect, straight, to 30 cm long, the uppermost \(10-25 \mathrm{~cm}\) emergent
U. striata

13 Vegetative shoots uniform, all bearing rather sparsely divided leaf segments bearing traps, seeds \(0.8-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, with a continuous, circumferential wing, slightly to irregularly lobed.
14 Lower corolla lip 8-10 mm long, about equalling or slightly shorter than the conical 5-9 mm long spur; leaves usually forked twice
U. biflora

14 Lower corolla lip 5-6 mm long, exceeding the blunt 3.5-4.5 mm long spur; leaves usually forked once
U. gibba

Utricularia biflora Lamarck, Longspur Creeping Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA): ponds, lakes, and diches; common. June-October. This species may not be distinct from U. gibba (which see for discussion). E. MA south FL, west to TX and OK. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, W; = U. pumila Walter -- S, apparently misapplied; <U. gibba -- K, Y, Z, in part]

Utricularia cornuta Michaux, Horned Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, NC), Pd (GA): shores of limesink ponds (dolines), mountain bogs; rare (NC Watch List). (May-September. Newfoundland and Québec west to n. Ontario, Alberta, and MN, south to s. FL and e. TX; also in the Bahamas and Cuba. Taylor (1989) states that where sympatric with U. juncea, U. cornuta flowers much earlier. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; Stomoisia cornuta (Michaux) Rafinesque -- S]

Utricularia floridana Nash, Florida Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): in deep water of natural Carolina bay lakes, other natural lakes, and limesink ponds (dolines); rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). July-August. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to panhandle FL and sw. GA. [= GW, K, S, Y, Z]

Utricularia foliosa Linnaeus, Flatstem Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC): in deep water of natural lakes and ponds; rare. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to TX (Brown \& Marcus 1998); West Indies, South America, Africa. This species is reported for NC by Taylor (1989). See GW for a detailed description of this species. [= GW, K, S, Y, Z]

Utricularia geminiscapa Benjamin, Two-flowered Bladderwort, Hidden-fruited Bladderwort. Cp (NC, VA), Mt (VA): beaver ponds, mucky seepages; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). Newfoundland and Québec west to n. MI and n. WI, south to PA and sc. NC. [= C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z]

Utricularia gibba Linnaeus, Shortspur Creeping Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (SC, VA): ponds, lakes, and diches; uncommon. May-September. Québec west to WI, south to FL and LA; also in the West Indies and Central America and apparently in the Old World. 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 2 traditionally recognized species, though intermediates will be encountered. [= RAB, C, F, G, S, W; <U. gibba -- K, Y, Z, in part only (also see U. biflora)]

Utricularia inflata Walter, Swollen Bladderwort, Inflated Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): ponds, lakes, ditches; common. May-November. NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX; disjunct in WA (probably introduced). Also disjunct in an artificial pond in Henderson County, NC (Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site). [= C, G, GW, K, S, Y, Z; = U. inflata var. inflata -- RAB, F]

Utricularia juncea M. Vahl, Southern Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): shores of limesink ponds (dolines), borrow pits, wet sands; uncommon (VA Rare). July-September. NY (Long Island) and NJ south to FL, west to e. TX and se. AR; also in the West Indies, Central America and South America. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Y, Z; > Stomoisia juncea (M. Vahl) Barnhart -- S; > Stomoisia virgatula Barnhart -- S]

Utricularia macrorhiza Le Conte, Greater Bladderwort. Cp (NC, SC, VA): pools and ponds; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). May-September. Newfoundland west to AK, south to NC, SC, FL, TX, CA, and Mexico; also in e. Asia. 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. [=K, S, Y, Z; U. vulgaris Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, misapplied to American plants]

Utricularia minor Linnaeus, Lesser Bladderwort, Small Bladderwort. Mt (NC): mountain bog at about 1400 meters elevation; rare (NC Rare). Circumboreal, south in North America to NJ, PA, IN, IL, IA, NE, CO, UT, NV, and CA; disjunct in w. NC. [=C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z]

Utricularia olivacea Wright ex Grisebach, Dwarf Bladderwort, Minute Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): in floating mats (often algal) in water of limesink ponds (dolines), artificial lakes or beaver ponds; rare (NC Threatened, SC Rare, VA Rare). September-October. NJ south to FL, west to s. AL and s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999), in the Coastal Plain; also in the West Indies (Cuba), Central America, and South America. [= RAB, GW, K, Y, Z; Biovularia olivacea (Wright ex Grisebach) Kam. -- S]

Utricularia purpurea Walter, Purple Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): in water of ponds, ditches, other slow-moving water; uncommon (VA Rare). May-September. Nova Scotia and Québec 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Y, Z; Vesiculina purpurea (Walter) Rafinesque -- S]

Utricularia radiata Small, Floating Bladderwort, Small Swollen Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): ponds, depression ponds, lakes, and ditches; uncommon (VA Watch List). May-November. Nova Scotia 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. [= C, G, GW, K, S, W, Y, Z; U. inflata var. minor Chapman -- RAB, F]

Utricularia resupinata B.D. Greene ex Bigelow, Northeastern Bladderwort, Resupinate Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC): shores of natural lakes; rare (NC Rare). Nova Scotia west to nw. WI, south (irregular and scattered in part) to FL and sw. GA; also in the Bahamas (Sorrie \& LeBlond 1997). Although "the curious gap in the North American range" [NC, SC, and VA] (Taylor 1989) is no longer strictly a gap, \(U\). resupinata does appear to have a strangely bimodal range, with a center of distribution in ne. United States and se. Canada and a second extending from se. United States south into the West Indies and Central America. [= C, F, G, GW, K, Y, Z; Lecticula resupinata (B.D. Greene) Barnhart -- S]

Utricularia striata Le Conte ex Torrey, Fibrous Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): ponds, lakes, and ditches; uncommon (VA Rare). May-November. Se. MA south to FL, west to e. TX and e. OK. [=K, Y, Z; U. fibrosa Walter -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, of uncertain application and likely misapplied]

Utricularia subulata Linnaeus, Slender Bladderwort, Zigzag Bladderwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC): moist sands or peats of various kinds of acidic wetlands, including wet pine savannas and flatwoods, shores of limesink ponds (dolines), borrow pits, ditches; common (VA Watch List). March-July (-later). In North America primarily in the Coastal Plain, from Nova Scotia 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. Taylor (1989) terms this "the most widespread of Utricularia species." [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; > Setiscapella subulata (Linnaeus) Barnhart -- S; > Setiscapella cleistogama (A. Gray) Barnhart -- S]

Utricularia intermedia Hayne, Northern Bladderwort. South to se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), DE, and MD (Kartesz 1999). The report from sc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) is in error. [= C, F, G, K, Y, Z]

\section*{LEPUROPETALACEAE (Lepuropetalon Family) (see PARNASSIACEAE)}

\section*{LIMNANTHACEAE (False-mermaid Family, Meadow-foam Family)}

A family of 2 genera and 8 species, herbs, of temperate North America. References: Bayer \& Appel in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

Floerkea Willdenow 1801 (False-mermaid)

A peculiar and monotypic genus, an annual herb, endemic to North America.

Floerkea proserpinacoides Willdenow, False-mermaid. Pd, Mt (VA): moist, rich floodplain forests; rare (VA Watch List). April-May. Nova Scotia and Québec west to British Columbia, south to n. VA, TN, and CA. [= C, F, G, K, S, W]

\section*{LINACEAE (Flax Family)}

A family of about 14 genera and 250-350 species, trees, vines, shrubs, and herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Robertson (1971)=Y.

\section*{Linum Linnaeus (Flax)}

A genus of about 180 species, herbs, of temperate and subtropical areas. References: Rogers (1984)=Z; Rogers (1963) \(=\mathrm{Y}\).

1 Petals blue; capsule 6-10 mm long; [section Linum].
2 Inner sepals with minutely ciliate margins; stigmas slender, elongate; capsule 6-10 mm long .......... L. usitatissimum
2 Inner sepals entire; stigmas capitate; capsule 5-7 mm long.
3 Flowers homostylous (flowers with stigmas at about the level to slightly above the anthers) . . [L. lewisii var. Iewisii]
3 Flowers heterostylous (some flowers with stigmas below the anthers, others with stigmas well above the anthers) ..
1 Petals yellow; capsules 1-4 mm long; [section Linopsis].

4 Inner and outer sepals all very conspicuously glandular-toothed; annual; leaves with 2 brownish glands flanking the attachment to the stem; styles united basally for (0.2-) 0.5-1.2 (-1.8) mm ; [section Linopsis, subsection Rigida].
5 Sepals 2.3-3.5 mm long, acute; inflorescence consisting of 1 or more elongate and racemiform branches; dried plants dark, purple-dotted L. harperi

5 Sepals (3.1-) 3.6-5 (-7.3) mm long, acuminate; inflorescence an open panicle; dried plants pale green . L. sulcatum 4 Outer sepals entire (very rarely sparsely glandular-toothed), inner sepals entire or sparsely to conspicuously glandular-toothed; perennial; leaves without brownish glands flanking the attachment to the stem; styles free; [section Linopsis, subsection Linopsis].

6 Fruit as long as broad or longer, its apex acute, apiculate, or obtuse, (2-) 2.2-3.2 (-3.3) mm long; leaves mostly 1.34.3 mm wide.

7 Leaves (1.2-) 2.3-4.3 (-5.6) mm wide, mostly \(25-50\) below the inflorescence; septa of the fruit sparsely but conspicuously ciliate; false septa incomplete; fruit apex acute, the exposed portions purple ... L. intercursum
7 Leaves (1.0-) 1.3-2.0 (-3.2) mm wide, mostly 50-120 below the inflorescence; septa of the fruit glabrous; false septa virtually complete; fruit apex rounded to apiculate, the exposed portions purple or yellow.
8 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
L. floridanum var. floridanum

8 Fruit ovate, (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

\section*{L. floridanum var. chrysocarpum}

6 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.
9 Margins of the inner sepals with conspicuous stalked glands; mature fruits of dried specimens usually adhering to the plant L. medium var. texanum

9 Margins of the inner sepals glandless, or with a few inconspicuous, sessile glands; mature fruits of dried specimens usually shattering and falling freely.
10 Inflorescence paniculate, the lower inflorescence branches not elongate, their tips not nearly reaching the tips of the upper inflorescence branches; branchlets striate-ridged; leaves mostly opposite (usually to beyond the midpoint from the base of the plant to the first inflorescence branch) \(\qquad\) L. striatum

10 Inflorescence corymbose, some (at least) of the lower branches of the inflorescence elongate, their tips nearly equalling the tips of the upper inflorescence branches; branchlets terete or nearly so; leaves mostly alternate (usually the opposite leaves of the lower stem not extending beyond the midpoint from the base of the plant to the first inflorescence branch)
L. virginianum

Linum floridanum (Planchon) Trelease var. chrysocarpum Rogers, Yellow-fruited Yellow Flax. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas; rare (NC Watch List). June-October. Se. NC south to s. FL and west to s. MS. [=K, Y, Z; < L. virginianum var. floridanum Planchon -- RAB, in part; < L. floridanum -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Cathartolinum floridanum (Planchon) Small -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Linum floridanum (Planchon) Trelease var. floridanum, Florida Yellow Flax. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas, sandhill seeps; common. June-October. E. NC south to s. FL and west to LA, also in the West Indies, essentially limited to the Coastal Plain. [= K, Y, Z; < L. virginianum var. floridanum Planchon -- RAB, in part only (also see L. floridanum var. chrysocarpum and L. intercursum); < L. floridanum -- C, F, G, GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Cathartolinum floridanum (Planchon) Small -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Linum harperi Small, Harper's Grooved Flax. Cp (GA): dry pinelands; rare (GA Special Concern). This is a rare taxon of longleaf pine woodlands or savannas in w. FL, sw. GA, and c. AL. It is probably distinct from L. sulcatum at the species level, needing additional study. [= L. sulcatum Riddell var. harperi (Small) Rogers -- K, Y, Z; = Cathartolinum harperi (Small) Small - S]

Linum intercursum Bicknell, Bicknell's Yellow Flax. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): dry to moist places; common. June-October. MA south to c. TN, nw. GA, and c. AL; from MA to MD, nearly restricted to the Coastal Plain, in VA, NC, SC, GA, AL, and se. TN, however it is primarily on the Piedmont and Mountains. It also occurs disjunctively in \(n\). IN near the Great Lakes. [= C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z; < L. virginianum var. floridanum (Planchon) -- RAB, in part only; = Cathartolinum intercursum (Bicknell) Small -- S]

Linum medium (Planchon) Britton var. texanum (Planchon) Fernald, Texas Yellow Flax. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist places; common (rare in Mountains). Var. texanum ranges from s. ME MI, and n. IL south to c. FL and TX, and in the West Indies. Var. medium is limited to area around the Great Lakes. [= C, F, GW, K, W, Y, Z; < L. virginianum var. medium Planchon -RAB; < L. medium -- G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Cathartolinum medium (Planchon) Small -- S]

Linum striatum Walter, Ridgestem Yellow Flax. Mt, Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, seepages, other wet places, often growing in Sphagnum; common. June-October. MA, PA, MI, and IL south to w. FL, LA, and e. TX. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; L. striatum var. striatum -- F; = Cathartolinum striatum (Walter) Small -- S]

Linum sulcatum Riddell, Grooved Yellow Flax. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (NC): dry calcareous places in the mountains of VA (where also somewhat weedy in adjacent disturbed areas), diabase barrens in the Piedmont of NC; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). MayAugust. Primarily a species of the Great Plains of s. Manitoba, ND, and MN south through SD, IA, WI, NE, MO, IL, KS, and MO to OK, L. sulcatum occurs farther east as a rare disjunct on glades or barrens over rocks such as limestone or diabase. [=RAB, C, F, G, W; = Linum sulcatum Riddell var. sulcatum -- K, Y, Z; = Cathartolinum sulcatum (Riddell) Small -- S; = Mesynium sulcatum (Riddell) A. \& D. Löve]
* Linum usitatissimum Linnaeus, Common Flax. Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed places; rare, native of Europe. This is the flax of commerce, used both for its fiber, the source of flax, and the oil expressed from its seeds (linseed oil). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z]

Linum virginianum Linnaeus, Virginia Yellow Flax. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): dry or moist places; uncommon. June-October. MA, NY, Ontario, MI, and IL south to SC, GA, AL, and MO. [=C, F, G, GW, K, W; = L. virginianum var. virginianum -- RAB; = Cathartolinum virginianum (Linnaeus) Reichenbach -- S]

Linum lewisii Pursh var. lewisii, Prairie Flax, a western blue-flowered species, occurs as a disjunct at Smoke Hole Caverns, WV, and several adjacent counties. [= K; < L. perenne -- C, apparently misapplied to WV material; < L. lewisii -- F, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; <L. perenne Linnaeus var. lewisii (Pursh) Eaton \& J. Wright -- G; < Adenolinum lewisii (Pursh) A. \& D. Löve] * Linum perenne Linnaeus, Perennial Flax, is cultivated and "rarely naturalized along roadsides" in scattered locations in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and reported tentatively for VA (Kartesz 1999). [= K; < L. perenne -- C (but also see L. lewisii)]

\section*{LINNAEACEAE (Twinflower Family)}

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, Linnaea, and Kolkwitzia in the Linnaeaceae (Backlund \& Pyck 1998), 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 very broadly circumscribed Caprifoliaceae. References: Backlund \& Pyck (1998).

1 Trailing shrubby herb; [native]
[Linnaea]
1 Upright shrub; [planted and persistent or weakly naturalizing].
2 Sepals oblanceolate, the larger > 1 mm wide; fruit and ovaries free, not hirsute . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Abelia
2 Sepals lanceolate to linear, \(<1 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; fruit and ovaries fused in pairs, densely hirsute ............... Kolkwitzia

\section*{Abelia R. Brown}

A genus of about 30 species, shrubs, primarily of s. and e. Asia.
* Abelia ×grandiflora (André) Rehder [chinensis x uniflora]. Cp (NC): suburban thickets; commonly planted in our area; sometimes persistent or rarely weakly naturalizing, parent species natives of China. [=K]

\section*{Kolkwitzia Graebner (Beautybush)}

A monotypic shrub, of c. China.
* Kolkwitzia amabilis, Beautybush. Mt (NC): disturbed areas; planted as an ornamental shrub, rarely naturalized from plantings, native of china. [= K]

\section*{Linnaea Linnaeus (Twinflower)}

A monotypic genus, a trailing weak shrub, circumboreal

Linnaea borealis Linnaeus ssp. americana (Forbes) Hultén ex Clausen, American Twinflower, is documented by an early specimen (1892) from Sevier County, TN, presumably from the Great Smoky Mountains. This population (not recently seen) is disjunct from more northern areas. L. borealis ssp. americana also occurs in several counties in WV along or near the VA border, and the species might be expected in high elevation or cold sites in nw. VA. [=K; L. borealis var. longiflora Torrey \(-\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G}\); \(=\) L. borealis var. americana (Forbes) Rehder -- F; < L. borealis - W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = L. americana Forbes; L. borealis ssp. longiflora (Torrey) Hultén]

LOGANIACEAE (Logania Family)
(also see GELSEMIACEAE, TETRACHONDRACEAE, and SCROPHULARIACEAE)
As here rather narrowly interpreted, Loganiaceae consists of 12 genera (Mitreola, Logania, and Mitrasacme) and about 300 species, herbs and subshrubs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas of the Old and New Worlds. Genera in our area other than Mitreola 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).


\section*{Mitreola Linnaeus (Miterwort)}

A genus of about 6 species, herbs, tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate. References: Nelson (1980); Rogers (1986)=Z.
1 Leaves \(2-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long petiolate or sessile and tapering to a cuneate base . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .............. M. petiolata
1 Leaves \(1-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, sessile, the base rounded.

Mitreola angustifolia (Torrey \& A. Gray) J.B. Nelson, Narrow-leaved Miterwort. Cp (GA, SC): clay-based Carolina bays, other Coastal Plain depressional wetlands; rare (GA Special Concern). June-August. Se. SC south to n. FL, and west to s. AL and se. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). [= GW; < M. sessilifolia -- K, Z, in part; = Cynoctonum angustifolium (Torrey \& A. Gray) Small -- S]

Mitreola petiolata (J.F. Gmelin) Torrey \& A. Gray, Caribbean Miterwort. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): swamps, marshes, ditches, other wet habitats; uncommon (rare in the Piedmont) (VA Rare). July-September; September-November. Se. VA south to FL and west to AR and c. TX, north in the interior to nw. GA and c. and se. TN; Mexico, the West Indies, and n. South America. [= GW, K; = Cynoctonum mitreola (Linnaeus) Britton -- RAB, C, F, G, S]

Mitreola sessilifolia (J.F. Gmelin) G. Don, Small-leaved Miterwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, VA): wet savannas, pocosins, ditches, margins of limesink depressions (dolines); common (VA Rare). Late June-August; September-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to e. TX, and in the Bahama Islands. [= GW; = Cynoctonum sessilifolium J.F. Gmelin -- RAB, C, F, G, S; < M. sessilifolia -\(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}\), in part only (also see M. angustifolia)]

\section*{Spigelia Linnaeus (Pinkroot)}

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate America. References: Gould (1996)=Z; Rogers (1986)=Y.
1 Corolla scarlet on the outer surface, yellow on the inner surface . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. marilandica
1 Corolla light pink to white on the outer and inner surfaces.
2 Corolla 36-50 mm long; pistil 24-27 mm long; sepals 8-11 mm long; inflorescence with 2-4 flowers; [of dolomitic glades in Bibb Co. AL]
[S. gentianoides var. alabamensis]
2 Corolla 25-30 mm long; pistil 17-19 mm long; sepals 4-6 mm long; inflorescence with 3-8 flowers; [of pine savannas of Panhandle FL]
[S. gentianoides var. gentianoides]
Spigelia marilandica (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Pinkroot, Wormgrass. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd, Cp (GA, SC): woodlands and forests, usually on circumneutral soils; common. May-June; late June-July. SC, sw. NC (Cherokee Co. and Macon Co.), and TN west to s. IN and OK, south to FL and TX; some floras allege its occurrence north to MD, NJ, and PA. S. marilandica likely occurs in sw. VA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Spigelia gentianoides Chapman ex Alphonse de Candolle var. alabamensis K. Gould. Dolostone glades of Bibb County, AL (Gould 1996, Allison \& Stevens 2001). [= K, Z]

Spigelia gentianoides Chapman ex Alphonse de Candolle var. gentianoides. Pine savannas. FL Panhandle. [= K, Z; = S. gentianoides -- S, Y (var. alabamensis not discovered at the time)]

\section*{LYTHRACEAE (Loosestrife Family)}

A family of about 27 genera and 600 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, primarily tropical (a few warm temperate). References: Graham (1975)=Z. Keys adapted, in large part, from Z.

1 Plant woody or suffrutescent, a shrub or a small tree 1-10 m tall (with peeling, cinnamon-colored bark); petals present, showy, \(8-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
2 Flowers in axillary clusters; aquatic shrubs with arching suffrutescent or woody stems; leaves opposite or whorled Decodon
2 Flowers in terminal panicles; terrestrial shrubs or small trees with erect woody stems; leaves alternate to subopposite . . .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lagerstroemia

1 Plant not woody, an herb 0.1-1.2 m tall; petals absent or present, inconspiscuous or showy, 1-10 mm long.
3 Stems pubescent.
4 Floral tube (hypanthium) swollen obliquely at its base; capsule dehiscing longitudinally along the upper surface ....
.................................................................................................... . Cuphea
4 Floral tube (hypanthium) symmetrical; capsule dehiscing septicidally at the apex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lythrum
3 Stems glabrous.
5 Floral tube cylindric to turbinate, about \(2 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lythrum
5 Floral tube campanulate to globose, about \(1 \times\) long as wide.

Flowers or fruits solitary in the leaf axils (never more than 1 per axil).
7 Capsule indehiscent; petals 0; sepals 4, broadly triangular, lacking intersepalary appendages; seeds spatulate or oblanceolate, about 1 mm long, minutely granular on one face and smooth on the other Didiplis
7 Capsule dehiscing septicidally; petals 4; sepals 4 ( -6 ), triangular, with intersepalary appendages of size about equal to the calyx lobes; seeds hemispheric, about 0.3 mm long, the surface very finely reticulate . .

Rotala
\{add Punica and Trapa to key\}

Ammannia Linnaeus (Toothcup)
A genus of about 25 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Graham (1985)=Y; Graham (1975)=Z. Key based on \(Y\)
1 Style included in fruit, thick, \(0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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
A. Iatifolia

1 Style exserted in fruit, filiform, \(1.5-3.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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 mm long and 2 mm wide.
2 Inflorescence usually a short- or long-pedunculate cyme (sometimes reduced); flowers ususlly > 3 per axil; petals deep rose-purple; fruits \(3.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) in dimaeter A. coccinea

2 Inflorescence sessile; flowers usually 1-3 per axil; petals pale lavender; anthers yellow; fruits 4-6 mm in diameter
[A. robusta]
Ammannia coccinea Rottböll. \(\mathrm{Cp}, \mathrm{Pd}, \mathrm{Mt}\) (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshy areas, ditches, exposed muddy river shores and banks, other wet places; uncommon (VA Watch List). July-October. NJ, OH, IN, IL, IA, and SD south to FL and TX; disjunct in CA; south through Mexico and Central America to n. South America. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, W, Y, Z; > A. coccinea ssp. purpurea (Lamarck) Koehne -- G; > A. coccinea - F, GW, S, Z, in part (apparently also including A. robusta)]

Ammannia latifolia Linnaeus. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): tidal marshes, wet places, ditches; uncommon. July-September. 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. 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 North American plant should its recognition prove warranted. [= C, GW, \(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}\); > A. teres Rafinesque -- RAB, G; > A. teres var. teres - F; > A. teres var. exauriculata (Fernald) Fernald -- F; > A. latifolia - S; > A. koehnei Britton -- S]

Ammannia robusta Heer \& Regel. OH and British Columbia south to w. KY, w. TN, LA, TX, CA, Mexico, and Belize; West Indies; introduced in NJ and n . South America. [= C, K, Y; > A. coccinea - F, GW, S, Z, in part]

Cuphea P. Browne (Waxweed)

A genus of about 260 species, herbs, of America. References: Graham (1975)=Z
1 Floral tube green, 4.5-6 mm long, glabrous inside; stamens much shorter than the floral tube; petioles to 8 mm long, often very short
C. carthagenensis

1 Floral tube purple-green, 6-10 mm long, villous inside; stamens equal to or exceeding the the floral tube; petioles to 20 mm
long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. viscosissima
* Cuphea carthagenensis (Jacquin) J.F. Macbride. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): marshes, ditches, wet places; common, native of South America. June-September. [= GW, K, Z; = C. carthagensis -- RAB (a misspelling); = Parsonsia balsamona (Chamisso \& Schlechtendahl) Standley -- S]

Cuphea viscosissima Jacquin. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): dry or wet places; uncommon. July-October. NH west to IA and KS, south to c. GA, LA, and e. OK. [= RAB, C, GW, K, W, Z; = C. petiolata (Linnaeus) Koehne -- F, G; = Parsonsia petiolata (Linnaeus) Rusby -- S]
* Cuphea procumbens Gómez Ortega is reported for NC by Small (1933). Graham (1975) considers this Mexican species to be represented in se. United States only by "garden escapes that do not persist." \{not keyed\} [= K, Z; = Parsonsia procumbens (Gómez Ortega) Heller -- S]

Decodon J.F. Gmelin (Water-oleander, Water-willow)
A monotypic genus, a weak shrub, endemic to e. North America. References: Graham (1975)=Z.

Decodon verticillatus (Linnaeus) Elliott, Water-oleander, Water-willow, Swamp Loosestrife, Peatweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): natural lakes, limesink ponds, peatlands, peaty swamps, not known in the Piedmont or Mountains of NC or SC, but scattered in the Ridge and Valley of VA; common. July-September. Nova Scotia, Ontario, and MN south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. The lower stems are spongy in texture. [= RAB, GW, K, S, W, Z; > D. verticillatus var. verticillatus - C, F, G; > D. verticillatus var. laevigatus Torrey \& Gray -- C, F, G]

\section*{Didiplis Rafinesque (Water-purslane)}

A monotypic genus, an herb, endemic to e. North America. Perhaps better merged into Lythrum. References: Graham (1975)=Z.
Didiplis diandra (Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle) Wood, Water-purslane. Cp (NC, VA), Pd (SC): stagnant water of pools, streams, and old beaverponds; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). April-August. VA, IN, and WI south to NC, MS, and LA. [= C, G, GW, K, S, Z; = Peplis diandra Nuttall ex Augustin de Candolle -- RAB, F; Lythrum]

Lagerstroemia Linnaeus (Crape-myrtle)
A genus of about 53 species, trees, of tropical se. Asia and Australia. References: Graham (1975)=Z.
* Lagerstroemia indica Linnaeus, Crape-myrtle. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): commonly cultivated, persistent around old plantings, weakly spreading; rare (in the wild), native of Asia. June-September. [= C, K, S, Z]

\section*{Lythrum Linnaeus (Loosestrife)}

A genus of about 36 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Graham (1975)=Z.
1 Flowers numerous in terminal spike-like thyrses; stamens usually 12; leaves opposite or whorled ............. L. salicaria
1 Flowers solitary or paired in axils; stamens usually (4-) 6; leaves opposite or alternate.
2 Leaves opposite throughout, mostly shorter than to as long as the internodes, 1-4 mm wide .............. L. lineare
2 Leaves opposite below, alternate above, mostly longer than the internodes, 2-14 mm wide.
3 Floral tube \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petals \(2-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; calyx appendages about the same length as the calyx lobes; branch leaves abruptly and definitely reduced in size relative to the stem leaves, and widely spaced; [of sw. GA southwards] L. curtissii

3 Floral tube 5-6 mm long; petals 5-6 mm long; calyx appendages about \(2 \times\) as long as the calyx lobes; branch leaves gradually reduced relative to the stem leaves, dense and overlapping; [collectively widespread in our area].
4 Leaves ovate to lanceolate, widest at a point \(1 / 6\) to \(1 / 2\) of the way from the base to the apex, the base rounded to subcordate; stems mostly slender, to 8 dm tall; bracteoles mostly at the base of the pedicel . . . . . L. alatum
4 Leaves lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, widest at a point \(1 / 3\) to \(2 / 3\) of the way from the base to the apex, the base cuneate, often narrowly so; stems stout, to 13 dm tall; bracteoles mostly on the upper pedicel, immediately below the floral tube
L. lanceolatum

Lythrum alatum Pursh, Northern Winged Loosestrife. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (VA): calcareous meadows, marl fens, and disturbed wet calcareous places; rare (VA Rare). June-September. ME, NY, MI, and ND south to n. and w. VA, e. TN, nw. GA, n. AL, n.. AR, ne. OK, and CO. [=F, S, W; = L. alatum var. alatum -- C, G, GW, K, Z]

Lythrum curtissii Fernald, Curtiss's Loosestrife. Cp (GA): calcareous swamps; rare (GA Threatened). June-early September. Sw. GA south to Panhandle FL; the report from Emanuel County, GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) is in error. [= GW, K, S, Z]

Lythrum lanceolatum Elliott, Southern Winged Loosestrife. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to wet places; uncommon (VA Rare). May-September. Se. VA, se. NC, SC, GA, AL, MS, n. AR, and OK south to s. FL, s. TX, and in the West Indies. Although Graham (1975) argues that \(L\). lanceolatum should be reduced to a variety of \(L\). alatum, her evidence can also be interpreted as warranting specific status. [= RAB, F, S; = L. alatum Pursh var. lanceolatum (Elliott) Torrey \& A. Gray ex Rothrock -- C, G, GW, K, Z]

Lythrum lineare Linnaeus, Narrowleaf Loosestrife. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): nearly fresh, brackish, and saline marshes; uncommon. July-October. NJ south to FL and west to TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Z]
* Lythrum salicaria Linnaeus, Purple Loosestrife. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): wet places; uncommon, native of Eurasia. JuneSeptember. 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. [=RAB, C, G, K, W, Z; > L. salicaria var. salicaria - F; > L. salicaria var. gracilior Turczaninow -- F; > L. salicaria var. tomentosum (P. Miller) Augustin de Candolle -- F]

\section*{Punica Linnaeus (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). References: Zohary \& Hopf (1994).
* Punica granatum Linnaeus, Pomegranate, is reported as cultivated on Hatteras Island (Dare County, NC) (Brown 1959). It is probably not established, but may be persistent. This species has been cultivated in the Old World at least since the 3rd millenium B.C. [= K, S]

\section*{Rotala Linnaeus (Toothcup)}

A genus of about 44 species, wetland herbs, of temperate to tropical areas. References: Graham (1975)=Z.
Rotala ramosior (Linnaeus) Koehne. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, ditches, exposed drawdown muds and silts; common. June-October. Widespread in e. North America, also in the West Indies, Central America, South America, and on the west coast of the United States and Mexico. [= RAB, C, GW, K, S, W, Z; > R. ramosior var. ramosior -- F, G; > R. ramosior var. interior Fernald \& Griscom - F, G]

\section*{Trapa Linnaeus (European Water-chestnut)}

A genus of 1 highly polymorphic or up to 15 more narrowly defined species, annual aquatic herbs, native of the Old World. Oftwn placed in a monogeneric family, Trapaceae. References: Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (2003).

Trapa natans Linnaeus, European Water-chestnut, Water-caltrop. Cp (VA): farm ponds and other stagnant or slow-moving water; rare, introduced from Eurasia and Africa. June-September. [= C, F, G, K]

\section*{MAGNOLIACEAE (Magnolia Family)}

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: Hardin (1972); Hardin \& Jones (1989)=Z; Meyer in FNA (1997); Figlar \& Nooteboom (2004); Frodin \& Govaerts (1996); Nooteboom in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Kim et al. (2001).
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1 Leaves about as broad as long, (2-) 4 (-8)-lobed; fruit a 2-seeded, indehiscent samara; [subfamily Liriodendroideae] . . . . . . .

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\section*{Liriodendron}

1 Leaves longer than broad, not lobed (in some species the leaves auriculate-cordate basally); fruit a cone-like aggregate, each follicle dehiscing to reveal the scarlet seed, at first connected to the follicle by a thread-like strand; [subfamily Magnolioideae] .

Magnolia

\section*{Liriodendron Linnaeus (Tulip-tree)}

A genus of 2 species, trees, relictually distributed, with L. tulipifera in e. North America and L. chinense (Hemsley) Sargent in c. China and n. Vietnam. References: Nooteboom in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Weakley \& Parks (in prep.), abbreviated as Z.

1 Leaves large, 4-8-lobed, the terminal lobes acute; [of the Mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain (especially brownwater rivers and mesic bluffs and slopes)]. \(\qquad\) L. tulipifera var. tulipifera

1 Leaves small, \(0-4\)-lobed, the terminal lobes obtuse to broadly rounded; [of the Coastal Plain, especially fire-maintained, acidic, and peaty sites]
L. tulipifera var. 1

Liriodendron tulipifera Linnaeus var. tulipifera, Tulip-tree, Yellow Poplar, Whitewood. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic forests, cove forests in the Mountains to at least 1500 m in elevation, bottomland forests and swamps; common. April-June; September-October. Widespread in e. North America. An important timber tree in the Southern Appalachians. [= Z; <L. tulipifera -RAB , C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Liriodendron tulipifera Linnaeus var. 1, Coastal Plain Tulip-tree, Southern Yellow Poplar. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): blackwater swamps, streamhead pocosins in the fall-line sandhills; uncommon. April-June; September-October. Its occurrence in firemaintained, acid soil habitats in the Coastal Plain is surprising to people used to Liriodendron as a tree of mesic, rich soil forests. It is, however, a typical species of streamhead pocosins in the fall-line sandhills, growing with Pinus serotina, Nyssa biflora, and Acer rubrum, and often with scorch marks twenty feet up the trunk. [ \(\quad\) Z; < L. tulipifera -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Magnolia Linnaeus (Magnolia, Cucumber-tree)
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). Molecular phylogenetics show Magnolia virginiana and \(M\). grandiflora as closely related in a New World primarily subtropical clade, M. macrophylla in a clade with its close relatives, M. fraseri and \(M\). pyramidata together, \(M\). acuminata as basal in a clade that is otherwise Asian (equivalent to subgenus Yulania), and \(M\). tripetala grouped in another clade that is otherwise Asian (Azuma et al. 2001). The sections used follow Figlar \& Nooteboom
(2004). References: Tobe (1998)=Y; Spongberg (1998)=X; Frodin \& Govaerts (1996)=V; Azuma, Thien, \& Kawano (1999); Azuma et al. (2001); Figlar \& Nooteboom (2004); Nooteboom in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Kim et al. (2001); Hunt (1998).

1 Leaves cordate-auriculate at base; [subgenus Magnolia].
2 Leaves glaucous and finely appressed-pubescent beneath; buds and twigs pubescent; [subgenus Magnolia, section Macrophylla] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. macrophylla
2 Leaves green and glabrous beneath; buds and twigs glabrous; [subgenus Magnolia, section Auriculata].
3 Stamens 8-15 mm long; leaves (most of them) over 25 cm long; conelike aggregate fruit 6.5-11 (-14) cm long . . . . M. fraseri

3 Stamens 4-8 (-10.5) mm long; leaves (most of them) less than 25 cm long; conelike aggregate fruit 3.5-5.5 (-6) cm
long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. pyramidat
1 Leaves cuneate to rounded (subcordate) at base.
4 Leaves evergreen, coriaceous in texture, glossy dark green above as if varnished, rusty tomentose or green beneath; [subgenus Magnolia, section Magnolia] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. grandiflora
4 Leaves variably evergreen to deciduous, herbaceous or subcoriaceous in texture, medium green above with a slightly glossy or dull finish; glaucous or green beneath.
5 Leaves evergreen to deciduous, aromatic when fresh, 8-20 cm long, elliptic, strongly glaucous beneath; [subgenus Magnolia, section Magnolia].
6 Leaves evergreen; previous year's stems densely pubescent; mature leaves with pubescent midveins; flowers opening near sundown (2-5 hours later than var. virginiana); medium to large tree, to >20 m tall; [of the Gulf Coast and inland, north and east to s. SC (e. NC?)] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. virginiana var. australis
6 Leaves evergreen to deciduous (at least tardily); previous year's stems glabrous; mature leaves with few hairs along the midvein below; flowers opening mid-afternoon; shrub to multi-stemmed small tree, to 10 m (rarely to 15 m ) tall; [of the Atlantic Coastal Plain and inland, south and west to s. SC and w. NC]

\section*{M. virginiana var. virginiana}

5 Leaves deciduous, non-aromatic, 10-50 cm long, either ovate or lance-obovate, green beneath.
\(7 \quad\) Leaf base cuneate-attenuate; leaves \(15-50 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, broader towards the tip, borne clustered on the end of the twig; buds glabrous; [subgenus Magnolia, section Rhytidospermum, subsection Rytidospermum] . M. tripetala
7 Leaf base rounded to subcordate (often cuneate to widely cuneate in M. acuminata var. subcordata); leaves 1030 cm long, broader near the middle or towards the base, borne scattered along the twig; buds pubescent; [subgenus Yulania, section Yulania, subsection Tulipastrum].
8 Twigs of the current year glabrous; petals greenish or greenish-yellow; medium to large tree
M. acuminata var. acuminata

8 Twigs of the current year pubescent, or at least with persistent hair-bases, petals golden-yellow above, light-yellow below; small tree (rarely larger) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. acuminata var. subcordata

Magnolia acuminata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus var. acuminata, Cucumber-tree, Cucumber Magnolia. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic to subxeric forests, especially (but by no means strictly) over mafic or calcareous rocks, up to at least 1550 m (where growing with Betula alleghaniensis, Abies fraseri, Picea rubens, and Sorbus americana), ultramafic outcrop barrens (where codominant with Pinus rigida and Quercus alba); common (rare in Piedmont). April-May; July-August. Widespread in e. North America, primarily in or near the Appalachians. The recognition of two varieties is uncertain (see discussion below). [=C, F, G, V, W, X, Y; <M. acuminata -- RAB, FNA, K, Z, in part; = Tulipastrum acuminatum (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

Magnolia acuminata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus var. subcordata (Spach) Dandy, Yellow Cucumber-tree, Showy Cucumber Magnolia. Pd (GA, NC, SC): moist to dry slopes and bottomlands over mafic or calcareous rocks; uncommon. Var. subcordata ranges from sc. NC south to \(A L\), in the lower Piedmont in our area. It has been treated variously as a variety, a species, or merged with M. acuminata. Coker (1943) discusses its history, distribution, and taxonomic status. Additional study is needed. [= V, X, Y; < M. acuminata -- RAB, FNA, K, W, Z, in part; = Tulipastrum cordatum (Michaux) Small -- S; = Magnolia cordata Michaux]

Magnolia fraseri Walter, Fraser Magnolia, Earleaf Umbrella-tree. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic forests; common (uncommon in upper Piedmont only). April-May; July-August. A Southern Appalachian endemic: KY and w. VA south through w. NC and e. TN to nw. SC, n. GA, and ne. AL. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z; = M. fraseri var. fraseri - V, X; = M. fraseri ssp. fraseri-Y]

Magnolia grandiflora Linnaeus, Southern Magnolia, Bull Bay. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): maritime forests, mesic Coastal Plain bluffs and flats, bottomlands, now also widely naturalized, spreading from cultivation into wet to mesic forests; common as an introduction (rare in the Piedmont), rare as a native species in NC (NC Watch List). May-June; October. Curtis (1860) states that "the northern limit of this tree is in Brunswick County, south of the Cape Fear; but it flourishes in cultivation through all the lower part of the State." The pre-Columbian range apparently from se. NC south to FL, west to e. TX, now somewhat expanded by naturalization. This is, of course, the classic "southern magnolia," along with live oak (Quercus virginiana), and bald-cypress (Taxodium distichum), one of the totem trees of the Deep South. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S, V, Y, Z]

Magnolia macrophylla Michaux, Bigleaf Magnolia. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (VA), Cp (GA, SC*): mesic forests, primarily over limestone, other calcareous sedimentary rocks (calcareous shales, sandstones, etc.), or mafic rocks (east of the Blue Ridge); rare (NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). May-June; July-August. The range of this species is often stated in such a way as to imply that it is a tree of the southern mountains. 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. M. macrophylla ranges from 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 leaves are up to 1.1 meter long and 3.5 dm wide. See Williams (1999) for additional information about the discovery and
nomenclature of this species. The Gulf Coast endemic Magnolia ashei Weatherby is related and is sometimes treated as a variety or subspecies of M. macrophylla. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z; = M. macrophylla ssp. macrophylla - V, X, Y]

Magnolia pyramidata Bartram, Pyramid Magnolia. Cp (GA, SC): mesic forests, especially of bluffs and ravines; rare (GA Watch List, SC Rare). April-May; August. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: c. SC south to panhandle FL, west to e. TX. Sometimes treated as avariety or subspecies of \(M\). fraseri, to which it is clearly closely related, but the distributional and morphological differences are discrete and Itherefore prefer specific status. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, Z; = M. fraseri Walter var. pyramidata (Bartram) Pampinini \(-\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{X} ;=\mathrm{M}\). fraseri Walter ssp. pyramidata (Bartram) E. Murray - Y]

Magnolia tripetala (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Umbrella Magnolia, Umbrella-tree. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic forests; common (uncommon in Mountains and Coastal Plain). April-May; July-October. Centered in the Southern Appalachians, but avoiding higher elevations, and therefore occurring primarily "around" the Blue Ridge; ranging from sc. and sw. PA, s. OH, s. IN south to SC, GA, nw. FL, AL, and MS; also disjunct in the Ouachita Mountains of c. AR and e. OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, V, X, Y, Z]

Magnolia virginiana Linnaeus var. australis Sargent, Southern Sweet Bay. Cp (GA, NC?, SC), Pd (GA), Mt (GA): 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; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). April-July; July-October. Primarily a species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain: s. SC (se. NC?) south to s. FL, and west to e. TX, rarely extending into adjacent, more interior provinces. Morphological, molecular, and chemical studies have shown strong variation in M. virginiana, but the patterns are not clear based on the limited current studies (Azuma, Thien, \& Kawano 1999). Tobe (1998), McDaniel (1966), and Figlar (pers. comm. 2005) recommend the recognition of two varieties; additional study is needed. [=F, Y; < M. virginiana -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, \(\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Z}\), infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Magnolia virginiana Linnaeus var. virginiana, Northern Sweet Bay. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Mt (VA): 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; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). April-July; July-October. Se. MA south to w. NC, s. SC, and e. GA. [=F, Y; < M. virginiana -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, V, W, X, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

\section*{MALVACEAE (Mallow Family)}

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 new classification of an expanded Malvaceae, with 9 subfamilies recognized. If circumscribed broadly (as here) to include Sterculiaceae and Tiliaceae, 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. This family includes several economically important species, including cacao or chocolate, Theobroma cacao Linnaeus, and cola, Cola acuminata R. Brown. References: Whetstone (1983)=Z; Bayer et al. (1999); Bayer \& Kubitzki in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

\section*{Subfamily Byttnerioideae: Melochia}

Subfamily Grewioideae: Triumfetta

\section*{Subfamily Malvoideae:}

Tribe Gossypieae: Gossypium
Tribe Hibisceae: Abelmoschus, Hibiscus, Kosteletzkya, Malvaviscus, Pavonia
Tribe Malveae: Abutilon, Alcea, Althaea, Anoda, Callirhoe, Iliamna, Malva, Malvastrum, Modiola, Napaea, Sida

Subfamily Sterculioideae: Firmiana

Subfamily Tilioideae: Tilia

\section*{Abelmoschus Medikus 1787 (Okra, Gumbo)}

A genus of about 15 species, herbs, of the Old World tropics. Perhaps better included in a broadly circumscribed Hibiscus (Pfeil \& Crisp 2005).
* Abelmoschus esculentus (Linnaeus) Moench, Okra, Gumbo. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): frequently cultivated in gardens, rarely persistent or self-seeding the year following; common (in cultivation), rare (as an escape), introduced from Africa. The young capsules are a famous component of southern cooking. [=K, S; Hibiscus esculentus Linnaeus -- F]

Abutilon P. Miller 1754 (Indian-mallow, Indian-hemp)
A genus of about 100-160 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate areas. References: Fryxell (2002)=Z.
* Abutilon theophrasti Medikus, Velvetleaf, Pie-marker, Butterprint. Cp (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from s. Asia. June-October. [=F, G, K, W, Z; = A. theophrastii -- RAB, orthographic variant; = Abutilon abutilon (Linnaeus) Rusby -- S]

\section*{Alcea Linnaeus 1753 (Hollyhock)}

A genus of about 50-60 species, warm temperate Eurasian (Mediterranean Europe to c. Asia).
* Alcea rosea Linnaeus, Hollyhock. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, VA) \(\{G A\}\) : roadsides, dumps, frequently cultivated, less commonly escaped or persistent; rare, introduced from Eurasia. Late May-August (rarely later). [=K; = Althaea rosea (Linnaeus) Cavanilles -RAB, C, F, G]

\section*{Althaea Linnaeus 1753 (Marsh-mallow)}

A genus of about 12 species, herbs, Eurasian.
* Althaea officinalis Linnaeus, Marsh-mallow. Cp (VA): marshes; rare, introduced from Europe. The roots of this plant were the original source of the mucilaginous paste used to make marshmallows (which are now made with a synthetic mucilage). [= C, \(F\), G, K]

\section*{Anoda Cavanilles 1785 (Anoda)}

A genus of about 24 species, herbs, of sw. North America, Central America, and South America. References:
* Anoda cristata (Linnaeus) Schlechtendahl, Spurred Anoda. Cp (VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from sw. United States, Central and South America. July-October. [= F, G, K; A. crista -- C, orthographic variant; A. cristata var. brachyanthera (Reichenbach) Hochreutiner -- F]

\section*{Callirhoe Nuttall 1821 (Poppy-mallow)}

A genus of about 9 species, herbs, of North America. References:
1 Principal leaves triangular, not cleft; peduncles several-flowered . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. triangulata
1 Principal leaves deeply 5 -cleft; peduncles 1 -flowered.

* Callirhoe involucrata (Torrey \& A. Gray) A. Gray var. involucrata, Purple Poppy-mallow. Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, presumably adventive from midwestern United States. [= C, G, K]
*? Callirhoe triangulata (Leavenworth) A. Gray, Clustered Poppy-mallow. Cp (GA, ?NC): sandy scrub; rare (GA Special Concern). Possibly adventive from midwestern United States. [= C, G, K; Callirrhoe triangulata -- S, orthographic variant]

Callirhoe alcaeoides (Michaux) A. Gray, Pale Poppy-mallow, of calcareous prairies, glades, and other open habitats, ranges east to c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), IL, KY, and AL (Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, G, K]
*? Callirhoe digitata Nuttall, Finger Poppy-mallow. Mt (GA): prairies; rare (GA Special Concern), possibly adventive. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Callirhoe papaver (Cavanilles) A. Gray, Woods Poppy-mallow. Cp (GA): forest openings; rare (GA Special Concern). Sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) west to TX (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Firmiana Marsili (Chinese Parasol-tree, Phoenix Tree)
A genus of about 12 species, trees, of Africa and Asia. References: Brizicky (1966) \(=\mathrm{Y}\).
* Firmiana simplex (Linnaeus) W. Wight, Chinese Parasol-tree, Phoenix Tree. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): planted and occasionally naturalized nearby; rare, native of se. Asia, probably China. [= C, K, Y, Z; = F. platanifolia (Linnaeus f.) Schott \& Endlicher -- RAB, S]

Gossypium Linnaeus 1753 (Cotton)
A genus of about 40-50 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, of warm temperate to tropical areas.
* Gossypium hirsutum Linnaeus, Upland Cotton. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): frequently cultivated crop, especially in sandy soils of the Coastal Plain, rarely adventive or a waif; common (as a crop), rare (as an adventive), introduced from tropical America. [= C, G; G. hirsutum var. hirsutum -- K; G. herbaceum Linnaeus -- F, S; G. barbadense Linnaeus]

\section*{Hibiscus Linnaeus 1753 (Hibiscus, Rose-mallow)}

A genus of about 200-300 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical to warm temperate areas. References: Wise \& Menzel (1971). Key based in part on GW.

1 Woody shrub, the stems usually solitary from a creeping rhizome
H. 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 \(1.5-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; leaves 2-6 cm long, deeply cleft
H. 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; 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 southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. aculeatus
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].
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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. coccineus
5 Leaves halberd-lobed at the base (uncommonly unlobed); petals pink or white with a purplish base H. Iaevis

4 Stem pubescent at least when young; leaves pubescent on at least one surface; leaves unlobed or slightly lobed towards the tip.
6 Upper leaf surface densely pubescent; capsule densely pubescent.
7 Leaf blades 3-lobed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. grandiflorus 7 Leaf blades unlobed .............................................. H. moscheutos ssp. incanus
6 Upper leaf surface glabrous or very sparsely pubescent; capsule glabrous.
8 Petals white or creamy, with a red or purple base; flower stalk bearing a leaf well above the base (often about halfway along its length) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. moscheutos ssp. moscheutos 8 Petals pink (rarely white), with or without a red or purple base; flower stalk without a leaf, borne in the axil of a leaf
H. moscheutos ssp. palustris

Hibiscus aculeatus Walter, Savanna Hibiscus, Comfort-root. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas, dry sandy soils of maritime forest edges; uncommon (rare north of SC) (NC Rare). June-August; July-September. Se. NC south to sc. peninsular FL, west to LA. [= RAB, GW, K, S]

Hibiscus coccineus Walter, Scarlet Hibiscus. Cp (GA, *NC, *SC, *VA), *Pd (*NC): marshes, swamp forests, roadside swales, cultivated as an ornamental in yards; rare, presumably introduced from further south, but sometimes appearing native. Native in FL, s. GA, and s. AL. [= GW, K, S]

Hibiscus grandiflorus Michaux, Large-flowered Hibiscus. Cp (GA): tidal marshes, lakeshores, wet flatwoods and savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). E. GA (Chatham Co., adjacent to the SC border) (Jones \& Coile 1988) south to s. FL, west to e. LA. [= GW, K, S]

Hibiscus laevis Allioni, Smooth Rose-mallow, Halberd-leaved Marsh-mallow, Showy Hibiscus. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA), Mt (VA): freshwater marshes, exposed riverbanks, sandbars; common. June-August; August-October. S. PA south to FL, west to TX; north in the interior to around the Great Lakes. [= C, K, W; H. militaris Cavanilles -- RAB, F, G, GW, S]

Hibiscus moscheutos Linnaeus ssp. incanus (Wendland f.) Ahles, Eastern Rose-mallow. Cp (GA, NC, SC): marshes; rare. June-September; July-October. S. MD south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, GW; < H. moscheutos var. moscheutos -C, in part; = H. incanus Wendland f. -- G, S; < H. moscheutos ssp. moscheutos -- K, in part]

Hibiscus moscheutos Linnaeus ssp. moscheutos, Eastern Rose-mallow. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes; common. June-September; July-October. MD west to s . IN, south to n. FL, and se. TX. [= RAB, GW, W; H. moscheutos var. moscheutos -C, in part; H. moscheutos Linnaeus -- F, G, in the narrow sense; < H. moscheutos ssp. moscheutos -- K, in part; H. oculiroseus Britton -- S]

Hibiscus moscheutos Linnaeus ssp. palustris (Linnaeus) R.T. Clausen, Eastern Rose-mallow. Cp (NC): marshes; rare. June-September; July-October. E. MA south to e. NC; also around the Great Lakes in NY, OH, IN, MI, IL, and Ontario. [= RAB, GW, W; H. moscheutos var. moscheutos -- C, in part; = H. palustris Linnaeus -- F, G; < H. moscheutos ssp. moscheutos -- K, in part; H. moscheutos -- S]
* Hibiscus syriacus Linnaeus, Rose-of-Sharon, Althaea. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): escaped or persistent after cultivation, often spreading by rhizomes; uncommon, introduced from e. Asia. June-September; August-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]
* Hibiscus trionum Linnaeus, Flower-of-an-hour. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. [= RAB, C, G, K, W; = Trionum trionum (Linnaeus) Wooton \& Standley -- S]

Hibiscus lasiocarpos Cavanilles, east to c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), AL, KY, and GA (F, Kartesz 1999). [= F, S; = Hibiscus moscheutos Linnaeus ssp. lasiocarpos (Cavanilles) O.J. Blanchard - K] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

\section*{Iliamna Greene 1906 (Globe-mallow)}

A genus of 7 species, perennial herbs, of North America. The appropriate taxonomic treatment of the species of lliamna in our area is unsettled and controversial. Additionally, some authors (such as Mabberley 1997) include lliamna in Sphaeralcea. References: Porter \& Wieboldt in Terwilliger (1991)=Z.

1 Leaves 5-7-lobed, the lobes narrowly triangular, the sinuses acute; flowers odorless; plant to ca. 1 m in height; [sandstone outcrops on ridgetop] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. cor
1 Leaves 5-7-lobed, the lobes broadly triangular or deltoid, the sinuses obtuse; flowers fragrant; plant to ca. 2.5 m in height; [of river shores and along railroads]
I. remota

Iliamna corei Sherff, Peters Mountain Mallow. Mt (VA): in shallow soil in crevices of outcroppings of Clinch sandstone, near the summit of Peters Mountain; rare (US Endangered, VA Endangered). June-August; July-October. Endemic to the summit of Peters Mountain, Giles County, VA. [= F, Z; < I. remota -- C, G, W, in part; < I. rivularis (Douglas ex Hooker) Greene var. rivularis -\(K\), in part]

Iliamna remota Greene, Kankakee Globe-mallow. Mt (VA): shores and gravel bars along rivers, and along railroad embankments; rare (VA Rare). June-August; July-October. Considered by some to be introduced only in our area. [= F, Z; < I. remota -- C, G, W, in part only (also see I. corei); < I. rivularis (Douglas ex Hooker) Greene var. rivularis -- K, in part]

\section*{Kosteletzkya K. 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).

1 Hairs of the fruit 0.5-1.0 (-1.5) mm long; flowering calyx mostly 6-10 mm long, the bractlets mostly 2.5-6 mm long; petals mostly \(1.8-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [of VA northwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K. virginica var. aquilonia
1 Hairs of the fruit 1.2-2.4 mm long; flowering calyx mostly 8-13 mm long, the bractlets mostly 6-10 mm long; petals mostly \(3.2-\) 4.5 mm long; [throughout our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K. virginica var. virginica

Kosteletzkya virginica (Linnaeus) K. Presl ex A. Gray var. aquilonia Fernald, Northern Seashore-mallow. Cp (VA): brackish to freshwater tidal marshes; common. July-October. NY (Long Island) south to VA. While geographic trends are readily apparent, the recognition of infraspecific taxa is made problematic by the non-correlation of various characters. [= C, F, G; < Kosteletskya virginica -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished and orthographic variant; < K. virginica -- GW, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; K. virginica -- S, in part]

Kosteletzkya virginica (Linnaeus) K. Presl ex A. Gray var. virginica, Southern Seashore-mallow. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish to freshwater tidal marshes; common. July-October. DE south to FL, west to TX; also in the West Indies. [= C, F, G; < Kosteletskya virginica -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished and orthographic variant; <K. virginica -- GW, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; K. virginica var. althaeifolia Chapman -- F, G; K. virginica -- S, in part; K. althaeifolia (Chapman) Rusby -- S]

\section*{Malva Linnaeus (Mallow)}

A genus of about 40 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia and montane Africa.
1 Upper leaves deeply 5-7-lobed, the sinuses cut over halfway to the middle; petals 2-3.5 cm long; erect perennial
............
1 Upper leaves less deeply lobed, rarely to as deep as halfway to the middle; petals \(0.5-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; prostrate to erect annual or biennial.
2 Epicalyx of 3 oblong-ovate bractlets; petals reddish purple, 2.0-2.5 cm long; biennial, erect, usually not branched at the base . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. sylvestris
2 Epicalyx of 3 linear or narrowly lanceolate bractlets; petals white or pink, 0.6-1.2 cm long; annual, sprawling, usually branched at the base.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 3 & Petals about \(2 \times\) as long as the sepals & M. neglecta \\
\hline 3 & Petals about \(1 \times\) as long as the sepals & M. rotundifolia \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Malva moschata Linnaeus, Musk Mallow, Rose Mallow. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): pastures, roadsides, barnyards; rare, introduced from Europe. Late May-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W]
* Malva neglecta Wallroth, Common Mallow, Cheeses. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA) \{SC\}: pastures, roadsides, barnyards; rare, introduced from Europe. April-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; M. rotundifolia -- S, misapplied]
* Malva rotundifolia Linnaeus, Small Mallow, Dwarf Mallow, Cheeses. Mt (VA): pastures, roadsides, barnyards; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, F, G, K, S; M. pusilla, misapplied]
* Malva sylvestris Linnaeus, Common Mallow, High Mallow, Cheeses. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): pastures, roadsides, barnyards; rare, introduced from Europe. May-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W; > M. sylvestris var. sylvestris - F, G; > M. sylvestris var. mauritiana (Linnaeus) Boissier -- F, G]
* Malva parviflora Linnaeus. SC, MD, FL, etc. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Malva verticillata Linnaeus is reported as an introduction as far south as s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD, and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= K; > M. verticillata var. verticillata - C, F, G; > M. verticillata var. crispa Linnaeus - C, F, G] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Malvastrum A. Gray 1849}

A genus of 14 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate areas. References: Bates (1967).
Malvastrum hispidum (Pursh) Hochr. Mt (VA): limestone barrens; rare (VA Rare). July-August; August-October. KY, w. VA (Lee Co.), and c. TN, west to IA, KS, and OK. Discovered in our area in 1994 by J.C. Ludwig (Fleming \& Ludwig 1996). [= C, K; Malvastrum angustum A. Gray -- G, S; Sphaeralcea angusta (A. Gray) Fernald -- F; = Sidopsis hispidum (Pursh) Rydberg; = Sida hispida Pursh]
* Malvastrum coromandelianum (Linnaeus) Garcke, introduced, south to se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= K]

\section*{Malvaviscus Fabricius 1759 (Wax-mallow)}

A genus of \(3-4\) species, herbs, of tropical and subtropical areas. Perhaps better included in a broadly circumscribed Hibiscus (Pfeil \& Crisp 2005).
* Malvaviscus drummondii Torrey \& A. Gray, Wax-mallow, Turk's-cap Mallow. Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, probably introduced from further south. July-October. First reported for NC and SC by Leonard (1971b). [=S; = M. arboreus Dillenius ex Cavanilles var. drummondii (Torrey \& A. Gray) Schery - K; = Hibiscus drummondii (Torrey \& A. Gray) M.J. Young]
* Malvaviscus arboreus Dillenius ex Cavanilles. Reported for NC (K). [= M. arboreus var. arboreus -- K; = Hibiscus malvaviscus Linnaeus] \{not yet keyed; investigate; add synonymy\}

Melochia Linnaeus (Chocolate-weed)
A genus of about 54 species, of tropical regions, especially America. References: Brizicky (1966)=Y.
1 Petioles \(>1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; pubescence of the stem and leaves sparse, of stellate, forked, and/or simple hairs; cymes terminal on primary and secondary branches
M. corchorifolia

1 Petioles < 1 cm long; pubescence of the stem and leaves dense (tomentose), of stellate hairs; cymes in upper leaf axils . . M. spicata
* Melochia corchorifolia Linnaeus, Chocolate-weed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy fields, especially in low, wet places; uncommon, introduced from the Old World tropics. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Y, Z]
* Melochia spicata (Linnaeus) Fryxell. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from tropical America. In GA (Kartesz 1999) and FL (Brizicky 1966). [= K; = Riedlea hirsuta (Cavanilles) Alphonse de Candolle \(-\mathrm{S} ;=\) Melochia villosa (P. Miller) Fawcett \& Rendle - Y] \{not yet keyed\}

Modiola Moench 1794 (Bristly-mallow)
A monotypic genus, an herb, of North America, Central America, and South America.
Modiola caroliniana (Linnaeus) G. Don, Bristly-mallow. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas, pondshores; uncommon (adventive in part of its range in our area). Late March-June (sometimes later). Ranging as a native from SC south to FL, west to TX, south into the tropics. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S]

Napaea Linnaeus 1753 (Glade-mallow)
A monotypic genus, an herb, of temperate c. North America.

Napaea dioica Linnaeus, Glade-mallow. Mt (VA): floodplains; rare (US Species of Concern, VA Rare). June-August. PA and IA south to sw. VA and s. IL. The original distribution of this scarce species is difficult to determine. See the interesting discussion of this species' occurrence in VA in Wieboldt et al. (1998). [= C, F, G, K]

\section*{Pavonia Cavanilles 1787}

A genus of about 150 species, of tropical and subtropical areas. Perhaps better included in a broadly circumscribed Hibiscus (Pfeil \& Crisp 2005).

1 Leaves hastate; calyx lobes broadly ovate; carpels un-awned; [introduced species of disturbed habitats] ......... P. hastata
1 Leaves ovate; calyx lobes lanceolate; carpels with 3 apical awns up to 10 mm long; [rare native] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. spinifex
* Pavonia hastata Cavanilles, Swampmallow. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from tropical America. In se. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K, S]

Pavonia spinifex (Linnaeus) Cavanilles, Gingerbush. Cp (SC): hammocks; rare. Reported for the vicinity of Charleston, SC on the basis of a specimen collected by Bachman (Chapman 1878). Small (1933) considers this species as likely native, at least in FL. [= K, S; Hibiscus spinifex Linnaeus]

\section*{Sida Linnaeus 1753 (Sida)}

A genus of about 100 species, shrubs and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas. References: Fryxell (1985) \(=\) Z; Fuertes, Fryxell, \& Jansen (2003); Siedo (1999) \(=\) Y; Verdcourt (2004)=X. Key adapted in part from Z.

1 Leaves deeply palmately lobed; plants 1-2 (-4) m tall; petals white; [section Pseudonapaea, to be removed from Sida] ...... .


Sida acuta Burman f., Broomweed. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from the Tropics. June-October. [= K, Z; S. carpinifolia Linnaeus f. -- RAB, S]

Sida elliottii Torrey \& A. Gray var. elliottii, Coastal Plain Sida. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC), Mt (GA): stream banks, sandy openings, pineland pond margins, limestone glades and barrens; uncommon (GA Special Concern). July-October. Var. elliottii ranges from se. VA south to \(n\). FL, west to LA and north in the interior to \(c\). TN and se. MO. A second variety, var. parviflora Chapman, occurs in Peninsular FL, se. TX, and through montane e. Mexico to Guatemala. S. inflexa, of se. VA and ne. NC, is alleged to differ as follows: S. inflexa with calyx \(7-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 4-20 mm wide, (3-) \(4-10 \times \mathrm{as}\) long as wide (vs. S. elliottii var. elliottii with calyx \(5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves narrowly lanceolate to linear, \(1.5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(10-20 \times\) as long as wide). [= Y; S. elliottii -- RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. inflexa Fernald - F, K, Z]

Sida hermaphrodita (Linnaeus) Rusby, Virginia Sida, Virginia-mallow. Mt, Pd (VA): sandy or rocky areas along riverbanks; rare. July-August. C. PA and MD west to s. OH, south to DC, WV, w. VA, and ne. TN; disjunct in nw. OH, ne. IN, and s. MI (where presumably native) and with additional collections from e. MA, NY (Long Island), and s. NJ (where probably adventive) (Sp[ooner et al. 1985). Fryxell (1985) comments that this species is so different from the rest of the genus that "one might plausibly argue that it be elevated to generic rank." A molecular phylogenetic analysis suggests that its affinities are not with Sida, but with the South American Sidasodes (Fuertes, Fryxell, \& Jansen 2003). Spooner et al. (1985) provide a detailed review of the species. [= C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]
* Sida rhombifolia Linnaeus var. rhombifolia, Arrowleaf Sida. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, SC): roadsides, fields, gardens, disturbed areas; common. April-October. Verdcourt (2004) discusses variation in this taxon, and suggests that "studies throughout the entire range of the species will necessitate recognition of more than one species." He recognizes 6 varieties in e. Africa, aside from the Linnaean var. rhombifolia (with type in Jamaica). [=X; < S. rhombifolia -- RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Sida spinosa Linnaeus, Prickly Sida, Prickly-mallow, False-mallow. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, wet fields; common, introduced from the Tropics. June-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Sida cordifolia Linnaeus. AL and FL. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Sphaeralcea St.-Hil.
(see lliamna)

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 based on our current knowledge; it gives taxonomic status to the more distinctive (and geographically based) elements of variation, while recognizing the intergradational nature of the variation. Further investigation of this complex group is, however, warranted. References: Hardin (1990)=Z. Key adapted from Hardin (1990).

1 Lower leaf surfaces puberulent with bulbous glands, acicular trichomes, and (rarely) sparsely scattered stellate trichomes; fruiting peduncles and pedicels glabrous or sometimes puberulent
T. americana var. americana

1 Lower leaf surfaces usually tomentose or becoming puberulent, with bulbous glands, acicular trichomes, and a predominance of stellate or fasciculate trichomes; fruiting peduncles and pedicels stellate-tomentulose (becoming puberulent in age).
2 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 \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; pericarp 0.8-1.0 mm thick
T. americana var. heterophylla

2 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
T. americana var. caroliniana

Tilia americana Linnaeus var. americana, Northern Basswood. Mt (NC, VA): rich coves and slopes; rare (NC Watch List). June; August-September. New Brunswick and Manitoba south to w. NC and OK. [= C, K, Z; = T. americana -- RAB, F, G, W; > T. neglecta Spach -- F, S; > T. glabra Ventenat -- S; > T. truncata Spach -- S]

Tilia americana Linnaeus var. caroliniana (P. Miller) Castig., Southern Basswood, Carolina Basswood. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): mesic forests, in the outer Coastal Plain usually associated with shell deposits, Indian shell middens, or underlying coquina limestone ("marl"); uncommon. June-July; July-August. NC south to FL and west to OK and c. TX. [= K, Z; > T. caroliniana P. Miller -- RAB, S; > T. floridana Small -- RAB, F, S; > T. georgiana Sargent -- S; > T. littoralis Sargent -- S]

Tilia americana Linnaeus var. heterophylla (Ventenat) Loudon, Mountain Basswood, White Basswood, Linn. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich coves and mesic slopes, often one of the most abundant trees in Southern Appalachian cove forests; common, rare in Coastal Plain. June; July-August. Centered in the Southern Appalachians: sw. PA and WV south to c. NC, wc. GA, FL panhandle, and west as disjunct populations to the Ozarkian Highlands of s. MO and n. AR. [= C, K, Z; = T. heterophylla Ventenat -RAB, F, G, S, W; > T. heterophylla - G, in a narrower sense; > T. monticola Sargent -- G; > T. australis Small - S; > T. eburnea Ashe -- S; > T. lasioclada Sargent -- S; > T. michauxii Nuttall -- S; > T. venulosa Sargent]

Several European species are planted as street or yard trees; they differ from the native species in having smaller leaves (usually 412 cm long vs. \(8-20 \mathrm{~cm}\) long) and lacking staminodes. Three of the more commonly planted species are \(T\). platyphyllos Scop., \(T\). cordata P. Miller, and T. ×vulgaris Hayne [cordata \(\times\) platyphyllos]. Planted material should be identified by using appropriate manuals of cultivated species.

\section*{Triumfetta Linnaeus}

A genus of about 70-150 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical regions.
* Triumfetta semitriloba Jacquin. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA})\) : disturbed areas; rare, introduced from further south. In sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and FL. [= K, S]

\section*{MARTYNIACEAE (Martynia Family)}

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).

\section*{Proboscidea Schmidel 1763 (Unicorn-plant)}

A genus of about 9 species, herbs, of warm temperate to subtropical America. References: Thieret (1977)=Y; Bretting \& Nilsson (1988) \(=\) Z; Ihlenfeldt in Kadereit (2004).
* Proboscidea louisianica (Miller) Thellung, Unicorn-plant, Devil's-claw, Cow Catcher. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from farther west and south (apparently native to the Mississippi valley). The curious fruits are unmistakable. [=RAB, F, GW, Y; = P. louisiana -- C, G, orthographic variant; = Martynia louisiana Miller -- S; > P. Iouisianica ssp. louisianica -- K, Z]

A family of about 200 genera and 4500-5000 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas.

Rhexia Linnaeus (Meadow-beauty)
(contributed by Richard J. LeBlond)
A genus of about 15 species, herbs, of North America. Rhexia is the only genus of the Melastomataceae to occur in North America north of s. FL. References: Kral \& Bostick (1969)=Z; Bounds (1987); Wurdack \& Kral (1982); Snyder (1996).

Identification notes: measurements of the hypanthium are to the base of the calyx lobes.
1 Anthers straight, ca. 2 mm long.
2 Stem internodes with at least some hairs; leaves oblong, linear, or spatulate; petals yellow ................ Rh. Iutea
2 Stem internodes glabrous; leaves ovate, suborbicular, or widely elliptic; petals lavender-rose to pink.
3 Calyx segments blunt to acute; floral tube glandular-pubescent; surface of seeds irregularly ridged .... Rh. nuttallii
3 Calyx segments acuminate-aristate; floral tube nearly glabrous except along the calyx lobes; surface of seeds pebbled

Rh. petiolata
1 Anthers curvate, \(5-11 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
3 Stem nodes and internodes glabrous; stem and foliage blue-green . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. alifanus
3 Stem nodes and usually also the internodes hirsute; stem and foliage green.
4 Sepal lobes aristate, the awn-tip 0.5-1.5 mm long, and also with flaring, yellowish, stiff hairs 3-5 mm long Rh. aristata
4 Sepal lobes obtuse to acuminate, not aristate, the hairs shorter and not yellowish or stiff.
5 Leaves 1-5 (-8) mm wide, linear, linear-elliptic, narrowly oblong, or narrowly spatulate.
6 Petals lavendar-rose, (10-) 15-20 (-25) mm long; mature hypanthium 10-14 mm long, with glandular hairs; marginal nerves of leaf abaxial surface either absent or obscure and discontinuous . . . . . . Rh. cubensis 6 Petals white to pink (-rose-purple), (7-) 9-14 mm long; mature hypanthium 6-10 mm long, glabrous or sparsely glandular-hairy; marginal nerves of leaf abaxial surface prominent . . Rh. mariana var. exalbida 5 Leaves (5-) 7-20 (-35) mm wide, lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate.

7 Four stem faces at mid-stem about equal, almost flat, the angles sharp or winged.
8 Roots tuberous; stem angles at mid-stem conspicuously winged; hypanthium 7-10 mm long, the neck shorter than the body . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. virginica
8 Roots not tuberous; stem angles sharp to narrowly winged; hypanthium 10-12 mm long, the neck as long as or longer than the body . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. mariana var. ventricosa
7 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 (-11) mm long, glandular-setose; petals 12-15 (-18) mm long, glabrous on the lower surface; anthers \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. mariana var. marian
9 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 \(8-11 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . ...... \(\boldsymbol{R} \boldsymbol{R}\). nashii

\section*{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 . . Rh. alifanus
2 Stem nodes hirsute, leaf margins toothed, the teeth often tipped with hairs.
3 Longest leaves \(1.5(-2) \mathrm{cm}\) long, ovate or suborbicular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. nuttallii or Rh. petiolata 3 Longest leaves more than 2 cm long, lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate.

4 Rhizomes present, roots not tuberiferous or spongy-thickened . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. mariana var. ventricosa 4 Rhizomes absent, roots tuberiferous or spongy-thickened.

5 Stem leaves gradually reduced upwards . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. virginica
5 Stem leaves gradually lengthening from the base to mid-stem . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. aristosa
1 Stem internodes (and nodes) hirsute or glandular-hairy.
6 Leaves linear, narrowly elliptic, or broadest above the middle.
7 Plant bushy-branched . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. Iutea
\(7 \quad\) Plant simple below the cymose inflorescence.
8 Mature hypanthium 10-14 mm long, with glandular hairs; petals lavendar-rose, 1.5-2.0 cm long . . Rh. cubensis 8 Mature hypanthium 6-10 mm long, glabrous or sparsely glandular-hairy; petals white, 1.2-1.5 cm long

Rh. mariana var. exalbida
6 Leaves lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate, broadest at or below the middle.
9 Four stem faces at mid-stem about equal, almost flat, the angles sharp or winged.
10 Rhizomes present, roots not tuberiferous or spongy-thickened .............. Rh. mariana var. ventricosa
10 Rhizomes absent, roots tuberiferous or spongy-thickened . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. virginica
9 Four stem faces at mid-stem markedly unequal, one pair of opposite faces broader, convex, darker green, the narrower pair concave or flat, pale.

11 Mature hypanthium 6-10 mm long, glandular-hairy; petals 1.2-1.5 cm long, glabrous on the lower surface Rh. mariana var. mariana
11 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)

Rh. nashii

Rhexia alifanus Walter, Smooth Meadow-beauty. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine flatwoods and savannas, pocosins borders, more able to tolerate merely moist soils than other Rhexia species; common. May-September. A Southeastern Coastal Plain species: e. NC south to n . FL and west to se. Texas. Our tallest and showiest Rhexia: the unbranched (unless injured), wandlike stems, with strongly ascending, bluish-green, generally entire leaves make this species unmistakeable. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhexia aristosa Britton, Awned Meadow-beauty, Bristly Meadow-beauty. Cp (GA, NC, SC): clay-based Carolina bays, depression meadows, and limesink ponds (dolines); rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Threatened, SC Rare, VA Rare). June-September. This species has a very local and disjunct range extending (strictly on the Coastal Plain) from NJ south to AL. The long yellowish bristles at the summit of the calyx/hypanthium are diagnostic. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhexia cubensis Grisebach, West Indies Meadow-beauty. Cp (GA, NC, SC): limesink ponds (dolines); rare (NC Rare). June-September. Se. NC south to s. FL and west to sw. MS; also in the West Indies. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhexia lutea Walter, Yellow Meadow-beauty, Golden Meadow-beauty. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine flatwoods and savannas, seepage slopes, and bogs; uncommon. April-July (and later in response to growing-season fire). A Southeastern Coastal Plain species: e. NC south to \(n\). FL and west to se. TX. The only yellow-flowered Rhexia and also our bushiest species. [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhexia mariana Linnaeus var. exalbida Michaux, White Meadow-beauty. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): wet pine flatwoods and savannas, wet meadows, ditches, and wet roadsides; uncommon. June-September. NC south to FL and west to MS. Merging into Rh. mariana var. mariana from FL westward, var. exalbida appears quite distinct in NC, and it here recognized for convenience. The white flowers and linear leaves are diagnostic. [= RAB; Rh. lanceolata -- S; < Rh. mariana var. mariana -- GW, K, Z, in part]

Rhexia mariana Linnaeus var. mariana, Maryland Meadow-beauty, Dull Meadow-beauty, Pale Meadow-beauty. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine flatwoods, wet meadows, bog margins, ditches, wet roadsides, often weedy; common. May-October. E. MA south to FL, west to TX, and north to s. IN and IL. [= RAB, G, W; < Rh. mariana var. mariana -- F, GW, K, Z, in part only (also see \(R h\). mariana var. exalbida); > Rh. mariana var. leiosperma Fernald \& Griscom -- F; Rh. delicatula Small -- S]

Rhexia mariana Linnaeus var. ventricosa (Fernald \& Griscom) Kral \& Bostick, Swollen Meadow-beauty. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): pine flatwoods and savannas, clearings in cypress-hardwood swamps, ditches, wet roadsides; uncommon. JuneSeptember. NJ south to SC. This variety is closely related to Rh. mariana var. interior (Pennell) Kral \& Bostick, occurring west of the mountains. Gleason \& Cronquist (1991) prefer to retain Rh. interior Pennell at the species level and hedge relative to the distinctiveness of \(R h\). ventricosa. [= GW, K, W, Z; = Rh. ventricosa Fernald \& Griscom -- RAB, F; <Rh. interior Pennell -- C]

Rhexia nashii Small, Hairy Meadow-beauty. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): wet pine flatwoods and savannas; pondshores, bogs, marshes, ditches, wet roadsides; common (uncommon in Piedmont). May-October. Primarily a Southeastern Coastal Plain species: e. VA south to s. FL and west to se. LA. [= GW, K, S, Z; = Rh. mariana var. purpurea Michaux -- RAB, F, G]

Rhexia nuttallii C.W. James, Nuttall's Meadow-beauty. Cp (GA): pine flatwoods, bogs; rare (GA Special Concern). Coastal Plain of se. GA west to FL Panhandle, south to s. peninsular FL. [= GW, K, Z; = Rh. serrulata Nuttall -- S]

Rhexia parviflora Chapman, Small-flowered White Meadow-beauty. Cp (GA): limesink pond margins; rare (GA Special Concern). Occurs in sw. GA (Mitchell County) south into Panhandle FL. [= GW, K, S, Z]

Rhexia petiolata Walter, Ciliate Meadow-beauty, Short-stemmed Meadow-beauty. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): wet pine flatwoods and savannas, pocosin borders, and ditches; common (VA Rare). June-September. May-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to \(n\). FL and west to se. TX. The flowers are sessile, the petals ascending. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, Z; = Rh. ciliosa Michaux -- F, S]

Rhexia virginica Linnaeus, Virginia Meadow-beauty, Deergrass, Handsome Harry, Wing-stem Meadow-beauty. Mt, Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet pine flatwoods and savannas, pond shores, bogs, and ditches; common (uncommon in NC Piedmont and NC Coastal Plain). May-October. E. Canada and WI south to n. FL and TX. [= C, G, GW, K, W, Z; > Rh. virginica var. purshii (Sprengel) C.W. James -- RAB; >Rh. virginica var. virginica - RAB, F; >Rh. virginica var. septemnervia (Walter) Pursh -F ; = Rh. stricta Pursh -- S]

Rhexia \(\times\) brevibracteata Snyder [Rh. aristosa \(\times\) virginica] is known as a natural hybrid from the Coastal Plain of NJ (Snyder 1996). \{not keyed\}

Rhexia mariana Linnaeus var. interior (Pennell) Kral \& Bostick. Moist to wet areas, ditches, prairies. S. IN, s. IL, s. MO, and se. KS south to c. AL, c, MS, n. LA, and se. OK. [= GW, K, Z; < Rh. interior - C; = Rh. interior Pennell - F, G] \{add to key; add synonymy\}

Rhexia salicifolia Kral \& Bostick, Willowleaf Meadow-beauty. Drawdown zones of Coastal Plain depression ponds and interdune swales. S. AL and FL Panhandle. [= GW, K, Z] \{add to key; add synonymy\}

\section*{MELIACEAE (Mahogany Family)}

A family of about 50 genera and 565 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical areas. The only native member of the family in e. North America is Swietenia mahogani (Linnaeus) Jacquin (West Indian Mahogany), a very valuable timber tree which ranges north to s. FL. References: Miller (1990)=Z in the synonymy.

A genus of 3 species, trees, of the Old World tropics.
* Melia azedarach Linnaeus, Chinaberry, Carolina Mahogany, Umbrella-tree, Pride-of-India. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): disturbed areas, abandoned rural yards and fields; common (rare in the Mountains), native to se. Asia, commonly cultivated in our area (mainly in the Coastal Plain) and commonly escaped. April-May; September-October. Rural children often play with the bony drupes, which are poisonous if ingested. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z]

\section*{MENISPERMACEAE (Moonseed Family)}

A family of about 72 genera and 450 species, vines, shrubs, trees, and herbs, ot tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas. References: Rhodes in FNA (1997); Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves asymmetrically peltate (the stem attached 1-5 mm in from the leaf margin); stamens 12-24; petals 6-9; fruit bluishblack; [tribe Menispermeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Menispermum
1 Leaves not peltate, usually cordate (the stem attached at the leaf margin); stamens 6 or 12 ; petals 6 or 0 ; fruit red or bluishblack.
2 Leaves 3-7-lobed, the sinuses usually deep, the lobes acute; stamens 12; petals 0; fruit bluish-black, 13-25 mm long; [tribe Tinosporeae]

Calycocarpum
2 Leaves entire to 3-lobed, the sinuses always shallow, the lobes (if present) broadly rounded; stamens 6; petals 6; fruit red, \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [tribe Menispermeae]

Cocculus

Calycocarpum (Nuttall) Spach (Cupseed)
A monotypic genus, a woody vine, of e. North America. References: Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
Calycocarpum lyonii (Pursh) A. Gray, Cupseed, Lyonia-vine. Cp (GA, SC), Pd, Mt (GA): floodplain forests; rare. May-June. Ranging from nw. GA, s. IN, and MO, south to se. SC, e. GA, Panhandle FL, and LA; some of the easternmost occurrences may be adventive or introduced. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, S]

\section*{Cocculus A.P. deCandolle (Coralbeads, Snailseed)}

A genus of 8 species, woody vines, shrubs, and trees, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of North America, Central America, Africa, Madagascar, India, Malaysia, and the Philippines. References: Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Cocculus carolinus (Linnaeus) A.P. deCandolle, Coralbeads, Carolina Moonseed, Snailseed, Red Moonseed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to dry forests and thickets; common (rare in VA and in the Mountains of GA, NC, and SC). June-August. VA south to \(F L\), west to \(T X\), north in the interior to \(s\). IN and MO. Its occurrences in VA may be primarily adventive. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Epibaterium carolinum (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Menispermum Linnaeus (Moonseed)

A genus of 2-4 species, vines, of temperate e. North America and temperate e. Asia. References: Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Menispermum canadense Linnaeus, Moonseed, Yellow Parilla. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist nutrientrich forests, especially on floodplains or lower slopes; common. June-August. Québec west to Manitoba, south to GA and OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

\section*{MENYANTHACEAE (Buckbean Family)}

A family of about 5 genera and 40 species, wetland herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Wood (1983b)=Z.
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Leaves trifoliate; inflorescence a raceme . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Menyanthes
Leaves simple; inflorescence an umbel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Nymphoides

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Menyanthes Linnaeus (Buckbean, Bogbean)
The genus is monotypic, an herb, circumboreal.

Menyanthes trifoliata Linnaeus, Buckbean, Bogbean. Mt (NC, VA): mountain bogs at high elevations over amphibolite (in the Blue Ridge), boggy marshes over calcareous rocks (in the Ridge and Valley); rare (NC Threatened, VA Rare). May-June. This circumboreal species is widespread in \(n\). North America and \(n\). Eurasia, ranging south in North America to NJ, VA, IN, MO, and CA, and disjunct to Long Hope Valley, Watauga County, NC. The NC populations are disjunct about 400 km from the next nearest populations in VA. McDowell (1984) reported the first documentation of the species for NC. [= C, G, K, W, Z; > M. trifoliata var. minor Rafinesque -- F]

\section*{Nymphoides Hill (Floating Heart)}

A genus of about 20 species, aquatic herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Burks (2002).
Identification notes: As the scientific name indicates, 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 thick texturing of Nymphoides aquatica is very unlike the glossy smoothness of Nymphaea.

1 Flowers yellow; floating stems usually with multiple leaves; capsules 12-25 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. peltata
1 Flowers white; floating stems with single leaves; capsules \(3-14 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
2 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 \(10-14 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
N. aquatica

2 Leaves \(3-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, smooth below, thin in texture; stems \(0.6-0.9 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. . cordata

Nymphoides aquatica (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) Kuntze, Big Floating Heart, Banana Floating Heart. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): limesink ponds (dolines), other acidic and nutrient-poor water-filled depressions, sluggish streams, beaverponds, primarily in the Outer and Middle Coastal Plain; uncommon (VA Rare). Late April-September. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: NJ south to FL and west to TX. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, Z; = N. aquaticum - G, orthographic variant]

Nymphoides cordata (Elliott) Fernald, Little Floating Heart. Cp (GA, NC, SC): upland depression ponds, sluggish streams, beaverponds, primarily in the fall-line Sandhills; uncommon (NC Watch List). Widespread (though in many parts of its range local) in e. North America, from Newfoundland and Ontario south to FL and LA. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, Z; = N. cordatum - G, orthographic variant; \(N\). lacunosa (Ventenat) Kuntze -- S, misapplied]
* Nymphoides peltata (S.G. Gmelin) Kuntze, Yellow Floating Heart. Pd (NC): ponds; rare, introduced from 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. [= C, F, K; = N. peltatum - G, orthographic variant]

\section*{MIMOSACEAE (Mimosa Family) (see FABACEAE)}

\section*{MOLLUGINACEAE (Carpetweed Family)}

A family of about 13-14 genera and 120-125 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate areas. References: Vincent in FNA (2003b); Boetsch (2002)=Z; Endress \& Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

\section*{Mollugo Linnaeus (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).

Mollugo verticillata Linnaeus, Carpetweed, Indian-chickweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas, drawdown zones on river- and pond-shores; common, introduced from tropical America. May-November. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

A family of about 38 genera and 1100 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and (few) warm temperate areas. References: Wunderlin in FNA (1997); White in SE (in prep.); Rohwer \& Berg in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Herb, 0.3-1.0 m tall; stem without latex; [tribe Moreae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Fatoua
1 Shrub or tree, at maturity over 1 m tall; stem bearing translucent to milky-white latex.
2 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
2 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); [tribe Moreae].
3 Leaves entire, unlobed or shallowly 3-lobed; stems usually thorny.
4 Fruit 2-3 cm in diameter; petioles 5-20 mm long; leaves 3-7 (-10) cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cudrania
4 Fruit 10-15 cm in diameter; petioles 30-50 mm long; leaves 6-20 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Maclura
3 Leaves serrate, often also 3-15-lobed (the lobes sometimes deep); stems not thorny.
5 Stems and leaves hirsute; leaves alternate, opposite, and whorled . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Broussonetia
5 Stems and leaves glabrous to pubescent; leaves alternate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Morus

\section*{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).
* Broussonetia papyrifera (Linnaeus) L'Héritier ex Ventenat, Paper Mulberry. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): urban lots, disturbed areas, roadsides; common, native of e. Asia. April. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Papyrius papyriferus (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S]

\section*{Cudrania Trécul 1847 (Cudrania)}

A genus of 1-several species, shrubs, of Asia. References: Endress \& Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Cudrania tricuspidata (Carrière) Bureau ex Lavallée, Cudrania. Pd (NC), Cp (GA): escaped and naturalized from plantings; rare, native of China and Korea, where cultivated as a food for silkworms. July. Naturalized in Orange County, NC, in McIntosh Co. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), and perhaps elsewhere in our area, where recommended as a hedge plant since at least 1940 (Rehder 1940). [= FNA, K; = Maclura tricuspidata Carrière]

\section*{Fatoua Gaudichaud-Beaupré 1830 (Crabweed)}

A genus of 2-3 species, herbs or weak shrubs, of Asia, Madagascar, and Australia. References: Vincent (2004)=Y; Massey (1975) \(=\) Z; Miller \& Wood (2003); Kral (1981b); Endress \& Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Fatoua villosa (Thunberg) Nakai, Crabweed, Mulberry-weed, Foolish-weed. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas, vegetable and flower gardens; rare, native of Asia (apparently se. Asian islands). July-November. As reported by Massey (1975) and Vincent (2004), Fatoua was first reported in the United States (Louisiana) in the early 1960's. 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. It 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). [= FNA, K, Y, Z]

\section*{Ficus Linnaeus 1753 (Fig)}

A genus of about 750 species, trees, shrubs, and vines, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas. References: Endress \& Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves lobed; [shrub to small tree] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. carica 1 Leaves unlobed; [climbing, vining shrub] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [F. pumila]
* Ficus carica Linnaeus, Edible Fig, Garden Fig. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): 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; rare, native of w. Asia. May-August; JulyOctober. This is the common cultivated fig, grown for its fruit in the Mid-east for millenia. [= RAB, F, FNA, K, S]

Ficus pumila Linnaeus, Climbing Fig. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from s. Asia. Reported for GA (Wunderlin in FNA 1997). [= FNA, K]

\section*{Maclura Nuttall 1818 (Osage-orange)}

A monotypic genus (or sometimes broadened to include Cudrania and other genera), a tree, of sc. North America. References: Endress \& Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Maclura pomifera (Rafinesque) C.K. Schneider, Osage-orange, Bow-wood, Bois-d'arc, Hedge-apple. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, hedgerows, forests, naturalized from extensive planting in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, native of TX, OK, AR, and LA. April-May; October. Maclura is a monotypic genus. The large fruits are unmistakeable: 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 darkening with age, famous for making bows and rarely used in cabinetry. [=RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Toxylon pomiferum Rafinesque ex Sargent -- S]

\section*{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).

1 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. alba
1 Upper leaf surface dull, scabrous; lower leaf surface pubescent on the veins, veinlets, and the surface between the veins; ripe fruits black or purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. \(\boldsymbol{r}\).
* Morus alba Linnaeus, White Mulberry, Silkworm Mulberry, Russian Mulberry. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, vacant lots, roadsides, moist forests; uncommon, native of e. Asia. March-May; May-June. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; M. nigra Linnaeus -- S, misapplied as to our material; >M. alba var. tatarica (Linnaeus) Seringe]

Morus rubra Linnaeus, Red Mulberry. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests, mesic slopes, disturbed areas, suburban woodlands; common. April-May; May-June. MA, VT, NY, MI, WI, and se. SD south to s. FL and w. TX, and into Mexico. The fruits are very variable in quality from tree to tree. M. rubra is the only member of the Moraceae native to our area. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W; > M. rubra var. rubra -- K]

\section*{MYRICACEAE Blume 1829 (Bayberry Family)}

A family of about 3-5 genera and 55 species, trees and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan. See Morella for discussion of our 3 genera. References: Bornstein in FNA (1997); Wilbur (1994)=Z; Elias (1971b) \(=\) Y; Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves oblong or linear-lanceolate, pinnatifid, stipulate; fruit in a bristly involucre formed by 8 bractlets ......... Comptonia
1 Leaves mostly obovate or oblanceolate, entire or toothed (especially apically), estipulate; fruit either exposed and densely waxy (Cerothamnus), or partially enclosed in 2 wing-like bractlets (Myrica).
2 Fruit spherical, densely waxy, exposed (the 4-6 bractlets small and inconspicuous); terminal buds present; aments inserted on old wood mainly below the leaves; [in our area, common and in the Coastal Plain, Mountains, and Piedmont] Morella
2 Fruit flattened, not waxy, partially enclosed in 2 wing-like bractlets; terminal buds lacking; aments inserted at the summit of the branchlets of the preceding year; [in our area, very rare and restricted to bogs in the Mountains]

Myrica

Comptonia L'Heritier ex Aiton 1789 (Sweet-fern)
A monotypic genus, a shrub, of e. North America, known as fossils from a much broader area. References: Bornstein in FNA (1997); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Comptonia peregrina (Linnaeus) J.M. Coulter, Sweet-fern. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): in the mountains on xeric ridges at low to medium elevations, usually in fire-maintained habitats, also in xeric and fire-maintained habitats on monadnocks in the upper Piedmont and in dry, sandy sites in the lower Piedmont and fall-line sandhills; common (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain) (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). April; August-September. Widespread in ne. North America, south to sc. and w. NC, w. SC, ne. GA, and nc. TN; much more common in the northern parts of its range. [= RAB, C, FNA, K, S, W; > Comptonia peregrina var. asplenifolia (Linnaeus) Fernald -- F, Y; > Comptonia peregrina var. peregrina - F, Y; > Myrica asplenifolia Linnaeus var. asplenifolia -- G; > Myrica asplenifolia var. tomentosa (Chevallier) Gleason -- G]

Guide to the Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia, Working Draft of 10 June 2005 -- MYRICACEAE

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 in FNA (1997); Wilbur (1994)=Z; Wilbur (2002); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Fresh leaves odorless when crushed; flowers unisexual, the staminate and pistillate flowers on different plants; leaves usually entire; [of s. GA south and west]; [subgenus Cerothamnus, series Faya] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Morella inodora
1 Fresh leaves aromatic when crushed; flowers bisexual, staminate and pistillate on the same plant; 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 \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, \(4-6 \times\) as long as wide, evergreen; mature fruits \(2.0-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter.
3 Medium shrub to small tree (usually 2-10 m tall), not stoloniferous; leaves of fertile branches 4-9 cm long, \(8-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; [of a wide range of wetland habitats, including wet Coastal Plain pinelands] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Morella cerifera
3 Small shrub (usually less than 1 m tall), strongly stoloniferous; leaves of fertile branches \(1.5-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, 3-8 mm wide; [restricted to Coastal Plain pinelands (or areas formerly so)] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Morella pumila
2 Leaves elliptic to broadly oblanceolate, most of them \(1.5-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, \(2-4 \times\) as long as wide, evergreen to deciduous; mature fruits \(3.0-7.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter.
4 Leaves subcoriaceous and more or less evergreen, not revolute (or slightly so if sun-grown), the larger ones usually about 9 cm long and 3.5 cm wide, with punctate glands dense on the lower surface and nearly or entirely absent on the upper surface; fruits \(3-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, the fruit wall glabrous or sparsely glandular, the warty protuberances glandular; twigs densely hairy to rarely glabrous; older branches blackish; [of various boggy habitats, widespread in our area]

Morella caroliniensis
4 Leaves coriaceous, tardily deciduous, often revolute, the larger ones about 6 cm long and 2 cm wide, with punctate glands fairly dense on both surfaces; fruits 4-6 (-7) mm in diameter, the fruit wall and warty protuberances densely hirsute when young; twigs glabrous to sparsely hairy; older branches whitish gray; [usually of dunes, from Dare County, NC northwards]

Morella pensylvanica

Morella caroliniensis (P. Miller) Small, Pocosin Bayberry, Evergreen Bayberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): pocosins, wet savannas and pine flatwoods, sandhill seepage bogs, and other peaty or sandy-peaty wetlands; common. April; August-October. Primarily limited to the Southeastern Coastal Plain, from NJ south to FL and west to TX and AR. [= K; Myrica heterophylla Rafinesque -- RAB, C, FNA, W, Y; > Myrica heterophylla var. heterophylla - F; > Myrica heterophylla var. curtissii (Chevallier) Fernald -- F; < Myrica pensylvanica -- G; < Cerothamnus carolinensis -- S (also see Morella pensylvanica); < Morella caroliniensis (P. Miller) Small -- Z (also see Morella pensylvanica)]

Morella cerifera (Linnaeus) Small, Common Wax-myrtle, Southern Bayberry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): 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; common. April; August-October. Widespread in the Coastal Plain of Southeastern United States: NJ south to FL and west to TX. Our most common Morella, and also the largest, sometimes becoming a small tree, to at least 10 m tall and 20 cm DBH. See Morella pumila for a discussion of the controversial taxonomy of Morella cerifera and Morella pumila. [= Myrica cerifera Linnaeus var. cerifera -- RAB, Y; < Myrica cerifera -- C, FNA, GW (also see C. pumilus); = Myrica cerifera -- F, G; = Cerothamnus ceriferus (Linnaeus) Small -- S; < Morella cerifera (Linnaeus) Small -- K, Z (also see Morella pumila)]

Morella inodora (Bartram) Small, Odorless Bayberry. Cp (GA): acid wetlands, especially in wooded, acid, streamhead "bogs" and bayheads, often associated with Magnolia virginiana, Persea palustris, Cyrilla racemiflora, Cliftonia monophylla, and Woodwardia areolata; rare (GA Special Concern). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. GA west to s. MS. [= K, Z; = Myrica inodora Bartram -- FNA, GW, Y; = Cerothamnus inodorus (Bartram) Small -- S]

Morella pensylvanica (Mirbel) Kartesz, Northern Bayberry. Cp (NC, VA): dunes, sometimes even on the foredune and stoloniferously colonizing the upper beach, more typically behind the foredune on secondary dunes and sandy flats, often growing intermixed with Morella cerifera, but able to occupy drier sites higher on the dunes, from VA north, also ranging inland in sandy situations; uncommon (restricted in NC to barrier islands of Dare and Currituck counties, but locally common there). April; AugustOctober. This species reaches its southern limit at Avon (Kinnakeet), Dare County, NC. On interdune flats, it often grows intermixed with Morella cerifera, but is readily distinguished (even at a distance) by its stoloniferous growth (appearing as dome-shaped clones \(3-20 \mathrm{~m}\) in diameter), stouter twigs, and tardily deciduous leaves. The twigs of this species are noticeably stouter than those of Morella cerifera; measured at 10 cm from the twig tips, they are (2-) \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, those of Morella cerifera ca. 1.5-2.5 mm. [= K; = Myrica pensylvanica Loiseleur -- RAB, C, F, FNA, GW, Y; < Myrica pensylvanica -- G (also see Morella heterophylla); < Cerothamnus carolinensis -- S (also see Morella pensylvanica); < Morella caroliniensis (P. Miller) Small -- Z; = Cerothamnus pensylvanicus (Mirbel) Moldenke]

Morella pumila (Michaux) Small, Dwarf Bayberry, Dwarf Wax-myrtle. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, pine flatwoods, relatively moist to extremely dry sites in sandhills (under Quercus laevis and Q. geminata); common (VA Rare). April; August-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to LA (or TX). 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 somewhat different habitats), seeming to 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). Though the issue remains unresolved, I do not think that the stoloniferous growth of Morella pumila is only a fire response; I here maintain the two as distinct, pending further research. A varietal distinction would probably best reflect the relationship of these two taxa, but the appropriate combinations at the varietal level are not available in either Cerothamnus or Morella. [= Myrica cerifera Linnaeus var. pumila Michaux -- RAB, Y; < Myrica cerifera -- C, FNA, GW; = Myrica pusilla Rafinesque -- F, G; = Cerothamnus pumilus (Michaux) Small -S; < Morella cerifera (Linnaeus) Small -- K, Z]

Myrica Linnaeus 1753 (Sweet Gale)
A genus of two species, shrubs, of temperate and subarctic regions of North America and Eurasia. References: Bornstein in FNA (1997); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Myrica gale Linnaeus, Sweet Gale. Mt (NC): peaty bogs; rare (NC Endangered Species). April; August-September. A circumboreal species, south in North America to NJ, PA, MI, MN, and OR, disjunct from PA and NJ to Henderson County, NC, where considered extirpated at one time, as a result of the destruction of the famous East Flat Rock Bog. This shrub has been relocated at a single site, where it is abundant in a small area (less than 0.25 hectare). [= C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Y; = Gale palustris Chevallier -- RAB; > Myrica gale var. gale -- F]

\section*{MYRSINACEAE R. Brown (Myrsine Family)}

The traditional families Primulaceae, Myrsinaceae, and Theophrastaceae have been repartitioned by Källersjö, Bergqvist, \& Anderberg (2000) in order to create monophyletic groups. References: Källersjö, Bergqvist, and Anderberg (2000); Ståhl \& Anderberg in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaves alternate (or with some opposite or subopposite); flowers white.
2 Flowers axillary, nearly sessile; leaves \(3-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Anagallis
2 Flowers in a terminal raceme, pedicellate, the flowers closely spaced, touching, the inflorescence thus appearing cylindrical, and generally drooping at the tip (similar to Saururus cernuus); leaves longer; [introduced, rarely naturalized in upland situations]

Lysimachia clethroides
1 Leaves opposite or whorled; flowers yellow, white, pink, red, or blue.
3 Leaves in a single terminal whorl; petals 7 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Trientalis
3 Leaves opposite or whorled (if whorled, with several to many whorls); petals 0 or 5.
4 Leaves more than 2 cm long (sometimes less in L. nummularia, and then orbicular, about as wide as long); flowers yellow

Lysimachia
4 Leaves less than 2 cm long (and distinctly longer than wide); flowers red, blue, white, or pink.
5 Flowers on long pedicels; corolla present . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Anagallis
5 Flowers nearly sessile; corolla absent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Glaux

Anagallis Linnaeus 1753 (Pimpernel)
(also see Centunculus)
A genus of 20-28 species, herbs, mostly Old World. References: Ståhl \& Anderberg in Kubitzki (2004)
1 Leaves alternate; flowers subsessile, on thick pedicels 0.3-1.0 mm long; leaf blades 3-10 mm long ............. A. minima
1 Leaves opposite (occasionally in whorls of 3); flowers pedicellate, on slender pedicels \(10-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaf blades \(5-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
2 Flowers red (rarely white); pedicels usually longer than the leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. arvensis var. arvensis
2 Flowers blue; pedicels usually shorter than the leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [A. arvensis var. caerulea]
* Anagallis arvensis Linnaeus var. arvensis, Scarlet Pimpernel, Common Pimpernel. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (VA): lawns, fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-November. [=C, G; < A. arvensis -- RAB, F, GW, W , in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = A. arvensis ssp. arvensis -- K, in the narrow sense; = A. arvensis ssp. arvensis -- S\(]\)

Anagallis minima (Linnaeus) E.H. Krause, Chaffweed, False-pimpernel. Cp, Mt (GA, SC), Pd (GA, VA): ditches, wet disturbed areas, savannas, pond margins; uncommon (rare in Mountains, rare in VA). March-June. This species occurs in widely scattered areas, nearly cosmopolitan. [= GW, K; = Centunculus minimus Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W]
* Anagallis arvensis Linnaeus var. caerulea (Schreber) Grenier \& Godron, Blue Pimpernel, is reported as introduced in PA, KY, OH , and other scattered states north and west of our area (Kartesz 1999). [ \(=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G} ;<\mathrm{A}\). arvensis -- RAB, F, GW, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = A. arvensis Linnaeus ssp. foemina (P. Miller) Schinz \& Thellung -- K; =A. arvensis ssp. coerulea Hartman -- S]
* Anagallis monellii Linnaeus is reported as a waif for Fairfax County, VA by Harvill et al. (1992) and Shetler \& Orli (2000). Not keyed. [= K]

\section*{Centunculus Linnaeus} [see Anagallis]

\section*{Glaux Linnaeus 1753 (Sea-milkwort)}

A monotypic genus, of north temperate coasts of the Old and New Worlds. Glaux appears to be embedded within Lysimachia and should be merged into that genus (Hao et al. 2004). References: Hao et al. (2004); Ståhl \& Anderberg in Kubitzki (2004).

Glaux maritima Linnaeus, Sea-milkwort. Cp (VA): saline coastal habitats; rare. June-July. The species is interruptedly circumboreal, in North America from Québec south to VA on the east coast, and from British Columbia south to OR on the west coast, also inland in w. North America, from Saskatchewan south to NM. G suggests that G. maritima is introduced near its southern limit in the east. [= C, K; > G. maritima var. maritima -- F, G]

\section*{Lysimachia Linnaeus 1753 (Loosestrife)}

A genus of about 150 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. References: Coffey \& Jones (1980) \(=\) Z; Hao et al. (2004); Ståhl \& Anderberg in Kubitzki (2004). Key partly adapted from Z.

1 Leaves alternate; flowers white, in a terminal raceme, the tip often lax
L. clethroides

1 Leaves opposite or whorled; flowers yellow, borne variously.

\section*{2 Leaves nearly round; plant trailing, rooting at nodes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. nummularia}

2 Leaves linear, lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate; plant erect (or trailing and rooting at the nodes in L. radicans, which has lanceolate leaves).
3 Flowers in a terminal raceme or panicle, subtended by bracts much smaller than the stem leaves.
4 Inflorescence a terminal panicle
4 Inflorescence a terminal raceme.
5 Leaves narrowly ovate, broadest near the base, with 3 prominent veins . . . . . . . . . . . . L. asperulifolia
5 Leaves linear to lanceolate, broadest near the middle, with 1 prominent vein.
6 Leaves linear to narrowly lanceolate, (1-) 2-4 (-8) mm wide; sepals stipitate-glandular . . . L. Ioomisii
6 Leaves lanceolate to elliptic, 7-20 mm wide; sepals glabrous.
7 Flowers in part (the lower) in the axils of well-developed leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. . \(\mathbf{x}\) producta
7 Flowers all in the axils of much reduced linear bracts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. terrestris
3 Flowers axillary, all or most of them subtended by leaves similar in shape to (though often somewhat smaller than) stem leaves not subtending flowers (or with flowers in axillary, peduncled, densely-flowered racemes in \(L\). thyrsiflora).
8 Flowers in peduncled axillary racemes in the axils of midstem leaves; petals linear to lanceolate, ca. 5 mm long and ca. 1 mm wide, much surpassed by the stamens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [L. thyrsiflora]
8 Flowers solitary, all or most of them subtended by leaves similar in shape to (though often somewhat smaller than) normal stem leaves; petals lanceolate to ovate, as long or longer than the stamens.
9 Stem leaves whorled (in adult plants); leaves "punctate" with sinuous, elongate markings.
10 Petals yellow, marked with black lines; sepals \(2.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. quadrifolia
10 Petals plain yellow, not marked with black lines; sepals \(5.5-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . L. punctata 9 Stem leaves opposite; leaves not "punctate."

11 Mid-cauline leaves with petioles ciliate their entire length.
12 Mid-cauline leaves 1-2 mm wide; flowers 7-14 mm across; [of ne. AL] . . . . . . . . . [L. graminea]
12 Mid-cauline leaves \(4-60 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; flowers \(11-26 \mathrm{~mm}\) across; [collectively widespread].
13 Mid-cauline leaves ovate to lanceolate, \(17-60 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; sepals with 3 (or 6 ) usually reddish-brown veins \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
13 Mid-cauline leaves lanceolate to linear, 4-23 mm wide; sepals without reddish-brown veins. 14 Cilia of the petiole extending onto the base of the leaf blade; leaf blade lanceolate to linear, typically about \(8-12 \times\) as long as wide, cuneate at the base; sepal venation inconspicuous or apparently absent; capsules 2-4.5 mm in diameter . . . L. lanceolata
14 Cilia of the petiole not extending onto the leaf blade; leaf blade lanceolate to ovate, typically \(2-4 \times\) as long as wide, rounded to cuneate at the base; sepal venation conspicuous; capsules \(4-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter L. hybrida 11 Mid-cauline leaves with petioles pubescent only along basal portion.

15 Rhizomes absent, new shoots arising from crown of rootstock . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. tonsa
15 Rhizomes present, new shoots arising from the rhizome.
16 Plant reclining or trailing, rooting at the nodes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. radicans

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16 Plant erect, not rooting at the nodes
17 Leaf blades linear to narrowly lanceolate, typically \(8-14 \times\) as long as wide, cuneate to tapering at the base, with a prominent midrib; sepals not conspicuously veined, 1-2 mm wide
L. quadriflora

17 Leaf blades ovate to lanceolate, typically \(2-4 \times\) as long as wide, rounded to cuneate at the base, with the midrib not prominent; sepals conspicuously veined, \(0.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
L. hybrida

Lysimachia asperulifolia Poiret, Pocosin Loosestrife, "Roughleaf Loosestrife". Cp (NC, SC): low pocosins, high pocosins, streamhead pocosins, savanna-pocosin ecotones, sandhill-pocosin ecotones; rare (US Endangered, NC Endangered, SC Rare). May-June; August-October. Endemic to the Coastal Plain of NC and SC. L. asperulifolia is a very distinctive species, easily recognized vegetatively by its whorls of sessile, rounded-based, acuminate, bluish-green (to yellowish-green when shaded or otherwise stressed) leaves. The leaves of \(L\). asperulifolia are not rough; the common name "roughleaf loosestrife" is a misnomer, apparently based on a mistranslation of the specific epithet, the translator assuming that "asperulifolia" meant "rough-leaved." The epithet actually refers to the perceived similarity of the leaves to those of the European Asperula odorata (treated in this work as Galium odoratum), Sweet Woodruff, a plant with which Poiret would have been very familiar. The leaves of \(G\). odoratum are similar to those of \(L\). asperulifolia in their whorled disposition. Franklin (2001) studied the biology of this rare species. [= K; = L. asperulaefolia -- RAB, GW, S (an orthographic variant)]

Lysimachia ciliata Linnaeus, Fringed Loosestrife. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic forests, especially bottomlands and coves dominated by hardwoods; common. June-August; August-October. Newfoundland west to AK, south to GA, AL, MS, AR, KS, NE, CO, NM, UT, ID, and OR. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, W, Z; = Steironema ciliatum (Linnaeus) Baudo -- G, S]

Lysimachia clethroides Duby. Mt (NC): roadsides (cultivated and rarely persistent or escaped); rare, introduced from Japan. July-August. Collected in the Mountains of NC (Macon County), escaped from cultivation; it is also reported as naturalized in Grundy County, TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997, Kral 1981). It differs from our other species in its white flowers, in a dense terminal spike (often with secund tip) and alternate leaves. [= C, G, K]

Lysimachia fraseri Duby, Fraser's Loosestrife. Mt (GA, NC, SC): hardwood forests, forest edges and roadbanks, thin soils around rock outcrops, usually flowering only when exposed to extra sunlight by a tree-fall light gap or other canopy opening; rare (GA Rare, NC Endangered, SC Rare). June-August; September-October. W. NC and e. TN south to n. SC, n. GA, and AL; disjunct in s. IL and nw. TN (Stewart County) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). This rare species is limited in NC to the mountains south of the Asheville Basin, especially in the escarpment gorges of Macon and Jackson counties. Potentially the largest and coarsest of our Lysimachia (up to 2 meters tall), L. fraseri usually occurs as much smaller seedlings and non-flowering individuals. When a tree-fall light gap occurs, individuals flower and fruit. Even seedlings can be separated from the more common and widespread \(L\). quadrifolia by the following characteristics (all best observed at \(10 \times\) ): leaves with a narrow, translucent red border, upper internodes of the stem glandular-puberulent, and backlighted leaf without sinuous, translucent lineations (L. quadrifolia: leaves without red border, upper internodes sparsely pubescent with longer, nonglandular hairs, or rarely a few of the hairs with slightly bulbous tips, and backlighted leaf with numerous sinuous, translucent lineations). [= RAB, GW, K, S, W]

Lysimachia hybrida Michaux, Lowland Loosestrife. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd (NC, VA): mesic hardwood forests, wet areas; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). June-August; September-October. ME and s. Québec west to Alberta and WA, south irregularly to n . FL, AR, NE, and AZ. [= C, F, K, W, Z; = L. lanceolata var. hybrida (Michaux) A. Gray -- RAB, GW; = Steironema hybridum (Michaux) Rafinesque ex B.D. Jackson -- G, S]

Lysimachia lanceolata Walter, Lanceleaf Loosestrife. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic to relatively dry forests, forest edges, roadbanks, primarily on circumneutral soils; uncommon. June-August; September-October. NJ, PA, OH, MI, and WI south to GA, panhandle FL, AL, MS, LA, and ne. TX. [=C, F, K, W, Z; = L. lanceolata var. lanceolata -- RAB, GW; = Steironema lanceolatum (Walter) Gray -- G, S; = Steironema heterophyllum (Michaux) Baudo -- S]

Lysimachia loomisii Torrey, Carolina Loosestrife. Cp (GA, NC, SC): moist to wet savannas, pocosin ecotones; uncommon (GA Special Concern). May-June; August-October. Endemic to the outer and middle Coastal plain of NC, SC, and e. GA. [= RAB, GW, K, S]
* Lysimachia nummularia Linnaeus, Creeping Charlie, Creeping Jenny, Moneywort. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, SC, VA): lawns, pastures, seepages, other moist, disturbed places; common (uncommon south of VA), introduced from Europe. MayJuly; August-September. The leaves have many minute, maroon dots. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

Lysimachia xproducta (A. Gray) Fernald (pro sp.). Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA), Cp (NC): moist areas; rare. May-July; AugustOctober. This is a fertile hybrid of L. quadrifolia and L. terrestris, sometimes occurring in the apparent absence of one or both parents. [= RAB , C, K; = L. producta (A. Gray) Fernald -- G, S]

\section*{* Lysimachia punctata Linnaeus, Large Loosestrife, Spotted Loosestrife. Mt (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from} Eurasia. June-July; August? First found in NC in 1985 (Weakley in prep.). [= C, F, G, K]

Lysimachia quadriflora Sims, Smooth Loosestrife, Four-flowered Loosestrife. Mt (GA, VA), Pd? (NC?): wet meadows and calcareous fens, stream banks; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). July-September. MA, s. Ontario, MI, and ND south to w. VA, WV, nw. GA, AL, and AR; mainly north and west of the Ohio River, very rare and scattered in or east of the Appalachians. Reported for c. NC by Coffey \& Jones (1980). [= C, F, K, W, Z; = Steironema quadriflora (Sims) Hitchcock -- G]

Lysimachia quadrifolia Linnaeus, Whorled Loosestrife. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): a wide variety of forests and openings, including pine savannas of the outer Coastal Plain, ranging from moist to very dry; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain south of VA). May-August; August-October. ME west to WI and MN, south to SC, c. GA, AL, and TN. Although the species normally has whorled leaves, immature and small plants often have opposite leaves only. See L. fraseri for discussion of vegetative features useful in distinguishing the two species. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

Lysimachia radicans Hooker, Trailing Loosestrife. Mt (VA), Cp (NC?, VA): moist forests, swamps; rare (VA Rare). JuneAugust. The main distribution of this species is in the Mississippi Embayment, from MO and w. TN south to s. AL, MS, AR, LA, and
e. TX; disjunct occurrences in VA and (allegedly) e. NC are curious. The report for NC is from a species list for Nags Head Woods, Dare County; it is unpublished and apparently not documented by an herbarium specimen. [= C, F, K, W, Z; = Steironema radicans (Hooker) A. Gray -- G, S]

Lysimachia terrestris (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Bog-candles, Swamp-candles. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): bogs, wet meadows, and swamp forests; uncommon. May-July; August-October. Newfoundland west to MN and Saskatchewan, south to SC, GA, e. TN, and sc. TN. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, W; L. terrestris var. terrestris -- F]

Lysimachia tonsa (Wood) Wood ex Pax \& R. Knuth, Southern Loosestrife, Appalachian Loosestrife. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): upland forests, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). May-July; AugustOctober. Sc. VA and KY south to SC, wc. GA, and e. TN. The range is centered on the Southern Appalachians, but the species is essentially absent from the higher mountains -- a "doughnut range." [= RAB, C, F, K, W, Z; =? Steironema intermedium Kearney -G; = Steironema tonsum (Wood) Bicknell ex Britton -- S]
* Lysimachia barystachys Bunge is reported from a single county in nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K] \{investigate; not yet keyed\}

Lysimachia graminea (Greene) Handel-Mazzetti, Grassleaf Yellow-loosestrife. Endemic to ne. AL. [= K, Z; = Steironema gramineum Greene - S]
* Lysimachia japonica Thunberg, introduced, is reported for WV (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{investigate; not yet keyed\}

Lysimachia thyrsiflora Linnaeus, Tufted Loosestrife, ranges south to NJ, PA, OH, and MO (Kartesz 1999), and MD (from Big Marsh, Kent County) (Steury, Tyndall, \& Cooley (1996). [= C, K; = Naumburgia thyrsiflora (Linnaeus) Duby] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\} * Lysimachia vulgaris Linnaeus, Garden Loosestrife, is introduced and naturalized south at least to se. and sc. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), WV, KY, MD, and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= C, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Another hybrid has been reported: \(\mathrm{L} \times r\) radfordii Ahles, a hybrid of \(L\). loomisii \(\times\) quadrifolia. It is intermediate between its parents.

\section*{Trientalis Linnaeus 1753 (Starflower)}

A genus of 2 species, herbs, north temperate. References: Ståhl \& Anderberg in Kubitzki (2004).
Identification notes: Trientalis can be recognized by its terminal whorl of leaves ( \(4-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long), the one to several white flowers borne on terminal, slender pedicels, each flower typically with 7 petals (inconspicuously united at the bases), each petal acuminate. The plant is reminiscent of a white-flowered Lysimachia with only one whorl of leaves.

Trientalis borealis Rafinesque ssp. borealis, Starflower. Mt (GA, NC, VA): northern hardwood forests, rich slope forests, often in second-growth areas; uncommon in VA, rare farther south (GA Endangered, NC Rare). May-June. This northern species, widespread in the mountains of VA, and known from a few locations in n. GA and ne. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), was first located in NC only in 1988 (Dellinger 1989). "The attractive white corollas, usually with 7 petals united only at the very base, are open in the late spring and they drop intact - like fallen stars" (Voss 1996). [ \(=\mathrm{K}\); < T. borealis -- C, F, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

NELUMBONACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Lotus-lily Family)
A family of 1 genus and 2 species, aquatic herbs, of temperate and subtropical e. North America and e. Asia. References: Wiersema in FNA (1997); Williamson \& Schneider in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Nelumbo Adanson 1763 (Lotus-lily, Lotus, Sacred-lotus, Sacred-bean)
A genus of 2 species, aquatic herbs, of temperate and subtropical e. North America and e. Asia. References: Williamson \& Schneider in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Identification note: Nelumbo can be immediately distinguished in vegetative condition from the other "pads" (Nymphaea, Nuphar, and Nymphoides) by its peltate leaves.

1 Petals yellow; mature fruits ('nuts') usually less than \(1.25 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. Iutea
1 Petals pink or white; mature fruits ('nuts') usually more than \(1.5 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. nucifera
Nelumbo Iutea Willdenow, Yonkapin, American Lotus-lily, Yellow Lotus, Water-chinquapin, Pond-nuts. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA), Mt (GA, VA): ponds, natural lakes; uncommon. June-September. NY and s. Ontario west to MN and IA, south to s. FL and e. TX, and south into the West Indies and Mexico. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; N. pentapetala (Walter) Fernald] * Nelumbo nucifera Gaertner, Sacred-lotus, Oriental Lotus-lily, Pink Lotus. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (NC), Mt (GA): ponds and lakes; rare, introduced from Asia. June-September. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K]

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. References: Bogle (1974)=Z; Spellenberg in FNA (2003b); Bittrich \& Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Flowers less than 3 mm long, lacking involucral bracts subtending the petaloid calyx
Boerhavia
1 Flowers more than 10 mm long, with involucral bracts (simulating a calyx) subtending the petaloid calyx . . . . . . . . . . Mirabilis

\section*{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: Spellenberg in FNA (2003b); Bogle (1974)=Z; Bittrich \& Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Fruit rounded at apex, stipitate-glandular; perennial . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. coccinea
1 Fruit flat at the apex, glabrous; annual . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. erecta
* Boerhavia coccinea P. Miller, Wineflower. Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, adventive on ballast; rare, introduced from tropical America. June-September. Contrary to the statement in RAB that this species is "apparently not established," it is well established on the Wilmington (New Hanover County, NC) waterfront. [= RAB, FNA, K; = Boerhaavia coccinea -- S, orthographic variant]

Boerhavia diffusa Linnaeus, Red Spiderling, Spreading Hogweed. Cp (SC): [=FNA, K, Z]
Boerhavia erecta Linnaeus, Erect Spiderling. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): sandy fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon. May-October. NC south to FL, west to TX and AZ, perhaps only introduced in our area. [= RAB, FNA, K, Z; = Boerhaavia erecta -G, S, orthographic variant]
\{disentangle coccinea and diffusa; rewrite key\}

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: Spellenberg in FNA (2003b); Le Duc (1995); Bittrich \& Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Petaloid calyx with a narrow tube \(3-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, the spreading portion to 5 cm in diameter; involucre with 1 flower, not expanding in fruit; [section Mirabilis] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. Malapa
1 Petaloid calyx with a broad tubeless than 0.5 cm long, the spreading portion less than 1.5 cm in diameter; involucre with 3-5 flowers, expanding in fruit; [section Oxybaphus].
2 Leaves cuneate at the base, 2.5-6x as long as wide; [native, of dry sandy habitats in s. SC southwards] . ..... M. albida
2 Leaves cordate at the base, \(1-2 \times\) as long as wide; [introduced, of disturbed habitats] . ............... M. nyctaginea
Mirabilis albida (Walter) Heimerl, Wild Four-o'clock, Pale Umbrella-wort. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills, adjacent disturbed sandy soils; rare (GA Special Concern). May-August. S. SC south to GA, west to TX, north in the interior to c. TN, IA, and KS. [= RAB, C, F, K, Z; = Oxybaphus albidus (Walter) Sweet -- G; = Allionia albida Walter -- S]
* Mirabilis jalapa Linnaeus, Garden Four-o'clock, Marvel-of-Peru. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, or persistent at former garden sites; uncommon, introduced from tropical America. June-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z]
* Mirabilis nyctaginea (Michaux) MacMillan, Heart-leaved Umbrella-wort, Wild Four-o'clock. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): railroad embankments, other disturbed areas; rare, introduced from c. North America. June-October. [= RAB, C, F, K, W, Z; = Oxybaphus nyctagineus (Michaux) Sweet -- G; = Allionia nyctaginea Michaux -- S]

Mirabilis linearis (Pursh) Heimerl var. linearis. Manitoba and Alberta, south to TN, MS, and CA; scattered elsewhere in e. North America by introduction. [= FNA; < M. linearis - C, F, K; < Oxybaphus linearis (Pursh) B.L. Robinson - G] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{NYMPHAEACEAE R.A. Salisbury 1805 (Water-lily Family)}

A family of 6 genera and about 75 species, aquatic herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Wiersema \& Hellquist in FNA (1997); Schneider \& Williamson in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Les et al. (1999).

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 emersed leaves; floating or emersed 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 Nymphaeoideae]

Nymphaea

\section*{Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia, Working Draft of 10 June 2005 -- NYMPHAEACEAE}

Nuphar J.E. Smith 1809 (Spatterdock, Yellow Pondlily)
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. References: Beal (1956)=Z; Wiersema \& Hellquist in FNA (1997); Padgett (1999)=Y; Schneider \& Williamson in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key based in large part on FNA.

1 Sepals 5 (or 5-6 in N. rubrodisca); stigmatic disc red; fruit deeply contricted below the stigmatic disc; leaf blades 3.5-25 cm long; [section Nuphar].
2 Anthers 1-3 mm long; stigmatic disc with 6-10 deep crenations; stigmatic rays terminating 0-0.2 mm from the margin of the disc; constriction below disc 1.5-5 mm in diameter; leaf sinus \(2 / 3\) or more the length of the midrib; leaf blades 3.5-10 ( -13 ) cm long
[N. microphylla]
2 Anthers (2-) 3-6 mm long; stigmatic disc with 8-15 shallow crenations; stigmatic rays terminating 0-1.6 mm from the margin of the disc; constriction below disc 5-10 mm in diameter; leaf sinus ca. 1/2 the length of the midrib; leaf blades 525 cm long
[N. rubrodisca]
1 Sepals 6-9 (-12); stigmatic disc yellow, green, or sometimes reddish; fruit slightly or not at all constricted below the stigmatic disc; leaf blades 7-50 cm long; [section Astylus].
3 Floating leaf blades \(2-6 \times\) as long as wide, the sinus less than \(1 / 4\) as long as the midrib; thin-textured submersed leaves often more abundant than the floating leaves; [of blackwater or tidal streams, rivers, and lakes of the Coastal Plain, se. VA, e. NC, e. SC, Panhandle FL, s. AL].
4 Floating leaf blades \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide; stigmatic rays linear, mostly terminating 1-2 mm from the edge of the disk; [blackwater streams and rivers, Panhandle FL and s. AL] .
[N. ulvacea]
4 Floating leaf blades \(3-6 \times\) as long as wide, the sinus less than \(1 / 4\) as long as the midrib; stigmatic rays elliptic, terminating \(<1 \mathrm{~mm}\) from the edge of the disk; [of blackwater or tidal streams, rivers, and lakes of the Coastal Plain of se. VA to e. SC]
N. sagittifolia

3 Floating leaf blades \(1-2 \times\) as long as wide, the sinus more than \(1 / 3\) as long as the midrib; floating or emersed leaves more abundant than submersed leaves; [collectively of various habitats and distributions, but not as above].
5 Leaf petiole flattened on the upper (adaxial) surface and winged along the margins; fruit usualy purplish; sepals red or maron at the base adaxially
[N. variegata]
5 Leaf petiole terete or slightly flattened, not winged; fruit usually greenish or yellowish; sepals yellow or red at the base adaxially.
6 Lower leaf surface glabrous to sparsely pubescent; leaves 7-30 cm wide, the lobes acute to broadly rounded;
leaves mostly emersed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. advena

6 Lower leaf surface densely pubescent; leaves 20-45 cm wide, the lobes broadly rounded; leaves mostly floating

\section*{N. orbiculata}

Nuphar advena (Aiton) R. Brown ex Aiton f., Broadleaf Pondlily. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): lakes, ponds, natural depression ponds, old millponds, slow-flowing rivers (blackwater and brownwater); common. April-October. 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. See N. sagittifolia for discussion of the two taxa. [= C, FNA; = Nuphar luteum (Linnaeus) Sibthorp \& J.E. Smith ssp. macrophyllum (Small) E.O. Beal -RAB, GW, W, Z; > Nuphar advena-F, G; > Nuphar fluviatile (Harper) Standley -- F, G; > Nuphar puteorum Fernald - F; = Nuphar lutea J.E. Smith ssp. advena (Aiton) Kartesz \& Gandhi -- K; > Nymphaea advena Aiton -- S; > Nymphaea chartacea Miller \& Standley - S; > Nymphaea fluviatilis Harper -- S; = Nuphar advena ssp. advena - Y]

Nuphar orbiculata (Small) Standley. Cp (GA): quiet waters in blackwater swamps; uncommon (GA Watch List). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: FL north to ne. GA. [= FNA; = Nuphar lutea ssp. orbiculata (Small) E.O. Beal -- K; > Nymphaea orbiculata Small - S; > Nymphaea bombycina (Miller \& Standley) Standley - S; = Nuphar advena (Aiton) Aiton f. ssp. orbiculata (Small) D. Padgett - Y; = Nuphar luteum ssp. orbiculatum (Small) E.O. Beal -- Z]

Nuphar sagittifolia (Walter) Pursh, Narrowleaf Pondlily, Bonnets. Cp (NC, SC, VA): blackwater streams, rivers, and lakes, in swift, sluggish, or stagnant water, extending downriver into freshwater tidal areas; uncommon (NC Rare, VA Rare). April-October. Endemic to our area: e. VA south to ne. SC, very conspicuous and locally abundant on shallow bars along rivers such as the Northeast Cape Fear, Black, and Waccamaw, and forming dense colonies in Lake Waccamaw. Apparent hybrids with N. advena have been named Nuphar \(\times\) interfluitans Fernald. The submersed leaves have somewhat the texture and appearance of a thin leaf lettuce or the marine alga Ulva. This species appears to be closely related to N. ulvacea (Miller \& Standley) Standley of blackwater rivers of panhandle FL, another phytogeographic connection between se. NC and panhandle FL. DePoe \& Beal (1969) and Beal \& Southall (1977) argue that this taxon and N. advena intergrade clinally, with N. advena inland and N. sagittifolia in the outer Coastal Plain, and that the two taxa are maintained by water temperatures. This ignores the fact that the two taxa often occur in close proximity to one another in both the inner and outer Coastal Plain. The frequency of so-called intermediates has also been exaggerated; few populations will present any difficulties in identification. I prefer to treat these taxa as species, with rare hybridization or introgression. [= C, FNA; = Nuphar luteum (Linnaeus) Sibthorp \& J.E. Smith ssp. sagittifolium (Walter) E.O. Beal -RAB, GW, Z; = Nuphar sagittifolium -- F, G, an orthographic variant; = Nuphar lutea J.E. Smith ssp. sagittifolia (Walter) E.O. Beal -K; = Nymphaea sagittifolia Walter -- S]

Nuphar microphylla (Persoon) Fernald. Nova Scotia, Québec, and Manitoba south to s. NJ, se. PA, MI, IL, and MN. [= C, FNA, Y; = Nuphar microphyllum - F, G; = Nuphar lutea ssp. pumila (Timm) E.O. Beal -- K; = Nuphar pumila Timm; = Nuphar luteum
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ssp. pumilum (Timm) E.O. Beal - Z]

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Nuphar rubrodisca Morong. New Brunswick, Québec, and Ontario south to NJ, PA, MI, and MN. [= FNA; = Nuphar \(\times\) rubrodisca Morong -- C; = Nuphar \(\times\) rubrodiscum Morong - F; = Nuphar rubrodiscum - G; = Nuphar lutea J.E. Smith ssp. rubrodisca (Morong) Hellquist \& Wiersema - K]

Nuphar ulvacea (G.S. Miller \& Standley) Standley, Sea-lettuce Pondlily. Blackwater streams of Panhandle FL and s. AL. [= FNA; = Nuphar luteum (Linnaeus) Sibthorp \& J.E. Smith ssp. ulvaceum (G.S. Miller \& Standley) E.O. Beal - GW, K; = Nymphaea ulvacea G.S. Miller \& Standley - S]

Nuphar variegata Durand in G.W. Clinton. Widespread in ne. North America, south to DE, PA, OH, IN, IL, IA, and NE. [= C, FNA; = Nuphar variegatum - F, G; = Nuphar lutea ssp. variegata (Durand) E.O. Beal -- K; = Nuphar luteum ssp. variegatum (Durand) E.O. Beal -- Z]

Nymphaea Linnaeus 1753 (Water-lily)
A genus of about 50 species, aquatic herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Wiersema in FNA (1997); Schneider \& Williamson in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Petals yellow; plants producing stolons . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. mexicana
1 Petals white (to pink); plants not producing stolons . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. odorata ssp. odorata
Nymphaea mexicana Zuccarini, Banana Water-lily, Yellow Water-lily. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sluggish or stagnant waters; rare, scattered in occurrence and possibly introduced from further south, but the introduction agents may well be wild ducks, such as canvasbacks. June-September. Ne. NC south to s. FL, west to TX, also in sw. US and the New World tropics. [= RAB, FNA, K; = Castalia flava (Leitner) Greene -- S]

Nymphaea odorata W.T. Aiton ssp. odorata, White Water-lily. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): ponds, sluggish waters; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Mountains). June-September. Newfoundland west to Manitoba, south to FL and TX; also scattered in the w. United States. 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) recognize ssp. odorata (all of our plants) and ssp. tuberosa (Paine) Wiersema \& Hellquist, more western and northern. 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 more than 15 cm wide vs. mostly less than 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 \(5-11 \mathrm{~cm}\) in diameter, flowers mostly less than 8 cm wide (vs. mostly more than 9 cm wide); it may be merely a dwarfed form of extremely nutrient-limited waters of the Coastal Plain. [= FNA, K; < N. odorata -- RAB; >< N. odorata var. odorata -- C; > N. odorata var. odorata - F, G; > N. odorata var. gigantea Tricker -- C, F, G; > N. odorata var. stenopetala Fernald -- F; > Castalia odorata (W.T. Aiton) Wood -- S; > Castalia minor (Sims) Nyar -- S; > Castalia lekophylla Small -S]

Nymphaea odorata W.T. Aiton ssp. tuberosa (Paine) Wiersema \& Hellquist. South to MD, DE, NJ, PA. [= K; < N. odorata var. odorata - C; = N. tuberosa Paine - F, G]

\section*{NYSSACEAE (Tupelo Family)}

A family of 1-3 genera and 8-12 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: Xiang et al. (2002).

\section*{Nyssa Linnaeus (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 taxon other than those in our area is \(N\). ursina Small [ \(N\). sylvatica Marshall var. ursina (Small) Wen \& Stuessy], a 2-5 m tall shrub or small tree related to \(N\). biflora and endemic to panhandle FL. The only other members of the genus are 2-4 e. and se. Asian species and a recently discovered species of Costa Rica (Hammel \& Zamora 1990, Wen \& Stuessy 1993). References: Burckhalter (1992)=Z; Wen \& Stuessy (1993)=Y; Eyde (1966)=X.

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 dark glands on the midrib above and the outer petiole (vs. present), and leaves glabrous or nearly so below (vs. glabrate to tomentose with curly hairs) (McKenney 1967).

1 Petioles of mature leaves \(3-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; leaves to 30 cm long and 15 cm wide, at least the larger on a tree normally over 8 cm wide, often with a few irregular teeth, these typically located near the widest part of the blade ................. N. aquatica
1 Petioles of mature leaves \(0.5-2.0(-2.5 \mathrm{~cm})\) long; leaves to 18 cm long and 10 cm wide, the largest leaves on a tree rarely more
than 7 cm wide, generally entire, rarely with a few irregular teeth, these typically located towards the leaf apex.
2 Fruits 20-40 mm long, yellow, orange, or red when mature, the stone winged; pistillate flowers and fruits 1 per peduncle; trees often multiple-trunked, the trunks crooked; mature leaves densely pubescent beneath
N. ogeche

2 Fruits \(6-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, blue-black when mature, the stone slightly ridged to nearly smooth; pistillate flowers (1-) 2-5 per peduncle; trees typically single-trunked, the trunk fairly straight; mature leaves glabrous to pubescent beneath.
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]
N. biflora

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]
N. sylvatica

Nyssa aquatica Linnaeus, WaterTupelo, Tupelo Gum, Cotton Gum. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): river swamps, where inundated for substantial periods of time; common. April-May; September-October. 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. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, X, Y, Z; = N. uniflora Wangenheim -- G]

Nyssa biflora Walter, Swamp Tupelo, Water Gum, Swamp Black Gum. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): 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; common (rare in Piedmont). April-June; August-October. NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but scattered inland to c. NC, w. SC, c. TN, se. MO, and c. AR. [=G, K, S, Z; = N. sylvatica Marshall var. biflora (Walter) Sargent -- RAB, C, F, GW, X, Y]

Nyssa ogeche Bartram ex Marshall, Ogeechee Lime, Ogeechee Tupelo, Ogeechee Plum. Cp (GA, SC): river swamps and wet forests with peaty soils, also in upland depression ponds; common, rare north of GA (SC Rare). April; August-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. SC south to c. peninsular FL, west to s. AL. [= RAB, GW, K, X, Y, Z; > N. acuminata Small -- S; > N. ogeche - S, in a narrow sense]

Nyssa sylvatica Marshall, Sour Gum, Black Gum, Pepperidge. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry or mesic upland forests, less commonly in bottomlands, pine savannas, or upland depressions, where occasionally inundated briefly; common. April-June; August-October. S. ME west to MI and se. WI, south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX and e. OK. N. sylvatica is quite variable in morphology and ecology, at least some of the morphologic variation correlated with geography and ecology. The status of varieties recognized by previous authors (such as F) needs reassessment. 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, N. sylvatica often occurs in wet savannas with Pinus serotina, where often mistaken (because of the wetland habitat) for \(N\). biflora. The leaves turn a brilliant orange-red in fall (often a few on any tree turning prematurely in July or August). [= G, K, S, Z; > N. sylvatica var. sylvatica -- RAB, C, F, GW, X, Y; > N. sylvatica var. dilatata Fernald -- F; > N. sylvatica var. caroliniana (Poiret) Fernald]

\section*{OLEACEAE (Olive Family)}

A family of about 25 genera and 600-615 species, trees and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan, but centered in Asia. References: Hardin (1974) \(=\) Z; Green in Kadereit (2004).

1 Leaves pinnately compound; fruit a samara; small to large tree; [tribe Oleeae, subtribe Fraxininae] .............. Fraxinus 1 Leaves simple; fruit a drupe or capsule; shrub to small tree.

2 Flowers bright yellow, showy; fruit a many-seeded capsule; [tribe Forsythieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Forsythia
2 Flowers white, lilac, or purplish; fruit a drupe or 4-seeded capsule.
3 Leaves cordate or truncate at the base; fruit a 4-seeded capsule; corolla lobes shorter than the tube; flowers lilac or white, in terminal panicles; [tribe Oleeae, subtribe Ligustrinae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Syringa
3 Leaves cuneate to rounded at the base; fruit a drupe; corolla lobes either shorter or longer than the tube; flowers white or greenish-white, in terminal or lateral panicles or fascicles.
4 Corolla absent; calyx minute or lacking; flowers in axillary fascicles; [tribe Oleeae, subtribe Oleinae] Forestiera 4 Corolla present (often conspicuous and showy); calyx present; flowers lateral or terminal panicles.

5 Corolla lobes elongate, much longer than the corolla tube; [tribe Oleeae, subtribe Oleinae]. Chionanthus 5 Corolla lobes short, no longer than the corolla tube.

6 Inflorescence a many-flowered terminal panicle; leaves generally ovate, elliptic or lanceolate (widest below or at the middle); [tribe Oleeae, subtribe Ligustrinae]

Ligustrum
6 Inflorescence a few-flowered axillary panicle; leaves generally oblanceolate or obovate (widest above the middle); [tribe Oleeae, subtribe Oleinae]

Osmanthus
\{add Jasminum \}

A genus of controversial circumscription, either of only 3 species, limited to se. North America and e. Asia, or (if including Linociera) of about 60-100 species, primarily tropical. Ch. pygmaeus Small is endemic to scrub in peninsular FL. References: Hardin (1974) \(=Z\).

Chionanthus virginicus Linnaeus, Fringe-tree, Old Man's Beard. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): 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, rarely pocosins; common. April-May; July-September. NJ, s. PA, s. OH, and MO south to n. FL and e. TX. Ch. 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 \(4-8 \times\) as long as wide and seem very different than Piedmont dry woodland populations with leaves \(1-2 \times\) as long as wide; further and more careful study is needed. Ch. virginicus is a traditional southern yard plant, often used as a "specimen plant," very showy in spring, particularly when grown to its full size. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

\section*{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) \(=\) Y; Godfrey (1988) \(=X\); Hardin (1974)=Z; Johnston (1957)=Q; Green in Kadereit (2004).

1 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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. Facuminata
1 Leaves 1.5-7 (-8) cm long, obtuse at the apex, or if short-acuminate the ultimate tip blunt; [of shell middens and calcareous bluffs].
2 Leaves evergreen, glabrous above, glabrous and punctate below; leaf margins entire . . . . F. segregata var. segregata
2 Leaves deciduous, at least sparsely pubescent on the midrib above, pubescent and non-punctate below.
3 First-year twigs pubescent, the pubescence evenly distributed (not in 2 lines); petioles moderately pubescent; flowering in early spring from buds on twigs of the previous season; leaves \(5-7\) ( -8 ) cm long .......... . F. godfreyi
3 First-year twigs pubescent, the pubescence in 2 lines on either side of the twig; petioles glabrous (or with a very few hairs; flowering in mid-late summer, the flowers in leaf axils; leaves mostly \(2-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . F. Iigustrina

Forestiera acuminata (Michaux) Poiret, Swamp-privet. Cp (GA, SC): swamp forests, especially over calcareous substrates; uncommon. March; May-June. SC south to \(n\). \(F L\), west to \(T X\), north in the interior to \(K Y\), e. and \(c\). TN, \(I N\), \(I L, M O\), and \(K S\). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Q, X, Y, Z]

Forestiera godfreyi L.C. Anderson, Godfrey's Forestiera. Cp (GA, SC): shell middens, maritime forests over shell substrate; rare (GA Special Concern). Mid January-February; April-May. Se. SC (Beaufort and Charleston counties) to e. GA and n. FL. [=K, X, Y; < F. pubescens Nuttall -- S, in part (apparently)]

Forestiera ligustrina (Michaux) Poiret in Lamarck, Southern-privet. Cp, Pd (GA, SC): upland forests and slopes along streams, mostly on shell middens or calcareous rocks; rare (SC Rare). E. SC south to \(n\). FL, west to se. TX, north in the interior to c. TN and KY. [= K, S, Q, X, Z]

Forestiera segregata (Jacquin) Krug \& Urban var. segregata, Florida-privet. Cp (GA, SC): calcareous scrub, shell middens, maritime forests and thickets; rare (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). Se. SC south to s. FL, and in the West Indies. Var. pinetorum (Small) M.C. Johnston is restricted to s. FL. [= K, Q, Z; F. porulosa (Michaux) Poiret -- S; F. globularis Small -- S; F. segregata -- X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

\section*{Forsythia Vahl 1804 (Forsythia, Golden-bells)}

A genus of about 7-9 species, shrubs, of e. Asia and se. Europe. References: Hardin (1974)=Z; Green in Kadereit (2004).
1 Mature branches hollow or irregularly pith-filled between the nodes; leaves oblong-ovate, toothed or 3-parted; branches arching when well-developed
F. suspensa

1 Mature branches cross-septate (chambered) between the nodes; leaves oblong-lanceolate, toothed; branches upright
* Forsythia suspensa (Thunberg) Vahl, Weeping Forsythia. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (VA): waste places, vacant lots, suburban woodlands; commonly planted and persistent, rarely escaped (native of China). [= C, G, K, Z]
* Forsythia viridissima Lindley, Greenstem Forsythia. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp, Mt (VA): waste places, vacant lots, suburban woodlands; commonly planted and persistent, rarely escaped (native of China). [= C, G, K, W, Z]

\section*{Fraxinus Linnaeus 1753 (Ash)}

A genus of about 45-65 species, trees, mostly north temperate (Asia, North America, Europe). References: Hardin \& Beckmann (1982) \(=\) Z; Miller (1955) \(=\) Y; Green in Kadereit (2004).

1 Young twigs 4-angled or narrowly 4-winged; [trees of calcareous woodlands in the Mountains of sw. VA] . . F. quadrangulata 1 Young twigs terete (rounded in cross-section); [trees of various habitats, collectively widespread in our area].

Lateral leaflets sessile; calyx absent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. nigra
Lateral leaflets with petiolules (1-) 3-20 mm long; calyx present, persisting as a minute cup at the base of the fruits.
3 Leaves minutely papillose beneath (best seen at magnification of \(40 \times\) or more), and sometimes also pubescent, more-or-less strongly whitened; wing of the samara decurrent only onto the upper 1/3 (or less) of the samara body
F. americana

3 Leaves glabrous to pubescent beneath (never papillose), green; wing of the samara decurrent onto \(1 / 2\) (or more) of the samara body.
4 Petiolules of the lowermost leaflets 1-9 mm long, all but 1-2 mm narrowly winged; samara mostly less than 7 mm wide; calyx \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. pennsylvanic
4 Petiolules of the lowermost leaflets \(3-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, not winged (except \(F\). caroliniana); samara mostly more than 7 mm wide; calyx 1-6 mm long.
5 Body of samara flattened, winged the full length of the samara body; calyx 1 mm long; leaf scars slightly notched; small tree, often multi-trunked F. caroliniana

5 Body of samara terete or subterete, winged about \(1 / 2\) the length of the samara body; calyx 2.5-6 mm long; leaf scars deeply notched; medium to large tree, typically single-trunked
F. profunda

Fraxinus americana, White Ash, American Ash. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic slopes, rich cove forests, dryish calcareous or mafic glades and woodlands (with Juniperus virginiana var. virginiana and Carya glabra); common (rare in Coastal Plain of NC, SC, and GA). April-May; August-October. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to FL and TX. A valuable timber tree. The division into 2 taxa, var. americana and var. biltmoreana, needs further study. \([=C, K, W, Z ;>F\). americana Linnaeus var. americana -- RAB, F, G; > F. americana Linnaeus var. biltmoreana (Beadle) J. Wright ex Fernald - RAB, F, G; >F. americana var. microcarpa A. Gray -- F; >F. americana -- S, Y, in the narrow sense; >F. biltmoreana Beadle -- S, Y]

Fraxinus caroliniana P. Miller, Water Ash, Pop Ash, Carolina Ash. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): deeply to shallowly flooded swamps; common (rare in Piedmont). May; July-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. A small tree, sometimes very abundant (and nearly the only subcanopy species) as the understory in Taxodium-Nyssa swamps. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, Y, Z; >F. caroliniana var. caroliniana - F; > F. caroliniana var. oblanceolata (M.A. Curtis) Fernald \& Schubert -- F; >F. caroliniana var. cubensis (Grisebach) Lingelsh. -- F; > F. caroliniana - S, in a narrow sense; > F. pauciflora Nuttall -- S]

Fraxinus nigra Marshall, Black Ash. Mt, Pd (VA): seepage swamps and mountain streambanks; rare (VA Watch List). AprilMay; August-October. Newfoundland and Québec west to Manitoba, south to DE, VA, IN, and IA. [= C, F, G, K, W, Y, Z]

Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marshall, Green Ash, Red Ash. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomlands and swamps, especially along brownwater rivers and streams; common. April-May; August-October. Nova Scotia west to Alberta, south to FL and TX. Variation in this species (see synonymy) needs further study. [=C, GW, K, W, Z; > F. pennsylvanica var. subintegerrima (Vahl) Fernald -- RAB, F, G; > F. pennsylvanica var. pennsylvanica - RAB, F, G; > F. pennsylvanica var. austinii Fernald -- F; > F. darlingtonii Britton -- S; > F. pennsylvanica - S, in a narrow sense; > F. smallii Britton -- S; F. pennsylvanica ssp. pennsylvanica -- Y]

Fraxinus profunda (Bush) Bush, Pumpkin Ash. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): swamps, primarily along blackwater rivers and streams; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). April-May; August-October. 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. This species has a peculiar distribution; see McCormac, Bissell, \& Stine (1995) for additional discussion. The nomenclature is controversial. [= C, GW, K, S, W, Z; F. tomentosa Michaux f. -- RAB, F, G, Y; F. michauxii Britton -- S]

Fraxinus quadrangulata Michaux, Blue Ash. Mt (GA, VA): mesic to dry calcareous woodlands and forests; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). April; July-October. S. Ontario west to s. MI and e. KS, south to sw. VA, e. TN, nw. GA, n. AL, and OK. [ \(=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}]\)

\section*{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)
* Jasminum mesnyi Hance, Japanese Jasmine, is planted and often persists. Reported for GA (K). [= K]
* Jasminum nudiflorum Lindley, Winter Jasmine, is commonly planted and often persists. It has green stems and yellow flowers. Reported for GA (K). [= K]

\section*{Ligustrum Linnaeus 1753 (Privet)}

A genus of about 40 species, shrubs and trees, of the Old World. I have here largely followed Hardin (1974), though, as he points out, "the taxonomy and nomenclature of our plants seem uncertain in a few cases" and "it is difficult to determine which are really naturalized in our area." It is possible that not all the species treated below are truly naturalized, and that taxonomic changes will be needed. References: Hardin (1974)=Z; Green in Kadereit (2004). The key is based closely on Hardin (1974).

1 Twigs pubescent.
2 Corolla tube equalling or shorter than the corolla lobes.
3 Flowers sessile or subsessile
L. quihoui
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    3 Flowers pedicellate.
        4 Twigs densely pubescent; leaves pubescent on the midrib beneath . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. Linense
        4 Twigs minutely puberulent; leaves glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. vulgare
    2 Corolla tube slightly longer than or up to }3\times\mathrm{ as long as the corolla lobes.
    5 Pedicels pubescent; calyx pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. obtusifolium
    5 Pedicels glabrous; calyx glabrous or slightly pubescent at the base.
        6 Leaves 2-6 cm long; twigs conspicuously pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. amurense
        6 Leaves 4-10 cm long; twigs minutely puberulent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. japonicum
    1 Twigs glabrous.
7 Corolla tube equalling or shorter than the corolla lobes.
8 Leaves persistent or tardily deciduous, 6-15 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. Iucidum
8 Leaves deciduous, 3-6 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. vulgare
7 Corolla tube slightly longer than or up to 3x as long as the corolla lobes.
L Leaves persistent and glossy, rounded or broadly cuneate at the base; corolla tube slightly longer than the corolla
lobes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
L. japonicum
9 Leaves deciduous or semi-evergreen, cuneate at the base; corolla tube ca. 3x as long as the corolla lobes
L. ovalifolium

* Ligustrum amurense Carrière, Amur Privet. Pd (NC, VA), Cp,Mt (VA {SC}: disturbed places; rare, native of n. China. [=
RAB, C, F, G, K, Z]
* Ligustrum japonicum Thunberg, Japanese Privet. Cp (GA,NC,SC,VA), Pd (NC, VA): disturbed places; rare, native of
Japan and Korea. [= RAB, K, Z]
Ligustrum Iucidum Aiton f., Glossy Privet. Cp (NC): disturbed places; rare, native of China, Japan, and Korea. This species
is superficially similar to L. japonicum; the lateral leaf veins are translucent in this species. [= K, S, Z]
Ligustrum obtusifolium Siebold \& Zuccarini. Cp, Pd (NC,VA), Mt (VA): disturbed places; uncommon, native of Japan. [= C,
F,G, K, Z]
Ligustrum ovalifolium Hasskarl, California Privet. Cp, Pd (NC, VA): disturbed places; rare, native of Japan. [= RAB, C, F, G,
K, S, Z]
* Ligustrum quihoui Carrière, Wax-leaved Privet. Cp (NC, VA): disturbed places; rare, native of China. [= K, Z]
* Ligustrum sinense Loureiro, Chinese Privet. Cp, Pd,Mt (GA,NC,SC, VA): moist forests, especially alluvial bottomlands;
common, native of China. This species is one of the most noxious of our weeds, choking out native vegetation in hundreds of
square kilometers of land in our area. The rapidity with which it has engulfed southern wetlands is hinted at by Small's (1933)
mention of it only as "an escape in southern Louisiana." [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]
* Ligustrum vulgare Linnaeus, Common Privet. Cp,Pd (NC,VA): disturbed places; rare, native of Europe and n. Africa. [= C,
F,G,K,S,Z]

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Osmanthus Loureiro 1790 (Wild Olive, Devilwood)
A genus of about \(15-32\) species, shrubs and trees, of se. Asia (most species) and se. North America. References: Hardin (1974)=Z; Green in Kadereit (2004).

Osmanthus americanus (Linnaeus) Bentham \& Hooker f. ex A. Gray, Wild Olive, Devilwood. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): maritime forests and (in GA, SC, and extreme s. NC) dry, sandy forests well inland, and reported for wet habitats as well further south; uncommon (VA Rare). April-May; August-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to LA; also in Mexico. O. megacarpus Small, sometimes treated as a variety, O. americanus var. megacarpus (Small) P.S. Greene, is endemic to pine scrub in peninsular FL and differs primarily in having a larger fruit. The very hard, tough, and unsplittable wood is the inspiration for the common name "Devilwood." O. americanus is a conspicuous element of maritime forests in most of our area, readily recognizable by the flattened twigs characteristic of the family, and the opposite (often a few subopposite), glossy, evergreen leaves. [= RAB, F, G, GW; = O. americanus var. americanus -- C, K, Z; = Amarolea americana (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

\section*{Syringa Linnaeus 1753 (Lilac)}

A genus of about 20-23 species, shrubs, from s. Europe to se. Asia. References: Hardin (1974)=Z; Green in Kadereit (2004).
* Syringa vulgaris Linnaeus, Lilac. Mt (NC, VA): commonly planted, persistent and naturalizing around old farms; rare, native of se. Europe. [= C, F, G, K, Z]

\section*{ONAGRACEAE (Evening-primrose Family)}

A family of about 18 genera and 650 species, herbs, shrubs, and rarely trees, cosmopolitan (especially of temperate and subtropical America). References: Munz (1965)=X; Crisci et al. (1990).

1 Flowers 2-merous, the petals white; fruits with uncinate trichomes; leaves opposite, decussate, borne spreading at right angles
to the stem, mostly ovate, on petioles mostly \(0.5-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long
Circaea
1 Flowers (3-) 4 (-7)-merous, the petals yellow, pink, or white (or absent); fruits lacking uncinate 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Gaura
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.
4 Leaves all alternate; flowers numerous in a terminal raceme (with small bracts); flower buds reflexed, the flowers held horizontally or ascending; petals \(10-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stigma 4-lobed; plants 10-30 dm tall . Chamerion
4 Leaves all or at least the lowermost opposite; flowers few, axillary, or in poorly developed, leafy racemes; flower buds not reflexed, the flowers ascending; petals \(2-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (except \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long in \(E\). hirsutum); stigma capitate (except 4-lobed in E. hirsutum); plants 1-20 dm tall

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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ludwigia
5 Calyx tube extended beyond the summit of the ovary; sepals deciduous; stamens 8 ; petals yellow (rarely pink or white); [primarily of uplands]

Oenothera
\{add Calylophus to key\}

\section*{Calylophus Spach}

Calylophus serrulatus (Nuttall) Raven, east to w. KY. [= K; = Oenothera serrulata Nuttall] \{add to synonymy; add to genus key\}

\section*{Chamerion (Rafinesque) Rafinesque (Fireweed)}

There is increasingly strong evidence for the recognition of this group of plants as a genus separate from Epilobium. References: Mosquin (1966)=Z; Holub (1972)=Y; Munz (1965)=X.

Chamerion platyphyllum (Daniels) Löve \& Löve, Great Willow-herb, Fireweed. Mt (NC, VA): grassy balds, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon (NC Rare). July-September. Chamerion platyphyllum has a circumboreal distribution; it is a member of a circumboreal complex, consisting of several related taxa that differ in chromosome number, a variety of morphological characters, and distribution. The tetraploid Chamerion platyphyllum is generally more southern, extending south in North America to NJ , montane w. NC and ne. TN, n. IN, MN, SD, AZ, NM, and CA; it may be more appropriately treated as a variety or subspecies of Ch. angustifolium. The diploid Chamerion angustifolium (Linnaeus) Holub is arctic and boreal, extending south in North America to New Brunswick, Québec, Ontario, alpine WY, and British Columbia. The hexaploid is Chamerion danielsii D. Löve. [<E. angustifolium -RAB, G, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = E. angustifolium var. canescens A. Wood -- C; ><E. angustifolium var. angustifolium -- F, X; >E. angustifolium var. platyphyllum (Daniels) Fernald - F; = Chamerion angustifolium (Linnaeus) Holub ssp. circumvagum (Mosquin) Kartesz - K; < Chamaenerion angustifolium (Linnaeus) Scopoli -- S; < Chamerion angustifolium (Linnaeus) Holub -- Y; = Epilobium angustifolium Linnaeus ssp. circumvagum Mosquin -- Z]

\section*{Circaea Linnaeus (Enchanter's-nightshade)}

A genus of \(7-8\) species, herbs, of temperate and boreal regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Boufford (1982)=Z; Munz (1965)=X; Averett \& Boufford (1985); Skvortsov (1979). Key based on Z.

Identification notes: Sometimes confused in vegetative condition with Phryma.
1 Flowers opening before elongation of the raceme axis, therefore clustered and corymbiform at the apex of the raceme, borne on erect or ascending pedicels; plant 5-25 (-30) cm tall; fruits clavate, 2.0-2.5 mm long, 0.7-1.2 mm thick, 1-locular
C. alpina ssp. alpina

1 Flowers opening after elongation of the raceme axis, more or less loosely spaced, borne on spreading pedicels; plants (12-) \(20-100 \mathrm{~cm}\) tall; fruits obovoid to pyriform, 2.8-3.9 (-4.5) mm long, 1.5-3.6 mm thick, 2-locular, or the fruits sterile and aborting shortly after anthesis, 1-2-locular when present.

All, or nearly all, ovaries developing to maturity; fruit with corky-thickened ribs separated by deep grooves c. canadensis All ovaries aborting shortly after anthesis (very rarely a few persistent after anthesis); fruit (when somewhat persistent) with low ribs and shallow grooves
C. alpina ssp. alpina \(\times\) canadensis

Circaea alpina Linnaeus ssp. alpina, Alpine Enchanter's-nightshade. Mt (GA?, NC, VA): moist organic soil at high elevations (especially in spruce-fir and northern hardwood forests), rocky seepages, in spray behind waterfalls, at dripping cliff bases; uncommon. June-September. C. alpina is treated by \(Z\) as a circumboreal complex of six subspecies. Ssp. alpina is itself circumboreal, in North America ranging from Newfoundland and Labrador, west to AK, south to MD, w. NC, e. TN, n. GA (?), KY, n. IL, MN, MT, and WA, disjunct in montane sites southwards in the w. United States, such as the Black Hills of SD, and isolated
montane sites in CO, AZ, and NM. Another subspecies occurs in w. North America, and four subspecies occur in humid and montane parts of Asia. [= K, X, Z; < C. alpina -- RAB, F, G, GW, S, W; = C. alpina var. alpina -- C]

Circaea alpina ssp. alpina \(\times\) canadensis, Hybrid Enchanter's-nightshade. Mt (NC, VA): mesic, nutrient-rich forests; rare. June-August. C. alpina ssp. alpina \(\times\) canadensis is reported to occur frequently in the absence of one or both of its parents ( \(Z\), Skvortsov 1979), and is therefore treated separately and keyed here. It ranges from Newfoundland west to Ontario and MN, south to w. NC, OH, and WI. It appears to be rare in our area, but should be sought more carefully. Recognition of \(C\). canadensis (Linnaeus) Hill as distinct from C. lutetiana renders the hybrid binomial name C. \(\times\) intermedia inappropriate for North American plants, since it is the hybrid of C. alpina ssp. alpina and the European C. Iutetiana. [= C. \(\times\) intermedia Ehrhart (pro sp.) -- RAB, C, K, \(\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Z}\), misapplied as to our material if C. canadensis is accepted as a species; >C. canadensis var. canadensis -F , misapplied; \(>\) C. canadensis var. virginiana Fernald - F; = C. canadensis (Linnaeus) Hill -- G, misapplied]

Circaea canadensis (Linnaeus) Hill, Canada Enchanter's-nightshade. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, VA): mesic, nutrient-rich forests; common (SC Rare). June-August. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick west to se. Manitoba and ND, south to e. NC, c. SC, s. GA, LA, OK, and NE. The systematics of this taxon is controversial, and the best treatment is still unclear. Most recently \(Z\) has treated C. lutetiana as a circumboreal complex of 3 subspecies, 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 3 entities, full species status, no formal status at all (C. Iutetiana as a polymorphic complex), or associating the more similar pair (North American and Asian) as 2 subspecies separate from the European at specific rank. Boufford (1982) 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 remains. Boufford (1982) states that "although subspp. canadensis and quadrisulcata are placed in C. Iutetiana, 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. Given the morphological and chemical differences and the allopatric distribution on different continents, recognition of 3 species seems likely warranted. 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. [=F; = C. lutetiana Linnaeus ssp. canadensis (Linnaeus) Ascherson \& Magnus -- RAB, K, W, X, Z; = C. lutetiana var. canadensis Linnaeus -- C; C. quadrisulcata (Maximowicz) Franchet \& Savatier var. canadensis (Linnaeus) Hara -- F, G; C. canadensis var. virginiana Fernald -- F; C. latifolia Hill -- S; = C. quadrisulcata ssp. canadensis (Linnaeus) Löve \& Löve]

\section*{Epilobium Linnaeus (Willow-herb)}
(see also Chamerion)
Epilobium is a large genus (ca. 200 species), distributed primarily in boreal and alpine latitudes and elevations. All five of the species in our area reach or approach their southern limits in eastern North America here. There is increasing opinion that \(E\). angustifolium and its relatives should be distinguished at the generic level from Epilobium, as Chamerion. References: Munz (1965)=Z.


Epilobium ciliatum Rafinesque ssp. ciliatum, American Willow-herb. Mt (NC, VA): bogs, seeps, disturbed wet places (such as moist edges of logging roads); uncommon (NC Rare). June-September. Newfoundland and Labrador west to AK, south to VA, w. NC, ne. TN, IN, IA, CA, TX, Mexico, Central America; disjunct in Chile and Argentina. [=K; <E. ciliatum -- RAB, W; = E. ciliatum
var. ciliatum -- C ; \(>\) E. ciliatum -- \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{X}\), in a narrower sense; \(>E\). glandulosum Lehm. var. adenocaulon (Hausskn.) Fernald -- \(F\); \(>E\). adenocaulon Hausskn. var. adenocaulon -- G, Z]

Epilobium coloratum Biehler, Bronze Willow-herb, Eastern Willow-herb. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): seepages, moist open places; common (rare in Coastal Plain of NC). June-September. ME west to MN, south to NC, n. GA, AL, AR, and TX. There are some difficulties in distinguishing this species and \(E\). ciliatum in our area. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Epilobium leptophyllum Rafinesque, Narrowleaf Willow-herb, American Marsh Willow-herb. Mt (NC, VA): bogs, seepages, and boggy meadows; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). July-October. Newfoundland and Mackenzie west to British Columbia, south to w. NC, ne. TN, KS, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Z]

Epilobium strictum Muhlenberg ex Sprengel, Northeastern Willow-herb, Downy Willow-herb, Soft Willow-herb. Pd (VA): moist places; rare (VA Rare). Québec west to MN, south to n. VA, OH, and n. IL. The single record is regarded as questionable. [= C, F, G, K, Z]
* Epilobium hirsutum Linnaeus, Hairy Willow-herb, introduced from Eurasia, ranges south to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, G, K, Z]

Epilobium palustre Linnaeus, Marsh Willow-herb, ranges south to DE and ne. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, K; > E. palustre var. palustre -- F, G, Z]

\section*{Gaura Linnaeus (Gaura)}

A genus of about 21 species, herbs, of North America. The flowers of all our species open about sunset and wither early the following morning. The genus is rather weedy; other western species may be expected to turn up in our area as adventive weeds. References: Raven \& Gregory (1972)=Z; Munz (1965)=X.

1 Pedicels 2-4 mm long; fruit with a stipe at maturity; clumped or matted perennials from woody rhizomes or rootstocks; [of sandy habitats of SC and GA southwards].
2 Clumped perennial; petals \(4-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; body of the fruit \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stipe of the fruit \(0.5-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long ... G. filipes 2 Mat-forming perennial; petals \(7-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; body of the fruit \(8-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stipe of the fruit \(2-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long ... G. sinuata
1 Pedicels \(0-1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; fruit without a stipe; annual, winter annual, or biennial; [collectively of various habitats and more widespread in our area.
3 Sepals 2-3.5 mm long; petals 1.5-3 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. parviflora
3 Sepals \(2.5-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petals \(2.5-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
4 Sepals \(2.5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves \(0.1-1.3 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, the widest rarely over 1 cm wide; flowers 3-4-merous (often mixed on a plant); fruits 3-4-angled (often mixed on a plant); [of the outer Coastal Plain of GA, NC, and SC].. G. angustifolia
4 Sepals \(8-13 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves \(0.3-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, the larger nearly always more than 1 cm wide; flowers 4 -merous; fruits 4-angled; [primarily of the Mountains and Piedmont of NC, SC, and VA, extending to the Coastal Plain of GA and SC]
G. biennis

Gaura angustifolia Michaux, Southeastern Gaura. Cp (GA, NC, SC): open woodlands, sandy fields, roadsides, primarily in the outer Coastal Plain; common. May-September. E. NC (Dare County) south to s. FL, west to e. TX, endemic to the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, K, S, Z; > G. angustifolia var. angustifolia -- X]

Gaura biennis Linnaeus, Biennial Gaura, Northeastern Gaura. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA, SC): roadsides, woodlands, streambanks, disturbed areas; common. June-October. MA and NY west to WI, se. MN, and IA, south to sw. NC, c. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), sc. TN, and c. IL. [= RAB, K, S, W, Z; G. biennis var. biennis -- C, F, G, X]

Gaura filipes Spach, Threadstalk Gaura. Cp (GA, SC), Pd, Mt (GA): sandy fields, disturbed areas, and clearings; common. April-July. SC west to \(n\). TN and s. IN, south to ne. FL and e. LA. [= RAB, C, G, K, W, Z; > G. filipes var. filipes -- F, X; > G. filipes var. major Torrey \& A. Gray -- F, X; = G. michauxii Spach -- S]
* Gaura parviflora Douglas ex Lehmann, Small-flowered Gaura. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA): sandy fields, disturbed areas, and clearings; rare, introduced from further west. May-July. IN and IL west to WA, south to MS, and Mexico; apparently introduced eastwards to MA, TN, GA, and SC. Kartesz's (1999) adoption of G. mollis as the name for this taxon has been rejected (Wagner \& Hoch 2000, Brummitt 2001). [= RAB, F, G, S, Z; = G. mollis James -- K; > G. parviflora var. parviflora -- X; > G. parviflora var. lachnocarpa Weatherby -- X]
* Gaura sinuata Nuttall ex Seringe, Texas Gaura. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA): sandy fields, disturbed areas, and clearings; uncommon, introduced from further west. April-June. AR and OK south to s. TX, introduced eastward to SC and FL. [= RAB, K, X, Z]

Gaura drummondii (Spach) Torrey \& A. Gray. Disjunct eastwards in GA (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
Gaura longiflora Spach. East to MD, PA, KY, TN, and AL (Kartesz 1999). [= K; = G. biennis Linnaeus var. pitcheri Torrey \& A. Gray - C, F, G, X; > G. filiformis Small - S; > G. longiflora - S] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Ludwigia Linnaeus (Seedbox, Water-primrose, Water-purslane)}

A genus of about 82 species, herbs and shrubs, cosmopolitan. References: Peng (1989)=Z; Munz (1965)=X; Nesom \& Kartesz (2000)=Q; Zardini, Gu, and Raven (1991)=V; Peng (1984, 1986, 1988); Peng \& Tobe (1987); Raven (1963); Munz (1938, 1944); Eyde (1977, 1978, 1981); Raven \& Tai (1979); Duke (1955). Key based in part on GW, Z, and Q.
1 Leaves opposite; plants creeping (rooting at the nodes); [section Dantia] ..... 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

\section*{Key A - Ludwigia with opposite leaves}

1 Pedicels of flowers and fruits 5-35 mm long.
2 Petals \(7-11 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; pedicels of capsules \(15-35 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, longer than the leaves L. arcuata
2 Petals \(4-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; pedicels of capsules \(5-16 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, shorter than to equalling the leaves ..... L. brevipes
1 Pedicels of flowers and fruits \(0-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
3 Stems, leaves, capsules, and calyx densely hirsute; seeds dark reddish-brown, 0.3-0.4 mm long L. spathulata
3 Stems, leaves, capsules, and calyx glabrous to sparsely puberulent; seeds tan, 0.4-0.8 mm long
4 Petals 0; floral tubes and capsules with 4 longitudinal dark green bands; bractlets (borne at or near base of floraltube) absent or present, if present then \(0-1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long4 Petals 4 ; floral tubes and capsules lacking green banding; bractlets (borne at or near base of floral tube) present, 2-4mm longL. repens

\section*{Key B - Ludwigia with alternate leaves, \(8-14\) stamens, 4-7sepals, and 4-7 petals}

1 Sepals 4; stamens 8; seeds in 2-several vertical series in each locule, free of endocarp tissue.
2 Internodes of the stem conspicuously winged on the angles by 2 decurrent wings running down from each leaf base; petals \(0.6-1.2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; capsule \(1.0-2.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, 4 -angled or 4 -winged; [section Myrtocarpus] . . . . . . . . . . L. decurren
2 Internodes of the stem not winged on the angles (or very faintly so); petals 1.0-5.0 cm long; capsule (1.5-) \(2-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, obtusely 4 -angled; [section Macrocarpon].
3 Petals (1.5-) 3-5 cm long; sepals ca. 10 mm wide at base
L. bonariensis

3 Petals \(1-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; sepals \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide at base
L. octovalvis

1 Sepals 5 (-7); stamens \(10(-14)\); seeds in 1 vertical series in each locule, loosely embraced or embedded in endocarp tissue.
4 Stems erect; floral tube much longer than the pedicel; seeds loosely embraced by a corky, horseshoe-shaped segment of endocarp; [section Seminuda]
L. leptocarpa

4 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 Oligospermum].
5 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. peploides var. glabrescens
5 Flowering stems more-or-less erect; stem and leaves sparsely to densely pubescent with long soft hairs; petals (1.2-) \(1.6-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; anthers \(2.5-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
6 Sepals (6-) 8-11 (-14) mm long; primary leaves \(5-8.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(7-11 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, usually 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
L. grandiflora ssp. grandiflora

6 Sepals (8-) 12-19 mm long; primary leaves \(5.5-13 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(9-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, usually narrowly elliptic to 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)
L. grandiflora ssp. hexapetala

\section*{Key C - Ludwigia with alternate leaves, 4 stamens, 4 sepals, and \(0-4\) petals}

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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. 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].
3 Styles 6-10 mm long; plants glabrous, glabrescent, or pubescent with very short hairs; sepals strongly reflexed in fruit L. virgata

3 Styles 1.5-3 mm long; plants glabrescent or pubescent with short to long, spreading to shaggy hairs; sepals strongly reflexed, spreading, or ascending in fruit.
4 Sepals narrowly deltoid, broadest at or near the base, \(3-4 \times\) as long as wide, ascending or spreading in fruit; plants glabrescent to hirtellous with long spreading hairs
L. hirtella

4 Sepals ovate, broadest near the middle, ca. \(2 \times\) as long as wide, strongly reflexed in fruit; plants pubescent with relatively short, appressed to spreading hairs
L. 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 \(0-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long and caducous; roots fibrous or rhizomatous; plants frequently with basal, stoloniform shoots; [section Microcarpium].
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
L. glandulosa
6 Primary leaves of the flowering stems linear, 1.5-5 mm wide; petals present.

7 Sepals (3.3-) 4-7 mm long; lateral and marginal veins obscure on lower leaf surface; seeds reddish brown; capsules cylindric, parallel-sided through most of their length, not grooved; anthers 0.5-1.1 mm long.
L. linifolia

7 Sepals 2.3-5 (-5.6) mm long; lateral and marginal veins distinct on lower leaf surface; seeds yellowish; capsules elongate obpyramidal, tapering through most or all of their length, with a shallow longitudinal groove on each face; anthers \(1.1-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
8 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 \(0-0.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; seed surface cells elongate parallel to the seed length (as seen at \(20 \times\) or more); anthers 1.1-1.6 mm long
L. linearis var. linearis

8 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 \(5-10(-12) \mathrm{mm}\) long, 3-5.5 mm in diameter; pedicels \(0-3.5(-5) \mathrm{mm}\) long; seed surface cells elongate transverse to the seed length, or irregular (as seen at \(20 \times\) or more); anthers (1.1-) 1.3-2 mm long ....................... . . Linearis var. puberula 5 Capsules subglobose, obovoid, or broadly obpyramidal, 1-1.5 \(\times\) as long as broad; petals absent.

9 Flowers in compact, headlike or elongate spikes, the inflorescence lacking well-developed leaves; stems rarely branched; rhizomes often present
L. suffruticosa

9 Flowers axillary in the axils of well-developed leaves; stems usually much branched; rhizomes absent.
10 Plants densely pubescent throughout.
11 Sepal apex elongate-acuminate or subcuspidate, reflexed; pubescence of stems and leaves hirtellous (the hairs spreading); seed surface cells suborbicular (as seen at \(20 \times\) or more); anthers 0.6-0.9 (-1.3 mm long; style 1-2 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. pilosa
11 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.
12 Plants hirtellous; capsules oblong-obovoid; sepals greenish on the upper surface; bracteoles (1.5-) 24.3 mm long, borne at or near the base of the capsule; seed surface cells elongate transverse to the
seed length; anthers \(0.3-0.35 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; style \(0.25-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
L. ravenii

12 Plants strigillose; capsules subglobose; sepals yellowish on the upper surface; bracteoles \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, usually borne on the short pedicel; seed surface cells in patches, some patches with cells elongate parallel to seed length, others with cells transverse to seed length, others with cells diagonal (rather resembling a badly laid-out parque floor); anthers \(0.5-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; style \(0.55-1(-1.25) \mathrm{mm}\)
long
L. sphaerocarpa

10 Plants glabrous or subglabrous throughout.
13 Primary leaves of the flowering stems \(4-17 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(1.5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, mostly obovate-spatulate and 1.5\(3 \times\) as long as wide; capsules \(1-1.5(-2) \mathrm{mm}\) long, containing 10-20 dark reddish-brown seeds; plants typically \(1-4 \mathrm{dm}\) tall
L. microcarpa

13 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 40500 light brown, yellowish, or tan seeds; plants typically 3-10 dm tall.
14 Capsules obpyramidal, the corners narrowly winged with wings 0.3-0.9 mm wide; bracteoles 1.5-4.7 mm long.
15 Stems often distinctly ridged or winged; sepals creamy-white, nearly as long as the capsule; capsule wall bulging out longitudinally between the wings; seed surface cells elongate parallel to the seed length
L. alata

15 Stems nearly smooth or slightly ridged; sepals greenish, about \(1 / 2\) as long as the capsule; capsule wall flat between the wings; seed surface cells suborbicular
. L. lanceolata
14 Capsules, the corners not winged; bracteoles either \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) or 3.5-6.5 (-8) mm long.
16 Bracteoles 3.5-6.5 (-8) mm long; sepals green, the apex long-acuminate, reflexed; capsules oblong-obovoid; seed surface cells elongate parallel to the seed length; [known from our area only in the Piedmont of VA]
L. polycarpa

16 Bracteoles \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; sepals yellowish, the apex acuminate, ascending capsules subglobose; seed surface cells in patches, some patches with cells elongate parallel to seed length, others with cells transverse to seed length, others with cells diagonal (rather resembling a badly laid-out parque floor); [of the Coastal Plain of GA, NC, SC, and VA in our area]
L. sphaerocarpa

Ludwigia alata Elliott, Winged Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): interdune ponds, freshwater to slightly brackish (oligohaline) marshes; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-September. Se. VA south to s. FL, west to se. LA; disjunct in Jamaica. 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). [= RAB , C, F, G, K, Z; > L. alata -- GW, in part only (also see L. lanceolata); > L. alata - S, in a narrower sense; > L. simulata Small -S]

Ludwigia alternifolia Linnaeus, Alternate-leaf Seedbox. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): ditches, marshes, open wet places, disturbed wet places; common. May-October. MA west to s. Ontario, s. MI, IA, and KS, south to n. FL and e. TX. [= RAB, G, GW, K, S, W; > L. alternifolia var. alternifolia -- C, F; > L. alternifolia var. pubescens E.J. Palmer \& Steyermark - C, F]

Ludwigia arcuata Walter. C p (GA, SC): marshes or submerged in water of natural coastal plain ponds; rare. JuneSeptember. SC south to s. FL, west to panhandle FL and s. AL. [= RAB, GW, K; = Ludwigiantha arcuata (Walter) Small -- S] * Ludwigia bonariensis (M. Micheli) Hara. Cp (NC, SC): freshwater tidal marshes and adjacent disturbed areas; rare, apparently introduced from tropical America. June-September. Locally abundant in disturbed edges of freshwater tidal marshes near Wilmington, NC, perhaps introduced on ship's ballast. Material from Wilmington apparently has larger flowers than material of L. bonariensis elsewhere; its source and appropriate taxonomic treatment uncertain and needing further study. First reported for SC by Leonard (1971b). [= RAB, GW, K; = Jussiaea neglecta Small -- S]

Ludwigia brevipes (B.H. Long ex Britton, A. Braun, \& Small) Eames, Long Beach Seedbox, Coastal Plain Water-purslane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pondshores, low wet places, interdunal swales, gravel pits, and ditches; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). JuneSeptember. NJ south to e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), in the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K]

Ludwigia decurrens Walter, Wingstem Water-primrose. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, ditches; common (rare in VA Mountains). June-October. MD, w. VA, WV, s. IN, s. IL, and MO, south to s. FL and TX; also in tropical America. [= RAB, C, GW, K, W; = Jussiaea decurrens (Walter) Augustin de Candolle -- F, G, S]

Ludwigia glandulosa Walter, Small-flowered Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): low forests, marshes, ditches; common (VA Watch List). June-September. 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. A 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 ( \(\mathrm{n}=\) 16). [<L. glandulosa -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, in a broader sense; = L. glandulosa ssp. glandulosa -- K, Z] * Ludwigia grandiflora (Michaux) Greuter \& Burdet ssp. grandiflora, Showy Water-primrose. Cp (GA, SC): ponds, lakes, sluggish waters of ditches or streams; rare. May-September. Se. SC south to FL, west to TX; disjunct in MO, Guatemala, and in s. South America. This taxon is hexaploid ( \(n=24\) ). See Zardini, Gu, and Raven (1991) and Nesom \& Kartesz (2000) for additional information. [= Q; < L. uruguayensis (Cambessedes) Hara -- RAB, C, GW, K (also see L. hexapetala); = L. grandiflora (Michaux) Zardini, Gu, \& Raven - V]
* Ludwigia grandiflora (Michaux) Greuter \& Burdet ssp. hexapetala (Hooker \& Arnott) Nesom \& Kartesz, Common Waterprimrose. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (VA): ponds, lakes, sluggish waters of ditches or streams; uncommon (but often locally abundant). May-September. NC south to FL, west to OK and TX; also in CA, Europe, South America, Mexico; also introduced farther north in North America. This taxon is decaploid ( \(n=40\) ). See Zardini, Gu, and Raven (1991) and Nesom \& Kartesz (2000) for additional information. [= Q; < L. uruguayensis (Cambessedes) Hara -- RAB, C, GW, K, W, in part (also see L. grandiflora); < Jussiaea uruguayensis Cambessedes -- F, G; Jussiaea michauxiana Fernald -- F; = L. hexapetala (Hooker \& Arnott) Zardini, Gu, \& Raven - V]

Ludwigia hirtella Rafinesque, Rafinesque's Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA), Mt (GA, NC): savannas, rarely in mountain bogs; common (VA Rare). June-September. Ranging from s. NJ south to panhandle FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to KY, c. TN, AR, and se. OK. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

Ludwigia lanceolata Elliott, Lanceleaf Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC): interdune ponds, open wet areas; rare (NC Rare). August-September. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to panhandle FL. This species is tetraploid ( \(n=16\) ). [=RAB, K, S, \(Z ;<\) L. alata -- GW, in part]

Ludwigia leptocarpa (Nuttall) Hara, Water-willow. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, VA), Mt (GA): riverbanks, marshes, and ditches; common, uncommon in VA (VA Watch List). June-September. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to se. MO and s. IL; and in tropical America. [= RAB, C, GW, K, W; = Jussiaea leptocarpa Nuttall -- F, G, S]

Ludwigia linearis Walter var. linearis, Eastern Narrowleaf Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): savannas; common. June-September. 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. Var. linearis is here interpreted to be equivalent to Peng's subglabrous morph. Peng (1989) declines to recognize infraspecific taxa in L. linearis, but his discussion makes clear that 2 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 ( \(n=8\) ). \([<L\). linearis -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Ludwigia linearis Walter var. puberula Engelmann \& A. Gray, Western Narrowleaf Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): savannas, interdunal swales; uncommon. June-September. Var. puberula ranges primarily from c. AL west to c. AR, south to e. TX, with intergradational material extending as far north and east as n. FL and e. NC. 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. [<L. linearis -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Ludwigia linifolia Poiret in Lamarck, Flaxleaf Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC): limesink ponds (dolines) and Taxodium ascendens savannas; rare (NC Rare). June-September. Nc. NC south to s. FL, west to s. MS; disjunct in Tabasco, Mexico. This species is diploid \((n=8)\). [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z]

Ludwigia maritima Harper, Harper's Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas; common. June-September. E. NC south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. LA. [= RAB, GW, K, S]

Ludwigia microcarpa Michaux, Small-fruited Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC), Mt (GA): 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; uncommon. JulyOctober. Ne. NC south to s. FL, west to se. TX (Brown \& Marcus 1998); disjunct inland on calcareous or mafic rocks in nc. NC, n. GA, n. AL, c. TN, and sc. MO; also in the Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica. This species is diploid ( \(n=8\) ). [=RAB, F, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacquin) Raven. Cp (GA, NC, SC): marshes, disturbed areas; rare. May-September. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to TX; and widespread in tropical America. [= GW; > L. octovalvis spp. octovalvis -- K; > L. octovalvis ssp. sessiliflora (M. Micheli) Raven - K; > Jussiaea angustifolia Lamarck -- S; > Jussiaea scabra Willdenow - S]

Ludwigia palustris (Linnaeus) Elliott, Common Water-purslane. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to wet disturbed areas; common. May-October. Widespread in North America, Eurasia, and Africa. [= RAB, C, GW, K, W; > L. palustris var. americana (Augustin de Candolle) Fernald \& Griscom -- F, G; > L. palustris var. nana Fernald \& Griscom -- F; = Isnardia palustris Linnaeus -S]
*? Ludwigia peploides (Humboldt, Bompland, \& Kunth) Raven var. glabrescens (Kuntze) Shinners. Cp (GA, NC, VA), Mt (VA), Pd (GA, SC, VA): pools, ditches, disturbed places; rare. May-September. PA, VA and NC south and west to FL and AZ, widespread in the West Indies, Central and South America. Doubtfully native in all or part of our area. [= RAB, C; L. peploides ssp. peploides -- GW; Jussiaea diffusa Forskl. -- S; Jussiaea grandiflora Michaux -- S; = Jussiaea repens Linnaeus var. glabrescens Kuntze -- F, misapplied; Jussiaea repens -- G, misapplied; = L. peploides ssp. glabrescens (Kuntze) Raven -- K; < L. peploides -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Ludwigia pilosa Walter, Hairy Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): ditches, wet places; common, rare in VA (VA Rare). June-October. 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. This species is tetraploid \((\mathrm{n}=16)\). [ \(=K, W, Z ;<\). pilosa -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S (also see L. ravenii)]

Ludwigia polycarpa Short \& Peter. Pd (VA): \{habitat\}; rare (VA Watch List). June-September; July-October. MA, CT, and w. VT west to s. Ontario, MI, WI, MN, and c. NE, south to C. VA, KY, s. IL, s. MO, and e. KS. This species is tetraploid ( \(n=16\) ). [= C, F, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Ludwigia ravenii Peng, Raven's Seedbox. Cp (NC, SC, VA): savannas, swamps, marshes, wet open places; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-October. Se. VA south to ne. FL (no known records for GA), restricted to the Coastal Plain. For further information, see Peng (1984, 1988, 1989). This species is tetraploid ( \(n=16\) ). [ \(=K, Z ;<L\). pilosa -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S (included within concept of \(L\). pilosa by most earlier authors)]

Ludwigia repens Forster, Creeping Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): ditches, pools, and streams; uncommon (VA Rare). June-September. Se. VA south to s. FL, west to TX and n. Mexico, north in the interior to TN, MO, and OK; also in CA, Bermuda, and the West Indies. Reveal et al. (2003) propose the name L. repens for nomenclatural conservation with a conserved type; if this proposal is not accepted, L. natans Elliott will become the name of this species. [= RAB, GW, K; Ludwigia natans Elliott -- F, G; Isnardia repens -- S]

Ludwigia spathulata Torrey \& A. Gray, Southern Water-purslane. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA): sinkhole ponds, cypress-gum ponds, depression meadows, boggy shores; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). June-October. SC south to panhandle FL and s. AL. [= RAB, GW, K; Isnardia spathulata (Torrey \& A. Gray) Small -- S]

Ludwigia sphaerocarpa Elliott, Globe-fruited Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): boggy areas, pools, ditches; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-September. 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. 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. [= RAB, C, GW, K, S, Z; > L. sphaerocarpa var. sphaerocarpa \(-F, G ;>L\). sphaerocarpa var. jungens Fernald \& Griscom -- F, G]

Ludwigia suffruticosa Walter, Shrubby Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC): periodically to seasonally flooded portions of limesink ponds (dolines) and clay-based Carolina bays; rare north of SC (NC Rare). June-October. Se. NC south to s. peninsular FL, west to panhandle FL and se AL. This species is tetraploid ( \(n=16\) ). Peng (1989) reports that "with its whitish creamy sepals, which are very showy in the dense flower aggregates, the cross-pollinating L. suffruticosa successfully attracts many insects, mostly bumblebees, honeybees, and wasps." [= RAB, GW, K, S, Z; L. capitata Michaux]

Ludwigia virgata Michaux, Savanna Seedbox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet savannas; common (VA Rare). June-September. Se. VA south to s. peninsular FL, west to panhandle FL and se. AL. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S]

Ludwigia peruviana (Linnaeus) Hara, in s. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). Reported for NC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [=K; Jussiaea peruviana Linnaeus]

The following natural hybrids are known, not necessarily in our area. 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 Microcarpium, which has a majority of polyploid species.
L. alata \(\times\) pilosa. Pentaploid, sterile.
L. alata \(\times\) suffruticosa. Pentaploid, sterile.
L. arcuata \(\times\) pilosa.
L. glandulosa \(\times\) linearis. Triploid, sterile.
L. glandulosa \(\times\) palustris. Triploid, sterile.
L. glandulosa \(\times\) pilosa. Tetraploid, fertile.
L. glandulosa \(\times\) sphaerocarpa. Tetraploid, fertile.
L. lanceolata \(\times\) pilosa \([=\) L. \(\times\) simulata Small (prosp.)]. Tetraploid, fertile.
L. lanceolata \(\times\) suffruticosa. Tetraploid, fertile. Frequent south of our area.
L. linearis \(\times\) sphaerocarpa. Triploid, sterile.
L. microcarpa \(\times\) palustris.
L. pilosa \(\times\) ravenii. Tetraploid, fertile.
L. pilosa \(\times\) sphaerocarpa. Tetraploid, fertile. Frequent.
L. pilosa \(\times\) suffruticosa. Tetraploid, fertile.
L. polycarpa \(\times\) sphaerocarpa. Tetraploid, fertile.

\section*{Oenothera Linnaeus (Evening-primrose)}
(also see Calylophus)
A genus of about 124 species, herbs, of America (especially temperate regions). This treatment provisional, with further revision likely, especially in the Oe. fruticosa-Oe. tetragona-Oe. pilosella complex. References: Dietrich, Wagner, \& Raven (1997)=Z; Dietrich \& Wagner (1988) \(=\) Y; Munz (1965)=X; Straley (1977) \(=\) V. Keys adapted in part from those references.

1 Ovary essentially terete; fruit terete or with 4 rounded ridges; stamens equal in length (except in Oe. speciosa). 2 Flowers white or pink; flower buds nodding; [section Hartmannia]

Oe.speciosa 2 Flowers yellow; flower buds erect; [section Oenothera]

3 Fruit linear, nearly isodiametric through its length; seeds borne ascending in the locules, rounded or fusiform, more or less regularly pitted; [section Oenothera, subsection Raimannia].

\section*{4 Petals acute to rounded at the apex.}

5 Inflorescence dense, with more than 2 flowers per spike opening each day; leaves gray-green . . . . . . . . [Oe. clelandii]
5 Inflorescence lax, 1-2 flowers per spike opening on each day; leaves green . . . . . . . . . . . Oe. curtissii 4 Petals truncate to emarginate at the apex.

6 Nonflowering portion of stems stiff, densely strigillose or sometimes also villous; leaves gray-green, densely strigillose, usually subentire to shallowly dentate (rarely lyrate); [in maritime situations].
7 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 \(5-14 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide

Oe. drummondii ssp. drummondii
7 Sepals 0.3-1.1 cm long; petals 0.45-1.6 cm long; stigma surrounded by the anthers at anthesis;
capsule \(1.5-4.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; rosette leaves \(4-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(0.7-1.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide
Oe. humifusa
6 Nonflowering portion of stem not stiff, moderately to sparsely strigillose to sometimes densely villous, and also more orless glandular puberulent; leaves green, sparsely to moderately strigillose and usually villous, deeply lobed to dentate (rarely some of them subentire); [in inland disturbed situations].
8 Petals 2.5-4 cm long; style 4-7.5 cm long; stigma lobes well elevated above the anthers at anthesis
Oe. grandis
8 Petals 0.5-2.2 cm long; style 2-5 cm long; stigma lobes surrounded by the anthers at anthesis
Oe. laciniata
3 Fruit thickest near the base, tapering to the apex; seeds borne horizontally in the locules, angled-prismatic, not regularly pitted; [section Oenothera, subsection Oenothera].
\(9 \quad\) Stigma elevated above the anthers at anthesis; petals 2.5-5 cm long.
10 Cauline leaves \(0.4-1.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; apex of the inflorescence curved; free sepal tips subterminal, usually spreading; capsules spreading at nearly right angles to the stem, long-attenuate toward apex, usually conspicuously arcuate

Oe. argillicola
10 Cauline leaves \(1.5-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; apex of the inflorescence erect; free sepal tips terminal, erect; capsules erect or slightly spreading, gradually attenuate toward the apex.
11 Upper stem, ovary, floral tube, and sepals always conspicuously pubescent, usually with at least some red-pustulate hairs; bracts green, persistent; sepals often flushed with red, or red-striped .....

11 Upper stem, ovary, floral tube, and sepals often apparently glabrous without magnification; pustulate hairs absent, or if present not red (in fresh material); bracts often pale-green and deciduous; sepals yellowish green, or flushed with some red

Oe. grandiflora
9 Stigma surrounded by or below the anthers at anthesis; petals 0.7-2.5 (-3) cm long.
12 Plant appearing exclusively appressed-pubescent (as seen without magnification).
13 Apex of the inflorescence curved; free sepal tips subterminal in bud, erect to spreadin; dry capsules usually rusty brown

Oe. oakesiana
13 Apex of the inflorescence erect; free sepal tips erect in bud; dry capsules gray-green or dull green.
14 Leaves green to pale green; stems, ovary, floral tube, and sepals sparsely appressed-pubescent
Oe.biennis
14 Leaves dull green to gray-green; stems, ovary, floral tube, and sepals densely appressedpubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oe. villosa ssp. villosa
12 Plant appearing either glabrous or with a mixture of long pustular hairs and appressed pubescence (as seen without magnification).

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15 Apex of inflorescence curved; free sepal tips subterminal in bud.
16 Plant (at least the lower portions) predominantly strigillose; leaves dull green to gray-green; dry capsules rusty brown \(\qquad\) Oe. oakesiana
16 Plant predominantly erect-pubescent or appearing glabrous (as seen without magnification); leaves usually bright green; dry capsules usually dark green or black

Oe. parviflora
15 Apex of inflorescence erect; free sepal tips terminal or subterminal in bud.
17 Inflorescence conspicuously pubescent
Oe. biennis
17 Inflorescence glabrous (or appearing so without magnification).
18 Free sepal tips terminal in bud; petals 1.4-2.5 (-3) cm long; bracts caducous, pale green; capsules dull green when dry; petals fading yellowish-white to translucent .... Oe. nutans
18 Free sepal tips subterminal in bud; petals 0.8-1.5 (-2) cm long; bracts persistent, green; capsules usually black or dark green when dry; petals fading pale yellow, usually opaque

Oe. parviflora
1 Ovary 4-angled or 4-winged (at least near its tip); fruit sharply 4-angled or 4-winged; stamens of two lengths (except Oe. triloba and Oe. macrocarpa ssp. macrocarpa).
19 Leaves all basal, pinnatifid; [section Lavauxia] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oe. triloba
19 Leaves in part cauline, entire or toothed.
20 Petals \(50-70 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; flowers opening in the evening; wings of the fruit \(10-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; [section Megapterium] . .
[Oe. macrocarpa ssp. macrocarpa]
20 Petals \(3-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; flowers opening in the day; wings of the fruit \(<3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; [section Kneiffia]
21 Cauline leaves linear, less than 1 mm wide; petals \(3-5(-7) \mathrm{mm}\) long; floral bracts shorter than the subtended ovaries; mature fruits ellipsoid-rhomboid, 4-6 mm long; annual; [section Kneiffia, subsection Peniophyllum]

Oe. linifolia
21 Cauline leaves lanceolate to ovate, more than 1 mm wide; petals \(5-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; floral bracts longer than the subtended ovaries; mature fruits clavate to oblong-elliptic, 8-20 mm long; perennial; [section Kneiffia, subsection Kneiffia].
22 Petals 5-10 mm long; inflorescence usually nodding . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oe. perennis 22 Petals \(15-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; inflorescence usually erect.

23 Plant conspicuously pilose-hirsute with hairs 1-3 mm long; free sepal tips 1-4 mm long, divergent.. Oe. pilosella
23 Plant either with shorter or appressed pubescence, of glandular or nonglandular hairs; free sepal tips 0-2 (-6) mm long, divergent or not.
24 Capsules oblong, widest near the middle, usually abruptly tapered to a stipe 0.1-3 (-7) mm long; hairs of the ovary and capsule predominantly glandular (or the ovary glabrous); leaves subglabrous or sparsely pubescent, more or less dentate.
25 Petals (20-) 25-35 mm long; cauline leaves lanceolate to ovate, 2-7 cm long, 1-3 cm wide, often glaucous beneath . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oe. tetragona var. fraseri
25 Petals 12-20 (-25) mm long; cauline leaves linear to lanceolate, 2-7 cm long, 0.5-1.0 (-1.5) cm wide

Oe. tetragona var. tetragona
24 Capsules clavate, widest above the middle, gradually tapered to a stipe \(3-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; hairs of the ovary and capsule nonglandular (or with a mixture of glandular and nonglandular hairs); leaves generally pubescent, subentire.
26 Petals 15-30 mm long; stems 7-12 dm tall, freely branched, slightly pubescent; cauline leaves lanceolate, \(5-12 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; [of tidal marshes, usually with spongy lower stems and adventitious roots where regularly submerged] . . . . . . . . . . Oe. riparia
26 Petals (8-) 15-22 mm long; stems 1-8 dm tall, less branched (unless mowed, grazed, or otherwise damaged), more pubescent; cauline leaves 2-6 (-8) cm long, 0.2-1.0 (-1.2) cm wide.
27 Capsule vestiture a mixture of glandular and nonglandular hairs.
28 Cauline leaves not velutinous, \(5-10 \times\) as long as wide
Oe. tetragona var. brevistipata
28 Cauline leaves velutinous, \(2-4 \times\) as long as wide.
29 Petals 7-12 mm long; leaves lance-oblong, obtuse; [of barrens of TN, KY, and AL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Oe. tetragona var. sharpi
29 Petals 15-20 mm long; leaves lanceolate, acute; [of the Atlantic Coastal Plain]

Oe. tetragona var. velutina
27 Capsule vestiture strictly nonglandular.
30 Free sepal tips \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, often arching; calyx strigose
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oe. fruticosa var. unguiculata
30 Free sepal tips less than 1 mm long; calyx various.
31 Capsule body 6-11 mm long, the pubescence rather coarse
Oe. fruticosa var. fruticosa
31 Capsule body \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the pubescence very fine.
32 Capsule body 3.5-4 mm long, strigose-pilose; [of Coastal Plain bogs] .
Oe. fruticosa var. microcarpa

32 Capsule body 4-5 mm long; very finely strigillose; [of Piedmont rock outcrops] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oe. fruticosa var. subglobosa

Oenothera argillicola Mackenzie, Shale-barren Evening-primrose. Mt (VA): shale barrens and woodlands; uncommon. Sc. PA south through MD to e. WN and w. VA (south to Montgomery County). [= C, F, G, H, K, W, Z; > Oe. argillicola var. argillicola -X; > Oe. argillicola var. pubescens Core \& Davis -- X]

Oenothera biennis Linnaeus, Common Evening-primrose. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas; common. June-October. Ranging widely in e. North America and Europe, and scattered in w. North America. [= \(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{Z}\); < Oe. biennis -- RAB, G, S (also see Oe. nutans); = Oe. biennis var. biennis -- C, F; > Oe. biennis var. biennis - F, in a narrower sense; > Oe. biennis var. pycnocarpa (Atkinson \& Bartlett) Wiegand -- F; > Oe. biennis ssp. caeciarum Munz -- X; > Oe. biennis ssp. centralis Munz -- X]

Oenothera curtissii Small. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills, sandy fields; rare. May-September. Se. SC south to n. peninsular FL, west to s. AL. Closely related to Oe. rhombipetala, which is restricted to the Great Plains, with scattered occurrences east to AR, IL, and MI. [= K, Y; < Oenothera rhombipetala Nuttall ex Torrey \& A. Gray -- RAB, F, X, misapplied; = Raimannia curtissii Rose -- S]

Oenothera drummondii Hooker ssp. drummondii, Drummond's Evening-primrose. Cp (NC, SC): sandy ocean beaches; rare, perhaps only introduced or adventive from the Gulf Coast. April-October. Ssp. drummondii ranges from se. NC south to s. FL, west to se. TX, and south to Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz. Ssp. thalassiphila (Brandegee) W. Dietrich \& W.L. Wagner is restricted to the southern tip of Baja California. [= Y; < Oe. drummondii -- RAB, K; < Raimannia drummondii (Hooker) Rose ex Sprague \& Riley -- S; = Oe. drummondii var. drummondii -- X]

Oenothera fruticosa Linnaeus var. fruticosa, Southern Sundrops. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): dry forests and woodlands, glades, and rock outcrops; common. April-August. MA west to IN, south to FL and LA. [= F, G, X; < Oe. fruticosa -- RAB, C; < Oe. fruticosa ssp. fruticosa -- H, K, V, W; > Oe. fruticosa var. linearis (Michaux) S. Watson -- F; > Oe. fruticosa var. humifusa Allen -- F, G, X; > Kneiffia fruticosa (Linnaeus) Raimann -- S; >Kneiffia arenicola Small -- S; >Kneiffia semiglandulosa Pennell -- S]

Oenothera fruticosa Linnaeus var. microcarpa Fernald, Small-fruited Sundrops. Cp (NC, SC, VA): boggy depressions. April-August. E. MD south to e. SC. [=F, X; < Oe. fruticosa -- RAB, C; < Oe. fruticosa ssp. fruticosa -- H, K, V]

Oenothera fruticosa Linnaeus var. subglobosa (Small) Munz, Flatrock Sundrops. Pd (GA): granite flatrocks and domes; rare. GA to AL. [= X; < Oe. fruticosa -- RAB, C; < Oe. fruticosa ssp. fruticosa -- H, K, V; = Kneiffia subglobosa Small -- S]

Oenothera fruticosa Linnaeus var. unguiculata Fernald, Southern Sundrops. Cp (NC, SC, VA): sandhills, moist to wet loamy savannas; uncommon. April-August. Se. VA south to e. SC. [=F, X; < Oe. fruticosa -- RAB, C; < Oe. fruticosa ssp. fruticosa -- H, K, V]
* Oenothera glazioviana Micheli in Martius, Garden Evening-primrose. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon. This species apparently arose as a garden hybrid, and has been widely cultivated and naturalized nearly worldwide. [= K, Z; = Oe. erythrosepala Borbás -- X]

Oenothera grandiflora L'Héritier ex Aiton. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA?, NC, SC): disturbed areas; uncommon. June-October. VT west to KY, south to c. peninsular FL and s. MS. [=F, K, X, S, Z]

Oenothera grandis (Britton) Smyth. Cp (NC): roadsides; rare, introduced from further west. March-July. The native range of this species is centered in KS, OK, and TX. [=K, X, Y; = Oe. laciniata Hill var. grandiflora (S. Watson) B.L. Robinson -- RAB, F, G]

Oenothera humifusa Nuttall, Seabeach Evening-primrose, Spreading Evening-primrose. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): coastal sand dunes; common. Early May-October. S. NJ south to s. FL, west to s. LA, along the coast. [=RAB, C, F, G, H, K, X, Y; = Raimannia humifusa (Nuttall) Rose -- S]

Oenothera laciniata Hill, Cutleaf Evening-primrose. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common. FebruaryOctober. ME west to ND, south to s. FL and TX; also in CA. [ \(=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{W} ;=\) Oe. laciniata var. laciniata \(-\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G} ;=\mathrm{Raimannia}\) laciniata (Hill) Rose -- S; = Oe. Iaciniata ssp. laciniata -- X]

Oenothera linifolia Nuttall, Threadleaf Sundrops, Flaxleaf Sundrops. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA*), Cp (GA, SC), Mt (GA): dry openings and fields; rare (SC Rare, VA Watch List). 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. [= RAB , C, F, G, K, W, V, X; = Peniophyllum linifolium (Nuttall) Pennell -- S]

Oenothera nutans Atkinson \& Bartlett. Mt, Pd (GA?, NC, SC?, VA): roadsides, openings, forest edges, pastures; common (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). July-October. ME west to MI, south to n. FL, s. AL, and s. MO. [=K, Z; < Oe. biennis - RAB, G, S; \(=\) Oe. biennis Linnaeus var. austromontana (Munz) Cronquist -- C; = Oe. biennis var. nutans (Atkinson \& Bartlett) Wiegand -- F; = Oe. austromontana (Munz) Raven, Dietrich, \& Stubbe -- H, W; = Oe. biennis ssp. austromontana Munz -- X]

Oenothera oakesiana (A. Gray) Robbins ex S. Watson \& Coulter. Cp (NC, VA), Pd, Mt (VA): disturbed areas, roadsides; uncommon (VA Watch List). Nova Scotia west to Manitoba, south to e. NC, sc. VA, PA, n. IN, n. IL, and s. MN. [= G, K, Z; = Oe. parviflora Linnaeus var. oakesiana (A. Gray) Fernald -- C, F; = Oe. parviflora ssp. parviflora var. oakesiana (A. Gray) Fernald -- X]

Oenothera parviflora Linnaeus, Small-flowered Evening-primrose. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; uncommon. May-September. Nova Scotia west to Manitoba, south to NC, TN, KY, and MO. Reported for GA (GANHP). [= RAB, G, K, W, Z; > Oe. parviflora var. parviflora -- C, F; > Oe. parviflora var. angustissima (R.R. Gates) Wiegand -- F; > Oe. parviflora ssp. parviflora var. parviflora -- X; > Oe. parviflora ssp. angustissima (R.R. Gates) Munz -- X]

Oenothera perennis Linnaeus, Little Sundrops. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): bogs, sphagnous seeps; uncommon (rare south of VA) (NC Rare, SC Rare). May-August. Nova Scotia west to Manitoba, south to w. NC, nw. SC, KY, and MO. [= RAB, C, G, K, W, X; > Oe. perennis var. perennis -- F; = Kneiffia perennis (Linnaeus) Pennell -- S]

Oenothera pilosella Rafinesque, Midwestern Evening-primrose. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare. NH west to Ontario, south to s. VA, KY, n. AL, c. MS, and c. LA. Oe. sessilis (Pennell) Munz, treated by Straley (1977) as Oe. pilosella ssp. sessilis (Pennell) Straley, seems sufficiently distinct to be recognized as a species; it is restricted to Mississippi River Alluvial Plain. [= F, G, X ; = Oe. pilosella ssp. pilosella -- \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{V} ;>\) Kneiffia pratensis Small -- S ; \(=\) Oe. fruticosa Linnaeus var. hirsuta Nuttall ex Torrey \& A .

Gray]
Oenothera riparia Nuttall, Riverbank Evening-primrose. Cp (NC, SC): tidal marshes; rare (NC Rare). June-July. Se. VA (?) south to se. NC and e. SC. Distinct from Oe. fruticosa. Present in the freshwater tidal portions of the Waccamaw, Northeast Cape Fear, Black, Greater Pee Dee, and Cape Fear (?) rivers. [< Oe. fruticosa -- RAB; < Oe. fruticosa ssp. fruticosa -- K, V; = Kneiffia riparia (Nuttall) Small -- S; = Oe. tetragona Roth ssp. glauca (Michaux) Munz var. riparia (Nuttall) Munz -- X]
* Oenothera speciosa Nuttall, White Evening-primrose. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides and fields, also cultivated as an ornamental; common (rare in Mountains), introduced from further west. May-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, X; = Hartmannia speciosa (Nuttall) Small -- S]

Oenothera tetragona Roth var. brevistipata (Pennell) Munz. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): dry forests and woodlands, roadsides; common. May-August. SC and KY, south to GA and MS. Should perhaps be considered more closely related to Oe. fruticosa (where placed in synonymy by Straley), if it is determined to be valid. [ \(=\mathrm{G}\); < Oe. tetragona -- RAB, C; < Oe. fruticosa Linnaeus ssp. fruticosa -- H, K, V, W; = Kneiffia brevistipata Pennell -- S; = Oe. tetragona ssp. tetragona var. brevistipata -- X]

Oenothera tetragona Roth var. fraseri (Pursh) Munz, Appalachian Sundrops. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): dry to moist forests and woodlands, roadsides; common. May-August. NY and PA, south to nw. SC and n. GA. This is the more montane and high elevation variant of Oe. tetragona. [=F, G, X; < Oe. tetragona -- RAB, C; > Oe. tetragona var. hybrida (Michaux) Fernald -- F; > Oe. tetragona var. latifolia (Rydberg) Fernald -- F; < Oe. fruticosa Linnaeus ssp. glauca (Michaux) Straley -- H, K, V, W; > Kneiffia glauca (Michaux) Spach -- S; > Kneiffia hybrida (Michaux) Small -- S; > Kneiffia latifolia Rydberg -- S; = Oe. tetragona ssp. glauca var. glauca -- X]

Oenothera tetragona Roth var. tetragona, Northern Sundrops. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): dry forests and woodlands, roadsides; common. May-August. Newfoundland west to MI, south to e. VA and MO. [= F; < Oe. tetragona -- RAB, C; < Oe. tetragona var. tetragona -- G; < Oe. fruticosa Linnaeus ssp. glauca (Michaux) Straley -- H, K, V, W; = Kneiffia tetragona (Roth) Pennell -- S; = Oe. tetragona ssp. tetragona var. tetragona -- X]

Oenothera tetragona Roth var. velutina (Pennell) Munz. Cp (VA): dry sandy soils. Se. NY (Long Island) south to se. VA. Should perhaps be considered more closely related to Oe. fruticosa (where placed in synonymy by Straley), if it is determined to be valid. [= F, G; < Oe. tetragona -- RAB, C; < Oe. fruticosa Linnaeus ssp. fruticosa -- H, K, V, W; = Kneiffia velutina Pennell - S; = Oe. tetragona ssp. tetragona var. velutina -- X]

Oenothera triloba Nuttall, Stemless Evening-primrose. Mt (GA, VA): limestone glades, \{habitat not known in VA\}; rare, perhaps only introduced, though native into eastern KY and TN (GA Watch List). [ \(=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{X}\); = Lavauxia triloba (Nuttall) Spach -- S]
* Oenothera villosa Thunberg ssp. villosa. Mt, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, apparently naturalized in our area from an original distribution in the Great Plains. [= K, Z; ? Oe. strigosa (Rydberg) Mackenzie \& Bush -- G; ? Oe. biennis var. canescens Torrey \& A. Gray -- C, F; ? Oe. strigosa (Rydberg) Mackenzie \& Bush ssp. canovirens (Steele) Munz -- X]
* Oenothera clelandii W. Dietrich, Raven, \& W.L. Wagner. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} Centered in IL and WI, ranging east, probably mostly as introductions, to NJ, WV, KY. [= C, K, Y; < Oe. rhombipetala, misapplied]

Oenothera macrocarpa Nuttall ssp. macrocarpa, Wingfruit Evening-primrose, occurs as a disjunct in c. TN. [=K; < Oe. missouriensis Sims -- F; < Oe. macrocarpa Nuttall -- C, G; = Oe. missouriensis Sims var. missouriensis -- X; ? Megapterium missouriense (Sims) Spach]

Oenothera tetragona Roth var. sharpii Munz. Known from the Eastern Highland Rim of TN, AL, and KY. [< Oe. tetragona -RAB, C; < Oe. tetragona var. tetragona-- G; < Oe. fruticosa Linnaeus ssp. fruticosa -- H, K, V, W; = Oe. tetragona ssp. tetragona var. sharpii -- X]

Many hybrids are known.

\section*{OROBANCHACEAE (Broomrape Family)}

A family of about 96 genera and 2060 species, root-parasitic herbs lacking chlorophyll (Orobanchaceae sensu stricto) and chlorophyllose hemi-parasites (formerly placed in the Scrophulariaceae), of temperate and subtropical regions of the Northern Hemisphere (Manen et al. 2004). References: Thieret (1971); Olmstead et al. (2001); Fischer in Kadereit (2004).
tribe Gerardieae: Agalinis, Aureolaria, Dasistoma, Macranthera, Seymeria.
tribe Orobancheae: Epifagus, Orobanche.
tribe Buchnereae, "subtribe Buchneriinae": Buchnera, Striga.
tribe Cymbarieae: Schwalbea.
"tribe Castillejeae": Castilleja.
tribe Rhinantheae: Conopholis, Melampyrum, Pedicularis.

1 Plants lacking chlorophyll (parasitic), variously pink, purple, brown, 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

Epifagus
2 Stem simple (rarely few-branched); flowers all alike.
3 Calyx deeply cleft on the lower side; stamens exserted Conopholis
3 Calyx either nearly regular, or deeply cleft above and below into 2 lateral halves; stamens included Orobanche
1 Plants with chlorophyll (hemiparasitic), with foliage and stems normally green.

A genus of about 40 species, hemiparasitic herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of America. References: Canne (1979); Hays (1998b); Pennell (1935)=P.

1 Perennial, from horizontal rootstalk bearing slender, scaly rhizomes; corollas 3-4 cm long; [of Carolina bays, cypress savannas, limesink ponds] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. Iinifolia
1 Annual, with 1-several fibrous roots from the stem base; corollas less than 3 cm long (except sometimes \(A\). fasciculata and \(A\). purpurea).
2 Stem retrorse-hispid; leaves lanceolate to ovate, usually lobed at the base; [of mafic glades and woodlands]
2 Stem ascending scabridulous or glabrous; leaves linear or filiform, entire.
3 Leaves reduced to scales less than 2.5 mm long, plant thus appearing leafless . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. aphylla 3 Leaves not scale-like, at least 8 mm long.

4 Pedicels less than \(1.5 \times\) as long as the calyx, mostly 1-5 mm long at anthesis, mostly less than 8 mm long in fruit.
5 Plants fleshy; [of saline or brackish marshes and salt flats].
6 Pedicels usually longer than or equalling the leaflike bracts; corollas 15-20 mm long; anther cells 1.82.3 mm long, usually long-lanose; [of Princess Anne County, VA, southwards]
A. maritima var. grandiflora

6 Pedicels usually less than or equalling the leaflike bracts; corollas 12-17 mm long; anther cells 1.3-1.8 mm long, glabrous or somewhat pubescent; [of the Delmarva Peninsula northwards]
A. maritima var. maritima

5 Plants not fleshy; [not inhabiting saline habitats, though some species may be found in freshwater interdune swales].
7 Stems appearing copiously leafy because of the well-developed fascicles of axillary leaves; [inhabiting dry to moist, often ruderal, habitats]
A. fasciculata

7 Stems not copiously leafy, the axillary fascicles absent or poorly developed; [inhabitating moist to wet natural habitats].
8 Branches spreading or ascending; stems more-or-less scabridulous; corollas 18-38 mm long
8 .................................................................... . A. purpurea
4 Pedicels more than \(2.5 \times\) as long as the calyx, mostly \(5-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long at anthesis, mostly more than 10 mm long in fruit.
9 Living plants dull green, usually suffused with much purplish pigment; leaves at least 20 mm long; dried plants dark, sometimes blackish; dried calyx deep purple, the veins obscure (difficult to see even at \(10 \times\) ). 10 Upper lip of the corolla arched forward over the stamens, greatly reducing the opening of the throat; corolla throat glabrous or glabrate within; [of the Piedmont and Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . A. tenuifolia
10 Upper lip of the corolla erect or reflexed, the throat open; corolla throat densely long-hairy within; [of the Coastal Plain].
11 Branches widely spreading or laxly ascending; pedicels at least \(4 \times\) as long as the leaflike bracts; anterior filaments \(5-5.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of Berkeley and Beaufort counties, SC, southwards] . A. laxa 11 Branches ascending to somewhat spreading; pedicels less than \(3 \times\) as long as the leaflike bracts; anterior filaments \(7-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [widespread]
A. setacea

9 Living plants light green or glaucescent, usually with no purple pigment; leaves less than \(15(-20) \mathrm{mm}\) (except \(A\). decemloba, with leaves \(15-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long); dried plants not dark, but turning pale yellowish green; dried calyx pale yellowish green, the veins distinct and obvious without magnification.
12 Corolla throat within lacking 2 yellow lines; leaves widen distally to obtuse tips; stem and branches distinctly rough-scabridulous to the touch
12 Corolla throat with 2 prominent yellow lines; leaves taper to acute or acuminate tips; stem and branches not (or very slightly) scabridulous.
13 Corolla 10-15 mm long, its lobes emarginate or retuse; [of the Piedmont and Mountains, and rarely the upper Coastal Plain]
13 Corolla \(15-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, its lobes entire to slightly emarginate; [of the Coastal Plain, from e. NC southwards]

Agalinis aphylla (Nuttall) Rafinesque, Scale-leaf Agalinis. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). [= RAB, GW, K, S; = Gerardia aphylla Nuttall -- P]

Agalinis auriculata (Michaux) S.F. Blake, Earleaf Foxglove. Pd (SC, VA): glades, barrens, and disturbed clearings over mafic rocks, such as diabase and gabbro; rare (US Species of Concern, SC Rare, VA Rare). August; September. Ranging from OH west to MN, south to \(n\). AL, AR, and TX; also rarely disjunct east of the Blue Ridge, in NJ, n. VA, and nc. SC. In Lewis County, KY (D. White, pers. comm.). Sometimes treated in the monotypic genus Tomanthera. [= C, K; = Tomanthera auriculata (Michaux) Rafinesque -- G, P, S; = Gerardia auriculata Michaux -- F]

Agalinis decemloba (Greene) Pennell. (GA): dry clayey or sandy woodlands; rare (GA Special Concern). [=RAB, S; <A. obtusifolia -- C, K, in part; = Gerardia decemloba Greene -- F, P]

Agalinis fasciculata (Elliott) Rafinesque. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC, VA): . [= RAB, C, S; > Gerardia fasciculata Elliott -- F; > Gerardia racemulosa Pennell -- F, P; < A. fasciculata (Elliott) Rafinesque -- GW, K, in part; > Gerardia fasciculata ssp. typica -- P]

Agalinis laxa Pennell. Cp (GA, SC): . [= K, S; A. divaricata (Chapman) Pennell -- GW; = Gerardia laxa (Pennell) Pennell -- P]
Agalinis linifolia (Nuttall) Britton. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): . [= RAB, C, GW, K, S; = Gerardia linifolia Nuttall -- F, P]
Agalinis maritima (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. grandiflora (Bentham) Shinners. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): Se. VA south to FL, west to TX and Tamaulipas; and in the West Indies. [= K, S; <A. maritima -- RAB, C, GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Gerardia maritima Rafinesque var. grandiflora Bentham -- F; = Gerardia maritima ssp. grandiflora (Bentham) Pennell -- P; A. spiciflora]

Agalinis maritima (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. maritima. Cp (NC, VA): S. ME south to se. VA and NC. [= K; <A. maritima -- RAB, C, GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Gerardia maritima Rafinesque var. maritima -- F; = Gerardia maritima ssp. typica -- P]

Agalinis obtusifolia Rafinesque. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA): . [=RAB, GW; < A. obtusifolia -- C, K, in part (also see A. decemloba and A. tenella); = Gerardia obtusifolia (Rafinesque) Pennell -- F, P]

Agalinis paupercula (A. Gray) Britton var. paupercula. \{puzzling record in Harvill et al. 1992) (check specimen)\}. [= K; A. purpurea (Linnaeus) Pennell var. parviflora (Bentham) B. Boivin -- C; = Gerardia paupercula (A. Gray) Britton var. paupercula -- F; = Gerardia paupercula var. typica -- P]

Agalinis plukenetii (Elliott) Rafinesque. Cp, Pd (GA), Mt (SC): In extreme se. TN (Polk County) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and scattered in GA (e.g. Baldwin and Laurens counties). [ \(=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S}\); = Gerardia plukenetii Elliott -- P]

Agalinis purpurea (Linnaeus) Pennell. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): . [= RAB, K, S; A. purpurea var. purpurea -- C; = Gerardia purpurea Linnaeus -- F, P; < A. purpurea -- GW, in part (also see A. virgata)]

Agalinis setacea (J.F. Gmelin) Rafinesque. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, C, K, S; = Gerardia setacea J.F. Gmelin -F, P]

Agalinis tenella Pennell. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (SC): (NC Rare). [= RAB, \(\mathrm{S} ;<\mathrm{A}\). obtusifolia -- K; = Gerardia tenella (Pennell) Pennell -- P]

Agalinis tenuifolia (Vahl) Rafinesque var. tenuifolia. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): \([=K, S ;<A\). tenuifolia \(--\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{C} ;=\) Gerardia tenuifolia Vahl var. tenuifolia -- F]

Agalinis virgata Rafinesque. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}\) ): pine savannas; rare. [= RAB, \(\mathrm{S} ;<\operatorname{A}\). fasciculata (Elliott) Rafinesque -K ; < A. purpurea (Linnaeus) Pennell -- GW, in part]

Agalinis acuta Pennell, MA south to Baltimore County, MD. [= C, K; = Gerardia acuta Pennell -- F, P] \{not yet keyed\}
Agalinis divaricata (Chapman) Pennell, Pineland Agalinis. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). Decatur County, GA. [= K, S; = Gerardia divaricata (Chapman) Pennell -- P] \{not yet keyed\}

Agalinis filicaulis (Bentham) Pennell, Spindly Agalinis. Cp (GA): wet pine savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). Tattnall County, GA. [= K, S; = Gerardia filicaulis (Bentham) Chapman -- P] \{not yet keyed\}

Agalinis filifolia (Nuttall) Rafinesque, Seminole Agalinis. Cp (GA): dry longleaf pine savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). East to Liberty County, GA. [= K, S; = Gerardia filifolia Nuttall -- P] \{not yet keyed\}

Agalinis gattingeri (Small) Small ex Britton, in c. TN, east to e. TN (Rhea and Scott counties) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). Reported for NC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K, S; = Gerardia gattingeri Small -- P]

Agalinis georgiana (C.L. Boynton) Pennell, Crisp and Lowndes counties, GA. [=S; < A. fasciculata -- K, in part; = Gerardia georgiana C.L. Boynton -- P]

Agalinis harperi Pennell in Small, Glynn County, GA and east to McIntosh County, GA as A. pinetorum. See Hays (1998a) who has established the nomenclatural priority of \(A\). harperi. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [=S; A. pinetorum Pennell -- K, S; A. delicatula Pennell; = Gerardia harperi (Pennell in Small) Pennell -- P] \{not yet keyed\}

Agalinis heterophylla (Nuttall) Small ex Britton, east to GA. [= K]
Agalinis oligophylla Pennell, east to sc. TN (Coffee and Warren counties) (as A. pseudaphylla) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K, S; Gerardia pseudaphylla (Pennell) Pennell -- P; A. pseudaphylla (Pennell) Shinners; A. pseudophylla (Pennell) Shinners, an orthographic variant]

Agalinis pulchella Pennell, Coffee and Ware counties, GA. \{Nomenclatural and typification problems\} [= K, S; ?Gerardia pulchella Pennell -- P]

Agalinis skinneriana (A. Wood) Britton. Coffee County, TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [=K; = Gerardia skinneriana A. Wood -- P]

Agalinis tenuifolia (Vahl) Rafinesque var. leucanthera (Rafinesque) Pennell. Cp (GA): savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). [=K]

Agalinis tenuifolia (Vahl) Rafinesque var. macrophylla (Bentham) Blake. [=K, S; = Gerardia tenuifolia Vahl ssp. macrophylla (Bentham) Pennell -- P]

Agalinis tenuifolia (Vahl) Rafinesque var. polyphylla (Small) Pennell. Pd (GA): granitic flatrocks; uncommon? Endemic to granite flatrocks in GA. [= K, S; = Gerardia tenuifolia Vahl ssp. polyphylla (Small) Pennell -- P; = Gerardia polyphylla Small]

Aureolaria Rafinesque (Oak-leach, False-foxglove)
A genus of about 10 species, hemiparasitic herbs, of e. North America and Mexico. References: Pennell (1935)=P.

1 Plant pubescent (especially on the calyx, corolla, capsule, and lower stem) with glandular hairs; annual; seeds \(0.8-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, not winged.
5 Calyx tube hemispherical, glandular-hirsute to glandular-lanate on the outer surface; capsule ovoid; trichomes of the leaves usually glandular, at least in part; leaf lobes usually acute . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Au. pectinata
5 Calyx tube turbinate, glandular-puberulent on the outer surface; capsule ellipsoid; trichomes of the leaves usually nonglandular; leaf lobes usually obtuse.
6 Pubescence of the upper stem entirely non-glandular; calyx lobes 6-10 mm long . . Au. pedicularia var. pedicularia
6 Pubescence of the upper stem at least in part glandular (sometimes densely glandular); calyx lobes 6-16 mm long.
7 Glandular pubescence of the upper stem dense and long; calyx lobes 8-16 mm long
Au. pedicularia var. austromontana
7 Glandular pubescence of the upper stem short, scattered among the nonglandular hairs; calyx lobes 6-10 mm long

Au. pedicularia var. intercedens
1 Plant glabrous or pubescent with nonglandular hairs; perennial; seeds \(1.3-2.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, winged.
2 Capsule pubescent; inflorescence, pedicels, and/or calyx pubescent with nonglandular hairs; pedicels 1-3 mm at anthesis; flowering May-July . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Au. virginica
2 Capsule glabrous; inflorescence, pedicels, and calyx glabrous (or pubescent with nonglandular hairs in Au. patula); pedicels \(1-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long at anthesis; flowering August-September.
3 Inflorescence, pedicels, and calyx pubescent (at least sparsely so); pedicels slender, ca. 0.5 m in diameter
3 Inflorescence, pedicels and calyx glabrous; pedicels stout, ca. 1 mm in diameter.
4 Lower leaves entire to serrate (or with only a few shallow lobes at the base of the leaf); pedicels \(1-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long at anthesis, straight; corolla 3.0-4.0 cm long; capsule \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stem not glaucous . . . . . . . . Au. Iaevigata
4 Lower leaves pinnately lobed, the lobes themselves usually serrate, the sinuses extending over half of the distance to the midrib; pedicels \(4-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long at anthesis, upwardly curved; corolla \(3.5-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; capsule 1220 mm long; stem slightly to strongly glaucous.
5 Calyx lobes 2-5 mm long; corolla 3.5-4.0 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Au. flava var. flava 5 Calyx lobes 5-14 mm long; corolla 3.5-6.0 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Au. flava var. macrantha

Aureolaria flava (Linnaeus) Farwell var. flava, Eastern Smooth Oak-leach. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): oak forests and woodlands; common. August-September; September-October. ME west to MN, south to GA, FL, and AL. Var. reticulata (Rafinesque) Pennell, of the southeastern Coastal Plain, needs additional study. It is alleged to differ in its lower leaves entire, dentate, or divided less than \(1 / 2\) way to the midrib (vs. deeply pinnatifid-divided). [ \(=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{K} ;<\mathrm{A}\). flava -- RAB, W; > Gerardia flava Linnaeus var. flava -- F; > Gerardia flava var. reticulata (Rafinesque) Cory -- F; > A. flava ssp. typica -- P; ><A. flava ssp. flava -- S; > A. flava ssp. reticulata (Rafinesque) Pennell -- \(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{S}]\)

Aureolaria flava (Linnaeus) Farwell var. macrantha Pennell, Midwestern Smooth Oak-leach. Mt (NC): oak forests and woodlands; rare. S. Ontario and MO south to e. WV, e. TN, w. NC (Fernald 1950), n. AL, and e. LA. August-September; September-October. [= C, G, K; < A. flava -- RAB, W; = Gerardia flava Linnaeus var. macrantha (Pennell) Fernald -- F; A. flava ssp. macrantha Pennell -- P ; ><A. flava ssp. flava -- S , in part]

Aureolaria laevigata (Rafinesque) Rafinesque, Appalachian Oak-leach. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): oak forests and woodlands; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain). August-September; September-October. PA west to s. OH, south to SC and GA, primarily a Central and Southern Appalachian endemic, but extending into adjacent provinces, and, rarely, even the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, G, K, P, S, W; = Gerardia laevigata Rafinesque -- F]

Aureolaria patula (Chapman) Pennell, Cumberland Oak-leach. Mt (GA): rich alluvial forests; rare (GA Special Concern). August-October; September-October. C. KY south through TN to nw. GA, and approaching w. NC and sw. VA. [= C, G, K, P, S]

Aureolaria pectinata (Nuttall) Pennell, Southern Oak-leach. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC): turkey oak sandhills, other dry oak forests and woodlands; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Mountains). May-September; September-October. NC south to FL, west to LA, inland north to AR and MO. Related to \(A\). pedicularia, but much more southerly in distribution. \([=R A B, K ;=A\). pedicularia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque var. pectinata (Nuttall) Gleason -- C, G; = Gerardia pectinata (Nuttall) Bentham -- F; > A. pectinata ssp. eurycarpa (Pennell) Pennell -- P, S; > A. pectinata ssp. transcedens (Pennell) Pennell -- P, S; > A. pectinata ssp. typica -- P; > A. pectinata ssp. pectinata -- S ; < A. pedicularia -- W]

Aureolaria pedicularia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque var. austromontana Pennell, Appalachian Annual Oak-leach. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): oak forests and woodlands; common. September-October; November. Sw. VA and se. KY south to nw. SC, ne. GA, and e. TN. The various varieties recognized need additional study; the variation may be too clinal to be practically recognized taxonomically. [= C, G, K; <A. pedicularia -- RAB; = Gerardia pedicularia Linnaeus var. austromontana (Pennell) Fernald -- F; = A. pedicularia ssp. austromontana (Pennell) Pennell -- P, S; < A. pedicularia -- W]

Aureolaria pedicularia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque var. intercedens Pennell. Mt (NC?, VA): oak forests and woodlands; rare. September-October; November. MA west to w. NY, south to w. VA and s. WV. [= G, K; < A. pedicularia -- RAB; = Gerardia pedicularia Linnaeus var. intercedens (Pennell) Fernald -- F; = A. pedicularia ssp. intercedens (Pennell) Pennell -- P; \(<A\). pedicularia -- W]

Aureolaria pedicularia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque var. pedicularia, Northern Annual Oak-leach. Pd, Cp (NC, VA), Mt (VA): oak forests and woodlands; common. September-October; November. ME west to NY and e. MN, south to e. NC, WV, and n. IL. [= C, G, K; < A. pedicularia -- RAB; = Gerardia pedicularia Linnaeus var. pedicularia -- F; > A. pedicularia ssp. caesariensis Pennell -- S; > A. pedicularia ssp. carolinensis Pennell -- \(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{S}\); < A. pedicularia -- W]

Aureolaria virginica (Linnaeus) Pennell, Downy Oak-leach, Virginia Oak-leach. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): oak forests and woodlands; common. May-July; August-September. MA west to MI, south to FL and AL. [= RAB, C, G, K, W; = Gerardia
virginica (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg - F; > A. virginica - P, S; > A. microcarpa Pennell -- P, S]

\section*{Buchnera Linnaeus (Bluehearts)}

A genus of about 100 species, hemiparasitic 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)=P.

Identification notes: Our 2 species are difficult to distinguish, and seem to intergrade to some degree. Further study is needed. The foliage turns black on drying.

1 Corolla tubes 10-14 mm long when fully-developed; calyces 6-7 mm long, pubescent throughout with short or long, straight to antrorsely-appressed, simple or minutely callous-based hairs; capsules \(6-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, equalling or slightly longer than the calyces; mid-stem leaves ovate-lanceolate, widest at or below the middle, irregularly and coarsely toothed; [of calcareous or mafic glades and barrens of the Piedmont and Mountains]
1 Corolla tubes 6-10 mm long when fully-developed; calyces \(4-5(-6) \mathrm{mm}\) long, pubescent throughout or only on the upper \(1 / 3\) with short, crisped, antrorse, callous-based hairs; capsules \(4-6(-6.5) \mathrm{mm}\) long, longer than the calyces; mid-stem leaves oblong to oblanceolate, widest at or above the middle, entire or remotely and finely toothed; [of acid, sandy habitats of the Coastal Plain]

Buchnera americana Linnaeus, American Bluehearts. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA?, VA): dry (seasonally moist) rocky, gravelly, or clayey soil of limestone glades, glades over mafic rock (such as diabase, gabbro, etc.), wet meadows, sandy roadsides; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). July-September; August-October. NY and s. Ontario west to MI, IL, MO, and s. KS, south to c. NC, GA, and TX. 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. B. americana has apparently declined very greatly in our area, probably owing to fire suppression in its habitats. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, P, S, W; < B. americana -K (also see B. floridana)]

Buchnera floridana Gandoger, Florida Bluehearts. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas, flatwoods, seepage bogs, sandy roadsides; uncommon. April-October; May-November. Se. VA (?) south to s. FL, west to TX, and in the West Indies. [= RAB, GW, S; < B. americana -- K; < B. floridana - P (also see B. longifolia); > B. floridana - S; > B. breviflora Pennell -- S]

Buchnera longifolia Kunth, in GA, AL, and MS (Kartesz 1999). [= K; < B. floridana - P; = B. elongata Sw. - S] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Castilleja Mutis ex Linnaeus f. (Indian Paintbrush)}

A genus of about 200 species, hemiparasitic herbs, primarily of w. North America, with a few species also in e. North America, Eurasia, Central America, and Andean South America. References: Pennell (1935)=P. Key based on Allison \& Stevens (2001).

1 Bracts deeply lobed, red (rarely yellow), mostly more than 2 cm long; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. coccinea 1 Bracts mostly entire, yellow, less than 2 cm long; [endemic to c. AL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. kraliana]

Castilleja coccinea (Linnaeus) Sprengel, Eastern Indian Paintbrush. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC): woodlands, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, grassy openings, usually over mafic rocks; uncommon, rare in Coastal Plain (GA Special Concern, SC Rare, VA Watch List). April-May; May-June. Widespread in e. North America. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, P, S, W]

Castilleja kraliana J. Allison, Cahaba Paintbrush, is endemic to dolomitic Ketona glades in Bibb Co., c. AL (Allison \& Stevens 2001).

\section*{Conopholis Wallroth (Squawroot)}

A genus of 2 species, parasitic herbs, of e. North America and sw. North America south to Central America. The other species is \(C\). alpina Liebmann, ranging from AZ, NM, and TX south to Panama, and divided into two varieties. References: Haynes (1971)=Z; Thieret (1971) \(=\mathrm{Y}\).

Conopholis americana (Linnaeus) Wallroth, Squawroot. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich, moist forests, under Quercus species; common (rare in Coastal Plain, rare in Piedmont south of VA). March-June. Nova Scotia west to WI and south to c. peninsular FL, AL, and TN. Haynes (1971) discusses the nature of the parasitism. Conopholis apparently germinates near an oak root, forms a parasitic connection to the root, resulting in the formation of a gall consisting of both Quercus and Conopholis tissue. The gall can be up to 25 cm in diameter, and lasts for many years, repeatedly sending up flowering shoots. It is believed that the gall exists underground for some years prior to first flowering. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

A monotypic genus, a hemiparasitic herb, endemic to se. North America. The genus is sometimes spelled 'Dasystoma.' References: Pennell (1935)=P.

Dasistoma macrophylla (Nuttall) Rafinesque, Mullein Foxglove. Pd (SC), Mt (GA, VA): xeric to dry-mesic woodlands and bluffs, over limestone or diabase; rare (GA Special Concern, SC Rare, VA Rare). July-September. WV, OH, s. WI, IA, and NE, south to w. VA, nc. SC, nw. GA, c. AL, MS, LA, and nc. TX. First reported for VA by Wieboldt et al. (1998). [= RAB, C, G, K, P, S; = Seymeria macrophylla Nuttall -- F, GW; = Dasystoma macrophylla, an orthographic variant]

Epifagus Nuttall (Beechdrops)
Epifagus is a monotypic genus, parasitic herb on the roots of Fagus, of e. North America. References: Thieret (1971)=Z.
Epifagus virginiana (Linnaeus) W. Barton, Beechdrops. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to rather dry forests under Fagus grandifolia; common. September-November. Nova Scotia west to WI, south to FL and LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Z; = Leptamnium virginianum (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -- S]

\begin{abstract}
Macranthera Nuttall ex Bentham (Flameflower)
A monotypic genus, a hemiparasitic herb, of se. North America. References: Pennell (1935)=P.
\end{abstract}

Macranthera flammea (Bartram) Pennell, Flameflower, Hummingbird-flower. Cp (GA): pitcherplant bogs; rare (GA Special Concern). July-September. Nearly restricted to the East Gulf Coastal Plain (e. GA west to se. LA), but ranging east to the Atlantic Coastal Plain of e. GA (Bullock County), within a county of the SC border. [= GW, K, P, S]

\section*{Melampyrum Linnaeus (Cow-wheat)}

A genus of about 35 species, hemiparasitic herbs, of temperate regions of North America and Eurasia. References: Pennell (1935)=P

1 Lowermost bracteal leaves entire or nearly so, or the uppermost with a few short basal teeth; leaves (2-) 10-30 mm wide, the widest leaves on a plant usually over 10 mm wide; plants usually simple or with 4 (rarely more) branches; internodes of the midstem usually 4-6 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. Iineare var. Iatifolium
1 Lowermost bracteal leaves generally with a few prominent sharp teeth or segments; leaves 2-10 mm wide; plants usually with numerous branches (often 10 or more); internodes of the midstem usually 1-3 cm long.
2 Teeth of the middle and upper bracts shorter than the width of the undivided portion of the bracts; leaves lanceolate, (2-) \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. lineare var. americanum
2 Teeth of the middle and upper bracts commonly about as long as the width of the undivided portion of the bracts; leaves linear to lanceolate, 2-6 (-8) mm wide; [of the Coastal Plain]
M. lineare var. pectinatum

Melampyrum lineare Desrousseaux var. americanum (Michaux) Beauverd, Common Cow-wheat. Mt (NC, VA), Cp (VA): dry soils; uncommon? May-July; August-September. Québec west to MN, south to VA, NC, and TN. Our 3 varieties are quite distinctive in morphology and have distinctive geographic ranges; they seem worthy of distinction from one another at the varietal level, at least. The fourth variety, var. lineare, is more northern, ranging from Labrador west to British Columbia, south to New England, n . MI, and n . MN. It is similar to var. latifolium in its entire bracteal leaves, but overall is more like var. americanum, differing in the bracteal teeth and in its linear leaves, rarely over 5 mm wide. The distinction between var. americanum and var. lineare may not be worth making; if combined (as by \(K\) ), the correct name is var. lineare. \([=C, F, G\); < M. lineare -- RAB, W; <M. lineare var. lineare -- K; < M. lineare var. typicum -- P; < M. lineare -- S (in the narrow sense)]

Melampyrum lineare Desrousseaux var. latifolium Barton, Appalachian Cow-wheat. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry soils in ridgetop woodlands, in thin soils around rock outcrops; common. Late April-July; August-September. MA and NY south to n. GA, mostly in the Appalachians. [= C, F, G, K, P; <M. lineare -- RAB, W; = M. latifolium (Barton) Muhlenberg ex Britton - S]

Melampyrum lineare Desrousseaux var. pectinatum (Pennell) Fernald, Pine-barren Cow-wheat. Cp (VA): dry sandy areas; rare. May-July; August-September. E. MA to se. VA, on the Coastal Plain. [= C, F, G, K, P; < M. lineare -- RAB, W]

Orobanche Linnaeus (Cancer-root, Broomrape)
A genus of about 150 species, parasitic herbs, of mainly north temperate regions. References: Musselman (1982)=Z; Thieret (1971) \(=\) Y; Manen et al. (2004).

1 Flowers solitary on a long pedicel (appearing as a scape, the true stem entirely underground or nearly so); [section Gymnocaulis]

1 Flowers several-many, sessile or subsessile in a dense spike.
2 Calyx 5-lobed, the lobes subequal, all well-developed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. Iudoviciana
2 Calyx 2-4-lobed, rarely 5-lobed, but then the fifth lobe minute and much smaller than the other lobes; [section Orobanche].
3 Calyx divided to the base into 2 lateral halves, these usually 2 -lobed, the 4 lobes long-attenuate or caudate \(\mathbf{O}\). \(\boldsymbol{m}\) inor
3 Calyx tubular, with \(4(-5)\) lobes about the length of the calyx tube
O. ramosa
*? Orobanche ludoviciana Nuttall, Prairie Broomrape. Pd, Mt (VA): pastures, parasitic on composites, often with clovers; rare, uncertain whether native or introduced from farther west (VA Watch List). OH, IN, Saskatchewan, and CA, south to TX and \(n\). Mexico. [= F, G, Z; > O. Iudoviciana var. Iudoviciana -- C; > O. Iudoviciana ssp. Iudoviciana -- K]
* Orobanche minor J.E. Smith, Lesser Broomrape. Cp (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, VA): cultivated fields, parasitic on various hosts, especially Trifolium; rare, introduced from Eurasia. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z]
* Orobanche ramosa Linnaeus, Branching Broomrape. Mt (NC): habitat in our area not known; rare (known in our area only from a single collection in 1884), introduced from Asia. As discussed by Musselman (1984), the identity is somewhat presumptive, and the precise location uncertain. [= C, F, G, K]

Orobanche uniflora Linnaeus, Cancer-root. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy streambanks and riverbanks, rich forests; uncommon (SC Rare). April-May. Ranging nearly throughout s. Canada and the United States. [= RAB, F, G, K, W, Z; O. uniflora var. uniflora -- C; = Thalesia uniflora (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

\section*{Pedicularis (Wood-betony, Lousewort)}

A genus of about 350 species, hemiparasitic herbs, of temperate regions of c. and e. Asia, Europe, w. North America, e. North America, and Andean South America. References: Pennell (1935)=P.

1 Inflorescence 1-4 dm tall; stem leaves alternate; stem pubescent, at least near the inflorescence; flowering April-May P. canadensis

1 Inflorescence 4-10 dm tall; stem leaves opposite; stem glabrous; flowering August-October ................. P. Ianceolata
Pedicularis canadensis Linnaeus, Eastern Lousewort, Wood-betony. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): moist to dry forests and woodlands, streambanks; common (rare in the Coastal Plain). April-May; May-July. ME, Québec, and Manitoba south to FL, TX, and n . Mexico. Var. dobbsii Fernald, alleged to differ in having nearly solitary flowering stems and stoloniform basal offsets, needs additional study. [= RAB, C, G, GW, P, S, W; > P. canadensis var. canadensis - F; > P. canadensis var. dobbsii Fernald - F; > P. canadensis ssp. canadensis -- K]

Pedicularis lanceolata Michaux, Swamp Lousewort. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): springheads and swampy areas, over calcareous or mafic rocks; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). August-October; September-October. Widespread in ne. North America, south to NC, e. TN, w. TN, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, P, S, W]

\section*{Schwalbea Linnaeus (Chaffseed)}

The genus is monotypic, a hemiparasitic herb, of se. North America. References: Pennell (1935)=P.
Schwalbea americana Linnaeus, Chaffseed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, sandhill-pocosin ecotones (in the uphill portions), mesic loamy-soil slopes or swales in sandhill longleaf pine woodlands; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered, NC Endangered, SC Rare, VA Rare). May-June; August. Formerly rather widespread in e. North America, primarily in the Coastal Plain, from e. MA, south to 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 NJ, NC, SC, and FL. It appears to require high fire frequency, especially during the growing season, perhaps related to its establishment ecology. The tiny seeds are hyaline-winged. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, P; >S. americana-P; > S. australis Pennell -- P, S]

\section*{Seymeria Pursh (Seymeria)}

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, of \(s\). North America (including Mexico). References: Pennell (1935)=P.
1 Corolla glabrous on its outer surface; leaf segments linear, less than 0.5 mm wide; stem glabrous or puberulent; seeds wingless (though with ridges) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. cassioides
1 Corolla pubescent externally; leaf segments lanceolate, 1-2 mm wide; stem pubescent; seeds 3-4-winged

\section*{S. pectinata ssp. pectinata}

Seymeria cassioides (J.F. Gmelin) Blake, Senna Seymeria. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): dry to moist pinelands, wet pine savannas, sandhills, other dry woodlands; common, rare in VA (VA Rare). August-October. Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to LA; disjunct in nc. AL and se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, P; = Afzelia cassioides J.F. Gmelin -- S]

Seymeria pectinata Pursh ssp. pectinata, Comb Seymeria. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dry pinelands, sandhills; rare (NC Rare). July-

October. Ssp. pectinata ranges from se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to s. MS, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. Ssp. peninsularis (Pennell) Pennell ranges from n. peninsular FL south to s. FL. [= K; < S. pectinata -- RAB; = S. pectinata ssp. typica -P ; = Afzelia pectinata (Pursh) Kuntze ssp. pectinata -- S]

\section*{Striga Loureiro (Witchweed)}

A genus of about 40 species, hemiparasitic herbs, of tropical to temperate regions of the Old World.
* Striga asiatica (Linnaeus) Kuntze, Witchweed. Cp (NC, SC): cultivated fields, parasitic on the roots of corn and other grasses; rare, introduced from the Old World. A serious weed, Striga has been the subject of eradication efforts and quarantine policies since its appearance in our area. [= K; S. lutea Loureiro -- RAB]

\section*{Tomanthera Rafinesque}
(see Agalinis)

\section*{OXALIDACEAE (Wood-sorrel Family)}

A family of 5-6 genera and 600-775 species, herbs, shrubs, vines, and small trees, nearly cosmopolitan (especially temperate). References: Cocucci in Kubitzki (2004).

Oxalis Linnaeus 1753 (Wood-sorrel, Oxalis)
A genus of about 500-700 species, herbs, shrubs, and vines. References: Ward (2004)=Z; Eiten (1963)=Y; Lourteig (1979)=X; Cocucci in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Plant acaulescent; leaves basal; flowers white, pink, or purple.
2 O. montana
2
3 O. rubra
3 O. violacea
1 Plant caulescent; leaves alternate; flowers yellow.
4
4
corniculata var. corniculata, corniculata var. atropurpurea, corymbosa, dillenii ssp. dillenii, dillenii ssp. filipes, grandis, priceae ssp. colorea, priceae ssp. priceae, [priceae ssp. texana], stricta
* Oxalis corniculata Linnaeus var. atropurpurea Planchon. [= Z; O. corniculata - RAB, C, K, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Oxalis corniculata Linnaeus var. corniculata, Creeping Wood-sorrel. [= Z; O. corniculata - RAB, C, K, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Oxalis corymbosa Augustin de Candolle. \{GA, SC\}. See Kartesz (1999). [= Z; Oxalis debilis Kunth var. corymbosa (Augustin de Candolle) Lourteig -- K]

Oxalis dillenii Jacquin ssp. dillenii, Southern Yellow Wood-sorrel. [= Y, Z; O. dillenii - C, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; O. dillenii -- RAB; O. florida var. florida -- RAB]

Oxalis dillenii Jacquin ssp. filipes (Small) Eiten, Southern Yellow Wood-sorrel. [= Y, Z; O. dillenii - C, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; O. florida Salisbury var. filipes (Small) Ahles -- RAB]

Oxalis grandis Small, Great Yellow Wood-sorrel. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, C, K, Y]
Oxalis montana Rafinesque, American Wood-sorrel, White Wood-sorrel. Mt (GA, NC, VA): spruce-fir forests, northern hardwood forests, at high elevations; uncommon (GA Special Concern). Closely related to the Eurasian O. acetosella, and sometimes treated as merely a geographic phase. [= K; O. acetosella Linnaeus -- RAB, C]

Oxalis priceae Small ssp. colorea (Small) Eiten. \{GA, NC, SC\} [=K, Y; O. florida Salisbury var. recurva (Elliott) Ahles -- RAB]
Oxalis priceae Small ssp. priceae. \{GA\}. In TN, GA (Eiten 1963). [= K, Y; O. macrantha (Trelease) Small, misapplied]
* Oxalis rubra St. Hilaire. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, K; O. articulata Savigny ssp. rubra (St. Hilaire) Lourteig]

Oxalis stricta Linnaeus, Common Yellow Wood-sorrel. [= RAB, C, K, Y, Z; O. fontana Bunge; O. europaea Jord.]
Oxalis violacea Linnaeus, Violet Wood-sorrel. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}: dry forests. [= RAB, C, K, Z; Sassia violacea (Linnaeus) Holub]

Oxalis illinoensis Schwegman, Illinois Wood-sorrel. KY, IN, and IL. [= K]
Oxalis priceae Small ssp. texana (Small) Eiten. In GA (GANHP, Kartesz 1999); not in GA (Ward 2004). [= K, Y]

\section*{Paeonia Linnaeus (Peony)}
* Paeonia lactiflora Pallas, Peony, is "cultivated and occasionally persisting around old home sites" at least as far south as sc. and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= K]

\section*{PAPAVERACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Poppy Family)}

References: Kiger in FNA (1997); Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
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.
2 Inflorescence a panicle; petals absent; [subfamily Chelidonioideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Macleaya 2 Inflorescence not a panicle; petals present, 4-6.

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.
5 Flowers several in a terminal umbel; [subfamily Chelidonioideae].
6 Stigma lobes, placentae, and capsule valves 2; style very short; fruit linear, glabrous .. Chelidonium
6 Stigma lobes, placentae, and capsule valves (2-) 3-4; style ca. 1 cm long; fruit ellipsoid, pubescent
5 Flowers solitary, terminal.
7 Fruit 15-30 cm long, 2-locular (the partitions complete), dehiscent by elongate valves; stigmatic lobes 2; [subfamily Chelidonioideae] .

Glaucium
7 Fruit 1-8 cm long, 4-20-locular (the partitions incomplete), dehiscent by small valves beneath the stigmatic disc; stigmatic lobes 4-20; [subfamily Papaveroideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Papaver

\section*{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: Ownbey in FNA (1997); Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Flowers white to pink; latex white or nearly clear . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. albiflora ssp. albiflora
1 Flowers yellow to cream; latex yellow
1 Flowers yellow to cream; latex yellow . . . . . . . . . . ......................................................... A. mexicana
Argemone albiflora Hornemann ssp. albiflora, Carolina-poppy, White Prickly-poppy. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon. April-May (sporadically later). This species is apparently native to southeastern United States, presumably including our area. The species' weediness suggests, however, that it may be merely adventive in our area. [= FNA, K; A. albiflora -- RAB, C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; A. alba Lestib. f. -- G, S, misapplied]

Argemone mexicana Linnaeus, Mexican-poppy, Mexican Prickly-poppy. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy roadsides and disturbed areas; rare, native of s. FL, West Indies, and maybe Mexico and Central America. April-May (sporadically later). [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K]

\section*{Chelidonium Linnaeus 1753 (Greater-celandine)}

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, of temperate Eurasia. References: Kiger in FNA (1997); Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Chelidonium majus Linnaeus, Greater-celandine, Rock-poppy, Swallow-wort. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): moist slopes, shaded roadsides, rocky forests; common (rare south of VA), introduced from Eurasia. April-July. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, S, W; Ch. majus var. majus -- K]

\section*{Eschscholzia Chamisso 1820 (California-poppy)}

A genus of about 12 species, annual and perennial herbs, of sw. North America and n. Mexico. References: Clark in FNA (1997); Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Eschscholzia californica Chamisso ssp. californica, California-poppy. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, SC): roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from w. North America. May-August. [= FNA, K; Eschscholtzia californica -- RAB, F, infraspecific
taxa not distinguished and orthographic variant]

Glaucium P. Miller 1754 (Horned-poppy)
A genus of about 23 species, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate Europe and w. Asia. References: Kiger in FNA (1997); Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Glaucium flavum Crantz, Yellow Horned-poppy, Sea-poppy. Cp, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. June. [= C, F, FNA, G, K]

\section*{Macleaya R. Brown 1826 (Plume-poppy)}

A genus of 2 species, perennial herbs, of e. Asia. References: Kiger in FNA (1997); Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Macleaya cordata (Willdenow) R. Brown, Plume-poppy, Tree-celandine. Pd, Cp (VA), Mt (NC): moist streambanks, persistent or escaped from cultivation; rare, introduced from e. Asia. Reported as naturalized in TN by Kral (1981). [=C, F, FNA, G, K] \{check Castanea 38: 114-116, 302-304 for SC report\}

\section*{Papaver Linnaeus 1753 (Poppy)}

A genus of about 80 species, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate Northern Hemisphere. References: Kiger \& Murray in FNA (1997); Kiger (1975)=Z; Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Upper cauline leaves not clasping the stem.
2 Ovaries and capsules sparsely to densely setose-pubescent; [section Argemonidium].
3 Capsules oblong to clavate, sparsely setose with weak hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. argemone]
3 Capsules obovoid-ellipsoid to subglobose, densely setose with strong hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. hybridum
2 Ovaries and capsules glabrous.
4 Flowers more than 10 cm across; perennial; [section Macrantha] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. Prientale 4 Flowers less than 10 cm across; annual; [section Rhoeadium].

5 Capsule 2-3× as long as broad; stigmatic lobes 5-9 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. dubium
5 Capsule 1-1.5× as long as broad; stigmatic lobes 8-15 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. rhoeas
* Papaver dubium Linnaeus, Long-headed Poppy. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]
* Papaver hybridum Linnaeus, Rough Poppy. Mt (NC) \{SC\}: disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. May-June. [= RAB, FNA, K, Z]
* Papaver orientale Linnaeus, Oriental Poppy. Cp (VA): rare, introduced from sw. Asia. [= FNA, G, K, Z]
* Papaver rhoeas Linnaeus, Corn Poppy, Field Poppy, Red Poppy, Shirley Poppy, Common Poppy. Mt (VA), Pd (NC, VA) \{SC\}: disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia and n. Africa. May. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]
* Papaver somniferum Linnaeus, Opium Poppy, Common Poppy. Pd (NC, VA), Cp, Mt (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe and Asia Minor. May-June. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, Z]
* Papaver argemone Linnaeus is reported from PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993, Kiger \& Murray in FNA 1997), VA, and MD (Kiger \& Murray in FNA 1997). \{herbarium verification\} [= FNA]

Other species are cultivated and may be found in our area persistent, escaped, as waifs, or as naturalized populations.

Sanguinaria Linnaeus 1753 (Bloodroot)
A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, of e. North America. References: Kiger in FNA (1997); Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Sanguinaria canadensis Linnaeus, Bloodroot, Red Puccoon. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist nutrient-rich forests; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain of GA, NC, and SC). March-April; April-May. Nova Scotia west to MN and Manitoba, south to FL and OK. Var. rotundifolia, more southern and the primary form in our area, has leaves less lobed than the more northern var. canadensis; leaf shape variability within populations makes it impractical to recognize infraspecific taxa. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W; S. canadensis var. rotundifolia (Greene) Fedde -- F]

A genus of 2-5 species, perennial herbs, of e. North America and e. Asia. References: Kiger in FNA (1997); Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Stylophorum diphyllum (Michaux) Nuttall, Celandine-poppy, Woods-poppy. Mt (GA, VA): moist forests over calcareous rocks (such as limestone); rare (GA Rare, VA Rare). March-April. W. PA (where perhaps only introduced) to s. MI and WI, south to sw. VA, e. TN, nw. GA, sc. TN, and AR. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

\section*{PARNASSIACEAE (Grass-of-Parnassus Family)}

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 suggested. 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: Simmons in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Plants diminutive, rosettes less than 3 cm across; winter annual ....................................... Lepuropetalon
1 Plants larger, rosettes over 8 cm across; perennial from rhizomes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Parnassia

\section*{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). References: Ward \& Gholson (1987); Spongberg (1972); Gastony \& Soltis (1977); Wilbur (1988b); Simmons in Kubitzki (2004).

Lepuropetalon spathulatum Elliott, Lepuropetalon. Pd (GA, SC), Cp (GA, NC, SC): in moist open areas, such as seepage on granitic flatrocks, ditches, seasonally wet depressions; rare (SC Rare). February-April. Se. NC and SC south to GA, west to e. TX and Mexico; also in Chile and Uruguay. 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 humanmaintained habitats, also suggests a possible increase in abundance (and range?) from its original state. It should be more vigorously sought in our area. The presence of lines of red glandular dots on the leaves and sepals is a helpful diagnostic character. [= RAB, GW, K, S; Pyxidanthera spatulata Muhlenberg, nomen nudum, not validly published]

\section*{Parnassia Linnaeus 1753 (Grass-of-Parnassus, Parnassia)}

A genus of \(15-70\) species, herbs, primarily of arctic and north temperate areas. Our species (especially \(P\). 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: Gastony \& Soltis (1977); Spongberg (1972); GW; Simmons in Kubitzki (2004).

Identification notes: Note that the five staminodia are (in our species) deeply three-lobed to the base, thus appearing as 15 .
1 Leaf blades reniform, as wide or wider than long, the base strongly cordate; staminodia shorter than the stamens [note that the stamens elongate after the staminodia; thus at a certain early stage the stamens of \(P\). asarifolia may be shorter than the staminodia; check several flowers]
P. asarifolia

1 Leaf blades ovate, longer than wide, the base rounded, broadly cuneate, truncate, or cordate; staminodia longer than the stamens ( \(P\). caroliniana and \(P\). grandifolia), or shorter than the stamens ( \(P\). glauca).
2 Staminodia shorter than the stamens; [of NJ, PA, and OH northwards]
2 Staminodia longer than the stamens; [of NJ (?), VA, WV, MO southwards].
3 Main parallel veins of each petal (9-) 11-17 (counted at a point halfway between the base and the apex and ignoring short laterals), usually not dilated towards the apex of the petal; outer- or basal-most main vein branching pseudodichotomously several times; rhizome horizontal, long-creeping, the leaves scattered or loosely clustered, tending to form clonal patches to several \(m\) in diameter; ovary white; [of Coastal Plain pinelands] . . . P. caroliniana
3 Main parallel veins of each petal 5-9 (counted at a point halfway between the base and the apex and ignoring short
laterals), often strongly dilated towards the apex of the petal; outer- or basal-most main vein with numerous short laterals on the outer side, extending to the petal margin with few or no branchings; rhizome erect, short, the leaves strongly clustered, not forming large clonal patches; ovary green, sometimes white towards the base; [primarily of the Mountains, rarely also disjunct in the Coastal Plain]
P. grandifolia

Parnassia asarifolia Ventenat, Kidney-leaved Grass-of-Parnassus, Appalachian Grass-of-Parnassus, Brook Parnassia. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, VA), Cp (VA): bogs, sphagnous seeps, brookbanks, generally in more acidic habitats than \(P\). grandifolia, up to elevations over 6,000 feet; uncommon, rare in VA Piedmont and Coastal Plain (SC Rare). (July-) August-October. VA, WV, and AR south to GA and TX, primarily in the Appalachian and Ozarkian highlands. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

Parnassia caroliniana Michaux, Carolina Grass-of-Parnassus, Savanna Parnassia, Eyebright. Cp (NC, SC): wet longleaf pine, pond pine, or pond cypress savannas (especially but not strictly where shallowly underlain by coquina limestone), sandhill seepage bogs; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered, SC Rare). September-November (-December). Se. and sc. NC south through SC to the Panhandle of FL, the distribution (at least now) fragmented and disjunctive. In NC, locally common in three small areas, centered around Maple Hill (Pender and Onslow counties), Old Dock (Columbus and Brunswick counties), and the Green Swamp (Brunswick County). Following Michaux's discovery of the species it was apparently not reported again in the Carolinas until found by H.A. Rankin near Hallsboro. His comments, quoted in Alexander (1934) are interesting. "What if our savannas are sometimes steaming, it is the condition necessary for the development for many wonderful plants which find here their most congenial surroundings. But Grass-of-Parnassus does not star the meadows during the steaming season, instead, by local tradition, the 'Eyebright,' its local name, times its first flowers to come just two weeks before frost ... As a matter of fact, I saw the first flowers this year on October 12th and our first frost came the morning of the 25 th. Its chosen habitat is the wet savannas and hundreds of acres may be seen liberally dotted with its white stars, but it finds its best development in the lower places, and here it often almost covers the ground. Today, November 1st, it is in its prime and is the most conspicuous flower on many acres and in one little depression less than two feet in diameter I counted seventy-two flowers and buds." With the extensive destruction of our wet savannas (by conversion to pine tree farms, agriculture, and developed areas) and fire suppression, very few such places now remain. [= RAB, GW, K, S]

Parnassia grandifolia Augustin de Candolle, Bigleaf Grass-of-Parnassus, Limeseep Parnassia, Undine. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC): fens, gravelly seepages, 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; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). September-October. NJ (?), VA, WV, and s. MO south to n. GA, Panhandle FL, s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999), AR, and e. TX, primarily in the Appalachian and Ozarkian highlands. 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

Parnassia glauca Rafinesque, American Grass-of-Parnassus, ranges south to NJ, s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), OH, IN, IA, and SD (Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, G, K]

\section*{PASSIFLORACEAE (Passionflower Family)}

A family of about 17 genera and 575 species, vines, shrubs, and trees, of tropical and warm temperate regions, especially America.

\section*{Passiflora Linnaeus (Passionflower)}

A genus of about 430-520 species, vines, shrubs, and trees, of tropical and warm temperate America and Asia. References: Ulmer \& MacDougal (2004)=Z.

1 Leaves entire, herbaceous in texture; petioles without 2 glands near the junction of the petiole and the blade; berry \(0.8-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) Iong; [subgenus Decaloba; supersection Decaloba] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. Iutea var. Iutea
1 Leaves serrulate, thick and subcoriaceous in texture; petioles with 2 glands near the junction of the petiole and the blade; berry \(2-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) long.
2 Petals blue (to nearly white), 30-40 mm long; berry 4-7 cm long; calyx subtended by 3 bracts; [native, widespread and common in our area]; [subgenus Passiflora; supersection Passiflora] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. incarnata
2 Petals white to yellowish, 6-8 mm long; berry 2-3 cm long; calyx not subtended by bracts; [introduced, very rare in our area]; [subgenus Decaloba; supersection Bryonioides] P. morifolia

Passiflora incarnata Linnaeus, Maypops. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fencerows, thickets, fields; common. May-July (-later); July-October. N. VA and sw. PA west to OK, south to FL and TX. Certainly one of our most interesting and beautiful flowers. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Passiflora Iutea Linnaeus var. Iutea, Yellow Passionflower. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands, forests, thickets; common. June-September; August-October. Var. lutea ranges from PA, WV, and TN south to FL and AL. Var. glabriflora, differing in the calyx, petioles, and stems glabrous (vs. pilose in var. lutea) is more western, ranging from OH west to OK, south to AL and TX. [= C, F, G; P. Iutea -- RAB, K, S, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Passiflora morifolia Masters. Pd (SC): thickets; rare, introduced from South America. May-July; July-October. [= RAB, K, Z; P. warmingii Masters -- S]
* Passiflora gracilis Jacquin ex Link is reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate - not in SC Plant Atlas\} [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{PAULOWNIACEAE (Paulownia Family)}

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: Spangler \& Olmstead (1999), Manning (2000).

\section*{Paulownia Siebold \& Zuccarini (Princess-tree)}

A genus of 6 species, trees, of e. Asia. References: Armstrong (1985).
* Paulownia tomentosa (Thunberg) Siebold \& Zuccarini ex Steudel, Princess Tree, Empress Tree, Paulownia. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas, roadcuts, forests; common, introduced from China. April-May; September-October. Paulownia is becoming something of 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

PENTHORACEAE (Ditch-stonecrop Family)
A family of one genus and 2 species, herbs, of e. North Americaand 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).

\section*{Penthorum Linnaeus (Ditch-stonecrop, Penthorum)}

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: Haskins \& Hayden (1987)=Z.

Penthorum sedoides Linnaeus, Ditch-stonecrop, American Penthorum. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): shores, drawdown areas, moist forests, moist disturbed areas, ditches; common. June-October. Widespread in e. North America. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

PHRYMACEAE (Lopseed Family)
As radically circumscribed, a family of about 20 genera and 240 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Lee et al. (1996)=Z; Thieret (1972); Wagstaff \& Olmstead (1997); Fischer in Kadereit (2004); Cantino in Kadereit (2004).
tribe Microcarpeae: Micranthemum (Hemianthus).
tribe Mimuleae: Mazus, Mimulus.
tribe Phrymeae: Phryma.
tribe ??: Lindernia

\section*{Lindernia Allioni (False-pimpernel)}

A genus of about 80 species, of warm temperate and subtropical regions of the Old and New Worlds. Probably not a member of Plantaginaceae (Albach, Meudt, \& Oxelman 2005). References: Cooperrider \& McCready (1975)=Z; Qualls (1984)=Y; Lewis (2000)=X.

1 Fertile stamens 4; calyx lobes connate at anthesis for more than \(1 / 2\) their length, later separating; [section Torenioides] . . . . . .

1 Fertile stamens 2 (with 2 staminodia without anthers, or with rudimentary anthers); calyx lobes distinct to the base at anthesis and after; [section Brachycarpae].

2 Pedicels shorter than or about as long as the subtending leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. dubia var. dubia
2 Pedicels longer than the subtending leaves (or bracteal leaves in some species).
3 Leaves nearly orbicular; stems creeping . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. grandiflora
3 Leaves distinctly longer than wide; stems erect (sometimes decumbent at the base and rooting if knocked down by water).
4 Leaves not glandular punctate; seeds \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide ................... . L. dubia var. anagallidea
4 Leaves glandular punctate; seeds ca. \(1 \times\) as long as wide.
5 Leaves primarily in a basal rosette, leaves of the stem strongly reduced upwards to bracts; capsule (1.8-) 3.4-7 mm long; [primarily of seepage of flatrocks] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. monticola ("monticola" form)

5 Leaves primarily on the stem, not conspicuously reduced upwards; capsule 1.4-3.4 mm long; [of stream or river banks] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. monticola ("saxicola" form)
* Lindernia crustacea (Linnaeus) F. Mueller. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (SC), \{NC\}: lawns; uncommon, introduced from Malaysia. September. [= RAB, GW, K, P, X, Y]

Lindernia dubia (Linnaeus) Pennell var. anagallidea (Michaux) Cooperrider. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet sandy or muddy areas; common (rare in Mountains). June-September. Nearly throughout North America, Central America, and South America. The extensive and essentially coincident ranges of the two varieties of \(L\). dubia suggests that they may be merely forms, as suggested by Voss (1996). [= C, K, X, Y, Z; = L. anagallidea (Michaux) Pennell -- RAB, F, G, GW, P; = Ilysanthes inequalis (Walter) Pennell -- S; < L. dubia -- W]

Lindernia dubia (Linnaeus) Pennell var. dubia. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet sandy or muddy areas; common. MayNovember. Nearly throughout North America, Central America, and South America. [=C, X, Y, Z; = L. dubia (Linnaeus) Pennell -RAB, GW; > L. dubia var. dubia -- F, G, K; > L. dubia var. riparia (Rafinesque) Fernald -- F, G; > L. dubia var. inundata Pennell -- F, G, K; > L. dubia var. major (Pursh) Pennell -- P; > L. dubia var. typica -- P; = llysanthes dubia (Linnaeus) Barnhart -- S; < L. dubia -W; = Gratiola dubia Linnaeus]

Lindernia grandiflora Nuttall. Cp (GA): depressional wetlands; rare. S. GA south to s. FL. [= GW, K, P, X, Y; = Ilysanthes grandiflora (Nuttall) Bentham -- S]

Lindernia monticola Muhlenberg ex Nuttall, Flatrock Pimpernel, Riverbank Pimpernel. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): in seasonal seepage on granitic flatrocks, and on river-scoured siliceous rocks; rare (GA Endangered - "saxicola", NC Watch List). April-June (-September). Nc. and sw. NC south to ne. FL and ec. AL. L. saxicola appears to be merely a form of \(L\). monticola, the leafy stems the result of the basal leaves being covered by silt deposited by floodwaters (Qualls 1984; Lewis 2000); this needs additional study. [= K, X; > L. monticola - RAB, GW, P, W, Y; > L. saxicola M.A. Curtis -- RAB, P, W, Y; > Ilysanthes monticola (Muhlenberg ex Nuttall) Rafinesque -- S; > Ilysanthes saxicola (M.A. Curtis) Chapman -- S]

Lindernia diffusa (Linnaeus) Wettstein, is reported for SC by Kartesz (1999) on the basis of specimens at NCU, but the specimens so labelled are actually L. dubia. \{not keyed\}

\section*{Mazus Loureiro}

A genus of \(10-15\) species, herbs, of Asia to Australia.
1 Plant stoloniferous, perennial; corolla ca. 15 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. miquelii
1 Plant not stoloniferous, annual; corolla 7 -10 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. pumilus
* Mazus miquelii Makino. Pd (NC): lawns; rare, introduced from e. Asia. April-June. [= \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K} ;=\) M. miguelii-RAB, misspelling; ? M. reptans N.E. Brown]

Mazus pumilus (Burmann f.) Steenis. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): lawns; rare, introduced from e. Asia. December-June. [= C, K; ? M. japonicus (Thunberg) Kuntze -- RAB, F, G, P]

\section*{Micranthemum Michaux}

The appropriate generic treatment is unclear. If treated (as here) as including Hemianthus, a genus of about 14 species, of tropical to warm temperate America.

1 Calyx lobes uneven, 3 of the sinuses extending about halfway to the base of the calyx, the lowermost sinus extending to the base . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. micranthemoides 1 Calyx lobes even, all of the sinuses reaching nearly to the base of the calyx . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. umbrosum

Micranthemum micranthemoides (Nuttall) Wettstein, Nuttall's Micranthemum. Cp (VA): muddy, freshwater intertidal shores; rare, possibly extinct (US Species of Concern, VA Rare). NY (Hudson River) south to VA (Chesapeake Bay, Potomac River, James River). [= F, K; = Hemianthus micranthemoides Nuttall -- C, G, P]

Micranthemum umbrosum (J.F. Gmelin) Blake, Shade Mudflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): shallow pools, stagnant streams, wet depressions in swamp forests; uncommon (VA Rare). May-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX, and south into tropical America. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, P; = Globifera umbrosa J.F. Gmelin -- S]

\section*{Mimulus Linnaeus (Monkey-flower)}

A genus of about 150 species, herbs and shrubs, of w. North America, s. Africa, Asia, and e. North America. Mimulus reaches its greatest diversity in w. North America. References: Grant (1924)=Z.

1 Corolla yellow; stem viscid glandular-pubescent; plant usually 2-4 dm tall
M. moschatus

1 Corolla blue; stem glabrous; plant usually 3-15 dm tall; [section Mimulus].
2 Leaves petiolate (the upper sessile or nearly so); pedicels \(2-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stem with 4 winged angles ........ M. alatus
2 Leaves sessile; pedicels \(20-45 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stem with 4 rounded angles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. ringens var. ringens
Mimulus alatus Aiton, Winged Monkey-flower. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): marshes, bottomlands, ditches; common. July-November. MA and CT west to s. MI and s. IA, south to panhandle FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, P, S, W, Z]

Mimulus moschatus Douglas ex Lindley, Muskflower, Musky Monkey-flower. Mt (NC, VA): streambanks, brookbanks, saturated soil of springs; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). July; August. Newfoundland and Québec west to MI, south to w. VA, WV, NC, and MI, and in w. North America. The native/naturalized status of M. moschatus in e. North America is controversial. Some at least of our populations appear to be native, not occurring in situations where likely to have been introduced. [= RAB, C, F, G, P, W; > M. moschatus var. moschatus -- K]

Mimulus ringens Linnaeus var. ringens, Allegheny Monkey-flower. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): marshes, bogs, wet meadows, bottomlands; common. June-September. Nova Scotia and Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to c. GA, LA, OK , and CO. [= G, K; < M. ringens -- RAB, C, GW, S, W; > M. ringens var. minthodes (Greene) A.L. Grant -- F, Z; > M. ringens var. ringens \(-\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Z}\); \(=\mathrm{M}\). ringens var. typica -- P\(]\)

\section*{Phryma Linnaeus 1753 (Lopseed)}

A genus of 1-2 species, herbs, of e. North America and Asia. The disjunct populations have been variously treated as species, varieties, or races. References: Lee et al. (1996)=Z; Thieret (1972); Wagstaff \& Olmstead (1997); Cantino in Kadereit (2004).

Phryma leptostachya Linnaeus var. leptostachya, American Lopseed. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests, nutrient-rich slopes, in the Coastal Plain primarily in places underlain by coquina limestone ("marl", and essentially absent from the more acidic portions of the NC Coastal Plain); common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). June-August; August-October. The species is interpreted as occurring disjunctly in e. North America and e. Asia. Var. leptostachya ranges from Québec west to Manitoba, south to FL and TX; var. asiatica Hara occurs in e. Asia. The fruits "lopped down" against the stem are unmistakable. [= Z; <Ph. leptostachya -- RAB, C, G, K, S, W; > Ph. leptostachya var. leptostachya - F; > Ph. leptostachya var. confertifolia Fernald -- F]

\section*{PHYLLANTHACEAE Martinov (Leaf-flower Family)}

References: Webster (1994); Chase et al. (2002).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & Woody shrub; stamens 5-6 & [Leptopus] \\
\hline 1 & Annual herb; stamens 3 & Phyllanthus \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Leptopus Dcne. (Maidenbush)}

Generic boundaries uncertain at this time (Wurdack et al. 2004). References: Wurdack et al. (2004).
Leptopus phyllanthoides (Nuttall) G.L. Webster, Maidenbush. Disjunct in AL from a main distribution in the Ozarks (AR, MO, OK) and TX. [= K; Andrachne phyllanthoides (Nuttall) Coulter - F, G]

\section*{Phyllanthus Linnaeus (Leaf-flower)}

A genus of about 600-833 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical and warm temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. Heterogeneous and perhaps to be divided. References: Rossignol, Rossignol, \& Haicour (1987)=Z; Webster (1970) \(=\) Y; Govaerts, Frodin, \& Radcliffe-Smith (2000)=X.

1 Plant with leaves uniformly distributed on the stem and branches, alternate and distichous; flowers produced on ultimate and penultimate orders of branches, the ultimate branches not deciduous; [subgenus Isocladus]

Ph. caroliniensis ssp. caroliniensis
1 Plant lacking leaves on the main stem, the penultimate order of branches with scales borne in spiral phyllotaxy, the ultimate order of branches deciduous, bearing normal leaves alternately and distichously; flowers produced only on the ultimate, deciduous branches.
2 Stamens 5, filaments free; fruiting pedicels capillary, 3-7 mm long; seeds densely papillose; [subgenus Kirganelia] . . . . Ph. tenellus

2 Stamens 3, filaments connate into a column 0.1-0.15 mm long; fruiting pedicels thick, 0.5 mm long; seeds with 12-15 transverse ridges and sometimes 1-3 pits; [subgenus Phyllanthus]

Ph. urinaria ssp. urinaria
Phyllanthus caroliniensis Walter ssp. caroliniensis, Carolina Leaf-flower. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, moist woodlands, forests, and fields, often in seasonally wet, muddy places; common (rare in VA Mountains). July-November. PA and IL south to FL and TX, and south to Argentina and Paraguay, the original range not clear, likely introduced in part of the area. Ssp. saxicola (Small) G.L. Webster (sometimes treated as a species) is restricted to s. FL, the Bahamas, and Greater Antilles. [=K, X, Y; < Ph. caroliniensis -- RAB, F, G, W; = Ph. caroliniensis var. caroliniensis -- C; < Ph. carolinensis -- GW, orthographic error; = Ph. caroliniensis -- S, sensu stricto]
* Phyllanthus tenellus Roxburgh, Mascarene Island Leaf-flower. Pd (GA, NC), Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas, in and around greenhouses; rare, native to the Mascarene Islands. This species appeared in FL in the 1920's, s. GA in the 1940's, SC in the 1950's, NC in the 1960's, and TN in the 1970's (Kral 1981). [= GW, K, Y; ? Ph. amarus -- RAB, misapplied (misidentified); > Ph. tenellus var. tenellus - X]
* Phyllanthus urinaria Linnaeus ssp. urinaria, Chamber Bitter. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens and roadsides, apparently preferring nitrogen-rich soils; rare, introduced from tropical Southeast Asia, now scattered in the tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres. March-November. This species appeared in the 1940's to 1960's in FL, GA, AL, LA, TX, and NC, and in the 1970's in TN (Kral (1981). [= X, Z; < Ph. urinaria -- GW, K, Y]
* Phyllanthus fraternus G.L. Webster, introduced in SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K, X]

Several other species have been previously but erroneously reported for our area. Phyllanthus amarus Schumacher, Gale-of-wind, Carry-me-seed, reported by RAB for NC and SC, was misidentified and actually represents Ph. tenellus (Webster 1970); see above. Reports of Ph. niruri Linnaeus from NC and SC also proved to be Ph. tenellus (Webster 1970). Phyllanthus pentaphyllus Wright, Fivepetal Leaf-flower, unlikely to be correctly labeled from Darlington County, SC (as also indicated by RAB), is likewise here excluded.

\section*{PHYTOLACCACEAE R. Brown 1818 (Pokeweed Family)}

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 in FNA (2003b); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

\section*{Phytolacca Linnaeus 1753 (Pokeweed)}

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Caulkins \& Wyatt (1990) \(=\) Z; Hardin (1964a) \(=\) Y; Rogers (1985) \(=\) X; Nienaber \& Thieret in FNA (2003b); 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 erect in flower); [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. 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 in our area to maritime areas]

Ph. rigida
Phytolacca americana Linnaeus, Common Pokeweed. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide variety of natural and disturbed habitats, usually associated with exposed mineral soil; common. May-frost. 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. [=C, F, G, S, W, X, Y; <Ph. americana -- RAB, GW (also see Ph. rigida); = Ph. americana var. americana -- FNA, K, Z]

Phytolacca rigida Small, Maritime Pokeweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dune slacks, dune slopes, edges of tidal marshes, disturbed areas on barrier islands, xeric sandhills; rare (NC Watch List). May-frost. DE (reportedly), se. VA south to FL and west to TX in the Southeastern Coastal Plain. In the northern parts of area, in NC and VA, P. rigida is rather rare, limited to the vicinity of the coast, and less weedy than P. americana. Caulkins and Wyatt (1990) reduce Ph. rigida to a variety of Ph. americana, but it seems distinct at the species level, at least in our area. [ \(=\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y} ;<\operatorname{Ph}\). americana -- RAB, GW; = Ph. americana var. rigida (Small) Caulkins \& Wyatt -- FNA, K, Z]

PIPERACEAE C.A. Agardh 1824 (Pepper Family)
A family of about 5-8 genera and 3000 species, shrubs, herbs, trees, and vines, of tropical and subtropical areas. References: 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: Boufford in FNA (1997); Boufford (1982)=Z; Tebbs in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Peperomia pellucida (Linnaeus) Kunth. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced. P. pellucida has been collected escaped from cultivation in FL, LA, and GA (in the vicinity of Savannah). 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". [= FNA, K, Z]

\section*{PITTOSPORACEAE (Pittosporum Family)}

A family of about 9-11 genera and 150-200 species, trees, shrubs, and vines, of tropical and warm temperate Old World. References: Judd (1996).

Pittosporum Banks ex Solander (Pittosporum)
A genus of about 100-150 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and warm temperate Old World. References: Judd (1996)=Z.
* Pittosporum tobira (Thunberg) Aiton f., Japanese Pittosporum, Australian Laurel. Cp (GA?, NC, SC?): frequently planted on barrier islands, at least persisting and apparently naturalizing; rare, introduced from Japan and China. Various cultivars are seen, including ones with variegated leaves. This species is one of the more common landscaping plants used on developed barrier islands. The revolute, obovate leaves are characteristic. [=K, X]

\section*{PLANTAGINACEAE (Plantain Family)}

As newly and radically recircumscribed, a family of about 120 genera. References: Albach, Meudt, \& Oxelman (2005); Olmstead et al. (2001); Schwarzbach in Kadereit (2004); Fischer in Kadereit (2004).
"subfamily Antirrhinoideae"
"tribe Cheloneae": Chelone, Collinsia, Penstemon.
"tribe Antirrhineae": Antirrhinum, Chaenorrhinum, Cymbalaria, Kickxia, Linaria, Misopates, Nuttallanthus.
"subfamily Gratioloideae":
"tribe Gratioleae":
"subtribe Gratiolinae": Amphianthus, Bacopa, Gratiola, Mecardonia, Scoparia, Sophronanthe. "subtribe Dopatriinae": Limnophila.
"tribe Limoselleae": Limosella.
"tribe Stemodieae": Leucospora.
"subfamily Digitalidoideae":
"tribe Digitalideae": Digitalis.
"tribe Veroniceae": "subtribe Veroniciinae": Veronica, Veronicastrum.
tribe Plantaginae: Plantago.
tribe Callitricheae: Callitriche
NOT in Plantaginaceae: Lindernia, Mazus, Micranthemum

\section*{Amphianthus Torrey (Pool-sprite)}

A monotypic genus, an herb, endemic to se. North America. References: Hilton \& Boyd (1996); Patrick, Allison, \& Krakow (1995).
Identification notes: Amphianthus somewhat resembles Callitriche, but has floating leaves in single pairs rather than in a whorl.
Amphianthus pusillus Torrey, Pool-sprite, Snorkelwort. Pd (GA, SC): vernal pools on granitic flatrocks; rare (US Threatened, GA Threatened, SC Rare). April. Endemic to granitic flatrocks of ec. AL, nc. GA (17 counties), and sc. SC. Hilton \& Boyd (1996) discuss the ecology and population ecology of this remarkable plant in detail. [= RAB, GW, K, P, S]

Antirrhinum Linnaeus (Snapdragon)
(also see Misopates)
A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of Mediterranean Europe. References: Sutton (1988)=Z.
1 Corolla 25-40 mm long; calyx lobes ovate; leaves to 15 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. majus
1 Corolla 10-13 mm long; calyx lobes linear; leaves to 5 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [A. orontium]
* Antirrhinum majus Linnaeus, Common Snapdragon. Mt, Pd (VA): cultivated, rarely persistent or naturalized; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. July. [= C, G, K, P, Z]

Antirrhinum orontium Linnaeus, Lesser Snapdragon, is introduced at least far south as se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and KY (Pennell 1935). [= C, K, P, Z]

\section*{Bacopa Aublet (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: Schuyler (1989)=Z; Fernald (1942).

1 Leaves obovate to oblanceolate, cuneate at the base, 1-veined (or with 1-2 additional obscure veins), 3-8 mm wide; stems glabrous; fresh plants not aromatic . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. monnieri
1 Leaves mostly orbicular to ovate (or sometimes obovate in the very rare \(B\). repens), rounded to clasping at the base, 3-9veined; stems pubescent or puberulent, at least when young (check at growing tips) or glabrous (in tidal forms of \(B\).
innominata); fresh plants aromatic or not.
2 Fresh plants strongly aromatic when bruised; corolla pale to bright blue, 9-13 mm long; calyx subtended by 2 subulate bractlets; stamens 4 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. caroliniana
2 Fresh plants not aromatic when bruised; corolla predominantly white (in some species slightly pink or marked with yellow), 2-10 mm long; calyx not subtended by bractlets; stamens 2 or 4.
3 Corolla 4-10 mm long, white with a yellow throat; capsule ca. 5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. rotundifolia
3 Corolla 2-5 mm long, white or pink, without a yellow throat; capsule 2-3 mm long.
4 Leaves strongly clasping, mostly ovate; stamens 2 (or very rarely 4); [native] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. innominata
4 Leaves only slightly clasping, mostly obovate; stamens 4 ; [a very rare introduction] ............... B. repens
Bacopa caroliniana (Walter) B.L. Robinson, Blue Water-hyssop, Sweet Water-hyssop, Carolina Water-hyssop. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): wet shores, tidal muds; common, rare north of SC (NC Watch List, VA Rare). May-September. Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. TX; disjunct in KY. The strongly fragrant stems and leaves are unique. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W; Hydrotrida caroliniana (Walter) Small -- P, S]

Bacopa innominata (Gómez Maza) Alain, Tropical Water-hyssop. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): freshwater tidal muds, shallow water; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Endangered). June-September. MD south to c. peninsular FL, and in the West Indies and Central America. B. stragula Fernald has been considered a rare endemic of tidal areas in VA and MD, differing from B. innominata in its glabrous stems (vs. pubescent), smaller flowers (the corolla less than 3 mm long vs. more than 3 mm long), and shorter, glabrous pedicels \(3-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (vs. pubescent and to 8 mm long). Schuyler (1989) concluded that \(B\). stragula is an intertidal form of \(B\). innominata, the morphologic differences induced by the flooding regime. 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. [= C, GW, K, Z; B. cyclophylla Fernald -- RAB; B. stragula Fernald -- F, G; Herpestis rotundifolia Gaertner f. -- P, S; ? Macuillamia obovata Rafinesque -- P]

Bacopa monnieri (Linnaeus) Wettstein, Monnier's Water-hyssop. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): freshwater tidal marshes, muddy shores, streams and pools; uncommon (VA Watch List). E. VA south to s. FL, west to c. TX, and in the West Indies and the New World subtropics and tropics. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K; Bramia monnieri (Linnaeus) Drake -- P, S]
* Bacopa repens (Swartz) Wettstein, South American Water-hyssop. Cp (SC): freshwater pools; rare, presumably introduced from its native range in the New World tropics. [= RAB, GW, K; Macuillamia repens (Swartz) Pennell -- P, S]

Bacopa rotundifolia (Michaux) Wettstein, Midwestern Water-hyssop. Cp (NC, VA): tidal muds, shallow water of large natural lake; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-September. IN and IA west to ND and MT, south to AL and AZ; disjunct in e. MD, e. VA, and ne. NC, where apparently native (though C considers introduced). Known in NC only from Lake Mattamuskeet, Hyde County, where not seen since 1929. 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 \(0.6-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide vs. \(2-3.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and \(1.5-2.7 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide), smaller flowers (corolla \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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. [= C, F, G, GW, K, Z; B. simulans Fernald -- F, G; Macuillamia rotundifolia (Michaux) Rafinesque -- P, S]

\section*{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: Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (2003); Crow \& Hellquist (2000) \(=\) Z; Fassett (1951); Erbar \& Leins in Kadereit (2004). Key based on Z.

Callitriche heterophylla Pursh ssp. heterophylla. (GA, NC, SC, VA): [= K; C. heterophylla -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Callitriche palustris Linnaeus. (VA) [= C, F, K, S; C. verna Linnaeus -- G, W, Z]
Callitriche pedunculosa Nuttall. (NC). east to NC (Kartesz 1999), KY, c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and AL. [= K;

\section*{C. nuttallii Torrey -- Z]}

Callitriche peploides Nuttall. (GA, SC): [= RAB, GW, K, S]
* Callitriche stagnalis Scopoli. (VA): [= C, F, G, K, Z]

Callitriche terrestris Rafinesque emend. Torrey. (GA, NC, SC, VA): [=C, GW, K, S, W, Z; C. deflexa A. Braun -- RAB; C. deflexa var. austinii (Engelmann) Hegelmann -- F, G]

Chaenorrhinum (Augustin de Candolle ex Duby) Reichenbach (Dwarf Snapdragon, Lesser Toadflax)
A genus of about 21 species, herbs, of Mediterranean Europe. References: Sutton (1988)=Z.
* Chaenorrhinum minus (Linnaeus) Lange ssp. minus, Dwarf Snapdragon, Lesser Toadflax. Mt, Cp (VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA): disturbed areas; common, rare south of VA, introduced from Eurasia. June-November. [= Z; Chaenorrhinum minus -- C, F, G, K, P, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

\section*{Chelone Linnaeus (Turtlehead)}

A genus of about 4 species, perennial herbs, of e. North America. References: Nelson, Elisens, \& Benesh (1998).
Identification notes. The four fertile stamens are inserted on either side of the corolla near its base and are flattened and conspicuously pilose. The single staminodium (the color of which is used in the key) is much shorter (often only a few mm long), and is inserted uppermost on the corolla near its base.

1 Leaves sessile; flowers distinctly 4-ranked; staminodium purple; corolla purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. cuthbertii
1 Leaves with petioles \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long (or subsessile in Ch. glabra); flowers less distinctly 4-ranked; staminodium white or green; corolla purple or white.
2 Petioles \(1.5-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; leaf blade rounded at the base; leaf blades averaging ca. \(2 \times\) as long as wide, \(4-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; staminodium white; corolla purple Ch. Iyonii
2 Petioles 0.1-1.5 cm long; leaf blade cuneate at the base; staminodium white or green; leaf blades averaging \(3 \times\) (or more) as long as wide, 1-6 cm wide; corolla purple or white.
3 Corolla white (or tinged with purple near the summit); staminodium green . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. glabra
3 Corolla purple throughout; staminodium white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. obliqua
Chelone cuthbertii Small, Cuthbert Turtlehead. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC), Cp (NC, VA): bogs, sphagnous swamps, seeps; uncommon (GA Special Concern). Late July-September; September-October. This species has a curious, disjunct distribution: Mountains and rarely upper Piedmont of w. NC and n. GA, and Coastal Plain of se. VA and ne. NC. The species is diploid (Nelson, Elisens, \& Benish 1998). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, F, K, P, S, W]

Chelone glabra Linnaeus, White Turtlehead. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): streambanks, seeps, swamp forests; common. August-October; September-November. Newfoundland and MN south to GA and AL. The named varieties are intergrading and the characters used to distinguish them do not correlate well. The species is diploid (Nelson, Elisens, \& Benish 1998). [=RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, W; Ch. glabra var. dilatata Fernald \& Wiegand -- F, P; Ch. glabra var. elatior Rafinesque -- F, G, P, S; Ch. glabra var. elongata -- F, G, P, S; Ch. glabra var. ochroleuca Pennell \& Wherry -- F, G, P, S; Ch. glabra var. glabra -- F, G, S; Ch. glabra var. chlorantha (Pennell \& Wherry) Pennell -- P; Ch. glabra var. typica -- P; Ch. chlorantha Pennell \& Wherry -- S; Ch. montana (Rafinesque) Pennell \& Wherry -- S; Ch. montana var. elatior (Rafinesque) Small -- S]

Chelone lyonii Pursh, Appalachian Turtlehead. Mt, Pd (NC, SC): cove forests, spruce-fir forests, balds, streambanks; uncommon. July-September; October. W. NC and e. TN south to nw. SC. The species is diploid (Nelson, Elisens, \& Benish 1998). [= RAB, C, GW, K, W; Ch. lyoni -- F, G, P, S, orthographic variant]

Chelone obliqua Linnaeus, Purple Turtlehead. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC): streambanks, swamp forests; uncommon. October; November. MD and MN south to AL, w. TN, and MO. A tetraploid race is restricted to the southern Blue Ridge; plants in the remainder of the distribution are hexaploid (Nelson, Elisens, \& Benish 1998). [= RAB, C, GW, F, G, S, W; Ch. obliqua var. obliqua - K; Ch. obliqua var. typica -- P; Ch. obliqua var. erwiniae Pennell \& Wherry -- K, P]

Collinsia Nuttall (Blue-eyed Mary)
A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of North America (especially diverse in w. North America).
Collinsia verna Nuttall, Eastern Blue-eyed Mary. Mt (VA): nutrient-rich, moist bottomlands and forested slopes; rare (VA Rare). April-May. NY west to s. WI, south to w. VA, nc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), KY, and AR. [= C, F, G, K, P, S, W]

> Cymbalaria Hill (Kenilworth-ivy)

A genus of about 9 species, herbs, of Europe west to c. Asia. References: Sutton (1988)=Z.
* Cymbalaria muralis P.G. Gaertner, B. Meyer, \& Scherbius ssp. muralis, Kenilworth-ivy. Mt, Pd (VA): naturalized on walls and rock outcrops near plantings; rare, native of Eurasia. May-August. The other two subspecies, both villous throughout (vs. glabrous or with a few scattered hairs in ssp. muralis) are Mediterranean and are not known to be naturalized in North America. [= Z; C. muralis -- C, F, G, K, P, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. cymbalaria (Linnaeus) Wetts.; Linaria cymbalaria (Linnaeus) P. Miller]

Digitalis Linnaeus (Foxglove)
A genus of about 19 species, herbs, of Europe west to central Asia. Famous as the source of the drug digitalis, a cardiac glycoside.
1 Corolla 2-3 cm long, the lower median lobe much longer than the others . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. lanata
1 Corolla 4-5.5 cm long, the lower median lobe only slightly longer than the others [D. purpurea]
* Digitalis lanata Ehrhart, Grecian Foxglove, Hairy Foxglove. Pd (SC): naturalized along roadside; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. May-June. Reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= C, F, G, K, P]
* Digitalis purpurea Linnaeus, Digitalis, Common Foxglove, is introduced and established at scattered locations as far south as PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, P; D. purpurea var. purpurea - K; D. purpurea var. alba - K]

\section*{Gratiola Linnaeus (Hedge-hyssop)}

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of temperate regions (and tropical mountains) of the Old and New Worlds.
1 Flowers and fruits sessile or subsessile, the pedicels < 1 mm long; perennial.
2 Leaves linear-subulate; corolla \(2-3 \times\) as long as the calyx; [Sophronanthe] . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Sophronanthe hispida]
2 Leaves ovate; corolla 1-1.5 \(\times\) as long as the calyx; [Tragiola] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Sophronanthe pilosa]
1 Flowers and fruits on definite pedicels; annual or perennial; [Gratiola].
3 Leaves cuneate at the base; annual.
4 Pedicels stout, erect, 1-5 (-12) mm long
G. virginiana
4 Pedicels slender, spreading, \(10-45 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
5 Corolla 15-20 mm long; leaves oval or oblanceolate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. floridana
5 Corolla 8-12 mm long; leaves elliptic, rhombic-lanceolate, or lanceolate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. neglecta

3 Leaves clasping or subclasping-rounded at the base; perennial.
\(6 \quad\) Calyx subtended by \(0(-1)\) bractlet; corolla lobes white; corolla tube greenish yellow, conspicuously veined G. ramosa
6 Calyx subtended by 2 bractlets; corolla lobes white or yellow-orange; corolla tube greenish yellow and conspicuously veined, or orange and not conspicuously veined.
7 Corolla lobes and tube yellow-orange (very rarely white), not conspicuously veined; sepals and flower stalks sparsely or not at all glandular-puberulent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. aure 7 Corolla lobes white to lavender, corolla tube greenish yellow, usually conspicuously veined; sepals and flower stalks densely glandular-puberulent.
8 Leaves triangular to lanceolate, margins entire, or with a few teeth towards the tip; corolla veined with brown lines; sepals linear-lanceolate
G. brevifolia

8 Leaves oblong-ovate to ovate (or linear-lanceolate in submersed forms), finely dentate; corolla veined with purple lines; sepals lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. viscidula

Gratiola aurea Pursh, Yellow Hedge-hyssop, Golden-pert. Cp (GA, NC, SC): blackwater river banks, pondcypress savannas in Carolina bays; uncommon. May-September. Newfoundland and Québec south in the Coastal Plain to panhandle FL; disjunct around the Great Lakes and inland in NY, Ontario, IL, and ND. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S; G. lutea Rafinesque var. typica -- P; G. lutea var. obtusa (Pennell) Pennell -- P]

Gratiola brevifolia Rafinesque. Cp (GA, SC): wet places; rare. E. SC and e. GA, south to panhandle FL, west to e. TX and se. OK; disjunct in c. TN. [= GW, K, P, S]

Gratiola floridana Nuttall. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA): \{habitats\}; uncommon. Ne. GA and se. TN (in counties adjacent to NC) (Chester Wofford, \& Kral 1997), south to e. GA (in counties adjacent to SC) (Jones \& Coile 1988), panhandle FL, AL, and MS. [= GW, K, P, S]

Gratiola neglecta Torrey, Mud-hyssop. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): ditches, wet areas, bottomlands; common. May-July. Québec and ME west to British Columbia, south to GA, TX, and AZ. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, P, S, W; G. neglecta var. neglecta -- F]

Gratiola ramosa Walter. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine savannas, marshes, pond margins; ditches; common. May-June. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to sw. LA; disjunct in e. MD. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, P, S]

Gratiola virginiana Linnaeus. \(\mathrm{Cp}, \mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA})\), Mt (GA): sluggish streams, bogs, wet areas; common. March-May. NJ west to OH and IA and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. Var. aestuariorum Pennell, of s. NJ south to e. VA, is alleged to differ in being shorter, with more rounded leaves, short pedicels ( \(<2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long), a shorter calyx and corolla, and a smaller capsule; it is likely merely a stunted aquatic form, but needs additional study (see F and P for additional details). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, P, S, W; G. virginiana var. aestuariorum Pennell -- F, K, P]

Gratiola viscidula Pennell. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): bogs, wet areas, ditches, margins of Coastal Plain ponds; common (uncommon in Mountains). June-November. DE, MD and e. VA, south to c. SC and ne. GA; disjunct in s. OH, WV, e. TN, MO, and n. FL. Spooner (1984) studied infraspecific taxa recognized in G. viscidula and determined that they did not warrant recognition. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W; G. viscidula var. viscidula -- G; G. viscidula var. shortii Pennell -- G, P; G. viscidula var. typica -- P]

Kickxia Dumortier (Fluellen, Cancerwort)

A genus of about 47 species, herbs, of Mediterranean Europe west to c. Asia. References: Sutton (1988)=Z.

1 Leaves triangular-ovate or hastate, truncate at the base; pedicels glabrous through much of their length (typically, but see

1 Leaves round-ovate, rounded to cordate at the base; pedicels villous throughout their length . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . K. spuria
* Kickxia elatine (Linnaeus) Dumortier, Sharp-leaved Fluellen. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), Cp (VA) \{GA\}: disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. May-November. Two subspecies are recognized by Sutton; both may be naturalized in our area. Ssp. elatine has the stems slender (to 1.5 mm thick), sparingly (if at all) branched, pedicels mostly 15-25 mm long, 0.1-0.2 mm in diameter, glabrous except for immediately below the calyx. Ssp. crinita (Mabille) W. Greuter in W. Greuter \& Rech. f. has the stems more robust (usually 1.5-3.5 mm thick), often much-branched, pedicels mostly 5-12 mm long, \(0.25-0.35 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, often villous their entire lengths. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, P, S]
* Kickxia spuria (Linnaeus) Dumortier, Round-leaved Fluellen, Female Fluellen. Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from s. Europe. July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, P, S; K. spuria ssp. spuria -- Z]

\section*{Leucospora Nuttall (Leucospora)}

A monotypic genus, an herb, of North America. Leucospora may not be distinct from Stemodia.
* Leucospora multifida (Michaux) Nuttall, Leucospora, Narrowleaf Paleseed. Cp (NC), \{GA, VA\}: moist to wet, sandy margins of an artificial depressional wetland; rare (NC Watch List). S. Ontario west to IA and KS, south to nw. GA, AL, LA, and e. TX; scattered occurrences further east (as in e. NC, FL, KY, TN, and se. PA) probably represent recent introductions. [= C, G, GW, K, P, S; Conobea multifida (Michaux) Bentham -- F; Stemodia multifida (Michaux) Sprengel]

\section*{Limnophila R. Brown}

A genus of about 37 species, of tropical regions of the Old World.
* Limnophila sessiliflora (Vahl) Blume. Cp (GA): \{habitat\}; rare. Reported as introduced in sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K]

Limosella Linnaeus (Mudwort, Awl-leaf)
A genus of about 11 species, aquatic herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution.

Limosella australis R. Brown, Mudwort, Awl-leaf. Cp (NC, VA): fresh or slightly brackish tidal flats; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June. Newfoundland and Québec south along the Atlantic Coast to se. VA and extreme ne. NC. This plant is very inconspicuous, though locally abundant. [= K; L. subulata Ives -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, P]

Linaria P. Miller (Yellow-toadflax)
(also see Nuttallanthus)
A genus of about 150 species, of temperate regions of Eurasia. References: Sutton (1988)=Z.
* Linaria vulgaris P. Miller, Butter-and-eggs, Yellow Toadflax, Wild-snapdragon. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): fields, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (uncommon in Piedmont of NC, rare in Coastal Plain of NC), introduced from Europe. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, P, W, Z; Linaria linaria (Linnaeus) Karsten -- S]
* Linaria maroccana Hooker f., Moroccan Toadflax. Introduced in VA and WV. [= K] \{investigate; not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

A genus of about 80 species, of warm temperate and subtropical regions of the Old and New Worlds. Probably not a member of Plantaginaceae (Albach, Meudt, \& Oxelman 2005). References: Cooperrider \& McCready (1975)=Z; Qualls (1984)=Y.

1 Fertile stamens 4; calyx lobes connate at anthesis for more than \(1 / 2\) their length, later separating; [section Torenioides] . . . . . . ................................................................................................. L. crustacea
1 Fertile stamens 2 (with 2 staminodia without anthers, or with rudimentary anthers); calyx lobes distinct to the base at anthesis and after; [section Brachycarpae].
2 Pedicels shorter than or about as long as the subtending leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. dubia var. dubia
2 Pedicels longer than the subtending leaves (or bracteal leaves in some species).
3 Leaves nearly orbicular; stems creeping . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. grandiflora

3 Leaves distinctly longer than wide; stems erect (sometimes decumbent at the base and rooting if knocked down by water).
4 Leaves not glandular punctate; seeds \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. dubia var. anagallidea
4 Leaves glandular punctate; seeds ca. \(1 \times\) as long as wide.
5 Leaves primarily in a basal rosette, leaves of the stem strongly reduced upwards to bracts; capsule (1.8-) 3.4-7 mm long; [primarily of seepage of flatrocks] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. monticola ("monticola" form)

5 Leaves primarily on the stem, not conspicuously reduced upwards; capsule 1.4-3.4 mm long; [of stream or river banks] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. monticola ("saxicola" form)
* Lindernia crustacea (Linnaeus) F. Mueller. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (SC), \{NC\}: lawns; uncommon, introduced from Malaysia. September. [= RAB, GW, K, P, Y]

Lindernia dubia (Linnaeus) Pennell var. anagallidea (Michaux) Cooperrider. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet sandy or muddy areas; common (rare in Mountains). June-September. Nearly throughout North America, Central America, and South America. The extensive and essentially coincident ranges of the two varieties of \(L\). dubia suggests that they may be merely forms, as suggested by Voss (1996). [= C, K, Y, Z; L. anagallidea (Michaux) Pennell -- RAB, F, G, GW, P; Ilysanthes inequalis (Walter) Pennell -- S; L. dubia -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Lindernia dubia (Linnaeus) Pennell var. dubia. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet sandy or muddy areas; common. MayNovember. Nearly throughout North America, Central America, and South America. [=C, Y, Z; L. dubia (Linnaeus) Pennell -- RAB, GW, in a narrow sense; L. dubia var. dubia -- F, G, K, in the narrow sense; L. dubia var. riparia (Rafinesque) Fernald -- F, G; L. dubia var. inundata Pennell -- F, G, K; L. dubia var. major (Pursh) Pennell -- P; L. dubia var. typica -- P; Ilysanthes dubia (Linnaeus) Barnhart -- S; L. dubia -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Gratiola dubia Linnaeus]

Lindernia grandiflora Nuttall. Cp (GA): depressional wetlands; rare. S. GA south to s. FL. [= GW, K, P, Y; llysanthes grandiflora (Nuttall) Bentham -- S]

Lindernia monticola Muhlenberg ex Nuttall, Flatrock Pimpernel, Riverbank Pimpernel. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): in seasonal seepage on granitic flatrocks, and on river-scoured siliceous rocks; rare (GA Endangered - "saxicola", NC Watch List). April-June (-September). Nc. and sw. NC south to ne. FL and ec. AL. L. saxicola appears to be merely a form of L. monticola, the leafy stems the result of the basal leaves being covered by silt deposited by floodwaters (Qualls 1984); this needs additional study. [= RAB, GW, K, P, W, Y; L. saxicola M.A. Curtis -- RAB, P, W, Y; Ilysanthes monticola (Muhlenberg ex Nuttall) Rafinesque -- S; llysanthes saxicola (M.A. Curtis) Chapman -- S]

Lindernia diffusa (Linnaeus) Wettstein, in SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [=K] \{not yet keyed\}

Mecardonia Ruiz \& Pavón (Mecardonia)
A genus of about 10 species, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of America.
1 Peduncles more than 10 mm long; sepals less than 2 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. acuminata var. acuminata
1 Peduncles to 10 mm long; sepals more than 2 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [M. acuminata var. microphylla]
Mecardonia acuminata (Walter) Small var. acuminata, Mecardonia. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): marshes, ditches, bottomland forests, wet disturbed areas; common. July-September; August-October. DE and MD south to s. FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to KY, TN, and MO. The long, ascending pedicels are distinctive. The plant blackens on drying. \([=K, S ; M\). acuminata -- RAB, C, G, GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Bacopa acuminata (Walter) B.L. Robinson -- F; Pagesia acuminata (Walter) Pennell ssp. typica -- P]

Mecardonia acuminata (Walter) Small var. microphylla (Rafinesque) Pennell. Cp (GA): margins of Coastal Plain ponds; rare (GA Special Concern). Sc. GA south to panhandle FL and west to e. LA. [= K, S; M. acuminata -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Pagesia acuminata (Walter) Pennell ssp. microphylla (Rafinesque) Pennell -- P]

\section*{Misopates Rafinesque (Weasel's-snout)}

A genus of about 8 species, herbs, of Mediterranean Europe and \(n\). Africa west to c. Asia.
* Misopates orontium (Linnaeus) Rafinesque, Weasel's-snout, Lesser Snapdragon. Pd (VA): cultivated, persistent or possibly naturalized; rare, introduced from Eurasia. [= K; Antirrhinum orontium Linnaeus -- C, G]

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\section*{Nuttallanthus D.A. Sutton (American-toadflax)}

A genus of 4 species, herbs, of North and South America. Sutton (1988) separates these three species, along with N. subandinus (Diels) D.A. Sutton, of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay, from Linaria on the basis of "the corolla with the abaxial lip greatly exceeding the adaxial lip; the palate weakly developed and scarcely occluding the tube; the spur very slender or absent and the prismatic seeds with 4-7 longitudinal ridges." Nuttalanthus is American; Linaria is Eurasian. References: Sutton (1988)=Z. Key based on \(Z\).

1 Infructescence axis zigzag; fruiting pedicels densely glandular pubescent, 5-13 mm long, \(2 \times\) or more as long as the calyx
N. floridanus

1 Infructescence axis straight or nearly so; fruiting pedicels glabrous or with a few scattered glandular hairs, 2-6 (-9) mm long, less than \(1 \times\) as long as the calyx.
2 Corolla 8-11 (-13) mm long (measured from the tip of the spur to the apex of the adaxial lip), the abaxial lip 2-6 mm long; seeds longitudinally ridged, the intervening faces smooth or with sparse low tubercles . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. canadensis
2 Corolla 14-22 mm long (measured from the tip of the spur to the apex of the adaxial lip), the abaxial lip 6-11 mm long; seeds densely tuberculate, not longitudinally ridged . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. texanus

Nuttallanthus canadensis (Linnaeus) D.A. Sutton, Common Toadflax. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): 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; common. March-May. Sutton (1988) comments that there is substantial variation in this species not taxonomically explained. [=K, Z; Linaria canadensis (Linnaeus) Dumortier -- RAB, W, in part (also see N. texanus); Linaria canadensis var. canadensis -- C, F, G, S; Linaria canadensis (Linnaeus) Dumortier -- P, in the narrow sense]

Nuttallanthus floridanus (Chapman) D.A. Sutton, Florida Toadflax. Cp (GA): dry, sandy places; uncommon. E. GA south to FL and west to MS. [= K, Z; Linaria floridana Chapman -- P, S]
* Nuttallanthus texanus (Scheele) D.A. Sutton, Texas Toadflax. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): disturbed soils of roadsides and fields; uncommon, introduced from further southwest. March-May. Ranging as a native species in sc. and sw. North America and in temperate South America; introduced elsewhere (as in our area). [=K, Z; Linaria canadensis (Linnaeus) Dumortier -- RAB, W, in part; Linaria canadensis var. texana (Scheele) Pennell -- C, F, G, S; Linaria texana Scheele -- P]

\section*{Penstemon Schmidel (Beard-tongue, Penstemon)}

A genus of about 250 species, perennila herbs and shrubs, of w. North America, e. North America, and (a single species) ne. Asia. References: Clements, Baskin, \& Baskin (1998)=Z. Key based in part on Z.

1 Cauline leaves bipinnatifid; basal leaves sessile; [section Dissecti] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ............. P. dissectus
1 Cauline leaves entire or toothed; basal leaves petioled.
2 Inflorescence with many nodes; anther cells dehiscing by short proximal slits; [section Multiflori] . . . . . . . . P. multiflorus
2 Inflorescence with<10 nodes; anther cells dehiscing their entire length.
\(3 \quad\) Corolla glandular-pubescent within; [section Tubiflori] . . . . . . . . . . . .
4 Throat of corolla more-or-less closed by a palate formed by the upward arch of the corolla lip.
5 Buds yellow-purple; corolla violet-purple with white lobes (fading white when dried); leaves essentially glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. hirsutus
5 Buds yellow; corolla creamy white; leaves pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. tenuiflorus]
4 Throat of corolla open.
6 Corolla differentiated (above the calyx) into a basal tube and a dilated or inflated throat, with little ridging of the floor; anterior lobes of the corolla essentially equalling the posterior lobes.
7 Corolla white, lined with purple.
8 Stems pubescent; inflorescence glabrous or slightly glandular-pubescent . . . . . [P. alluviorum]
8 Stems glabrous; inflorescence glandular-pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. digitalis 7 Corolla purple to violet.

9 Sepals long-attenuate, to 12 mm long; leaves finely serrate; corolla 20-35 mm long P. calycosus

9 Sepals less than 8 mm long; leaves obscurely serrate; corolla lobes strongly deflexed; corolla
15-22 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. Iaevigatus
6 Corolla only gradually and slightly dilated upwards, the floor strongly ridged; anterior lobes of the corolla projecting beyond the posterior lobes.
10 Peduncles strongly ascending, the inflorescence therefore narrow; corolla reddish-purple \(\boldsymbol{P}\). australis 10 Peduncles spreading, the inflorescence therefore relatively broad; corolla white to violet or purple.

11 Leaves velvety pubescent; corolla white with fine purple lines . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. pallidus 11 Leaves pubescent, but not velvety; corolla violet or purple.

12 Basal leaves truncate or cordate at base; lower bracts of inflorescence foliose, slightly smaller than the cauline leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. smallii 12 Basal leaves cuneate at base; lower bracts of inflorescence reduced, much smaller than

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the cauline leaves.
13 Cauline leaf blades wide, ovate-lanceolate to ovate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. canescens
13 Cauline leaf blades narrow, acute to acuminate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. Iaxiflorus
Penstemon australis Small, Southern Beardtongue, Sandhill Beardtongue. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, SC): sandhills, dry sandy roadsides; common. May-July; July-August. Se. VA south to FL, west to AL, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but not uncommon westwards into the Piedmont and lower Mountains, and extending in the interior into c. TN. [=K, P, S, Z; \(P\). australis -- RAB , C, F, G, W, in a broader sense]

Penstemon calycosus Small. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): limestone ledges, other woodlands; rare (GA Special Concern). MayJuly. OH and s. MI and IL south to w. VA, GA, and AL. [= F, G, GW, K, P, S, W, Z; P. laevigatus -- C, in part]

Penstemon canescens (Britton) Britton, Appalachian Beardtongue. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): woodlands, glades, forest edges, roadsides; common. May-July. PA and s. IN south to nc. GA, n. AL, and c. TN. [= RAB, C, K, W, Z; >P. canescens F, G, S; > P. canescens var. typicus -- P; >P. canescens var. brittonorum (Pennell) Pennell -- P; > P. brittonorum Pennell -- S; > P. brevisepalus Pennell -- F, G, P, S]
*? Penstemon digitalis Nuttall ex Sims, Tall White Beardtongue. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): alluvial forests, moist fields, disturbed areas; common. May-June; July-August. Nova Scotia and ME west to MN and SD, south to e. VA, w. SC, AL, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, P, S, W, Z]

Penstemon dissectus Elliott, Georgia Beardtongue, Grit Beardtongue. Cp (GA): Altamaha Grit outcrops, sandhills; rare (GA Rare). Endemic to Altamaha Grit outcrops and other sandy areas from e. GA south and west to sw. GA. This species is unmistakable because of its bipinnatifid leaves. [= K, P, S, Z]

Penstemon hirsutus (Linnaeus) Willdenow, Northeastern Beardtongue. Pd, Mt (VA): dry woodlands, forests, and fields; uncommon. May-July. Québec and ME west to MI and WI, south to VA and KY. [= C, F, G, K, P, S, W, Z]

Penstemon laevigatus Aiton, Eastern Beardtongue. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): low meadows, bottomlands, forest edges; common. May-June; July-August. ME west to MI, south to s. GA, MS, and AR. [= RAB, F, G, GW, K, P, W, Z; P. laevigatus -- C, in part only (also see \(P\). calycosus); P. pentstemon (Linnaeus) MacM. -- S]

Penstemon laxiflorus Pennell. \(\{\mathrm{GA}\}\) : \{habitat \(\}\). C. GA and n . AL west to c. OK and c. TX. [=K, P, Z; P. australis -- S , in part; \(P\). australis Small ssp. laxiflorus (Pennell) Bennett]

Penstemon multiflorus Chapman ex Bentham. Cp (GA): \{habitat\}; uncommon. S. and e. GA south to FL. [=K, P, S, Z]
Penstemon pallidus Small, Eastern White Beardtongue. Cp (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, VA): limestone and shale barrens, other dry, disturbed areas; uncommon (GA Special Concern). May-June. ME west to MN, south to NC, GA, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, P, S, W, Z]

Penstemon smallii A. Heller, Blue Ridge Beardtongue. Mt (GA, NC, SC): woodlands, cliffs, glades, roadbanks; common (GA Special Concern). May-June; July. A Southern Appalachian endemic, distributed from nw. NC and ne. TN south to nw. SC, n. GA, and \(n\). AL. [= RAB, \(K, P, S, W, Z]\)

Penstemon alluviorum Pennell, Lowland Beardtongue. East to AL, TN, KY. [= C, F, G, K, P, S, Z] \{add synonymy\}
Penstemon tenuiflorus Pennell, Plateau Beardtongue, Limestone Beardtongue, Kentucky Beardtongue. Endemic to the Interior Low Plateau of wc. KY, c. TN, n. AL, extending slightly into the Coastal Plain to the west, and disjunct in the Black Belt of AL and MS. [= C, F, G, K, P, S, Z]

Penstemon tubiflorus Nuttall, Tube Beardtongue. A more western species, reaching its eastern limit in w. TN (Chester, Woffor, \& Kral 1997). It is also known from adventive sites further east, as in e. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [=S; P. tubaeflorus -- C, F, G, P, Z, orthographic variant; P. tubiflorus var. achoreus Fernald - K; P. tubiflorus var. tubiflorus - K]

\section*{Plantago Linnaeus (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: Rosatti (1984)=Z; Bassett (1966) \(=Y\); Bassett (1967)=X; Schwarzbach in Kadereit (2004).

\footnotetext{
1 Leaves cauline, opposite; spikes on peduncles from the leaf axils; [section Psyllium]
P. psyllium

1 Leaves basal; spikes on scapes from the base of the plant.
2 Leaves ovate to broadly lanceolate or broadly oblanceolate, distinctly broadened upwards from a petiolar base, the leaves more than 1 cm wide (some species keyed both ways).
3 Leaf venation pinnate, some major veins departing from the midvein well above the leaf base; perennial from thick, fleshy rootstock, typically \(3-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide near its summit, with a cavity below (like an inverted bowl), and with 3-10 fleshy roots \(3-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) thick descending or spreading from the bowl rim; capsule 2-4-seeded; scapes hollow and terete; [aquatic or semi-aquatic]; [section Palaeopsyllium]
P. cordata

3 Leaf venation parallel, with all of the major veins separating at the base of the leaf; either perennial from thin, fibrous roots or an erect caudex, or annual from a small taproot; capsule 2-30-seeded; scapes either solid and terete, solid and angled, or hollow and terete; [terrestrial].
4 Leaves broadly ovate-elliptic, the blades \(1-3 \times\) as long as wide, distinctly petiolate; scapes solid and terete; [section Plantago].
5 Fruit 2.5-4 mm long, dehiscent near the middle, the terminal portion about as long as the basal; sepals broadly ovate, ca. \(1.5 \times\) as long as wide, mostly obtuse; petioles usually green and pubescent at the base
}

5 Fruit 4-6 mm long, dehiscent below the middle, the terminal portion about \(2 \times\) as long as the basal; sepals narrowly elliptic, \(2-4 \times\) as long as wide, mostly acute; petioles usually purple and glabrous at the base...

\section*{P. rugelii}

4 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.
6 Bracts and calyx pubescent, at least on the keels; ephemeral annual, flowering late March-June, and then senescing; [section Virginica]
\(P\). virginica
\(6 \quad\) Bracts and calyx glabrous; perennial, flowering April-November.
7 Spikes very densely flowered, the rachis hidden; scape 5 -angled; [widespread weedy alien]; [section Lancifolia]
P. lanceolata
\(7 \quad\) Spikes loosely flowered, the rachis visible its entire length; scape terete; [rare native of Coastal Plain pinelands and adjacent fire-plow lines and ditches]; [section Palaeopsyllium]
P. sparsiflora

2 Leaves lanceolate or linear, slightly if at all broadened upward, the base not petiolar, the leaves typically less than 1 cm wide.
8 Summer and winter leaves dimorphic, the winter leaves lanceolate (typically submersed), the summer leaves ovate or cordate (emersed except in floods); plant perennial from thick, fleshy rootstock, typically \(3-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide near its summit, with a cavity below (like an inverted bowl), and with 3-10 fleshy roots \(3-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) thick descending or spreading from the bowl rim; [aquatic or semi-aquatic]; [section Palaeopsyllium] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. cordata
8 Summer and winter leaves not dimorphic, all leaves lanceolate or linear; plant either perennial from thin, fibrous roots, or annual from a small taproot; [terrestrial].
9 Leaves fleshy; corolla tube pubescent on its outer surface; [of sea beaches] . . . . . P. maritima var. juncoides
9 Leaves herbaceous (though often rather thick and leathery); corolla tube glabrous on its outer surface; [of various habitats, not as above].
10 Bracts of the inflorescence and sepals conspicuously pubescent; annual (rarely biennial), with a taproot; stamens 4.
11 Leaves oblanceolate; [section Virginica] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. virginica
11 Leaves linear; [section Gnaphaloides].
12 Bracts of the lower flowers in the spikes conspicuously exserted, at least \(2 \times\) as long as the subtended flower.
13 Leaves glabrous or puberulent above; longer bracts \(8-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; seeds 2.2-3.0 mm long
 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. patagonica
12 Bracts of the lower flowers in the spikes not conspicuously exserted, less than \(2 \times\) as long as the subtended flower.
14 Bracts \(1-2 \times\) as long as the the calyx; seeds \(1.3-1.9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . P. patagonica
14 Bracts \(0.5-1 \times\) as long as the calyx; seeds \(2.7-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. wrightiana
10 Bracts of the inflorescence glabrous or inconspicuously ciliate-margined; stamens 2 or 4; [annual or perennial].
15 Annual; flowers with 2 stamens; capsule 4-25-seeded; leaves linear, 0.5-5 mm wide; [section Micropsyllium].
16 Capsule mostly 10-25-seeded; seeds \(0.5-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. heterophylla
16 Capsule 4 -seeded; seeds \(0.75-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. pusilla
15 Perennial; flowers with 4 stamens; capsule 1-2-seeded; leaves lanceolate (or broader), 7-50 mm wide.
17 Spikes very densely flowered, the rachis hidden; scape 5 -angled; [widespread weedy alien]; [section Lancifolia]
P. lanceolata

17 Spikes loosely flowered, the rachis visible its entire length; scape terete; [rare native of Coastal Plain pinelands and adjacent fire-plow lines and ditches]; [section Palaeopsyllium]
P. sparsiflora
* Plantago aristata Michaux, Buckhorn Plantain. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, especially dry, barren, exposed soil, such as clay soils denuded by bull-dozing; common, introduced from farther west. Late April-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Plantago cordata Lamarck, King-root, Heartleaf Plantain. Pd (NC), Mt (GA, VA), Cp (VA): aquatic or semi-aquatic in streambeds with outcrops of slate, aquatic in tidal estuaries; rare (NC Endangered, VA Rare). March-April; May-June. NY and s. Ontario west to WI, south to w. VA, c. NC, nw. GA, AL, sc. TN, and MO, very scattered and rare in every state in which it occurs, except MO. Characteristically, \(P\). cordata is a very robust plant, the inflorescences often 1 meter in height, and the glabrous leaves with ovate blades to 30 cm long and 20 cm wide, on ascending petioles up to 40 cm long and 2 cm wide; Winter leaves are \(3-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, ca. 1 cm wide, and remotely toothed. Spring leaves show a gradual transition from the winter form to the summer form. \(P\). cordata is not known to be extant in VA, where it formerly occurred in the estuary of the Potomac River and in Smyth County in sw. VA. In NC, P. cordata is apparently limited to 2 slate-bottomed streams in s. Davidson County, where it is locally abundant. A recent study of morphological and genetic variability in the species found the 2 NC populations to "represent sites of primary [conservation] concern with unique genetic composition" (Mymudes \& Les 1993). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, X, Z]

Plantago heterophylla Nuttall, Many-seeded Plantain. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): fields, roadsides, disturbed
areas; common (VA Watch List). March-May. Se. VA and MO south to FL and TX; adventive at scattered sites further north (at least as far north as NY). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z; P. hybrida W. Bart. -- GW]
* Plantago lanceolata Linnaeus, English Plantain, Rib-grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; P. lanceolata var. sphaerostachya Mertens \& Koch -- F, G; P. lanceolata var. angustifolia Poiret -- G]

Plantago major Linnaeus, Common Plantain, Whiteman's-foot. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, VA): lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe, possibly also native in ne. North America, possibly as far south as the northern part of our area. June-November. 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. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, W, Z; P. major var. major -- F; P. major var. scopulorum Fries \& Broberg -- F; P. major ssp. pleiosperma Pilger var. paludosa Béguinot -- G; P. major ssp. pleiosperma Pilger var. scopulorum Fries \& Broberg -- G; P. major var. intermedia (Augustin de Candolle) Pilger]

Plantago maritima Linnaeus var. juncoides (Lamarck) A. Gray, Seaside Plantain. Cp (VA): salt marshes; rare (VA Rare). Var. juncoides apparently ranges from Greenland and ne. Canada south to e. VA. Other varieties occur in nw. North America and \(n\). Eurasia, the species as a whole is an interruptedly circumboreal plant of ocean shores, also disjunct inland in saline areas. [=K; \(P\). maritima ssp. juncoides (Lamarck) Hultén -- C; P. juncoides Lamarck var. decipiens (Barnéoud) Fernald -- F; P. maritima -- G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Plantago patagonica Jacquin, Woolly Plantain. Pd (GA, SC), Cp (GA): roadsides; rare. United States and s. South America. May-June. [= C, G, K, Z; P. purshii Roemer \& Schultes -- RAB, F; P. patagonica var. gnaphaloides (Nuttall) A. Gray -- C, G]
* Plantago psyllium Linnaeus, Leafy-stemmed Plantain. Cp, Mt (NC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, inroduced from Europe. June-November. [= C, K, Z; P. psillium -- RAB, orthographic variant; P. indica Linnaeus -- F, G; P. arenaria Waldstein \& Kitaibel] * Plantago pusilla Nuttall, Little Plantain. Cp (NC), Pd (VA) \{GA, SC\}: roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, probably introduced from sc. United States (the original range uncertain). March-May. Belden et al. (2004) discuss the Virginia occurrence, on Fort Pickett Military Reservation, Nottoway County. [= C, F, G, K, S, Y, Z; P. pusilla var. major Engelmann -- F, G; P. elongata -GW, in part]

Plantago rugelii Decaisne, American Plantain, Broad-leaved Plantain. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, lawns, disturbed areas; common. June-November. Widespread in e. and c. North America, the original distribution obscure. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W, Z; P. rugelii var. rugelii -- K; P. rugelii var. asperula Farwell - K]

Plantago sparsiflora Michaux, Pineland Plantain. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas over calcareous substrates (coquina limestone), now usually found in moister human-created microhabitats adjacent to these sites, such as fire-plow lines, shallow ditches along roadsides, or mowed powerline rights-of-way; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Endangered, SC Rare). April-October. Se. NC south to ne. FL, restricted to the Coastal Plain. Harper (1944), with his usual keen understanding of the ecology of southeastern plants, has provided the most succinct and accurate description of the habitat of this plant: "flattish pine-barrens where there is evidently some calcareous material not far from the surface." [= RAB, GW, K, S, X, Z]

Plantago virginica Linnaeus, Virginia Plantain. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, lawns, disturbed areas; common. Late March-June. MA and NY west to SD, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, G, K, S, W, Z; P. virginica var. virginica - F; P. virginica var. viridescens Fernald -- F]

Plantago wrightiana Decaisne, Wright's Plantain. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, lawns, disturbed areas; common (uncommon in NC). Late April-July. NC, OK, and AZ south to GA, AL, MS, TX, and Mexico, the original distribution unclear. \{The VA distribution is verified by a specimen at NCU\}. [=K, Z; P. hookeriana Fischer \& C.A. Meyer var. nuda (A. Gray) Poe -- RAB, W]

Plantago rhodosperma Dcne., Redseed Plantain, east to KY, TN, and GA. [= C, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Scoparia Linnaeus (Goat-weed, Sweet-broom)}

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of tropical and subtropical America.
1 Corolla white; sepals 4, ovate; stem 3-8 dm tall; annual ............................................................... S. dulcis
1 Corolla yellow; sepals 5, lanceolate; stem 1-1.5 dm tall; perennial ................ S. montevidensis var. glandulifera
Scoparia dulcis Linnaeus, Goat-weed, Sweet-broom. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed places; uncommon, rather weedy and the original distribution unclear. May-October. [= RAB, GW, K, P, S]
* Scoparia montevidensis (Sprengel) R.E. Fries var. glandulifera (Fritsch) R.E. Fries. Cp (NC): on ballast; rare, introduced from South America, probably no longer present. [= K, P]

\section*{Sophronanthe Bentham}

The two taxa included here are not part of Gratiola; it remains to be determined whether Tragiola Small \& Pennell should be recognized as distinct from Sophronanthe (Estes, pers. comm. 2004).

\footnotetext{
1 Leaves linear-subulate; corolla \(2-3 \times\) as long as the calyx
S. hispida

1 Leaves ovate; corolla 1-1.5 \(\times\) as long as the calyx
S. pilosa
}

Sophronanthe hispida Bentham ex Lindley. Cp (GA): \{habitat\}; uncommon. E. GA (within a few counties of SC) south to s. FL, and west to MS. [= P, S; = Gratiola hispida (Bentham ex Lindley) Pollard -- GW, K]

Sophronanthe pilosa (Michaux) Small. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): marshes, wet areas, wet pine savannas; common (rare in Mountains). June-September. NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX, northwards in the interior to KY, TN, AR, and e. OK. [= S; Gratiola pilosa Michaux= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W; Tragiola pilosa (Michaux) Small \& Pennell var. typica -- P; = Tragiola pilosa (Michaux) Small \& Pennell - S]

\section*{Veronica Linnaeus (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). References: Walters \& Webb (1972)=Z. Key partly based on C.
* Veronica agrestis Linnaeus, Field Speedwell. (GA, NC?, VA). [= RAB, C, F, K, P, Z]

Veronica americana Schweinitz ex Bentham, American Speedwell. (NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, C, F, K, P]
Veronica anagallis-aquatica Linnaeus, Water Speedwell. (NC, VA). \{Consider whether C. comata / V. connata / V. catenata should be distinguished\} [= RAB, C, F, K, P, Z; V. comosa Richter - F; V. connata Rafinesque var. typica -- P; V. glandifera Pennell -- P; V. catenata Pennell - P, Z]
* Veronica arvensis Linnaeus, Corn Speedwell, Wall Speedwell. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, C, F, K, P, Z]
* Veronica beccabunga Linnaeus, European Brooklime. (VA?). South to MD, WV, and perhaps VA. [= C, F, K, P, Z]
* Veronica chamaedrys Linnaeus, Germander Speedwell. (NC, VA). [= RAB, C, F, K, P; V. chamaedrys ssp.chamaedrys - Z]
* Veronica hederifolia Linnaeus, Ivyleaf Speedwell. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= K; V. hederaefolia -- RAB, C, F, P, orthographic variant; V. hederifolia ssp. hederifolia -Z]
* Veronica officinalis Linnaeus, Common Speedwell. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, C, P, Z; V. officinalis var. officinalis - F, K; V. officinalis var. tournefortii (Vill.) Reichenbach - K]

Veronica peregrina Linnaeus var. peregrina, Common Purslane Speedwell. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [=C, F; V. peregrina ssp. peregrina -- K; V. peregrina -- RAB, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; V. peregrina var. typica -- P]

Veronica peregrina Linnaeus var. xalapensis (Kunth) Pennell, Western Purslane Speedwell. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= C, F, P; V. peregrina ssp. xalapensis (Kunth) Pennell -- K; V. peregrina -- RAB, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished] * Veronica persica Poiret, Bird's-eye Speedwell. (GA, NC, SC, VA) [= RAB, C, F, K, P, Z]
* Veronica polita Fries. (NC, VA). This species is introduced in c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), WV, and s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), FL (Pennell 1935), NC, and VA (Kartesz 1999). It is similar to V. agrestis and has been much confused with it. [= C, F, K, Z; V. didyma Tenore -- P]

Veronica scutellata Linnaeus, Narrowleaf Speedwell. (NC, VA). Ne. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, K, P, Z; V. scutellata var. scutellata -- F]
* Veronica serpyllifolia Linnaeus var. serpyllifolia, Thymeleaf Speedwell. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [=C; V. serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia -- K, Z; V. serpyllifolia -- RAB, F, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; V. serpyllifolia -- P , in the narrow sense] * Veronica triphyllos Linnaeus. Pd (NC) (SC). [specimen for NC at NCU] [= RAB, K]
* Veronica austriaca Linnaeus ssp. teucrium (Linnaeus) D.A. Webb, is naturalized at scattered locations in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and MD (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Z; V. latifolia Linnaeus -- F, P, nomen ambiguum]
* Veronica dillenii Crantz. (VA). [= Z; V. verna, in a broad sense] \{add synonymy\}
* Veronica filiformis J.E. Smith, Creeping Speedwell, in WV, MD, and scattered in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, F, K, Z] * Veronica longifolia Linnaeus, Longleaf Speedwell, occurs in WV, scattered in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), KY, and in MD (F). [= C, F, K, P, Z]

Veronica serpyllifolia Linnaeus var. humifusa (Dickson) Vahl, may range south to MD (Pennell 1935, Kartesz 1999). [= C; V. serpyllifolia ssp. humifusa (Dickson) Syme -- K, Z; V. humifusa Dickson -- P]

\section*{Veronicastrum Heister ex Fabricius (Culver's-root)}

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of e. North America and e. Asia.
Veronicastrum virginicum (Linnaeus) Farwell, Culver's-root. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): streambanks, bogs, wet meadows, dryish soils in areas with prairie affinities; uncommon (NC Watch List, SC Rare). July-August. VT west to Manitoba, south to nc. and nw. GA, w. FL Panhandle, and LA. Populations seem to be of somewhat sporadic or irregular appearance from year to year. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, P, S, W]

PLATANACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Plane-tree Family)
A family of a single genus and about 7 species (and several addional infrataxa), trees, of North America south to Central America and w. Asia to se. Asia. Probably with a close relationship to the Proteaceae, and perhaps best included there (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 1998, 2003). References: Kaul in FNA (1997); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

\section*{Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia, Working Draft of June 10, 2005 -- PLUMBAGINACEAE}

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: Kaul in FNA (1997); Nixon \& Poole (2003)=Z; Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Identification notes: The exposed white inner bark on the middle and upper trunks make Platanus recognizable at long distances, especially in winter.

Platanus occidentalis Linnaeus var. occidentalis, Sycamore, Plane-tree. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): riverbanks and alluvial forests, streambanks, sometimes weedy on rocky roadcuts; common (in the Mountains present only along the larger rivers, except in the Ridge and Valley of VA, uncommon in the Coastal Plain except along brownwater rivers). April-May; SeptemberNovember. Var. occidentalis ranges from s. ME west to s. Ontario, MI, and MN, south to w. FL and TX; var. palmeri (Kuntze) Nixon \& Poole ex Geerinck occurs from central TX south into Coahuila. One of the largest trees in e. North America, and probably the largest that is widespread in the Piedmont of our area. [ \(=\mathrm{Z} ;<\operatorname{P}\). occidentalis -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; > P. occidentalis var. occidentalis - F; > P. occidentalis var. glabrata (Fernald) Sargent -- F]

\section*{PLUMBAGINACEAE (Leadwort Family)}

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 Staticoideae (which includes Limonium) would be better treated as a distinct family. References: Morin in FNA (2005); Lledó et al. (1998); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Limonium P. Miller (Sea-lavender)
A genus of about 350 species, dwarf shrubs, perennial, and annual herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Luteyn (1976) \(=\) Z; Smith in FNA (2005); Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Limonium carolinianum (Walter) Britton, Carolina Sea-lavender. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): tidal marshes, especially in hypersaline flats; common. August-October. Along the coast from Labrador south to FL, west to TX and ne. Mexico. Various treatments recognize from 1 to 4 taxa in our area. The most recent monographer, Luteyn (1976), recognizes only a polymorphic \(L\). carolinianum -- a treatment followed by most flora authors since. Godfrey \& Wooten (1981) follow Luteyn's treatment, but state "we are not at all confident that Luteyn's treatment is a reasonable one." [= C, FNA, GW, K, Z; > L. carolinianum var. carolinianum -RAB, G ; > L. carolinianum var. obtusilobum (Blake) Ahles -- RAB; > L. nashii Small var. nashii -- RAB, G; > L. nashii Small var. angustatum (A. Gray) Ahles -- RAB; >L. carolinianum -- F, S, in the narrow sense; >L. nashii Small -- F, \(S\), in the narrow sense; > L. carolinianum var. angustatum (A. Gray) Blake -- G; > L. angustatum (A. Gray) Small -- S; > L. obtusilobum Blake -- S]

\section*{PODOSTEMACEAE (Riverweed Family)}

A family of about 47 genera and 280 species, aquatic herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and rarely temperate regions of the New World and Old World.

\section*{Podostemum Michaux (Riverweed)}

A genus of about 18 species, reduced aquatic herbs, of tropical to temperate America.
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. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): attached to rocks and dams in rapidly or slowly flowing water; common (rare in Coastal Plain). May-July. Nova Scotia, ME, and Québec west to s. Ontario, south to GA, AL, MS, LA, AR, and se. OK, and sometimes interpreted as extending into tropical America. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; = Podostemon ceratophyllum - GW, orthographic variant; > Podostemon ceratophyllum - S, orthographic variant; > Podostemon abrotanoides Nuttall -- S]

\section*{POLEMONIACEAE (Jacob's-ladder Family)}

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. References: Wilson (1960); Grant (1997); Grant (1998); Prather, Ferguson, \& Jansen (2000); Wilken in Kubitzki (2004).
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1 Leaves simple; [tribe Polemoniae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ........................ Phlox
1 Leaves compound.

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Leaf segments linear, ca. 1 mm wide; corolla red or yellow; [tribe Gilieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ipomopsis
Leaf segments ovate or elliptic, \(5-16 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; corolla blue; [tribe Polemoniae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Polemonium

\section*{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). References: Grant (1956)=Z; Wilken in Kubitzki (2004).

Ipomopsis rubra (Linnaeus) Wherry, Standing-cypress. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA*?, NC*), Mt* (NC*): sandhills, sand rims of Carolina bays, roadbanks, disturbed areas; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare). June-August; August-September. Sc. NC south to 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). Another example of the affinities of the Sandhill flora to that of the dry sw. United States. [= RAB, K, W, Z; = Gilia rubra (Linnaeus) A.A. Heller -- C, F, G, S]

\section*{Phlox Linnaeus (Phlox)}

A genus of about 70 species, herbs (to subshrubs), of temperate North America (with 1 species in ne. Asia). This treatment is probably no closer to the truth than the diversity of previous ones; some will even consider it a regression, in its (provisional) acceptance of many of Wherry's infraspecific taxa. He studied the genus more carefully than anyone since, and it seems premature to reduce to synonymy without further critical study many of the entities which he recognized. As Wherry (1955) wrote "when it becomes realized how difficult from one another some of them are, the writer will no doubt be classed as a 'splitter;' then workers who revel in drawing up tables of 'synonymy' are going to have a field day. It is deemed of importance, however, to record the presence in nature of all material which may be of value in future studies by cytogenetic, serologic, or other specialized techniques. When multiple taxa get relegated to 'synonymy' under a few comprehensive ones, their very existence is likely to be overlooked." References: Wherry (1955)=Z; Ferguson, Krämer, \& Jansen (1999); Wilken in Kubitzki (2004). Key based on C and Z.

1 Stems woody or suffrutescent, trailing or decumbent; leaves to 25 mm long, to 3 ( -5 ) mm wide, generally with short-shoots or fascicles of leaves in the axils of leaves of the sterile shoots.
2 United portion of the style \(1.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the cleft portion \(0.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
3 Fertile shoots (10-) \(15-30 \mathrm{~cm}\) tall; upper leaves oblong-lanceolate, up to \(12-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide on sterile shoots, \(2.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide on fertile shoots; pubescence of the inflorescence mostly with conspicuously glandular tips

Ph. nivalis var. hentzii
3 Fertile shoots (3-) 8-12 (-15) cm tall; upper leaves linear-lanceolate, up to 8-12 mm long, \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide on sterile shoots, \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide on fertile shoots; pubescence of the inflorescence mostly with finely glandular tips

Ph. nivalis var. nivalis
2 United portion of the style 5-12 mm long, the cleft portion ca. 1 mm long.
4 Inflorescence glandless (rarely glandular); corolla tube ca. 10.5 mm long; petal notch generally ca. 1.0 mm deep (range 0-3.0 mm); [of high elevations] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. subulata var. subulata
4 Inflorescence glandular (rarely glandless); corolla tube ca. \(10.5-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petal notch generally ca. 1.5 mm deep (range 0.5-3.0 mm ); [of low to high elevations].
5 Corolla tube ca. 12 mm long; petal blades ca. 8.5 mm long, ca. 6 mm wide; flowers mostly purple (to pale lavender); [mostly of moderate to high elevation calcareous or mafic rocks] . . . . . Ph. subulata var. australis
5 Corolla tube ca. 10.5 mm long; petal blades ca. 7.5 mm long, ca. 5 mm wide; flowers mostly pale lavender; [mostly of low elevation acidic gneisses and shales] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. subulata var. brittonii
1 Stems herbaceous, erect or decumbent; leaves (at least the larger) more than 25 mm long and/or more than 5 mm wide, generally lacking axillary of leaves.
6 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).
7 Upper leaves alternate; annual; corolla red, white, or variegated; [alien, mostly naturalized in dry sandy soils of roadsides, fields, and disturbed areas] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. drummondii
7 Upper leaves opposite or subopposite; perennial; corolla blue, lavender, or pink; [native, mostly of forests, woodlands, or roadbanks].
8 Sterile shoots rooting at the nodes; leaves broad-elliptic, ca. \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide; sepals acuminate to very slightly awned, the awn \(0-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; corolla tube glabrous.
9 Petal blade notched, the sinus usually \(0.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) deep
Ph. divaricata var. divaricata
9 Petal blade entire . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. divaricata var. laphamii
8 Sterile shoots not rooting at the nodes; leaves lanceolate to linear, ca. \(4-10 \times\) as long as wide; sepals awned, the awn 0.5-3.0 mm long; corolla glabrous, pilose, or glandular-pubescent.
10 Cymes open, the lowest branches elongate, more than 1 cm long; corolla usually glandular-pubescent or pilose (rarely glabrous); pedicels \(1-8(-12) \mathrm{mm}\) long Ph. pilosa ssp. pilosa
10 Cymes compact, the lowest branches short, less than 0.5 cm long; corolla glabrous; pedicels \(1-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long. 11 Leaves and bracts oblong-elliptic to lanceolate, acute to obtuse (rarely acuminate), the larger 20-40 (50) mm long, \(4-8(-12) \mathrm{mm}\) wide, ca. \(5 \times\) as long as wide; bracts below the inflorescence hiding the calyces

Ph. amoena

11 Leaves and bracts linear to lanceolate, acuminate, the larger \(35-45 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, ca. \(10 \times\) as long as wide; bracts below the inflorescence not hiding the calyces

Ph. lighthipei
6 Style long, (12-) 14-26 mm long, the united portion \(3-30 \times\) as long as the cleft portion; stamens equalling or exceeding the corolla tube (thus in part exserted).
12 Plants forming colonies by rhizomes, stolons, and/or prostrate sterile shoots with evergreen to semi-evergreen leaves; flowering shoots \(1-4(-5) \mathrm{dm}\) tall.
13 Plants with rhizomes and stolons tipped with clustered, evergreen, linear to lanceolate leaves 3-12 cm long, 5-\(10(-12) \mathrm{mm}\) wide

Ph. buckleyi
13 Plants with prostrate sterile shoots with scattered, semi-evergreen, spatulate to obovate leaves \(1.5-4.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(5-16 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide

Ph. stolonifera
12 Plants not colony-forming by rhizomes or stolons; flowering shoots (3-) 5-20 dm tall.
14 Leaf margin ciliate-serrulate; lateral veins of the leaves readily apparent, these joining to form a connecting vein parallel to the leaf margin.
15 Bracts of the inflorescence pubescent with glandular hairs; corolla tube glabrous; leaves opposite; nodes usually \(8-15\); leaves usually \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide

Ph. amplifolia
15 Bracts of the inflorescence pubescent with non-glandular hairs; corolla tube pubescent (rarely glabrous); leaves subopposite (at least near the inflorescence); nodes usually 15-40; leaves usually \(3-4 \times\) as long as wide

Ph. paniculata
14 Leaf margin smooth or slightly rough; lateral veins of the leaves not readily apparent, not forming a connecting vein parallel to the leaf margin.
16 Flowering shoots arising from decumbent stems; nodes below the inflorescence 3-5
Ph. latifolia
16 Flowering shoots arising from rhizomes; nodes below the inflorescence 7 or more.
17 Cymes several, the lower on rather short and uniform peduncles, thus the inflorescence as a whole subcylindric in outline.
18 Nodes 7-15, well-spaced; upper leaves oblong to ovate, cordate at the base; flowering early summer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. maculata var. maculata
18 Nodes 16-35, crowded; upper leaves lanceolate to ovate-oblong; truncate to subcordate at the base; flowering late summer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. maculata var. pyramidalis
17 Cymes solitary or several, if several then the lower on long peduncles, thus the inflorescence as a whole broadly rounded or even flat-topped.
19 Calyx subcampanulate, the sepals narrow with a well-developed midrib, the junction-membranes firm, broad and flat (to slightly plicate-keeled).
20 Main leaves ca. \(12 \times\) as long as wide; sepals \(7-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; ultimate cymules 5-7-flowered
Ph. glaberrima var. glaberrima
20 Main leaves ca. \(6 \times\) as long as wide; sepals \(8-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; ultimate cymules 3 -flowered.
Ph. glaberrima var. triflora
19 Calyx subcylindric, the sepals fairly broad, with a rather weak midrib, the junction-membranes thin, narrow, becoming markedly plicate-keeled.
21 Largest leaves low on the stem, the leaves markedly reduced upwards in size and also widely spaced . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. carolina ssp. angusta
21 Largest leaves well above the midpoint of the stem, the leaves neither markedly reduced upwards in size nor markedly more widely spaced.
22 Plant (5-) 7.5-20 tall, with (12-) 15-25 nodes below the inflorescence
Ph. carolina ssp alta
22 Plant 4-10 dm tall, with 6-12 (-15) nodes below the inflorescence . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Ph. carolina ssp. carolina
Phlox amoena Sims, Hairy Phlox, Chalice Phlox. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA, SC): dry woodlands and forests, roadbanks, sandhills; common. April-June; June-July. W. NC west to s. KY, south to n. FL and MS. [= C, F, G, S, W; = Ph. amoena ssp. amoena -- K, Z; < Ph. amoena -- RAB, in part only (also see Ph. lighthipei)]

Phlox amplifolia Britton, Broadleaf Phlox. Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist forests, particularly over mafic rocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, VA Rare). July-August. W. VA west to s. IN and se. MO, south to w. NC, AL, and n. AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Phlox buckleyi Wherry, Swordleaf Phlox, Shale-barren Phlox. Mt (VA): shale woodlands and woodland edges, shaley roadbanks; rare (VA Rare). May-June. Endemic to w. VA and e. WV. [= C, F, G, K, W, Z]

Phlox carolina Linnaeus ssp. alta Wherry, Giant Phlox. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC): forests, woodlands, woodland borders; common? May-July. C. NC and se. TN south to c. GA. [= K, Z; < Ph. carolina -- RAB, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Phlox carolina Linnaeus ssp. angusta Wherry, Narrowleaf Phlox. Cp (SC), Pd, Mt (NC, SC) \{GA\}: woodlands and woodland borders: uncommon? May-October. Sw. NC and e. SC south to panhandle FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to w. TN, s. IL and s. MO. [= K, Z; < Ph. carolina -- RAB, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Phlox carolina Linnaeus ssp. carolina, Thick-leaf Phlox. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA) \{GA\}: woodlands, woodland borders, barrens, and forests; common. May-July. W. NC and s. MO south to panhandle FL and s. MS. [= K, Z; < Ph. carolina -- RAB, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Phlox divaricata Linnaeus var. divaricata, Eastern Blue Phlox, Timber Phlox. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Cp (GA, VA): moist deciduous forests in circumneutral soils; uncommon (rare in VA Coastal Plain). April-May. VT and Québec west to MI, south to NC,

GA, and TN. [= C, F, G; = Ph. divaricata ssp. divaricata \(-\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}\); < Ph. divaricata \(-\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{W}\), infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
Phlox divaricata Linnaeus var. laphamii A.W. Wood, Western Blue Phlox. Cp (GA, NC, VA?), Pd, Mt (GA): moist deciduous forests in circumneutral soils; rare. April. WI west to MN, south to GA and TX, and apparently with scattered populations eastward, as along the Roanoke River in NC. [= C, F, G; = Ph. divaricata ssp. Iaphamii (A.W. Wood) Wherry -- K, Z; < Ph. divaricata -- RAB, \(S, W\), infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Phlox drummondii Hooker, Annual Phlox, Drummond Phlox. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): dry sandy soils of roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from TX. April-July. Wherry recognized 3 subspecies in Ph. drummondii, all endemic to TX; it does not seem meaningful to try to distinguish infraspecific taxa in our area, since our plants are the progeny of various cultivars derived from hybrids and selections of the wild taxa. [= RAB, F, G, S; > Ph. drummondii spp. drummondii -- K, Z]

Phlox glaberrima Linnaeus var. glaberrima, Piedmont Smooth Phlox. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, Cp (SC): wet forests and woodlands, especially bottomlands; uncommon. April-June; June-July. Sc. VA south to c. SC and w. NC, apparently endemic to our area. [= Ph. glaberrima ssp. glaberrima -- RAB, K, Z; < Ph. glaberrima -- C, F, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Phlox glaberrima Linnaeus var. triflora (Michaux) Reveal \& Broome, Appalachian Smooth Phlox. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp? (GA?): wet woodlands and forests, especially bottomlands; uncommon. April-June; June-July. MD west to s. OH and s. IN, south to c, NC, c. GA, and n. AL. [= Ph. glaberrima ssp. triflora (Michaux) Wherry -- RAB, K, Z; < Ph. glaberrima -- C, F, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Phlox latifolia Michaux, Mountain Phlox, Appalachian Phlox. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): moist forests, woodlands, woodland borders, and barrens; uncommon. May-June; July. PA to NC and ne. TN in the Appalachians; disjunct in OH and IN. [= K; ? Ph. ovata Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W, Z, misapplied]

Phlox lighthipei Small, Lighthipe's Phlox. Cp (GA, SC): dry to moist sandy soils; rare? April-May; June-July. S. SC south to n. FL. [= S; = Ph. amoena ssp. lighthipei (Small) Wherry -- K, Z; < Ph. amoena -- RAB, in part]

Phlox maculata Linnaeus var. maculata, Northern Meadow Phlox. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: moist forests and openings; uncommon? June-July. S. Québec west to MN, south to c. NC, KY, and IA. [=F, G; = Ph. maculata ssp. maculata -- K, Z; < Ph. maculata -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Phlox maculata Linnaeus var. pyramidalis (J.E. Smith) Wherry. Leafy Meadow Phlox. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): moist forests and openings; uncommon. July-September. PA, OH, s. IN, and se. MO, south to NC, n. GA, and TN. [=Ph. maculata ssp. pyramidalis (J.E. Smith) Wherry -- RAB, K, Z; =? Ph. maculata var. purpurea Fernald -- F; < Ph. maculata -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Phlox nivalis Loddiges ex Sweet var. hentzii (Nuttall) Wherry, Trailing Phlox. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rock outcrops, thin soils of rocky woodlands, roadbanks; common, rare in VA (VA Rare). March-May. Sc. VA west to n. AL, south to c. peninsular FL and s. AL. [= RAB; < Ph. nivalis -- C, F, S, W, in part; < Ph. hentzii -- G, in part only (also see Ph. nivalis var. nivalis); = Ph. nivalis ssp. hentzii (Nuttall) Wherry -- K, Z]

Phlox nivalis Loddiges ex Sweet var. nivalis, Pineland Phlox. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC): sandhills, other dry woodlands, roadbanks; common. March-May. Nc. NC south to panhandle FL. A third taxon, Ph. nivalis ssp. texensis Lundell is endemic in e. TX. [= RAB; < Ph. nivalis -- C, F, S, W, in part (also see Ph. nivalis var. hentzii); < Ph. hentzii -- G, in part; = Ph. nivalis ssp. nivalis -K, Z]

Phlox paniculata Linnaeus, Garden Phlox. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): streambanks, moist forests, woodlands, and woodland borders; common (rare in Coastal Plain and Piedmont south of VA). July-August; September. S. NY west to IL and MO, south to e. NC, w. SC, n. GA, n. MS, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Phlox pilosa Linnaeus ssp. pilosa, Downy Phlox. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): dry to mesic woodlands and forests, roadbanks; uncommon, rare in VA (VA Rare). April-May; May-June. Ssp. pilosa ranges from CT west to WI, IA, and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. Several other subspecies are more southern or western. [=K, Z; Ph. pilosa var. pilosa - C, F, G; < Ph. pilosa -- RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Phlox stolonifera Sims, Creeping Phlox. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; uncommon, rare in Piedmont. April-May; May-June. PA and s. OH south to w. NC, n. GA, and e. TN, essentially a Southern and Central Appalachian endemic. This species is sometimes locally abundant, as in parts of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Phlox subulata Linnaeus var. australis Wherry, Southern Moss Phlox, Southern Mountain-pink. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): dry and exposed rock outcrops, rocky flood-scoured riversides; uncommon, rare south of VA (NC Rare). April-May. W. VA and e. WV south to w. NC and e. TN; also in OH, w. WV, and n. KY. The varieties of Ph. subulata seem morphologically confluent; they need more study. [<Ph. subulata var. australis - G, in part only (also see var. brittonii); < Ph. subulata -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Ph. subulata var. setacea (Linnaeus) Brand -- C ; < Ph. subulata var. brittonii -- F , in part; = Ph. subulata ssp. australis (Wherry) Wherry -- K, Z; = Ph. subulata -- S]

Phlox subulata Linnaeus var. brittonii (Small) Wherry, Alleghany Moss Phlox, Alleghany Mountain-pink. Mt (VA): dry woodlands and rock outcrops, over a wide variety of rocks, including in and around shale barrens; uncommon? April-May. Sc. PA south through w. MD to w. VA and e. WV. [< Ph. subulata var. setacea -- C, in part; < Ph. subulata var. brittonii -- F, in part only (also see Ph. subulata var. australis); < Ph. subulata var. australis - G; = Ph. subulata ssp. brittonii (Small) Wherry -- K, Z; = Ph. brittonii Small -- S]

Phlox subulata Linnaeus var. subulata, Northern Moss Phlox. Mt (NC): rock outcrops of circumneutral rocks; rare (NC Rare). May. NY west to MI, south to MD and WV, and rarely to w. NC. [ \(=\mathrm{F}\); < Ph. subulata var. subulata -- C, in part only (also see Ph. subulata var. brittonii); = Ph. subulata var. ciliata Wherry -- G; = Ph. subulata ssp. subulata -- K, Z]

Phlox bifida Beck var. bifida. In TN and KY according to Kartesz (1999) but not according to Wherry \{investigate\}. [= Phlox bifida Beck ssp. bifida -- K, Z] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Phlox bifida Beck var. stellaria (A. Gray) Wherry. In c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= Phlox bifida Beck ssp. stellaria (A. Gray) Wherry -- K, Z] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Phlox carolina Linnaeus ssp. turritella Wherry. In SC (Kartesz 1999) \{?\} and GA and southwestwards to FL, AL, MS, and e.

\section*{LA. [=K, Z] \{not yet keyed\}}

Phlox floridana Bentham. Cp (GA): sandhills; common? Sw. GA and se. AL south to FL Panhandle and w. peninsula. [= K, S, Z]

Phlox glaberrima Linnaeus var. interior Wherry. East to KY, TN, AL, and perhaps GA (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= Phlox glaberrima Linnaeus ssp. interior (Wherry) Wherry -- K, Z; < Ph. glaberrima-C,F,G, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished] \{not yet keyed\}

Phlox pilosa Linnaeus ssp. deamii Levin. Endemic to IN, KY, and TN. [= K; < Ph. pilosa ssp. pulcherrima - Z, in part] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

Phlox pilosa Linnaeus ssp. detonsa (A. Gray) Wherry. Cp, Pd (GA): Nw. GA south to c. peninsular FL, west on the Coastal Plain to e. TX. [= K, Z] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

Phlox pilosa Linnaeus ssp. ozarkana (Wherry) Wherry. East to TN (Kartesz 1999), or to GA (Wherry). \{investigate\} [=K, Z] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

Phlox pulchra Wherry, Alabama Phlox. Endemic to c. AL. [= K, Z]

\section*{Polemonium Linnaeus 1753 (Jacob's-ladder)}

A genus of about 25 species, of temperate regions of North America and Eurasia. References: Davidson (1950); Wilken in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Stamens exserted 5-7 mm from the corolla; flowers in a compact panicle, the pedicels usually shorter than the calyx; flowering in July . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. vanbruntiae]
1 Stamens included in the corolla; flowers in a diffure, corymbiform panicle, the pedicels usually longer than the calyx; flowering in April-May.
2 Inflorescence densely glandular-villous; corolla 8-12 (-13) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. reptans var. reptans
2 Inflorescence densely glandular-villous; corolla 12-16 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. reptans var. villosum]
Polemonium reptans Linnaeus var. reptans, Spreading Jacob's-ladder. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): moist, nutrient-rich forests, such as bottomlands and rich slopes; uncommon, rare south of VA (NC Watch List). April-May; June. NY west to MN, south to VA, nc. NC, nw. GA, AL, and e. OK. [=C, K; < P. reptans -- RAB, F, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Polemonium reptans Linnaeus var. villosum E.L. Braun occurs in the Appalachian Plateau and vicinity, in s. OH and e. KY. [= C, K; < P. reptans -- F, G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Polemonium vanbruntiae Britton occurs in calcareous fens and swamps from ME, VT, and n. NY south to se. PA, sw. PA, and e. WV. [= K; = P. van-bruntiae -- C, F, G, orthographic variant]

\section*{POLYGALACEAE (Milkwort Family)}

A family of ca. 17 genera and 1000 species, trees, shrubs, woody vines, and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Miller (1971b).

\section*{Polygala Linnaeus (Milkwort)}

A genus of about 500 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. References: Smith \& Ward (1976)=Z.
Identification notes: Polygala has a distinctive flower structure which can be confusing. The corolla consists of 3 fused petals, partly fused into a tubular form, 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. 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 Fresh flowers orange, yellow, greenish-yellow, or greenish white (if greenish white, then the inflorescence a terminal manybrached cyme); [subgenus Polygala, series Decurrentes].
2 Inflorescence a dense pom-pom-like raceme, terminating leafy branches.
3 Lobes of lower petal (keel) less than 0.7 mm long; fresh flowers bright orange or bright lemon-yellow; bracts of the inflorescence \(1-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; plants to 40 cm tall \(\qquad\) P. Iutea

3 Lobes of lower petal (keel) more than 1.5 mm long; fresh flowers lemon-yellow to greenish yellow; bracts of the inflorescence \(4.5-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; plants to 15 cm tall
P. nana

2 Inflorescence a terminal, many-branched cyme, the many individual branches loosely to densely flowered.
4 Fresh flowers cream-white to greenish-white; [of GA southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. balduinii var. balduinii]
4 Fresh flowers bright yellow; [collectively widespread in the Coastal Plain of our area].
5 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 upwards; seeds glabrous, 0.7-0.9 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. cymosa 5 Plants \(1-4 \mathrm{dm}\) tall, the stems 1 -several from the base; basal leaves \(3-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, spatulate, about \(10 \times\) 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
P. ramosa

1 Fresh flowers pink, purple, white, or green (if green or white, then the inflorescence a simple raceme, not a many-branched cyme).
6 Leaves few, clustered near the tip of the stem; wings \(13-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stamens 6 ; [of moist soils of forests in the Mountains]; [subgenus Chamaebuxus]
P. paucifolia

6 Leaves many, evenly distributed along the stem, or not at least stronglt clustered near the tip; wings less than 10 mm long; stamens 8 ; [collectively of a wide variety of habitats, but generally not as above, either in more open, drier, or nonmontane habitats].
7 Leaves whorled, at least at the principal lower nodes; annual, from a slender taproot; [subgenus Polygala].
8 Racemes 3-6 mm in diameter, pointed in outline.
9 Racemes 2-5 cm long, becoming interrupted below through persistence of the fruits on the axis; wings equalling the fruit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. ambigua
9 Racemes \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, the fruits falling promptly, thus the inflorescence compact and truncate below; wings shorter than the fruit.
10 Seeds finely pubescent; pedicels \(1 / 4-1 / 3\) as long as the fruit; raceme peduncles \(0.5-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long P. verticillata var. isocycla

10 Seeds hirsute; pedicels \(1 / 3-1 / 2\) as long as the fruit; raceme peduncles \(2-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) long
P. verticillata var. verticillata

8 Racemes 8-15 mm in diameter, rounded in outline (somewhat rounded in \(P\). hookeri).
11 Racemes loosely flowered, with ca. 10 flowers per cm of length; raceme \(7-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, the tip pointed in outline (obconical apically); full raceme (including the portion with dropped fruits) to 6 cm long .
P. hookeri

11 Racemes densely flowered, with ca. 20 flowers per cm of length; raceme \(7--20 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, the tip rounded to truncate in outline; full raceme (including the portion with dropped fruits) to 4.5 cm long.
12 Bracts of the inflorescence ca. 1 mm long; wings \(1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, acute or short-mucronate at the tip; raceme peduncle (0.8-) 3-5 cm long
P. brevifolia

12 Bracts of the inflorescence \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; wings \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, acuminate, the tips cuspidate; raceme peduncle 0-0.8 (-4.0) cm long.
13 Larger leaves (2-) 3-7 mm wide; raceme peduncles 0-0.5 cm long; racemes 7-15 mm in diameter \(P\). cruciata var. aquilonia
13 Larger leaves 1.5-3 (-4) mm wide; raceme peduncles 0-4 cm long; racemes 12-20 mm in diameter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. cruciata var. cruciata
7 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.
14 Leaves glaucous, somewhat succulent, linear; corolla \(7-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, more than \(2 \times\) as long as the wings; [subgenus Polygala] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. incarnata
14 Leaves green, herbaceous, usually broader than linear; corolla less than 5 mm long, roughly equal to or shorter than the wings.
15 Annual, the stems solitary; [subgenus Polygala].
16 Corolla about \(0.5 \times\) as long as the wings . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. sanguinea
16 Corolla about \(1 \times\) as long as the wings.
17 Inflorescence bracts dropping from the axis promptly following flowering .......... P. mariana 17 Inflorescence bracts persistent.

18 Wings \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; pedicels \(1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; racemes \(8-13 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter . \(\boldsymbol{P}\). curtissii
18 Wings 2-2.5 mm long; pedicels \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; racemes \(5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter. \(\boldsymbol{P}\). nuttallii 15 Perennial or biennial, usually several stems arising together from a rhizome or taproot.

19 Wings white, 2-3 mm long; flowers sessile or subsessile; plants from a thick crown; [subgenus Polygala].
20 Larger leaves mostly \(15-35 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; capsules \(3.5-4.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; seeds \(3.0-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long .... .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. senega var. latifolia
20 Larger leaves mostly 2-15 mm wide; capsules 2.5-3.5 mm long; seeds ca. 2.5 mm long ....... .
19 Wings pink, 4-7 mm long; flowers pedicelled; plants from a taproot.
21 Corolla keel entire at the tip; wings \(5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, reniform-orbicular; plants lacking cleistogamous flowers; [subgenus Hebeclada] . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. grandiflora var. grandiflora
21 Corolla keel fringed at the tip; wings 4-6 mm long, elliptic; plants producing cleistogamous flowers in loose subterranean or surficial racemes; [subgenus Polygala].
22 Flowers mostly 1-4 mm apart; racemes elongating to 2-12 cm long; pedicels \(0.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [more northern in distribution] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. polygama var. obtusata
22 Flowers mostly 4-6 mm apart; racemes elongating to \(8-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; pedicels \(1.5-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [more southern in distribution] ..................... P. polygama var. polygama

Polygala ambigua Nuttall, Loose Milkwort. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: fields, woodlands, openings; uncommon. JuneSeptember. ME west to MI, south to GA, AL, and OK. Through most of its range \(P\). ambigua has wings \(1.3-1.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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. [= C, G, K, S; P. verticillata Linnaeus var. ambigua (Nuttall) Wood -- RAB, F, K; P. verticillata var. dolichoptera Fernald -- F; P. verticillata -- W, in part]

Polygala balduinii Nuttall var. balduinii, White Milkwort, Baldwin's Milkwort. Cp (GA): wet pine savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). E. GA south to s. FL, west to s. MS; e. TX; Cuba. [= GW; Polygala balduinii - K, in the broad sense; Pilostaxis baldwinii (Nuttall) Small -- S, orthographic variant; Pylostachya balduinii (Nuttall) Small]

Polygala brevifolia Nuttall, Shortleaf Milkwort, Little-leaf Milkwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, pocosin margins; rare (VA Rare). June-October. NJ south to FL, west to s. MS. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S]

Polygala cruciata Linnaeus var. aquilonia Fernald \& Schubert, Northern Drumheads. Cp?, Mt (NC, SC, VA): damp or wet soil in openings; uncommon. June-October. ME west to MN, south to e. VA, w. NC, n. AL, and TN. [=F, K; P. cruciata -- RAB, C, G, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Polygala cruciata Linnaeus var. cruciata, Southern Drumheads. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, bogs, pocosins; common. June-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX, inland north to KY. [=F, K; P. cruciata -- RAB, C, G, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. ramosior (Nash) Small -- S]

Polygala curtissii A. Gray, Appalachian Milkwort. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): old fields, thickets, openings; common. June-October. DE and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) west to OH, south to SC and MS. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Polygala cymosa Walter, Tall Pinebarren Milkwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pond-cypress savannas, Coastal Plain depression ponds, clay-based Carolina bays, other sites with seasonally flooded hydrology; common. May-July. E. NC south to s. peninsular FL, west to s. MS; disjunct in s. DE. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Z; Pilostaxis cymosa (Walter) Small -- S; Pylostachya cymosa (Walter) Small]

Polygala grandiflora Walter var. grandiflora, Showy Milkwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, dry sandy soils of roadsides and fields; uncommon (NC Rare). May-July. S. NC south to FL, west to s. MS. [= K; P. grandiflora -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Asemeia grandiflora (Walter) Small -- S]

Polygala hookeri Torrey \& A. Gray, Hooker's Milkwort. Cp (NC, SC): pine savannas; rare (NC Rare). June-August. Sw. GA and adjacent panhandle FL, west to s. MS; disjunct in se. NC and ne. SC. [= RAB, GW, K, S]

Polygala incarnata Linnaeus, Pink Milkwort, Procession Flower. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), \{GA\}: pine savannas, woodlands, fields; common (rare in Mountains). June-July. NY (Long Island) and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) west to MI, WI, and IA, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W; Galypola incarnata (Linnaeus) Nieuwland -- S]

Polygala lutea Linnaeus, Orange Milkwort, Red-hot-poker. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC), \{GA\}: wet savannas, ditches, bogs, other wet areas; common (rare in Piedmont). April-October. NY (Long Island), se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), and NJ south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Z; Pilostaxis lutea (Linnaeus) Small -- S; Pylostachya lutea (Linnaeus) Small]

Polygala mariana P. Miller, Maryland Milkwort. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA), \{GA\}: bogs, pine savannas, other open wet habitats; common (rare in Piedmont). June-October. S. NJ south to FL, west to TX; disjunct inland in sw. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S; P. harperi Small -- F, S]

Polygala nana (Michaux) Augustin de Candolle, Dwarf Milkwort, Candyroot. Cp, Pd (SC), Mt (NC), \{GA\}: longleaf pine flatwoods, other open moist areas; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare). E. GA south to s. peninsular 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. This species is primarily a Coastal plain species of the deeper south; P. nana may be introduced in parts of our area. [= RAB, GW, K, Z; Pilostaxis nana (Michaux) Rafinesque -- S; Pylostachya nana (Michaux) Rafinesque]

Polygala nuttallii Torrey \& A. Gray, Nuttall's Milkwort. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC), Mt (VA), \{GA\}: pocosins, pine savannas, also in depression ponds in Augusta and Rockingham counties, VA; uncommon (rare in Mountains). June-August. MA south to e. FL Panhandle; disjunct inland in w. VA, c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), sc. KY, and allegedly c. AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Polygala paucifolia Willdenow, Gaywings, Fringed Polygala, Flowering Wintergreen, Bird-on-the-wing. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests at moderate to high elevations; common (SC Rare). April-June; June-September. New Brunswick and Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to CT, NY, WI, and in the Appalachians south to w. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, and e. TN. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; Triclisperma paucifolia (Willdenow) Nieuwland -- S]

Polygala polygama Walter var. obtusata Chodat, Northern Bitter Milkwort. Mt, Pd (VA): woodlands and woodland borders; uncommon. May-July; June-July. ME west to MI and MN, south to NJ, w. VA, OH, c. IN, c. IL, and IA. [= C, F, G; P. polygama -RAB, K, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Polygala polygama Walter var. polygama, Southern Bitter Milkwort, Racemed Milkwort. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, SC), \(\{G A\}\) : sandhills, woodlands, woodland borders; common. May--July; June-July. Se. VA, sw. NC, and AR, south to FL and TX. [= C, F, G; P. polygama -- RAB, K, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Polygala ramosa Elliott, Short Pinebarren Milkwort, Low Pinebarren Milkwort. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC), \{GA\}: wet savannas, pocosin margins, bogs; common (VA Rare). June-September. S. NJ south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. TX; disjunct inland (as in Henderson County, NC). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Z; Pilostaxis ramosa (Elliott) Small -- S; Pylostachya ramosa (Elliott) Small]

Polygala sanguinea Linnaeus, Blood Milkwort, Field Milkwort. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA), GA\}: woodlands, openings, woodland borders; uncommon. June-August. Nova Scotia and MN, south to nw. SC, n. GA, and LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W; P. viridescens Linnaeus -- S]

Polygala senega Linnaeus var. latifolia Torrey \& A. Gray, Seneca Snakeroot. (Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): woodlands and openings, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-June. DE, PA, and MN, south to NC, TN, and MO. Trauth-Nare \& Naczi (1998) studied the two varieties of \(P\). senega and concluded that the taxa should be recognized at the specific level. The relative distributions, habitats, and phenology of the two taxa need assessment for our area. [=F, G; P. senega -- RAB, C, K, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Polygala senega Linnaeus var. senega, Seneca Snakeroot. \(\{\mathrm{Mt}, \mathrm{Pd}\) (NC, SC, VA): woodlands and openings, especially over
calcareous or mafic rocks; uncommon (NC Watch List). April-May. Québec west to Alberta, south to n. GA, TN, AR, and SD. The relative distributions, habitats, and phenology of the two taxa need assessment for our area. [= F, G; P. senega -- RAB, C, K, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Polygala verticillata Linnaeus var. isocycla Fernald, Whorled Milkwort. \{Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, woodland borders, openings, fields; uncommon. June-September. The validity and relative distributions, habitats, phenology of the two varieties needs assessment in the herbarium and the field.\} VT west to Manitoba, south to FL and TX. [= C, F, G, K; P. verticillata var. verticillata -- RAB, in the broad sense; \(P\). verticillata -- \(S\), in the narrow sense, apparently misapplied; \(P\). verticillata -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished and apparently also including \(P\). ambigua]

Polygala verticillata Linnaeus var. verticillata, Whorled Milkwort. \(\{\mathrm{Mt}, \mathrm{Pd}, \mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA})\) : dry woodlands, woodland borders, openings, fields; uncommon. June-September. The validity and relative distributions, habitats, phenology of the two varieties needs assessment in the herbarium and the field.\} ME west to MI, south to w. VA, w. NC, and TN. [= C, F, G, K; P. verticillata var. verticillata -- RAB, in the broad sense; \(P\). pretzii Pennell -- S ; \(P\). verticillata -- W , infraspecific taxa not distinguished and apparently also including \(P\). ambigua]

Polygala boykinii Nuttall, Boykin's Milkwort. In sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= S; P. boykinii var. boykinii -- K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Polygala chapmanii Torrey \& A. Gray, east to GA. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
Polygala leptostachys Shuttleworth ex A. Gray, Georgia Milkwort. Cp (GA): sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). In sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). In s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Polygala setacea Michaux, Coastal Plain Milkwort, widespread in the outer Coastal Plain of GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), and also reported by Small (1933) as occurring north to NC. [= GW, K, S] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{POLYGONACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Smartweed Family)}

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 (Lamb Frye \& Kron 2003). References: Freeman \& Reveal in FNA (2005); Horton (1972)=Z; Mitchell \& Dean (1978)=Y; Ronse Decraene \& Akeroyd (1988); Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Lamb Frye \& Kron (2003).

1 Woody vine, climbing by tendrils; [subfamily Polygonoideae, tribe Coccolobeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brunnichia
1 Herb (sometimes very robust and rather woody), herbaceous vine, or (Fallopia baldschuanica) a somewhat woody vine lacking tendrils.
2 Stem leaves (in our species) whorled; flowers in involucrate heads; ocreae absent; stamens 9; leaves densely whitetomentose on the lower surface; [of xeric situations of shale barrens and sandhills]; [subfamily Eriogonoideae, tribe Eriogoneae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Eriogonum
2 Stem leaves alternate; flowers in various inflorescences (not involucrate); 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].
3 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].
4 Fruit 3-winged; basal leaves very large, 20-40 cm wide; inner and outer tepals similar; [plant cultivated, rarely persistent or escaped] Rheum
4 Fruit 3-angled; basal leaves small to medium in size, \(0.5-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; inner tepals wider than the outer tepals; [plants common, mostly weedy] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rumex
3 Tepals mostly 5 in a single whorl; plants with leaves along the stem, lacking well-developed basal leaves.
5 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 less than 1 m long, from taproots; leaves jointed at base; [tribe Polygoneae] Polygonum
5 Flowers in diffuse axillary panicles, or in terminal or long-peduncled axillary racemes, corymbs, or heads; plants various, either erect or sprawling herbs, or erect, robust, and suffrutescent herbs, or climbing herbaceous or suffrutescent vines, or suffrutescent bushy herbs; leaves not jointed at base (except Polygonella).
6 Leaves cuneate at the base, either linear, spatular, or oblanceolate, mostly less than 4 cm long and 5 mm wide; pedicels jointed at the base; [tribe Polygoneae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Polygonella
6 Leaves cuneate, cordate, or hastate at the base, either lanceolate or ovate, mostly more than 5 cm long and 8 mm wide; pedicels not jointed at the base.
7 Inflorescence corymbiform, terminal; achenes strongly exserted at maturity; tepals almost free, horizontally spreading, white, \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [erect annual, uncommonly cultivated and rarely persistent or escaped]; [tribe Persicarieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Fagopyrum
7 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.
8 Outer tepals neither keeled nor winged at maturity; inflorescence of spikelike racemes, heads, or sparse, interrupted racemes; [tribe Persicarieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Persicaria
8 Outer tepals keeled or winged at maturity; inflorescence a compound panicle of racemes; [tribe Polygoneae].

9 Plants climbing or sprawling, herbaceous to somewhat woody, the stems slender; perianth usually not enlarging in fruit; stigma capitate or peltate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Fallopia
9 Plants erect, robust (1-4 m tall), woody, the stems generally over 1 cm in diameter, hollow; perianth enlarging in fruit; stigma fimbriate

Reynoutria

\section*{Antigonon Endlicher 1837 (Love-chain, Coralvine)}

A genus of about 6 species, vines, of tropical America. References: Freeman in FNA (2005).
* Antigonon leptopus Hooker \& Arnott, Love-chain, Queen's-jewels, Confederate-vine. Cp (SC): cultivated and persisting; commonly cultivated, rarely persisting or escaping, native of tropical America. [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Brunnichia Banks ex Gaertner 1788 (Buckwheat-vine)}

A genus of 3-4 species, vines, of. e. North America and w. Africa. References: Holmes in FNA (2005); Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Brunnichia ovata (Walter) Shinners, Buckwheat-vine, Eardrop-vine, Ladies'-eardrops, Redvine. Cp (GA, SC, VA*): floodplain forests, swamp forests; rare. June-July; August-September. 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. Introduced in se. VA. [= FNA, GW, K; = B. cirrhosa Gaertner -- RAB, C, F, G, S]

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: Reveal in FNA (2005); Reveal (1989, 2004)=Z; Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Basal leaves absent; cauline leaves alternate; [of limestone glades and barrens of KY, TN, and n. AL]; [subgenus Eriogonum]

2 Tepals bright yellow; plants 3-5 dm tall; [of shale barrens of VA and WV]; [subgenus Oligogonum] . . . . . . . . . . . E. allenii
2 Tepals white to pink; plants 4-12 dm tall; [of sandhills of s. NC (at least formerly), SC, and southwards]; [subgenus Eriogonum] E. tomentosum

Eriogonum allenii S. Watson, Shale-barren Wild-buckwheat. Mt (VA): open and sunny situations in shale barrens (and rarely sandstone); rare (VA Watch List). July-August. Endemic to shale barrens of w. VA and e. WV. [= C, FNA, K, W, Z; = E. alleni -- F, G, orthographic variant]

Eriogonum tomentosum Michaux, Sandhill Wild-buckwheat, Southern Wild-buckwheat, Dog-tongue. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, usually in white sand, primarily in the fall-line Sandhills and on riverine dunes in the middle and upper Coastal Plain; uncommon (NC Rare). Late July-September; September-November. S. NC (at least formerly) south to FL, west to s. AL. There seems no reason to doubt the label data of an 1890's Biltmore Herbarium collection from Bladen County, NC (Pittillo, Horton, \& Herman 1972), as E. tomentosum is fairly common not far away in SC; the species has apparently not been seen in NC since. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, Z]

Eriogonum harperi Goodman, Harper's Wild-buckwheat. Limestone glades and barrens of sc. KY, nc. TN, and n. AL; rare. [E. longifolium Nuttall var. harperi (Goodman) Reveal -- C, FNA, K, Z]

Fagopyrum P. Miller 1754 (Buckwheat)
A genus of about 8-16 species, perennial and annual herbs, of e. Asia and Africa. References: Hinds \& Freeman in FNA (2005); Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Fagopyrum esculentum Moench, Buckwheat. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas, railroad rights-of-way, escaped from cultivation; rare, introduced from Eurasia. June-November. The latin and common name refer to the similarity of the seeds to beechnuts. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, W; = F. sagittatum Gilibert -- F]
* Fagopyrum tataricum (Linnaeus) Gaertner, Tartary Buckwheat. Introduced at scattered locations in n. North America, south to WV (FNA). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

Fallopia Adanson 1763 (Climbing Buckwheat)
(also see Reynoutria)

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: Ronse Decraene \& Akeroyd (1988)=X; Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Plant woody; inflorescences freely branched, strongly paniculate; [sometimes cultivated, apparently naturalizing] . . . . . . . . . .
F. baldschuanica

1 Plant herbaceous; inflorescences less-branched, usually a reduced panicle with only a few racemose branches; [collectively common and in various natural and disturbed habitats].
2 Ocreae reflexed bristly at the base; perianth white; achene glossy black; [of high elevation openings and woodlands] ...
................................................................................................................. F. cilinodis

2 Ocreae smooth; perianth greenish to yellowish; achene glossy or dull black; [mostly of lower elevations].
3 Achene dull black; outer sepals keeled, not expanding into obvious wings in fruit, the fruit therefore \(3.5-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (measured from the pedicel joint to the tip); [weedy annual] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. convolvulus var. convolvulus
3 Achene glossy black; outer sepals expanding into obvious wings in fruit, the fruit therefore \(7-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (measured from the pedicel joint to the tip); [native perennial].
4 Perianth 7-10 mm long at maturity (measured from the pedicel joint to the tip); achenes 2-3.5 mm long ...... . F. scandens var. 1

4 Perianth \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long at maturity (measured from the pedicel joint to the tip); achenes \(3.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long F. scandens var. scandens
* Fallopia baldschuanica (Regel) Holub, Silver-lace-vine, China Fleece-vine. Cp, Pd (SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Asia. [= FNA; > Fallopia aubertii (Henry) Holub - X; > Polygonum aubertii Henry -- C, F, K]

Fallopia cilinodis (Michaux) Holub, Fringed Climbing Buckwheat, Fringed Black Bindweed. Mt (GA, NC, VA): around rock outcrops, in openings, glades, and open woodlands at high elevations; uncommon (VA Watch List). June-September. [=FNA; = Polygonum cilinode Michaux -- RAB, C, K, W, Y, Z; > Polygonum cilinode var. cilinode - F; > Polygonum cilinode var. laevigatum Fernald -- F; = Bilderdykia cilinodis (Michaux) Greene -- S ; = Tiniaria cilinodis (Michaux) Small]
* Fallopia convolvulus (Linnaeus) Á. Löve, Bindweed, Climbing Buckwheat, Black Bindweed, Nimble-will. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \(\{\mathrm{GA}\}\) : disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. May-September. [= FNA, X; = Polygonum convolvulus -- RAB, GW, W, Y, Z; > Polygonum convolvulus Linnaeus var. convolvulus -- C, F, K; > Polygonum convolvulus var. subulatum Lejeune \& Courtois - K; = Bilderdykia convolvulus (Linnaeus) Dumortier -- S; = Tiniaria convolvulus (Linnaeus) Webb \& Moquin-Tandon]

Fallopia scandens (Linnaeus) Holub var. 1, Crested Climbing Buckwheat. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: moist to wet open habitats; common (rare in NC) (NC Watch List). July-October. [= Polygonum scandens Linnaeus var. cristatum (Engelmann \& A. Gray) Gleason -- RAB, C, GW, K, Y; = Polygonum cristatum Engelmann \& A. Gray -- F; = Bilderdykia cristata (Engelmann \& A. Gray) Greene - S; < Fallopia scandens -- X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Polygonum scandens -- Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; ? Tiniaria cristata (Engelmann \& A. Gray) Small; = Fallopia cristata (Engelmann \& A. Gray) Holub]

Fallopia scandens (Linnaeus) Holub var. scandens, Common Climbing Buckwheat. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: moist to wet open habitats; uncommon. July-October. [= Polygonum scandens Linnaeus var. scandens -- RAB, C, GW, K, Y; = Polygonum scandens -- F, W, in the narrow sense; = Bilderdykia scandens (Linnaeus) Greene -- S; < Fallopia scandens -- X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Polygonum scandens -- Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Tiniaria scandens (Linnaeus) Small]
* Fallopia dumetorum (Linnaeus) Holub, is introduced at least as far south as scattered locations in c. and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), WV, KY, TN, and AL. [= FNA; = Polygonum scandens Linnaeus var. dumetorum (Linnaeus) Gleason -- K] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

Persicaria P. Miller 1754 (Smartweed, Tearthumb, Jumpseed)

A genus of about 150 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan (primarily temperate Northern Hemisphere). Several components of this genus may belong elsewhere. References: Hinds \& Freeman in FNA (2005); Park (1988)=X; Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

\footnotetext{
1 Stem, petioles, and lower surface of major leaf veins with abundant recurved prickles; [section Echinocaulon]
Key A
1 Stem, petioles, and lower surface of major leaf veins unarmed..... \{not yet completed\}
}

\section*{Key A - tearthumbs (section Echinocaulon)}

1 Ocreae foliaceous, green, orbicular, perfoliate; tepals becoming fleshy and blue in fruit

\section*{P. perfoliata}

1 Ocreae scarious, not as above; tepals not becoming fleshy or blue in fruit.
2 Leaf blades triangular in outline, the larger 6-11 cm wide; perianth 4-parted P. arifolia

2 Leaf blades lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, the larger 0.8-3 cm wide; perianth 5 -parted.
3 Inflorescence branches glandular-pubescent; stamens 5, in 1 whorl; leaves sessile (rarely shortly petiolate), usually cuneate or rounded at the base (rarely slightly cordate) ...................... . P. meisneriana var. beyrichiana
3 Inflorescence branches glabrous; stamens 8, an outer whorl of 5 and an inner whorl of ; leaves petiolate, sagittate at

Persicaria amphibia (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray, Water Smartweed. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: marshes, wet disturbed areas; uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). June-August. [= FNA; > Polygonum coccineum Muhlenberg ex Willdenow -RAB, G, Z; > Polygonum amphibium Linnaeus var. emersum Michaux -- C, GW, K, Y; > Polygonum amphibium Linnaeus -- W; > Polygonum coccineum var. coccineum -- F; > Polygonum natans (Michaux) Eaton - G; > Persicaria muhlenbergii (S. Watson) Small -- S; > Persicaria amphibia (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray var. emersa (Michaux) Hickman; > Persicaria amphibia (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray var. stipulacea (Coleman) Hara; > Polygonum amphibium Linnaeus var. stipulaceum Coleman -- C, F, K, Y]

Persicaria arifolia (L.) Haraldson, Halberd-leaf Tearthumb. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Mt (VA): marshes, wet thickets; common (GA Special Concern). July-November; August-December. Nova Scotia west to MN. south to se. GA w. NC, and w. TN. [= FNA; = Polygonum arifolium Linnaeus -- RAB, C, GW, K, W, X, Y, Z; > Polygonum arifolium var. arifolium - F, G; > Polygonum arifolium var. pubescens (R. Keller) Fernald -- F, G; = Tracaulon arifolium (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -- S; = Truellum arifolium (Linnaeus) Sojak]

Persicaria careyi (Olney) Greene. \{VA\}, a native, occurs in scattered locations south to sc. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), DE, NJ, and MD (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA; = Polygonum careyi Olney -- C, F, G, K] \{add synonymy\}

Persicaria glabra (Willdenow) M. Gómez, Dense-flower Smartweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests; uncommon, rare in VA. June-October. Nearly pantropical. [= FNA; > Polygonum densiflorum Meisner -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Z; > Persicaria portoricensis (Bertero ex Small) Small -- S; > Persicaria densiflora (Meisner) Moldenke]

Persicaria hirsuta (Walter) Small, Hairy Smartweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pondcypress savannas, depression ponds in pinelands; uncommon, rare in NC (NC Rare). June-December. [= FNA, S; = Polygonum hirsutum Walter -- RAB, GW, K, Z]

Persicaria hydropiper (Linnaeus) Opiz, Common Smartweed, Waterpepper, Marshpepper Smartweed. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp, Mt (NC, VA), \{GA\}: wet pastures, barnyards, ditches; common. July-November. [= FNA, S; = Polygonum hydropiper Linnaeus -RAB, C, F, GW, K, W, Z]

Persicaria hydropiperoides (Michaux) Small, Waterpepper. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt? (VA), \{GA\}: swamp forests, streams, ditches; common (uncommon in VA Mountains). May-November. [= FNA; > Polygonum hydropiperoides var. hydropiperoides -RAB, C, F; > Polygonum hydropiperoides Michaux -- GW, Y; = Polygonum hydropiperoides -- K, W, Z; > Polygonum hydropiperoides var. breviciliatum Fernald -- F; > Polygonum hydropiperoides var. euronotorum Fernald -- F; > Persicaria hydropiperoides (Michaux) Small -- S; > Persicaria hydropiperoides (Michaux) Small var. opelousana (Riddell ex Small) J.S. Wilson; > Polygonum hydropiperoides var. opelousanum (Riddell ex Small) Riddell ex W. Stone -- RAB, C; > Polygonum opelousanum Riddell -- GW, Y; > Polygonum opelousanum Riddell var. opelousanum -- F; > Persicaria opelousana (Riddell ex Small) Small -- S]

Persicaria lapathifolia (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray, Willow-weed, Dockleaf Smartweed, Pale Smartweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomlands, bottomland fields, disturbed areas; uncommon. July-November. [= FNA, S; Polygonum lapathifolium Linnaeus -RAB, C, GW, K, W, Y, Z; > Polygonum lapathifolium var. lapathifolium - G; > Polygonum lapathifolium var. nodosum (Rafinesque) Weinm. - G]
* Persicaria longiseta (de Bruijn) Kitagawa, Longbristle Smartweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: disturbed areas, ditches; common (uncommon in NC and SC), introduced from Asia. May-October. [= FNA; = Polygonum cespitosum Blume var. longisetum (de Bruijn) A.N. Steward -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; = Polygonum longisetum de Bruijn]
* Persicaria maculosa S.F. Gray, Lady's-thumb, Heart's-ease. Cp, Pd, Mt (VA), \{GA, NC, SC\}: disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. June-December. [= FNA; = Polygonum persicaria Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; > Polygonum persicaria var. angustifolium Beckh. -- F; > Polygonum persicaria var. ruderale (Salisbury) Meisner -- F; > Polygonum dubium Stein -- F; = Persicaria persicaria (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

Persicaria meisneriana (Chamisso \& Schlechtendahl) M. Gómez var. beyrichiana (Chamisso \& Schlechtendahl) C.C. Freeman, Mexican Tearthumb. Cp (GA, SC): wet savannas, ditches; rare (GA Special Concern), sometimes considered only introduced in southeastern North America, but probably native. E. SC south to FL, west to LA; Mexico and Central America south to n. South America; Brazil; se. Africa. See Mitchell (1970) and Freeman (2004). [= FNA; = Polygonum meisnerianum Chamisso \& Schlechtendahl var. beyrichianum (Chamisso \& Schlechtendahl) Meisner -- GW, K; < Polygonum meisnerianum -- Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Truellum meisnerianum (Chamisso \& Schlectendahl) Sojak]
* Persicaria orientalis (Linnaeus) Spach, Kiss-me-over-the-garden-gate, Prince's-feather, Prince's-plume. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, VA), \{GA\}: barnyards, disturbed areas, garden edges; rare, introduced from Eurasia. July-November. [= FNA, S; Polygonum orientale Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, K, W, Y, Z]

Persicaria pensylvanica (Linnaeus) M. Gómez, Pinkweed, Common Smartweed, Pennsylvania Smartweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, bottomlands; common. July-December. [= FNA, S; Polygonum pensylvanicum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, GW, K, W, Z; Polygonum pensylvanicum var. durum Stanford -- F; Polygonum pensylvanicum var. laevigatum Fernald -- F; Polygonum pensylvanicum var. rosiflorum J.B.S. Norton -- F]
* Persicaria perfoliata (Linnaeus) H. Gross, Mile-a-minute-vine, Asiatic Tearthumb, Devil's-tail Tearthumb. Pd (VA): roadsides, banks, powerline rights-of-way; introduced and spreading rapidly in n. VA, MD, PA, DC, and WV. Adler (1999) reports it as occurring in PA, MD, VA, WV, DE, OH, NJ, and DC. [= FNA; = Polygonum perfoliatum Linnaeus -- C, F, K, X; = Ampelygonum perfoliatum (Linnaeus) Roberty \& Vautier]

Persicaria punctata (Elliott) Small, Dotted Smartweed Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: swamp forests, bottomlands, marshes; common. July-November. [= FNA; > Persicaria punctata (Elliott) Small var. punctata -- S; = Polygonum punctatum -RAB, GW, W; > Polygonum punctatum Elliott var. punctatum -- C, F, G, K, Y; > Persicaria punctata (Elliott) Small var. leptostachya (Meisner) Small - S; > Polygonum punctatum Elliott var. leptostachyum (Meisner) Small -- F; > Polygonum punctatum var. parvum Marie-Victorin \& Rousseau - F; > Polygonum punctatum Elliott var. confertiflorum (Meisner) Fassett -- C, G, K, Y; < Polygonum punctatum -- Z (in the broad sense and also including Persicaria robustior)]

Persicaria robustior (Small) E.P. Bicknell, Water Smartweed. (VA). [= FNA; Polygonum robustius (Small) Fernald -- C, F, K, \(\mathrm{Y}]\)

Persicaria sagittata (L.) Gross ex Nakai, Arrowleaf Tearthumb, Arrowvine, Scratch-grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA) marshes, bogs, beaver impondments, wet thickets; common. May-December. Newfoundland west to Manitoba, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX; China, Manchria, India, Siberia, Korea, and Japan. [= FNA; = Polygonum sagittatum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; > Polygonum sagittatum var. gracilentum Fernald -- F; > Polygonum sagittatum var. sagittatum - F; = Tracaulon sagittatum (Linnaeus) Small -- S; = Truellum sagittatum (Linnaeus) Soják]

Persicaria setacea (Baldwin) Small, Swamp Smartweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: swamp forests, bottomland forests; common (rare in Piedmont). July-November. [=FNA, S; = Polygonum setaceum Baldwin -- RAB, GW, W, Y, Z; > Polygonum setaceum var. interjectum Fernald -- F, K; > Polygonum setaceum var. tonsum Fernald -- F, K; > Polygonum setaceum var. setaceum - F, K; = Polygonum hydropiperoides Michaux var. setaceum (Baldwin) Gleason - C, G]

Persicaria virginiana (Linnaeus) Gaertner, Jumpseed. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): floodplains, moist forests; common. Section Tovara consists of 3 species of e. North America and e. Asia; if recognized as genus, the correct name for this species is Antenoron virginianum. [= FNA; = Tovara virginiana (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -- RAB, S; > Tovara virginiana var. glaberrima Fernald -F; > Tovara virginiana var. virginiana - F; = Polygonum virginianum Linnaeus -- C, GW, K, W, Y; > Polygonum virginianum var. virginianum - G; > Polygonum virginianum var. glaberrimum (Fernald) Steyermark - G; = Antenoron virginianum (Linnaeus) Roberty \& Vautier -- Z]
* Persicaria chinensis (Linnaeus) H. Gross, Chinese Knotweed. Introduced in MD and NJ; native of Asia. [= FNA; Polygonum chinense Linnaeus - K] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

\section*{Polygonella Michaux 1803 (Jointweed)}

A genus of about 9 species, annual, perennial, and suffruticose herbs, of warm temperate e. North America. Ronse De Craene, Hong, \& Smets (2004) suggest that Polygonella should be merged into Polygonum, as section Duravia, subsection Polygonella. References: Freeman in FNA (2005); Nesom \& Bates (1984)=Z; Wunderlin (1981)=Y; Horton (1961)=X; Ronse De Craene, Hong, \& Smets (2004); Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Ocreae ciliate; inner perianth segments fimbriate; [subgenus Thysanella]
P. fimbriata

1 Ocreae not ciliate; inner perianth segments not fimbriate; [subgenus Polygonella].
2 Style and stigma (0.4-) 0.5-0.8 (-1.0) mm long at anthesis; inner sepals (1.7-) 1.9-2.5 (-2.9) mm long in flower, (3.1-) 3.34.7 (-6.0) mm long in fruit; perennial; leaves very numerous, (4.0-) 5.2-12.0 (-19.0) mm long, 0.5-0.9 (-1.2) mm wide, nearly as thick as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. americana
2 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.
3 Annual, simple to much-branched from above the base; leaves lacking hyaline margins, mostly deciduous before fruiting; ocreae obtuse; achenes \(1.0-1.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
4 Leaves (0.4-) 0.6-1.0 (-1.2) mm wide; flowers exserted from the ocreolae on pedicels (0.9-) 1.3-1.7 (-2.1) mm long at anthesis; [of the outer Coastal Plain of ne. NC and e.VA northwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. articulata 4 Leaves (0.8-) 1.0-5.0 (-8.0) mm wide; flowers barely exserted from the ocreolae on pedicels ca. 0.1 mm long at anthesis; [of the outer Coastal Plain of se. SC southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. gracilis 3 Perennial, much-branched from near the distinctly woody base; leaves with hyaline margins towards the tip, persistent through fruiting; ocreae obtuse, acute, acuminate, or aristate; achenes (0.7-) 0.8-1.0 (-1.2) mm wide. 5 Tips of the ocreae and ocreolae long-acuminate, (0.7-) 1.0-1.5 mm long; leaves mostly oblanceolate, 4-13 mm long, 0.5-1.2 (-2.1) mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. polygama var. croomii 5 Tips of the ocreae and ocreolae obtuse to acute, \(0-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves mostly spatulate, \(7-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, 1.9-6.0 mm wide
P. polygama var. polygama

Polygonella americana (Fischer \& Meyer) Small. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): sandhills, other dry habitats; uncommon (NC Watch List). June-September; August-November. Ranging from sc. NC south to s. GA west to TX and NM, north in the interior to ec. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), se. MO, and AR, perhaps adventive towards the northern part of the range. [= RAB, F, FNA, G, K, S, X]

Polygonella articulata (Linnaeus) Meisner, Northern Wireweed. Cp (GA?, NC, VA): sandhills, dunes, and other dry, sandy habitats; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). September-October; October-November. Ranging from ME and s. Québec west to MN, south on the Coastal Plain to VA and ne. NC, otherwise south to se. PA, NY, s. Ontario, MI, n. IN, n. IL, and e. IA. P. articulata is the only northern member of an otherwise southern and predominantly Coastal Plain genus. Cited for GA in Jones \& Coile (1988); the record seems curious. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, X; = Delopyrum articulatum (Linnaeus) Small -- S; = Polygonum articulatum Linnaeus]

Polygonella fimbriata (Elliott) Horton, Sandhill Jointweed. Cp (GA): sandhills; uncommon. E. GA (not far from SC) south to panhandle FL. It differs from all our other species in having the inner sepals fimbriate. The related P. robusta (Small) Nesom \& Bates of FL has sometimes been treated as a variety of \(P\). fimbriata. [= FNA, K; = Thysanella fimbriata (Elliott) A. Gray --S ; = Polygonella fimbriata var. fimbriata -- X; = Polygonum fimbriatum Elliott]

Polygonella gracilis (Nuttall) Meisner, Wireweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; uncommon (NC Watch List). Late AugustOctober; October-November. Ranging from sc. NC south to s. FL, west to s. MS, perhaps adventive towards the northern part of the range. [= RAB, FNA, K, X; = Delopyrum gracile (Nuttall) Small -- S; = Polygonum gracile Nuttall]

Polygonella polygama (Ventenat) Engelmann \& A. Gray var. croomii (Chapman) Fernald, Carolina October-flower. Cp (GA,

NC, SC, VA): sandhills, primarily in the fall-line Sandhills and middle Coastal Plain; uncommon. August-October; OctoberNovember. Var. croomii ranges from se. and sc. NC south to SC and GA. Var. croomii occurs mainly in the fall-line Sandhills, scattered as well in the middle Coastal Plain (Robeson and Bladen counties, NC, Dillon and Darlington counties, SC) and rarely the outer Coastal Plain (New Hanover County, NC). In addition to our 2 varieties, var. brachystachya (Meisner) Wunderlin is endemic to peninsular FL; it resembles var. croomii in its narrow leaves, but has the ocrea and ocreola tips short and acute (more like var. polygama). I agree with Nesom \& Bates (1984) that "intermediates occur ... that will have to be arbitrarily identified, but without recognition of the varieties an interesting pattern of variation is obscured." It may even prove that the taxa are valid biological species, and that confusion is only caused by herbarium identifications. [= FNA, Y, Z; < P. polygama -- RAB, K, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; \(=P\). croomii Chapman -- S]

Polygonella polygama (Ventenat) Engelmann \& A. Gray var. polygama, Common October-flower. Cp (NC, SC, VA?): sandhills, primarily in the outer Coastal Plain north of SC; common (VA Rare). August-October; October-November. Var. polygama ranges from se. VA (?) south to s. FL, west to se. TX (perhaps absent in GA). In our area, var. polygama 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). [= FNA, Y, Z; < P. polygama -- RAB, C, F, G, K, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = P. polygama -- S; = Polygonum polygamum Ventenat]

Polygonella macrophylla Small. Sand pine scrub, coastal dunes. S. AL and Panhandle FL. [= FNA, K, S] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

Polygonum Linnaeus 1753 (Knotweed)
(also see Fallopia, Persicaria, Reynoutria)
A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Costea, Tardif, \& Hinds in FNA (2005); Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Costea \& Tardif (2003a)=X.
* Polygonum argyrocoleon Steudel ex Kunze. Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from western North America. MayAugust? Reported for NC by Burk (1961). [= RAB, K, Z]
* Polygonum aviculare Linnaeus ssp. aviculare, Knotweed. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: disturbed areas; common. March-November. [=FNA, X; P. aviculare -- RAB, C, K, S, W, Y; Polygonum aviculare var. aviculare -- F, in part; P. aviculare var. vegetum Ledeb. -- F; P. monspeliense Persoon; < P. aviculare -- G, Z, in the broad sense]

Polygonum aviculare Linnaeus ssp. buxiforme (Small) Costea \& Tardif, Small's Knotweed. (SC, VA). [= FNA, X; = Polygonum buxiforme Small -- C, K, S, Y; P. aviculare Linnaeus var. littorale (Link) Mertens -- F; < P. aviculare - G, in part; \(P\). littorale Link]
* Polygonum aviculare Linnaeus ssp. depressum (Meisner) Arcangeli, Dooryard Knotweed. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}. [= FNA, X; Polygonum arenastrum Boreau - \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K}\); < \(P\). aviculare - G , in part]

Polygonum aviculare Linnaeus ssp. neglectum (Besser) Arcangeli, Needle-leaf Knotweed. Cp (VA): fields, disturbed areas; rare, introduced. Also documented from scattered locations in s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993); DE, NJ, and MD (Kartesz 1999); and WV (as P. aviculare ssp. rurivagum) (Costea \& Tardif 2003). [= FNA; P. bellardii Allioni - K; Polygonum aviculare var. aviculare - F, in part; < P. aviculare - G, in part; Polygonum aviculare Linnaeus var. rurivagum (Jord. ex Boreau) Berher; Polygonum aviculare Linnaeus var. angustissimum Meisner]

Polygonum erectum Linnaeus, Erect Knotweed. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA), \{GA\}: disturbed areas, open places; rare (NC Watch List). June-October; July-October. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Polygonum glaucum Nuttall, Seabeach Knotweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): ocean beaches, sound-side sandy shores, dune bases; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). May-October; June-November. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, S, Y, Z]

Polygonum ramosissimum Michaux var. prolificum Small, Longfruit Knotweed, Bushy Knotweed, Prolific Knotweed. Cp (NC?, VA): \{habitat\}; rare (VA Watch List). Also reported for NC (Kartesz 1999). [=K, Y; P. prolificum (Small) B.L.Robinson -- C, F, G; P. exsertum Small -- F; P. ramosissimum -- Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. ramosissimum ssp. prolificum (Small) Costea \& Tardif - FNA, X]

Polygonum ramosissimum Michaux var. ramosissimum is reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K, Y; = P. ramosissimum Michaux ssp. ramosissimum - FNA, X; = P. ramosissimum - C, F, G] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Polygonum tenue Michaux, Glade Knotweed, Slender Knotweed. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), Cp (VA), \{GA\}: glades, barrens, and thin, rocky soils, over various rock types (including granite, diabase, amphibolite, greenstone, and metagabbro); uncommon, rare in NC (NC Watch List). July-September; August-October. [= RAB, C, FNA, S, W, Y, Z; Polygonum tenue var. protrusum Fernald -- F, K; Polygonum tenue var. tenue - F, K]

Polygonum achoreum Blake, south to WV (Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, FNA, G, K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Reynoutria Houttuyn 1777}

A genus of about 15 species, perennial herbs, of temperate e. Asia. Ronse Decraene \& Akeroyd (1988) treat this group as Fallopia section Reynoutria (Houttuyn) Ronse Decraene. This treatment may prove to be better than the recognition of Reynoutria as a genus; either course is compatible with molecular phylogeny (Lamb Frye \& Kron 2003). References: Freeman \& Hinds in FNA (2005); Ronse Decraene \& Akeroyd (1988)=X; Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Zika \& Jacobson (2003). Key based on Zika \& Jacobson (2003).

1 Veins of leaf underside with multicellular hairs (as seen at \(20 \times\) magnification; mid-stem leaves with deeply cordate bases; inflorescence much shorter than the subtending mid-branch leaf \(R\). 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; welldeveloped stem leaves usually > 20 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. \(\times\).
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
R. japonica
* Reynoutria ×bohemica J. Chrtek \& A. Chrtková [Reynoutria japonica x sachalinensis], Bohemian Knotweed, Hybrid Japanese Knotweed. Mt (NC), Pd (VA): disturbed areas, sandbars; rare, introduced from e. Asia. [= Polygonum \(\times\) bohemica (J. Chrtek \& A. Chrtková) P.F. Zika \& A.L. Jacobson - Z; = Fallopia xbohemica (J. Chrtek \& A. Chrtková) J.P. Bailey - FNA]
* Reynoutria japonica Houttuyn, Japanese Knotweed, Japanese Bamboo, Japanese Buckwheat. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA); roadsides, disturbed areas, river banks and sandbars, often forming dense thickets; uncommon, introduced from e. Asia. May-September; August-October. [= Polygonum cuspidatum Siebold \& Zuccarini -- RAB, C, F, K, W, Y, Z; = Fallopia japonica (Houttuyn) Ronse Decraene var. japonica - FNA; = Pleuropterus zuccarinii Small -- S; = Fallopia japonica (Houttuyn) Ronse Decraene -- X]
* Reynoutria sachalinensis (F. Schmidt ex Maximowicz) Nakai, Giant Knotweed, Sachaline. Pd, Cp (VA), Mt (NC): disturbed areas, roadsides; rare, introduced from e. Asia. July-August; August-October. [= Polygonum sachalinense F. Schmidt ex Maximowicz -- RAB, C, F, K, W, Y, Z; = Fallopia sachalinensis (F. Schmidt ex Maximowicz) Ronse Decraene -- FNA, X]

\section*{Rheum Linnaeus 1753 (Rhubarb)}

A genus of about 30-60 species, perennial herbs, of temperate and subtropical Asia and Europe. References: Freeman in FNA (2005); Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Rheum rhabarbarum Linnaeus, Rhubarb, Pie-plant. Mt (NC, VA): uncommonly cultivated (primarily in gardens in the cooler portions of our area), rarely persistent or escaped; rare, introduced from Europe (though originally native of Asia). July-September. [= K; = Rh. rhabarbicum -- C, misspelled; = Rh. rhaponticum -- G, misapplied]

Rumex Linnaeus 1753 (Dock)

A genus of about 200 species, perennial and annual herbs (and a few shrubs), of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Mosyakin in FNA (2005); Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
subgenus Acetosella: acetosella
subgenus Acetosa: acetosa, hastatulus
subgenus Rumex: the rest
* Rumex acetosella Linnaeus, Red Dock, Sheep Sorrel, Sourgrass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, W; >R. acetosella var. acetosella \(-\mathrm{F} ;>R\). acetosella var. pyrenaeus (Pouret) Timbal-Lagrave \(-F ;=A c e t o s e l l a ~ a c e t o s e l l a ~\) (Linnaeus) Small - S; > Acetosella vulgaris (Koch) Fourreau ssp. pyrenaica (Pourret ex Lapeyrouse) Á. Löve]

Rumex altissimus A. Wood, Pale Dock, Tall Dock, Peachleaf Dock. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Rumex brittanica Linnaeus, Great Water Dock, native species south to VA, PA, NJ, KY (FNA). [= FNA; >R. orbiculatus A. Gray -- C, F, G, W; > R. orbiculatus var. orbiculatus -- K]
* Rumex brownii Campderá, Brown's Dock. Cp (SC), Pd (NC): disturbed areas, floodplains, wool-combing waif; rare, introduced from Australia. [= FNA; = R. brownei - K, orthographic variant]
* Rumex conglomeratus Murray, Clustered Dock. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA), \{VA\}: [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S] * Rumex crispus Linnaeus ssp. crispus, Curly Dock. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): common. [= FNA, K; < R. crispus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Rumex fascicularis Small. \{NC\} [= FNA, S; < R. verticillatus Linnaeus - F, G, in part; = R. verticillatus ssp. fascicularis (Small) Á. Löve]

Rumex floridanus Meisner, Florida Dock. Cp (GA, NC, SC): Orangeburg Co. SC (fide SWL). [= FNA, G, S; < R. verticillatus - RAB, C, F, GW; = R. verticillatus Linnaus ssp. floridanus (Meisner) Á. Löve; >R. chrysocarpus Moris - GW, K, misapplied]

Rumex hastatulus Baldwin, Wild Dock. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, SC). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; Acetosa hastatula (Baldwin) Á. Löve]
* Rumex obtusifolius Linnaeus, Bitter Dock. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): common, introduced. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]
* Rumex patientia Linnaeus, Patience Dock, Monk's-rhubarb. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): rare, introduced. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K] * Rumex pulcher Linnaeus, Fiddle Dock. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (SC), \{VA\}: introduced from Eurasia. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]
* Rumex stenophyllus Ledebour, Narrowleaf Dock. Cp (SC), introduced from Eurasia. [= FNA, K]

Rumex verticillatus Linnaeus, Swamp Dock. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): tidal freshwater marshes and swamps;
common (rare in Piedmont). [= FNA, S; < R. verticillatus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, in part]
* Rumex acetosa Linnaeus, Green Sorrel, introduced and naturalized as a weed at least far south as se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, F, FNA, G; = R. acetosa ssp. acetosa -- K; = Acetosa pratensis Miller]
* Rumex cuneifolius Campderá. A rare introduction from South America in AL, FL. [= FNA, S; R. frutescens Thouars -- K, misapplied]
*? Rumex fueginus Philippi, American Golden Dock. (NC?). MD, DE, PA. [=FNA; \(<R\). maritimus Linnaeus -- G, K; \(=R\). maritimus var. fueginus (Philippi) Dusen - F; R. maritimus var. persicarioides (Linnaeus) R.S. Mitchell -- C, misapplied; \(R\). persicarioides Linnaeus -- S, misapplied]
* Rumex paraguayensis Parodi, Paraguayan Dock. \{distribution\}. See Brown \& Marcus (1998). [= FNA, GW, K]
* Rumex sanguineus Linnaeus, Bloody Dock, Red-veined Dock, is introduced at least as far south as se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD, NJ, and AL (Kartesz 1999). [= C, FNA, G, K, S]

Rumex triangulivalvis (Danser) Rechinger f. South to WV, DE, PA, KY. [= FNA; < Rumex salicifolius Weinmann var. mexicanus (Meisner) C.L. Hitchcock -- K; = R. salicifolius var. triangulivalvis (Danser) C.L. Hitchcock -- C; < R. mexicanus Meisner F, G]

\section*{PORTULACACEAE de Jussieu 1789 (Purslane Family)}

A family of about 29 genera and 450-500 species, trees, vines, shrubs, and herbs, primarily of the Southern Hemisphere, but also occurring in North America and e. Asia. Packer in FNA (2003b); References: Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
\{portion only of key\}

1 Leaves obovate or elliptic, 20 mm or more wide; [an introduction, persistent or escaped] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Talinum

Claytonia Linnaeus 1753 (Spring-beauty)
A genus of about 24 species, perennial herbs, of North America and e. Asia. References: Miller in FNA (2003b); Davis (1966)=Z; Lewis \& Suda (1968); Lewis, Oliver, \& Suda (1967); Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Cauline leaves \(3-6(-11) \mathrm{cm}\) long (including the evident petiole), the blade narrowly diamond-shaped, 2.5-6 (-8)× as long as wide; leaves 10-15 (-30) mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. caroliniana
1 Cauline leaves (5-) \(7-20 \mathrm{~cm}\) long (including the poorly differentiated petiole), the blade more than \(8 \times\) as long as wide; leaves 1 -\(10(-20) \mathrm{cm}\) wide.
2 Leaves 1-2 (-4) mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. virginica var. acutiflora
2 Leaves (2-) 5-10 (-20) mm wide.
3 Flowers yellow; [known from NJ, MD, and PA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. virginica var. hammondiae]
3 Flowers white to pink; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. virginica var. virginica
Claytonia caroliniana Michaux, Carolina Spring-beauty. Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist forests, especially northern hardwood forests and cove forests at moderate to high elevations; common. March-May. Ranging from Nova Scotia west to MN, south to w. NC, e. TN, and n. GA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, S, W, Z; > C. caroliniana var. caroliniana -- K; > C. caroliniana Michaux var. lewisii McNeill - K]

Claytonia virginica Linnaeus var. acutiflora Augustin de Candolle, Southern Spring-beauty. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): \{distributions and habitats of the two varieties need investigation\}. February-April. Ranging from VA west to IL, south to sw. GA and TX. This variety has chromosome numbers of \(n=6, n=7\), and polyploid and polyploid/aneuploid derivatives of those numbers. [= C, K; < C. virginica -- RAB, F, FNA, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. virginica -- S; C. virginica var. simsii (Sweet) R.J. Davis -- Z; C. simsii Sweet]

Claytonia virginica Linnaeus var. virginica, Eastern Spring-beauty. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): \{distributions and habitats of the two varieties need investigation\}. February-April. Ranging from Nova Scotia west to MN, south to GA and TX. This variety has chromosome numbers of \(n=8\) and polyploid and polyploid/aneuploid derivatives of that number. \([=C, K, Z\); < C. virginica -RAB, F, FNA, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. media (Augustin de Candolle) Link -- S]

Claytonia virginica Linnaeus var. hammondiae (Kalmbacher) J.J. Doyle, W.H. Lewis, and D.B. Snyder, Yellow Spring-beauty, is known from NJ, MD, and PA. This yellow-flowered spring-beauty is apparently not a mere flower color form, and should be recognized as a taxon. Further study is warranted. [=K; < C. virginica - FNA, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Montia Linnaeus 1753 (Blinks, Montia)
A genus of about 10 species, annual herbs, of nearly cosmopolitan distribution in temperate regions. References: Miller in FNA (2003b); Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

* Montia fontana Linnaeus, Water Blinks. Cp (VA): wet places; rare, introduced from northern North America and Eurasia. [= FNA; > M. fontana var. fontana-C; > M. fontana ssp. fontana - K]
* Montia linearis (Douglas ex Hooker) Greene, Narrow-leaved Montia. Pd (NC), Cp (VA); lawns, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from western North America. Also in c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= FNA, K]

Phemeranthus Rafinesque 1814 (Fameflower)

A genus of about 20 species, herbs and dwarf shrubs, of America. 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: Kiger in FNA (2003b); Wilson (1932)=X; Ware (1967) \(=\) Y; Kiger (2001) \(=\) Z; Murdy \& Carter (2001)=Q; Carter \& Murdy (1985); Rose \& Standley (1911); Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Hershkovitz \& Zimmer (2000).

1 Leaves obovate or elliptic, 20 mm or more wide; [an introduction, persistent or escaped]
[see Talinum]
1 Leaves linear, terete, 1-2 mm wide; [native].
2 Stamens 4-8; flowers open in late afternoon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Ph. parviflorus]
2 Stamens 12-80; flowers variously open from early or late afternoon.
3 Style 2-3.5 mm long, shorter than or about the same length as the stamens; stamens 12-30; flowers open from (3-) 3:30 to 7 p.m. E.D.S.T.

Ph. teretifolius
3 Style \(3.8-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; stamens \(25-80\); flowers open from about 1 to 7 p.m. E.D.S.T.
4 Stigma distinctly 3-lobed; mature seeds covered with a dull gray coating; [of calcareous rock outcrops] . . . . . . .
4 Stigma subcapitate; mature seeds brown-black and lustrous; [of noncalcareous rocks]
5 Stamens (40-) 50-80 (-90); [of granite and sandstone from SC southwards]
[Ph. calcaricus]

5 Stamens 25-42; [of mafic and ultramafic rocks, known from nc. NC and w. VA]
Ph. mengesii

Phemeranthus mengesii (W. Wolf) Kiger, Large-flowered Fameflower. Pd (GA, SC), Cp (GA): in shallow soil over felsic rocks (granite) or sandstone (in GA and AL), or Altamaha Grit (GA), where periodically wet by seepage; rare (locally common in GA). June-September. C. SC south to c. GA (where it extends into the Coastal Plain on outcrops of Altamaha Grit), west to \(n\). AL and sc. TN. Ph. mengesii and Ph. parviflorus Nuttall of midwestern of the United States (and disjunct as far east as AL) are apparently the parents of the allotetraploid Ph. teretifolius. Diploid and tetraploid populations are known of this taxon; further investigation is needed to determine if the tetraploids are allotetraploids or autotetraploids. [= Z; Phemeranthus mengesii - FNA, in part (also see Ph. sp. 1); Talinum mengesii W. Wolf -- Q, S, X, Y; Talinum mengesii - K, in part (also see Ph. species 1)]

Phemeranthus species 1. Pd (NC, VA): in periodic seepage on mafic or ultramafic rocks; rare (NC Proposed Endangered). (June?) July-September. This taxon was discovered at a diabase glade in Granville County, NC and ultramafic barrens in Franklin County, VA, floristically rich in other species of disjunct and relict distribution. Further investigations are needed to confirm its chromosome complement and relationship to Ph. teretifolius of nearby granite flatrocks, and to the more southerly Ph. mengesii. It is possible that it is only an unusual form of Ph. mengesii. [Talinum mengesii-K, in part; Phemeranthus mengesii - FNA, in part]

Phemeranthus teretifolius (Pursh) Rafinesque, Appalachian Fameflower. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): in shallow soil over felsic or mafic rocks (granite, gneiss, schist, granite, diabase, greenstone, sandstone, Altamaha grit), especially where periodically wet by seepage (often in mats of the moss Grimmia); common. June-September. DE, se. PA, and WV, south to se. TN, GA (where it extends into the Coastal Plain on outcrops of Altamaha Grit), and AL, in the Appalachians and adjacent provinces. Ph. teretifolius is an allotetraploid, probably derived from hybridization followed by polyploidization of the diploids Ph. mengesii and Ph. parviflorus. [= FNA, Z; Talinum teretifolium Pursh -- RAB, C, F, G, K, Q, S, W, X, Y]

Phemeranthus calcaricus (S. Ware) Kiger, occurs on calcareous glades, from c. TN south to n . AL. A tetraploid species, probably derived from Ph. calycinus Engelmann. [= FNA, Z; Talinum calcaricum S. Ware -- K, Q, Y]

Phemeranthus parviflorus (Nuttall) Kiger, more western, occurs as an eastern disjunct in n. AL. A diploid species. [= FNA, Z; Talinum parviflorum Nuttall -- C, F, G, K, Q, X, Y; Talinum appalachianum W. Wolf - Y]

Portulaca Linnaeus 1753 (Purslane, Portulaca)
A genus of about 40 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: Mathews in FNA (2003b); Matthews \& Levins (1985)=Z; Matthews, Faircloth, \& Allison (1991); Matthews \& Levins (1986); Matthews, Ketron, \& Zane (1992a, 1992b, 1993); Matthews \& Ketron (1991); Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key based closely on Matthews in FNA (2003b).

1 Plants in flower.
2 Petals yellow, orange, copper, bronze, or white.
3 Flowers more than 25 mm across (single petals more than 15 mm long).


1 Plants in fruit.
9 Capsule encircled by an expanded membranaceous wing.
10 [Native in our area, in thin soil on granitic and sandstone outcrops in SC and GA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. Poronata
10 [Introduced cultivar, persistent to weakly spreading from plantings] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. umbraticola
\(9 \quad\) Capsule not encircled by an expanded membranaceous wing.
11 Leaves flattened in cross-section, more than 2.5 mm wide, obovate to spatulate.
12 Trichomes at nodes conspicuous; seeds round, less than 0.6 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(P\). amilis
12 Trichomes at nodes inconspicuous; seeds elongate, more than 0.6 mm long ................. P. oleracea
11 Leaves terete to hemispherical in cross-section, usually less than 2 mm wide, linear to lanceolate.
13 Nodes and inflorescences with inconspicuous trichomes
P. biloba

13 Nodes and inflorescences with conspicuous trichomes
14 Seeds less than 0.65 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. pilosa
14 Seeds more than 0.65 mm wide.
15 Longest leaves mostly more than 20 mm long; capsules mostly more than 4 mm in diameter; [introduced, usually in obviously disturbed sites] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. grandiflora
15 Longest leaves mostly less than 17 mm long; capsules mostly less than 3.5 mm in diameter; [native, on granitic or diabase flatrocks]
P. smallii
* Portulaca amilis Spegaz., Broadleaf Pink Purslane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): sandy fields, and other dry, sandy, disturbed habitats; rare, introduced from South America. May-September. Matthews \& Levins (1985) describe the spread of this alien species in North America, apparently from an introduction in North Carolina (the earliest North American collection in 1932 in Robeson County, NC). [= FNA, K, Z]

Portulaca biloba Urban, Grit Purslane. Cp (GA): outcrops of Altamaha Grit; rare (GA Special Concern). This species has been collected repeatedly on outcrops of the Altamaha Grit in s. GA (Matthews, Faircloth, \& Allison 1991); it also occurs in Cuba. Matthews, Faircloth, \& Allison (1991) hypothesize introduction to the United States by hurricane. [= FNA, K]

Portulaca coronata Small, Flatrock Portulaca. Pd (GA, SC), Cp (GA): on or around granitic flatrocks, usually under Juniperus virginiana, and on Altamaha Grit outcrops; rare (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). June-September. SC south to GA, endemic to granitic and sandstone outcrops in the Piedmont and rarely Altamaha grit (sandstone outcrops in the upper Coastal Plain. Matthews \& Levins (1985) includes this taxon in P. umbraticola. Later, Matthews \& Ketron (1991) and Matthews, Ketron, \& Zane (1992) treated our southeastern material as \(P\). umbraticola ssp. coronata. While the distinctive nature of the capsule unifies the southeastern "coronata," southwestern "lanceolata," and Central and South and Central American "umbraticola," the difference in chromosome number and flower color, associated with disjunctly allopatric distributions renders specific recognition equally plausible. [= RAB, S; P. umbraticola Kunth -- Z, in part; P. umbraticola Kunth ssp. coronata (Small) J.F. Matthews \& Ketron -- FNA, K ]

Portulaca grandiflora Hooker, Rose-moss. \(\mathrm{Cp}, \mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}),\{\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{VA}\}\) : in sandy soil or around granitic flatrocks; rare, native of Argentina. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, S, Z]
* Portulaca oleracea Linnaeus, Common Purslane, Garden Purslane, Pussley. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, disturbed areas, cracks in sidewalks; common, originally native (apparently) of Asia, probably introduced to North America from Europe. May-October. The various subspecies recognized may or may not be taxonomically significant; a decision awaits an analysis of variation worldwide, or, at least, in the native range of the species. In North America, P. oleracea is a widespread, sometimes noxious weed, probably representing numerous introductions of various 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. During the Great Depression, P. oleracea was eaten extensively in the Valley of Virginia as a potherb. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Portulaca pilosa Linnaeus, Kiss-me-quick. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, SC): disturbed sandy soils; uncommon. June-October. NC south to FL, west to NM, north in the interior to c. TN, AR, and OK, and in Central America; the native range perhaps obscure. See Matthews, Ketron, \& Zane (1992a) for a further discussion of this species. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, Z]

Portulaca smallii P. Wilson, Small's Portulaca. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): in thin soils on granitic and diabase flatrocks, sometimes locally spreading to adjacent fields, mowed areas, or other disturbed areas; rare (NC Threatened, SC Rare, VA Rare).

June-October. Sc. VA south to c. GA. Generally considered an endemic limited to granitic flatrocks, P. smallii also occurs on a diabase flatrock, growing with an interesting mixture of granite flatrock and limestone cedar glade species (LeGrand 1987, Schafale \& Weakley 1990). [= RAB, FNA, K, S, Z]

Portulaca umbraticola Kunth. Pd, Cp (NC, SC): disturbed areas, spreading weakly or persistent following cultivation; rare, native of South America and the West Indies. See \(P\). coronata for further discussion. [P. umbraticola Kunth -- Z, in part; \(P\). umbraticola Kunth ssp. umbraticola -- K]

Talinum Adanson 1763 (Jewels-of-Opar) (also see Phemeranthus)

A genus of about 15 species, herbs, and dwarf shrubs, mainly of Africa but with 2 species of the New World tropics). References: Kiger in FNA (2003b); Wilson (1932)=X; Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Talinum paniculatum (Jacquin) Gaertner, Jewels-of-Opar. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): fairly commonly cultivated, locally escaped to disturbed areas and garden edges; rare, introduced from the West Indies. June-September. The broad leaves and robust stature of the plant (to 8 dm tall) give it a very different superficial appearance in comparison to our native species of Phemeranthus. [= FNA, S, X; T. paniculatum var. paniculatum - K]

\section*{PRIMULACEAE (Primrose Family) \\ (see also MYRSINACEAE and SAMOLACEAE)}

As reconstituted, a family of 12-13 genera and about 600 species, herbs, primarily north temperate. Källersjö, Bergqvist, \& Anderberg (2000) and Martins, Oberprieler, \& Hellwig (2003) suggest that the traditional Primulaceae is polyphyletic, and recommend the transfer of several genera to other families, including Lysimachia, Anagallis, Centunculus, Trientalis, and Glaux to Myrsinaceae and Samolus to Theophrastaceae. Dodecatheon and Hottonia remain in Primulaceae s.s. References: Channell \& Wood (1959); Källersjö, Bergqvist, \& Anderberg (2000); Martins, Oberprieler \& Hellwig (2003); Anderberg in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Aquatic; leaves pectinate (deeply pinnatifid into linear segments) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Hottonia
1 Terrestrial (though sometimes in wetlands or submersed for short periods of time); leaves entire or shallowly toothed.
2 Leaves strictly in a basal rosette or basally disposed (with a basal rosette and smaller stem leaves).
3 Inflorescence an umbel; leaves strictly basal
3 Inflorescence a raceme or a panicle of racemes; larger leaves basal and smaller leaves on the stem
Dodecatheon .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Samolus in THEOPHRASTIDACEAE]
2 Leaves all or chiefly cauline .............. [see Anagallis, Centunculus, Lysimachia, Trientalis in MYRSINACEAE]

\section*{Dodecatheon Linnaeus 1753 (Shooting star)}

A genus of \(13-15\) species, herbs, of North America and ne. Asia. 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)=Z; Mast et al. (2004).

1 Wall of the capsule thin and flexible; corolla lobes rose-purple
[D. amethystinum]
1 Wall of the capsule thick and stiff; corolla lobes white to medium pink.
2 Leaves cordate, subcordate, or abruptly narrowed to the petiole
[D. meadia var. frenchii]
2 Leaves long-cuneate at the base, gradually narrowed to the petiole.
3 Flowers 1-14 per plant; calyx lobes (2.5-) 3.5-4.0 (-5.0) mm long on expanding flowers, becoming 4-5 mm long on fruits; anthers 4-7 mm long; fruit 7-10 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. meadia var. brachycarpum 3 Flowers 4-125 per plant; calyx lobes (3-) 4-5 (-8) mm long on expanding flowers, becoming (4-) 5.5-7 (-9) mm long on fruits; anthers 6.5-10 mm long; fruit 10-17 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. meadia var. meadia

Dodecatheon meadia Linnaeus var. brachycarpum (Small) Fassett, Ozark Eastern Shooting Star. Mt (VA): dolomite woodlands and glades; rare (VA Watch List). Late April-May; late May-June. Chiefly Ozarkian: MO and OK, and AR south to n. AL and TX; rarely disjunct as far east as w . and sw. VA. [= C, F, G; < D. meadia -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = D. meadia ssp. brachycarpum (Small) R. Knuth -- K; = D. brachycarpa Small -- S]

Dodecatheon meadia Linnaeus var. meadia, Common Eastern Shooting Star. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), \(C p\) (SC): rich forests, woodlands, and rock outcrops (primarily calcareous or mafic), especially with nutrient-rich seepage; uncommon, rare in NC (NC Rare, VA Watch List). Late March-early June; late May-June. MD and PA west to s. WI, se. MN, IA, and OK, south to n. GA, n. FL (Gadsden County), AL, and TX. [= C, F, G; < D. meadia -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = D. meadia ssp. meadia -- K; >D. meadia -- \(\mathrm{S} ;>\mathrm{D}\). hugeri Small \(-\mathrm{S} ;>\mathrm{D}\). meadia var. genuinum -Z ; \(>\mathrm{D}\). meadia var. obesum Fassett - Z]

Dodecatheon amethystinum (Fassett) Fassett, Jeweled Shooting Star. MN and WI south to IL and MO, apparently disjunct eastwards in WV and PA. The eastern distribution of \(D\). amethystinum is alternatively considered by some to represent eastern
populations of \(D\). radicatum Greene, or merely depauperate plants of \(D\). meadia. \([=F, K, Z ;<D\). radicatum Greene var. radicatum C; < D. radicatum - G]

Dodecatheon meadia Linnaeus var. frenchii Vasey, French's Shooting-star. IN, IL, and MO south to AL and AR. [= C, F, G, Z; = D. frenchii (Vasey) Rydberg -- K]

Hottonia Linnaeus 1753 (Water-violet)
A genus of 2 species, aquatic herbs, of North America and Eurasia. References: Anderberg in Kubitzki (2004).
Hottonia inflata Elliott, Featherfoil, Water-violet. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC): 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; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). April-May; May-June. ME south to FL, west to TX, inland up the Missisippi Embayment to IL, and at other scattered locations inland (as WV, and especially around the Great Lakes). The species shows large population fluctuations, and may be essentially ephemeral at many locations. Townsend (1995) documents its first SC record. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S]

\author{
PUNICACEAE \\ (see LYTHRACEAE)
}

\section*{PYROLACEAE}
(see ERICACEAE)

\section*{RANUNCULACEAE de Jussieu 1789 (Buttercup Family)}
(also see HYDRASTIDACEAE)

A family of about 62 genera and 2450 species, herbs, shrubs, and vines, primarily of temperate and boreal regions. References: Whittemore \& Parfitt in FNA (1997); Keener (1977); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Shrub or vine; leaves compound (or sometimes some to most of them simple in Clematis).
2 Leaves opposite, distributed along the usually branched, clambering 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 Isopyroideae, tribe Coptideae].
. Xanthorhiza
1 Herb; leaves compound or simple.
3 Leaves simple, sometimes deeply cleft or lobed into rounded or elongate segments.
4 Plants in flower.
5 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical, the upper sepal hooded or spurred; [subfamily Helleboroideae, tribe Delphinieae].
6 Upper sepal hooded or helmet-shaped; petals hidden by the sepals; perianth blue or creamy white; stems weak, clambering, reclining, vining, or ascending in a curve

Aconitum
6 Upper sepal spurred; petals at least partly exserted from the sepals; perianth blue, pink, white, or greenish; stems strong, erect, normally straight . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Delphinium
5 Flowers radially symmetrical, no perianth parts spurred or hooded (except the 5 sepals spurred in Myosurus).
7 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 Hepatica has a calyx-like involucre of 3 bracts subtending each flower]; [subfamily Ranunculoideae, tribe Ranunculeae].
8 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
8 Basal leaves various, but not as above; receptacle globose to sub-cylindric, mostly less than 1 cm long

Ranunculus
7 Petals absent (or modified into relatively inconspicuous nectaries or staminodia); sepals present and petaloid (white, yellow, yellow-green, cream, or blue).
9 Sepals 3-5 mm long, caducous; stamens white and showy; [subfamily Ranunculoideae, tribe
Ranunculeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Trautvetteria
9 Sepals 6-40 mm long, not caducous; stamens not notably white and showy.
10 Leaves opposite, distributed along the stem; style plumose; [subfamily Ranunculoideae, tribe
Anemoneae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Clematis
10 Leaves all basal, or with a few alternate or whorled involucrate leaves on the stem; style not plumose.
11 Sepals white, bluish, or blue; basal leaves 3-5 (-7)-lobed; [subfamily Ranunculoideae, tribe Anemoneae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Anemone
11 Sepals yellow, green, or whitish (sometimes marked with purple); basal leaves unlobed, or palmately cleft into 5-11 (-many) segments; [subfamily Helleboroideae, tribe Helleboreae]. 12 Leaves cordate-reniform, unlobed; sepals bright yellow; petals absent; [native, of bogs

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and marshes] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Caltha
12 Leaves palmately or pedately lobed or divided; sepals green, greenish, dull yellow, or whitish; petals modified into tubular nectaries; [introduced, rarely persistent or escaped from cultivation].
13 Sepals 5-8, much longer than wide; cauline leaves absent, except for the involucre which immediately subtends the flower . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Eranthis
13 Sepals 5 , nearly as wide as long; cauline leaves present . . . . . . . . Helleborus
4 Plants in fruit.
14 Fruit a follicle, each carpel with 2 or more ovules; [subfamily Helleboroideae].
15 Leaves cordate-reniform, toothed, not lobed or divided; [tribe Helleboreae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Caltha
15 Leaves variously palmately or pedately lobed or divided.
16 Carpels 1-3; plants 3-30 dm tall; [native]; [tribe Delphinieae].
17 Stems weak, clambering, reclining, or vining . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Aconitum
17 Stems strong, erect . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Delphinium
16 Carpels 3-6; plants 1-5 dm tall; [introduced, rarely persistent or escaping]; [tribe Helleboreae].
18 Cauline leaves absent, except for the involucre which immediately subtends the fruit . . Eranthis
18 Cauline leaves present
Helleborus
15 Fruit an achene (or dehiscent utricle in Trautvetteria), each carpel with 1 ovule; [subfamily Ranunculoideae]
19 Leaves opposite, distributed along the stem; style plumose; [tribe Anemoneae] ............. Clematis
19 Leaves all basal, or with a few alternate or whorled involucrate leaves on the stem; style not plumose.
20 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); [tribe Ranunculeae] . . . . . . . . . Myosurus
20 Basal leaves various, but not as above, generally long-petiolate, with an expanded, cordate, 3-lobed,
or palmately-lobed blade; receptacle globose to sub-cylindric, mostly less than 1 cm long.
21 Fruit a dehiscent utricle; cauline leaves alternate; [tribe Ranunculeae] . . . . . . . . Trautvetteria
21 Fruit an achene; cauline leaves opposite or whorled (or alternate in Ranunculus).
22 Cauline leaves alternate; sepals present; [tribe Ranunculeae]
Ranunculus
22 Cauline leaves opposite or whorled, or reduced to 3 sepal-like involucral bracts immediately subtending the flower; sepals absent (but in Hepatica mimicked by the bracts); [tribe Anemoneae]

Anemone
3 Leaves compound, the leaflets either linear or more-or-less petiolulate
Actaea, Anemone, Anemonella, Aquilegia, Clematis, Consolida, Coptis, Enemion, Eranthis, Helleborus, Nigella, Ranunculus, Thalictrum

\section*{Aconitum Linnaeus 1753 (Monkshood, Aconite)}

A genus of about 300 species, herbs, of Eurasia, n. Africa, and North America. References: Brink \& Woods in FNA (1997); Hardin (1964b) \(=\) Z; Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Flowers white, creamy white, or yellowish; basal leaves numerous, large, usually 10-20 cm across, on long, stout petioles; roots fascicled; [section Lycoctonum]
A. reclinatum

1 Flowers pale to medium blue (rarely white); basal leaves fewer, smaller, rarely over 10 cm across, on shorter and wirier petioles; root thickened, tuberous.
2 Upper leaves mostly 5-lobed, the lobes narrow, cuneate, serrate or further divided into acuminate teeth or segments; pedicels and inflorescence rachis pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. uncinatum var. muticum
2 Upper leaves 3-lobed, the lobes broad and only shallowly toothed; inflorescence rachis glabrous, pedicels usually pubescent only near the flower or fruit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. uncinatum var. uncinatum

Aconitum reclinatum A. Gray, White Monkshood, Trailing Wolfsbane, White Aconite. Mt (NC, VA): rich cove forests, particularly along brookbanks, in seepages, and in periglacial boulderfields with seepage, primarily over mafic rocks (such as amphibolite, metagabbro, or greenstone), rarely over sandstone or granitic rocks; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). June-September. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic: sw. PA through w. VA and e. WV to w. NC and ne. TN. It is more restricted in distribution and habitat than \(A\). uncinatum, but the two species sometimes occur together, even intertwined! [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W; A. vaccarum Rydberg]

Aconitum uncinatum Linnaeus var. muticum Augustin de Candolle, Appalachian Blue Monkshood. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): seepages, cove forests, other moist forests; uncommon (SC Rare). August-September. W. PA south through e. WV and VA to \(w\). and \(c\). NC, n. GA, e. TN, and w. SC. In our area it occurs primarily in the mountains, with disjunct occurrences in the lower Piedmont and upper Coastal Plain. [= C; = A. uncinatum Linnaeus ssp. muticum (Augustin de Candolle) Hardin = K, Z ; < A. uncinatum -- RAB, FNA, S, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = A. uncinatum var. acutidens Fernald -- F]

Aconitum uncinatum Linnaeus var. uncinatum, Common Blue Monkshood. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (GA, NC, VA): seepages, swamp forests, moist forests; uncommon (SC Rare). August-September. MD, c. WV, and s. IN south through TN, VA, NC, and w. SC to c. GA. In our area it occurs primarily along the Blue Ridge escarpment and in the upper Piedmont and, in GA, nc. \(N C\) and VA, in the lower and middle Piedmont and upper Coastal Plain. [ \(=C, F ;<A\). uncinatum -- RAB, FNA, S, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = A. uncinatum ssp. uncinatum -- K, Z]

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 analyses of morphology and DNA sequences. References: Ford in FNA (1997); Compton, Culham, \& Jury (1998)=Z; Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Park \& Lee 1996).

References: Ramsey in FNA (1997); Compton, Culham, \& Jury (1998)=Z; Ramsey (1987, 1988); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Identification notes: In rich coves, Actaea occurs with and is sometimes mistaken for (especially when in vegetative condition) various other genera, including Astilbe (Saxifragaceae), Aruncus (Rosaceae), Caulophyllum (Berberidaceae), Angelica and Ligusticum (Apiaceae), Aralia (Araliaceae) 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. See Appendix 1, Key B \{not yet completed\}.

1 Plant in flower or fruit.
2 Carpels 3-8, on a short stipe elongating to \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; flowering July-September; roots with vascular tissue in lunate bundles arranged in a circle; [section Podocarpae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. podocarpa
2 Carpels 1 (-3), sessile; flowering April-October; roots with vascular tissue in a central (3-) 4 (-5)-armed cross or star. 3 Fruit fleshy, indehiscent; flowering April-May; [section Actaea].

4 Fruiting pedicels thick, 1-2 mm in diameter; fruit white (rarely red) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. pachypoda
4 Fruiting pedicels slender, 0.4-0.7 mm in diameter; fruit red (rarely white) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [A. rubra]
3 Fruit dry, follicular, dehiscent; flowering May-October.
5 Staminodes present; principal leaves with (15-) 20-70 leaflets; follicles 6-9 mm long; terminal leaflet broadly cuneate, rounded, truncate, or subcordate, with 3 major veins arising from the base; flowering May-August; [section Actaea] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. racemosa
5 Staminodes absent; principal leaves with 3-9 (-17) leaflets; follicles 12-17 mm long; terminal leaflet deeply cordate, with 7-9 major veins arising palmately from the base; flowering August-October; [section Oligocarpae]
1 Plant with leaves only present.
6 Terminal leaflet deeply cordate, mostly more than 12 cm wide, with 7-9 major veins arising palmately from the base; principal leaves with 3-9 (-17) leaflets[ [section Oligocarpae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. rubifolia
6 Terminal leaflet broadly cuneate, rounded, truncate, or subcordate, mostly less than 12 cm wide, with 3 major veins arising from the base; principal leaves with (15-) 20-70 leaflets.
\(7 \quad\) Petiole of basal leaves with a deep, broad groove (ca. 1 mm wide and 1 mm deep), persistent on fully expanded leaves; roots with vascular tissue in lunate bundles arranged in a circle; flowering August-September; [section Podocarpae].
A. podocarpa

7 Petiole of basal leaves terete, not grooved (or with a shallow, narrow groove early, obscure or absent on fully expanded leaves); roots with vascular tissue in a central (3-) \(4(-5)\)-armed cross or star; flowering April-August; [section Actaea]
A. pachypoda, A. racemosa, or [A. rubra]

Actaea pachypoda Elliott, White Baneberry, Dolls'-eyes, White Cohosh. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): rich cove forests and slopes; common (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain). April-May; August-October. Québec and MN south to c. GA, LA, and OK. [= RAB, F, FNA, K, W, Z; = A. alba (Linnaeus) P. Miller -- C, G, S, probably misapplied; > A. pachypoda f. pachypoda -- Z; > A. pachypoda f. rubrocarpa (Killip ex House) Fernald -- Z]

Actaea podocarpa Augustin de Candolle, Mountain Black-cohosh, Late Black-cohosh. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich cove forests and slopes, at moderate to high elevations; uncommon (SC Rare). July-September. Endemic to the Southern and Central Appalachians: s. PA to W. NC, ne. GA, and e. TN. Most closely related to Actaea laciniata (S. Watson) J. Compton of OR and WA. [= K, Z; = Cimicifuga americana Michaux -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, S, W]

Actaea racemosa Linnaeus, Common Black-cohosh, Early Black-cohosh. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): rich cove forests, other mesic and moderatrely to very fertile forests; common (uncommon in SC, rare in Coastal Plain of NC). May-August. Primarily Appalachian: w. MA south to SC and c. GA, but extending e. into the Coastal Plain and west to OH, IN, and MO. Var. dissecta appears to be a sporadically occurring form, apparently always occurring in small numbers associated with typic material; McCoy (2004) reports its collection in NC. [= Cimicifuga racemosa (Linnaeus) Nuttall -- RAB, C, F, FNA, S, W; < C. racemosa var. cordifolia (Pursh) Gray -- F, misapplied in part; < C. racemosa -- G, in part (see also C. rubifolia); > Actaea racemosa Linnaeus var. racemosa -- K, Z; > Actaea racemosa Linnaeus var. dissecta (A. Gray) J. Compton -- K, Z]

Actaea rubifolia (Kearney) Kartesz, Appalachian Black-cohosh. Mt (VA): rich cove forests over calcareous rocks (limestone or dolostone); rare (US Species of Concern, VA Rare). August-October. Sw. VA south to e. TN; disjunct in s. IL, w. KY, and nw. TN. This species is alleged by C (1991) to occur in NC, but this is probably an error, based on confusion with Cimicifuga cordifolia Pursh, now considered a form of Actaea racemosa. For this reason, the name Actaea cordifolia used by Compton, Culham, \& Jury (1998) does not apply to this taxon. Actaea rubifolia is related to Actaea elata (Nuttall) Prantl of nw. North America. [=K; = Cimicifuga rubifolia Kearney -- C, FNA, S, W; C. racemosa var. cordifolia (Pursh) A. Gray -- F, misapplied in part; C. racemosa -G, in part; Actaea cordifolia Augustin de Candolle -- Z, misapplied]

Actaea rubra (Aiton) Willdenow, Red Baneberry. South to c. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and n. NJ. [= C, F, FNA, G, Z; A. rubra ssp. rubra -- K]

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}

\section*{Adonis Linnaeus 1753 (Adonis)}

A genus of about 26 species, annual and perennial herbs, of Eurasia. References: Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Adonis annua Linnaeus, Autumn Adonis, Bird's-eye, is naturalized in n. AL and sc. TN (Parfitt in FNA 1997). [= C, FNA, G, K]

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. Hoot, Reznicek, \& Palmer (1994) discuss the phylogeny of Anemone, and also suggest that Hepatica be included within it. References: Dutton, Keener, \& Ford in FNA (1997); Keener, Dix, \& Dutton (1996); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Steyermark \& Steyermark (1960)=Z; Ziman et al. (2004)=Y.

1 Basal leaves lobed but not fully divided into 3 or more leaflets; [subgenus Anemonidium].
2 Leaves lobed, and also toothed and variously cleft; leaves not variegated; [section Anemonidium] . . . . . . A. canadensis
2 Leaves lobed, the margins of the lobes entire; leaves often prominently variegated; [section Hepatica].
3 Leaves \(3(-7)\) lobed, the lobes acute, the primary sinuses deep, over halfway to the petiole (the middle lobe 70-90\% of the total length of the leaf blade); involucral bracts acute
A. acutiloba

3 Leaves 3 -lobed, the lobes broadly rounded, the primary sinuses less deep, about halfway to the petiole (the middle lobe \(50-70 \%\) of the total length of the leaf blade); involucral bracts obtuse
A. americana

1 Basal leaves compound, fully divided into 3 or more leaflets.
4 Stem branched, 4-11 dm tall, bearing 2 or more flowers; involucral bracts petiolate; [subgenus Anemone; section Anemone; group Multifida].
5 Base of involucral bracts usually truncate to subtruncate, sometimes reniform or cordate, terminal leaflets deep green, margins proximally concave- to straight-sided, distally incised, thinly pubescent; anthers typically less than 0.8-1.2 (-1.5) mm long; heads of achenes more or less ovoid-cylindric, 8-10 (-11) mm in diameter
[A. virginiana var. alba]
5 Base of involucral bracts cordate or reniform, rarely subtruncate, terminal leaflets light green, margins proximally mostly straight- to convex-sided, variously lobed or serrate, variously pubescent; anthers typically more than (0.9-) 1.1-1.5 (-1.7) mm long; heads of achenes ovoid to ovoid-cylindric, (9-) 10-12 (-14) mm in diameter

4 Stem unbranched, 0.5-4 dm tall, bearing 1 flower.
6 Sepals (5-) 8-20, cream-white, violet, blue, pink, or green; involucral leaves sessile; [subgenus Anemone; section Anemone; group Coronaria].
7 Stem densely pubescent above and below the involucre; involucre above the midpoint of the stem at anthesis; plant from a globose, vertically oriented bulb; involucral leaflets linear, (1.5-) 3-6 cm long, 1-4 (-6) mm wide; achene bodies more than 2.7-3.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. berlandieri
7 Stem densely pubescent above the involucre, glabrous to very sparsely pubescent beneath the involucre; involucre at or below the midpoint of the stem at anthesis; plant with horizontal rhizomes; involucral leaflets oblanceolate, 1-2.5 cm long; achene bodies less than 1.5-2.5 (-3.0) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. caroliniana
6 Sepals \(5(-8)\), white; involucral leaves petiolate, the leaflets ovate, obovate, elliptic, lanceolate, or oblanceolate 2-8 cm long, \(8-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; [subgenus Anemonanthea, section Anemonanthea, series Quinquefoliae].
8 Leaves and stems glabrous; ovaries and achenes with hairs 0.1-0.2 mm long; terminal leaflet broadest at or below the middle (lanceolate or ovate), serrate to below the middle; sepals 15 mm or more long . . A. lancifolia
8 Leaves and stems puberulent to subglabrous; ovaries and achenes with hairs 0.5-1.0 mm long; terminal leaflet broadest at or above the middle (elliptic, oblanceolate, or obovate), serrate only above the middle; sepals less than 15 mm long.
9 Achene bodies 2.5-3.0 mm long; lateral leaflets of radical leaves toothed only (rarely lobed); terminal leaflet usually broadest at the middle; styles \(0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; sepals about 8 mm long
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. quinquefolia var. minima
Achene bodies \(3.0-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; lateral leaflets of radical leaves lobed or cleft (sometimes only toothed); terminal leaflet usually broadest above the middle; styles 1-2 mm long; sepals 6-15 mm long

\section*{A. quinquefolia var. quinquefolia}

Anemone acutiloba (Augustin de Candolle) G. Lawson, Sharp-lobed Hepatica, Sharp-lobed Liverleaf. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA?, NC): moist forests, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks; uncommon (SC Rare). March-April. Widespread in e. North America. See comments under A. americana about the taxonomy of the two taxa of "Hepatica." [= FNA; = Hepatica acutiloba Augustin de Candolle - RAB, C, F, G, W; = Hepatica nobilis P. Miller var. acuta (Pursh) Steyermark -- K, Z; = Hepatica acuta (Pursh) Britton -- S]

Anemone americana (Augustin de Candolle) H. Hara, Round-lobed Hepatica, Round-lobed Liverleaf. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain of NC and GA, rare in Coastal Plain of SC). February-April. Widespread in e. North America. The two taxa of "Hepatica" seem entirely distinct in our area; they are described as hybridizing freely or merging indistinguishably in other parts of their ranges. They are also both closely related to the European H. nobilis P . Miller. Steyermark \& Steyermark (1960) chose to treat the three entities as varieties of H. nobilis; I prefer to retain them at the specific level. [= FNA; = Hepatica americana (Augustin de Candolle) Ker-Gawler -- RAB, C, F, G, W; = Hepatica nobilis P. Miller
var. obtusa (Pursh) Steyermark -- K, Z; < Hepatica hepatica (Linnaeus) Karsten -- S]
Anemone berlandieri Pritzel, Eastern Prairie Anemone, Tenpetal Anemone. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): thin, circumneutral soils around rock outcrops; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). March-April. A. berlandieri and A. caroliniana have been much confused in floras; see Joseph \& Heimburger (1966) for clarification. A. berlandieri is primarily a species of midwestern prairies, occurring in from KS, OK, and TX east to AR, MS, and AL; disjunct in \(c . G A, c . N C\), and sc. VA. It reaches its northeastern limit (and only VA occurrence) at calcareous mudstone cliffs on the Banister River in Pittsylvania County, VA; it is scattered in the Piedmont of NC on a variety of rock types, including mafic meta-argillite and plagioclase-rich granite. [=FNA, K; <A. caroliniana Walter -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W, in part; A. heterophylla Nuttall ex Torrey \& Gray; A. decapetala Arduino, misapplied (a South American species)]

Anemone canadensis Linnaeus, Canada Anemone. Mt, Pd (VA): moist forests; rare (VA Rare). May-August. Québec west to Alberta, south to MD, w. VA, s. WV, e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), KY, MO, and NM. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, W]

Anemone caroliniana Walter, Prairie Anemone, Carolina Anemone. Pd (GA, NC, SC): clayey soils of post oak and blackjack oak woodlands (Iredell soils), wet meadows; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). Ranging primarily in the Midwest, north in the Southeast to disjunct locations in c. and sc. GA, c. SC, c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and sc. NC. [= FNA, K; < A. caroliniana Walter -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W, in part only (also see A. berlandieri)]

Anemone lancifolia Pursh, Lanceleaf Anemone. Pd, Mt, Cp (NC, SC, VA): rich, moist soils on slopes or in bottomlands; common (uncommon in NC and SC Mountains, rare in VA Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain). March-May. Appalachian: s. PA south to GA (?), in and near the Appalachians. It is a somewhat larger plant than the closely related A. quinquefolia. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W; = A. quinquefolia var. lancifolia (Pursh) Fosberg]

Anemone quinquefolia Linnaeus var. minima (Augustin de Candolle) Frodin ex Dutton \& Keener, Tiny Anemone. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): acidic forests, especially under Alnus serrulata along small streams; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). MarchMay. A Southern Appalachian endemic: VA and WV south to NC and TN. See Dutton \& Keener (1994). [=FNA, K; = A. minima Augustin de Candolle -- C, F, G, W]

Anemone quinquefolia Linnaeus var. quinquefolia, Wood Anemone. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): rich, moist forests, grassy balds, often abundant at high elevations; common (rare in upper Piedmont and outer Coastal Plain of NC and VA). March-May. The species is widespread in ne. North America, south to MD, IN, IL, and IA, and south in the mountains to nc. GA. [= FNA; = A. quinquefolia -- \(\mathrm{RAB}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{W} ;>\) A. quinquefolia var. quinquefolia \(-\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K} ;>\mathrm{A}\). quinquefolia var. bifolia Farwell \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{K} ;>A\). quinquefolia var. interior Fernald \(-\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}]\)

Anemone virginiana Linnaeus var. virginiana, Tall Anemone, Thimbleweed. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich forests and woodlands, especially prevalent on circumneutral soils; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain, especially south of VA). May-July. The species is widespread in e. North America. Two other varieties are more northern; see discussion of var. alba below. [= C, FNA, K; < A. virginiana -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; A. virginiana -- F, G, S, in a narrow sense; A. riparia Fernald -- S, misapplied]
* Anemone blanda Schott \& Kotschy is reported by Harvill et al. (1992) from Madison County, VA and for Fauquier County, VA by Shetler \& Orli (). It is not known whether this species is established in our area. \{make sure this is not a misidentified specimen of \(A\). berlandieri -- see FNA p. 140\} [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}

Anemone virginiana Linnaeus var. alba (Oakes) A. Wood ranges south to se. NY and NJ (Kartesz 1999) and has been reported for our area. Keener, Dix, \& Dutton (1996) discuss the intergrading varieties of \(A\). virginiana. This variety might be expected in \(n\). VA, especially in river scour situations. [= C, FNA; = A. virginiana var. riparia (Fernald) Boivin -- K; = A. riparia Fernald -- F, G]

\section*{Anemonella Spach (Rue-anemone, Windflower)}

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, of temperate e. North America. Anemonella is often united with Thalictrum (as section Anemonella); this may prove to be the more appropriate treatment. References: Park \& Festerling in FNA (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Anemonella thalictroides (Linnaeus) Spach, Rue-anemone, Windflower. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common (rare in Coastal Plain). March-May. The species is widespread in e. North America. [= C, F, G; Thalictrum thalictroides (Linnaeus) Eames \& Boivin -- RAB, FNA, K, W; Syndesmon thalictroides (Linnaeus) Hoffmannsegg ex Britton -- S]

\section*{Aquilegia Linnaeus 1753 (Columbine)}

A genus of about 80 species, perennial herbs, of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Whittemore in FNA (1997); Munz (1946) \(=\) Z; Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Identification notes: When in leaf, easily mistaken for Thalictrum, Anemonella, or Enemion; look for old fruits.
1 Flowers red and yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. canadensis
1 Flowers blue or purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. vulgaris

Aquilegia canadensis Linnaeus, Canada Columbine, Eastern Columbine. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands, rock outcrops, especially (though by no means entirely) on calcareous or mafic substrates; common (rare in Coastal Plain of GA, NC, and SC, where restricted to coquina limestone outcrops, Indian shell middens, and other calcareous sites). March-May.

Widespread in e. North America, one of our most familiar wildflowers. Disjunct populations in the deep South, on limestone in sw. GA and FL Panhandle, have been described as A. australis or A. canadensis var. australis; they need additional study. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W; A. canadensis var. coccinea (Small) Munz -- F, Z; A. australis Small - S; A. coccinea Small -- S; A. canadensis var. australis (Small) Munz - Z]
* Aquilegia vulgaris Linnaeus, European Columbine. Pd, Mt (NC), \{GA\}: disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. Many varieties have been named; there seems little utility in trying to apply these names to the cultivated plants rarely persistent in our area. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K; A. vulgaris varieties - Z]
\[
\text { Caltha Linnaeus } 1753 \text { (Marsh Marigold, Cowslip) }
\]

A genus of about 12 species, perennial herbs, of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres (sometimes further divided). References: Ford in FNA (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Caltha palustris Linnaeus var. palustris, Marsh Marigold, Cowslip. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): bogs, wet meadows, seepage swamps, brookbanks; uncommon, rare south of VA (NC Rare). April-June. Caltha palustris is circumboreal, widespread in \(n\). Eurasia and n. North America, south in e. North America to w. NC, ne. TN, WV, IN, IL, and IA. Caltha palustris is polymorphic; one or more additional varieties (some of them sometimes recognized as separate species) are more northern. Eastern North American material is apparently uniformly \(2 n=32\) (Keener 1977). [=G, GW, K; C. palustris -- RAB, C, F, FNA, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. palustris var. flabellifolia (Pursh) Torrey \& A. Gray]

\section*{Cimicifuga Wernischeck 1763 (Black-cohosh) (see Actaea)}

Clematis Linnaeus 1753 (Clematis, Virgin's-bower)
A genus of about 295 species, shrubs, vines, and suffruticose herbs, of Eurasia, North America, South America, Africa, Madagascar, and Oceania. W.A. Weber (1995) proposes generic status (as Coriflora W.A. Weber) for the leatherflowers, here treated as Clematis, subgenus Viorna. References: Pringle in FNA (1997); Moreno \& Essig in FNA (1997); Essig (1990); Keener (1975); Keener (1967); Pringle (1971)=Z; Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

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); leaflets (3-) 5 ( -7 ); [alien, in disturbed areas]
C. terniflora

2 Flowers mostly polygamo-dioecious, the pistillate with 18-60 carpels; anthers \(0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaf margins coarsely toothed; leaflets 3 (C. virginiana) or 5-7 (C. catesbyana); [native, though sometimes weedy].
\(\begin{array}{ll}3 & \text { Leaves } 3 \text {-foliolate; pistillate flowers with } 40-60 \text { carpels } \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . \ldots \\ 3 & \text { Leaves } 5-7 \text {-foliolate; pistillate flowers with } 18-35 \text { carpels . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. catesbyana }\end{array}\)
1 Flowers solitary or in groups of 3's; sepals usually at least partly bluish, purplish or red; filaments pubescent.
4 Leaves (most or all of them) simple, sessile or subsessile; plant an erect herb to 7 dm tall; [subgenus Viorna].
5 Leaves glaucous and glabrous beneath, the uppermost commonly pinnate and tendril-bearing ....... C. addisonii 5 Leaves green and usually pubescent beneath, the uppermost usually simple and entire, neither pinnate nor tendrilbearing (though occasionally lobed).
6 Leaves of flowering material soft-pubescent beneath, the largest \(3-9 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, with stomates on the lower surface only; leaves of fruiting material usually light green with the secondary and tertiary veins forming prominent reticulations on the upper surface.
\(7 \quad\) Stems and leaves usually densely sericeous-woolly; sepal backs densely sericeous; mature styles white to pale yellow, sharply recurved and flexuous; [of shale barrens and calcareous woodlands of w. VA]

\section*{C. coactilis}

7 Stems and leaves villous; sepal backs moderately sericeous-pilose; mature styles yellowish-white to deep tawny, loosely spreading-recurved; [of various woodlands, in NC, SC, and VA] . . . . . . . . . C. ochroleuca
6 Leaves of flowering material glabrous to sparsely pilose beneath, the largest \(2-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide (or \(3.5-11 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide in C. fremontii), with stomates on both surfaces; leaves of fruiting material often dark green, either with the secondary and tertiary veins forming prominent reticulations on the upper surface ( \(C\). fremontii) or the upper with the secondary and tertiary veins not forming prominent reticulations on the upper surface (C. albicoma and C. viticaulis).

8 Sepal tips acuminate; achene bodies cobwebby-tomentose towards the tip; [of prairies of nw. GA] ......
8 Sepals tips obtuse to acute; achene bodies pilose throughout; [of shale barrens of w. VA and WV].
9 Sepal backs villous; pubescence on the summit of the achene and the base of the style spreading or reflexed; mature styles white to pale yellow, sharply recurved and flexuous . . . . . . . . . . C. albicoma
9 Sepal backs finely puberulent; pubescence on the summit of the achene and the base of the style closely appressed-ascending; mature styles tawny to deep reddish-brown, loosely spreading-recurved
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. viticaulis

4 Leaves (most of them) compound, petiolate; plant a trailing or climbing vine, to many meters long (or erect or ascending in
C. addisonii and C. socialis).

10 Sepals thin in texture, \(3-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, soft-villous, neither apically recurved nor with broad, strongly crisped margins; leaves 3-foliolate; [subgenus Atragene] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. occidentalis var. occidentalis
10 Sepals thick in texture, 1-5 cm long, short-sericeous, apically recurved; leaves 1-11-foliolate; [subgenus Viorna]. 11 Lower surface of leaves glaucous and glabrous (rarely with a few scattered hairs).

12 Plant an erect or ascending herb; lower leaves simple, upper leaves simple to 2-6-foliolate; [of dry limestone glades, endemic to VA] C. addisonii

12 Plant a climbing vine; all leaves generally compound, often 6-10-foliolate; [of various habitats, ranging from NC south].
13 Leaf blade thin in texture; secondary and tertiary veins not prominently reticulate .. C. glaucophylla
13 Leaf blade leathery in texture; secondary and tertiary veins prominently reticulate; [in the Ridge and Valley of eastern TN and westwards]
[C. versicolor] 11 Lower surface of leaves not glaucous, pubescent (rarely nearly glabrous). 14 Plants erect, to 2-3 (-5) dm tall, forming clonal patches by underground rhizomes; leaflets linear-lanceolate, averaging ca. \(10 \times\) as long as wide C. socialis

14 Plants viny, sprawling or climbing, the stems usually over 1 m long, not rhixomatous-clonal; leaflets generally broader.
15 Leaves coriaceous, the secondary and tertiary veins forming prominent reticulations on the upper surface.
16 Leaf blade coarsely reticulate-veined, the ultimate closed areoles often more than 2 mm long in the longer dimension, the tertiary and quaternary veins not prominently raised; achene beak sparsely pubescent to silky, with ascending or appressed hairs ..... [C. pitcheri var. pitcheri]
16 Leaf blade finely reticulate-veined, the ultimate closed areoles mostly less than 2 mm long in the longest dimension, the tertiary and quaternary veins often pominently raised; achene beak plumose, with spreading hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. reticulata 15 Leaves membranous, the secondary and tertiary veins forming faint, indistinct reticulations on the upper surface.
17 Sepals 2.5-5 cm long, the tips widely spreading, the upper margins thin, crisped, to 6 mm wide; peduncles usually without bracts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. crispa
17 Sepals \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, the tips either abruptly and shortly recurved (C. viorna) or spreading to short-reflexed (C. morefieldii), the upper margins not thin or crisped, to 2.5 mm long; peduncles usually with bracts.
18 Stems with cobwebby pubescence; bracts near the base of the peduncle; sepals densely silky-pubescent on the outer surface, pinkish-green; [limestone habitats of n. AL and se. TN
[C. morefieldii]
18 Stems glabrous to sparsely pilose; bracts well above the base of the peduncle; sepals sparsely pubescent on the outer surface, pale lavender to purple; [widespread in our area]
C. viorna

Clematis addisonii Britton, Addison's Leatherflower. Mt (VA): dry to mesic calcareous barrens, woodlands, and forests, over dolostone (Elbrook Formation); rare (VA Rare). April-June. Endemic to w. VA (Botetourt, Montgomery, Roanoke, and Rockbridge counties). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, W; Viorna addisonii (Britton) Small -- S; Coriflora addisonii (Britton) W.A. Weber]

Clematis albicoma Wherry, White-haired Leatherflower. Mt (VA): shale barrens; uncommon. May-June. Endemic to w. VA (Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Highland, and Rockbridge counties), and e. WV. [= C, FNA, G, K, W; C. albicoma var. albicoma -- F; Coriflora albicoma (Wherry) W.A. Weber]

Clematis catesbyana Pursh, Coastal Virgin's-bower, Satin-curls. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC, VA): dunes and interdune swales with abundant shell hash, calcareous woodlands and thickets; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). July-September. Se. VA south to FL and west to LA, and inland especially in calcareous parts of 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. [= C, FNA, GW, K, S; C. ligusticifolia Nuttall -- RAB, misapplied; C. micrantha Small -- S]

Clematis coactilis (Fernald) Keener, Virginia White-haired Leatherflower. Mt (VA): shale barrens, shaly woodlands, dry calcareous barrens and woodlands; rare (VA Rare). May-June. Endemic to w. VA (Botetourt, Craig, Giles, Montgomery, Pulaski, Roanoke, and Wythe counties). [= C, FNA, K, W; C. albicoma Wherry var. coactilis Fernald -- F]

Clematis crispa Linnaeus, Marsh Clematis, Southern Leatherflower, Blue Jasmine. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): marshes, swamps, disturbed wet or moist areas; common (rare in VA, rare in Piedmont) (VA Watch List). April-August. Widespread in Southeastern United States, FL to TX, north to se. VA and s. IL. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; Viorna crispa (Linnaeus) Small -- S; Coriflora crispa (Linnaeus) W.A. Weber]

Clematis fremontii S. Watson. Mt (GA): prairies; rare. MO, KS, and NE; disjunct in nw. GA. See Anonymous (2003) for additional information. [= FNA, K; Coriflora fremontii (S. Watson) W.A. Weber]

Clematis glaucophylla Small, White-leaved Leatherflower. Mt, Pd (GA, NC?, SC?, VA), Cp (GA): habitat in our area poorly known, the species not recently seen here, probably in dry woodlands or openings over calcareous rocks, according to RAB in "rich woods"; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). May-September. Widespread in Southeastern United States, from w. NC (?), e. TN, KY, and OK, south to FL and MS, but apparently rare and poorly known. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K; Viorna glaucophylla (Small) Small -- S; Coriflora glaucophylla (Small) W.A. Weber]

Clematis occidentalis (Hornemann) Augustin de Candolle var. occidentalis, Purple Clematis, Mountain Clematis. Mt (NC, VA): rocky slopes over mafic rocks (greenstone, amphibolite), known positively in NC only from Bluff Mountain, Ashe County; rare
(NC Rare, VA Watch List). May-June. Var. occidentalis is widespread in ne. North America, from New Brunswick west to w. Ontario, south to NJ, DE, OH, nw. IL, and ne. IA, and in the mountains to w. VA and w. NC. Two other varieties occur in the Rocky Mountains. Fernald's var. cacuminis, published under \(C\). verticillaris, described plants from the mountains of VA and NC; it is apparently merely a form based on material in early flower (Pringle 1971). [= FNA, K; C. verticillaris Augustin de Candolle -- RAB, G; C. occidentalis -- C, W; C. verticillaris Augustin de Candolle var. cacuminis Fernald -- F; Atragene americana Sims -- S]

Clematis ochroleuca Aiton, Curlyheads. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands and woodland borders, generally over mafic or calcareous rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or calcareous siltstone; uncommon (rare in Mountains and Coastal Plain). April-June. Primarily Piedmont: NY south to ec. GA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; Viorna ochroleuca (Aiton) Small -- S; Coriflora ochroleuca (Aiton) W.A. Weber]

Clematis reticulata Walter. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA), Mt? (GA?): dry, sandy woodlands, such as longleaf pine sandhills and dry hammocks; uncommon. May-August. Se. SC south to FL, west to TX, and north in the interior to TN and AR. [= RAB, FNA, K; Viorna reticulata (Walter) Small -- S; Coriflora reticulata (Walter) W.A. Weber]

Clematis socialis Kral, Alabama Leatherflower. Mt (GA): bottomlands; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered). Nw. GA (Floyd Co.) and ne. AL (St. Clair and Cherokee counties). Timmerman-Erskine \& Boyd (1999) report on reproductive ecology of this endangered species. [= FNA, K]
* Clematis terniflora Augustin de Candolle, Sweet Autumn Clematis, Yam-leaved Clematis. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from e. Asia (Japan, China, Korea). July-September. [= C, FNA, GW, K, W; C. dioscoreifolia Léveillé \& Vaniot -- RAB; C. dioscoreifolia Léveillé \& Vaniot var. robusta Carrière \& Rehder -- F; C. paniculata Thunberg -- S; C. maximowicziana Franchet \& Savatier]

Clematis viorna Linnaeus, Northern Leatherflower, Vase-vine. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic forests, woodlands, thickets, especially over mafic rocks; common (rare in Coastal Plain south of VA). May-September. Widespread in Southeastern United States, north to PA, IL, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; Viorna viorna (Linnaeus) Small -- S; Viorna beadlei Small -- S; Viorna flaccida (Small) Small -- S; Coriflora viorna (Linnaeus) W.A. Weber; Coriflora beadlei (Small) W.A. Weber]

Clematis virginiana Linnaeus, Virgin's-bower. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, thickets, and openings; common (rare in Coastal Plain south of VA). July-September. Widespread in e. North America. 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). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, GW, K, S, W; C. virginiana var. virginiana -- G]

Clematis viticaulis Steele, Millboro Leatherflower. Mt (VA): shale barrens and shaly woodlands; rare (US Species of Concern, VA Rare). May-June. Endemic to w. VA (Augusta, Bath, and Rockbridge counties). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, W; Coriflora viticaulis (Steele) W.A. Weber]

Clematis morefieldii Kral, Morefield's Leatherflower, is known from limestone habitats of nc. AL and se. TN. [= FNA, K] Clematis pitcheri Torrey \& A. Gray var. pitcheri, Bellflower Leatherflower, ranges east to nc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997) and KY (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K; Viorna pitcheri (Torrey \& A. Gray) Britton -- S]

Clematis versicolor Small ex Rydberg, Pale Leatherflower, occurs east to e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), KY, and AL (Kartesz 1999), and seems likely to occur in sw. VA. [= FNA, K; Viorna versicolor (Small ex Rydberg) Small -- S] * Clematis viticella Linnaeus, native to Europe, has been reported for TN (Pringle in FNA 1997). \{not keyed\} [= FNA, K; Viticella viticella (Linnaeus) Small]

Other species of Clematis, of Asian or European origin, are cultivated as ornamentals.

Consolida (Augustin de Candolle) S.F. Gray 1821 (Annual Larkspur)
A genus of about 43 species, annual herbs, of Eurasia. References: Warnock in FNA (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Lower bracts of the inflorescence with 5 or more lobes; inflorescence an elongate or compound raceme; pistil densely pubescent; follicle 12-25 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. ajacis
1 Lower bracts of the inflorescence unlobed or the lowermost with 3 lobes; inflorescence a corymbiform raceme; pistil glabrous; follicle \(8-17 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
C. regalis
* Consolida ajacis (Linnaeus) Schur, Rocket Larkspur. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, waste places, disturbed ground; common, introduced from Europe. [= FNA, K; Delphinium ajacis Linnaeus -- RAB, F, G, S; Delphinium ambiguum Linnaeus -- C; Consolida ambigua (Linnaeus) P.W. Ball \& Heywood in Heywood \& P.W. Ball -- W]
* Consolida regalis S.F. Gray, Rocket Larkspur, Forking Larkspur. Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. Also known from DC and to be expected in VA. [= FNA, K; Delphinium consolida Linnaeus -- C, G, S]
* Consolida pubescens (de Candolle) Soó is naturalized in s. TN (Warnock in FNA 1997). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Coptis Salisbury 1807 (Goldthread)}

A genus of about 15 species, perennial herbs, of boreal to temperate e. Asia and North America. References: Ford in FNA (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Coptis trifolia (Linnaeus) Salisbury var. groenlandica (Oeder) Fassett, Goldthread, Goldenroot. Mt (NC): bogs; rare (NC

Rare). May-June. The species ranges from Greenland west to AK, south to NJ, nw. NC, n. IN, IA, and British Columbia; and in e. Asia. Var. groenlandica is the variety in e. North America, northeast to Greenland, and in southern parts of nw. North America; var. trifolia is Alaskan and e. Asian. Whether the varieties are worth recognition is somewhat questionable. Coptis had been reported for NC by many floras (for instance, C, F, G, and S), but the documentation was unknown; its presence in NC has now been confirmed (McMillan, pers. comm.). The species is distinctive, with neatly trifoliolate leaves, small white flowers on scapes, and yellow roots. [= C; C. groenlandica (Oeder) Fernald - F; C. trifolia ssp. groenlandica (Oeder) Hultén -- G; C. trifolia -- FNA, K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Delphinium Linnaeus 1753 (Larkspur)
(also see Consolida)
A genus of about 320 species, herbs, of Eurasia, Africa, and North America. References: Warnock in FNA (1997); Kral (1976)=Z; Warnock 1995; Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Follicles divergent; raceme 0.5-2 (-3) dm long; flowering plants 2-5 (-7) dm tall; flowering March-May; [section Diedropetala, subsection Grumosa].
2 Stems (4.5-) 6-9 (-13) dm tall; flowers (sepals) deep blue; lower stem pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... D. alabamicum
2 Stems 2-6 dm tall; flowers (sepals) deep bluish purple, pink, or white; lower stem glabrous or nearly so . . . . . D. tricorne
1 Follicles erect; raceme more than 3 dm long; flowering plants 5-20 dm tall; flowering May-September.3Seeds wing-margined, the surfaces smooth; stem below the inflorescence glabrous; flowering plants 8-20 dm tall; flowering July-September; [section Diedropetala, subsection Exaltata]
D. exaltatum

3 Seeds with prominent transverse ridges; stem below the inflorescence pubescent; flowering plants 2-10 (-15) dm tall; flowering May-July; [section Diedropetala, subsection Virescens].
4 Basal leaves usually present at anthesis; flowers (sepals) white; stems 2-4 (-7) dm tall; ultimate segments of midcauline leaves \(5-12\) in number, 2-4 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. carolinianum ssp. calciphilum
4 Basal leaves absent at anthesis; flowers (sepals) blue to purple (rarely white); stems (3-) 6-10 (-15) dm tall; ultimate segments of midcauline leaves 12-25 in number, \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide D. carolinianum ssp. carolinianum

Delphinium alabamicum Kral, Alabama Larkspur. Mt (GA): calcareous soils; rare. Endemic to c. and n. AL and nw. GA. It is very rare, if not extinct. [= FNA, K]

Delphinium carolinianum Walter ssp. calciphilum M.J. Warnock, Glade Larkspur. Mt (GA): limestone glades; rare (GA Special Concern). East to ne. AL, nw. GA, and c. and e. TN. [= FNA, K; D. virescens Nuttall, in part; D. carolinianum Walter ssp. virescens (Nuttall) R.E. Brooks, in part]

Delphinium carolinianum Walter ssp. carolinianum, Prairie Larkspur, Carolina Larkspur, Blue Larkspur. Pd, Cp (GA, SC): rocky woodlands, granite outcrops, Altamaha Grit outcrops, moist sandy woodlands associated with longleaf pine; rare (GA Watch List, SC Rare). May-July. IL west to MO, south to LA and TX, with disjunct occurrences eastwards in SC, GA, TN, and MS. 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. [=FNA, K; D. carolinianum Walter -- C, F, G, S, Z]

Delphinium exaltatum Aiton, Tall Larkspur. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (NC): dry to moist soils over calcareous (such as dolostone, especially Elbrook Formation) or mafic rocks (such as amphibolite, metagabbro, greenstone, and diabase), usually in the open (as grassy balds) or on forest edges in partial sun; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered, VA Watch List). July-September. Primarily west of the Blue Ridge, ranging from sw. PA and OH southwest to MO and e. TN, and south to the Mountains of VA and the Mountains and Piedmont of NC. The flowers are a pale to medium blue. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Delphinium tricorne Michaux, Dwarf Larkspur. Mt (GA, NC, \{SC\}, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): rich, moist forests, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks, less commonly (as along the Roanoke River in ne. NC) on very fertile alluvial deposits; uncommon (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain) (GA Special Concern). March-May. The flowers are variable in color, usually a deep bluish violet, but ranging through pink to pure white. Sw. PA and MN south to NC, nw. GA, AL, and OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Enemion Rafinesque 1820 (Isopyrum)
A genus of about 6 species, perennial herbs, of temperate North America and e. Asia. The issue of the separation of the genus Enemion from Isopyrum remains controversial; I here follow Keener (1977). References: Ford in FNA (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Keener (1977).

Identification notes: Enemion is superficially similar to Anemonella thalictroides, but can be distinguished by the following characters: fruit a follicle (vs. fruit an achene), petaloid sepals 5 (vs. 5-10, usually some at least of the flowers on a plant with 6 or more).

Enemion biternatum Rafinesque, Isopyrum, False Rue-anemone. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC): rich forests, either on natural levees with very nutrient rich sediments or on slopes with underlying mafic rocks; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare, SC Rare). March-April; May. Fairly widespread in e. North America, primarily west of the Appalachians, from w. NY, s. Ontario and MN south to TN and AR; disjunct in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of VA, NC, and SC and the Coastal plain of FL. [= FNA, K; Isopyrum biternatum (Rafinesque) Torrey \& Gray -- RAB, C, F, G, S]

Eranthis Salisbury 1808 (Winter-aconite)
A genus of about 8 species, perennial herbs, of Europe and Asia. References: Parfitt in FNA (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Eranthis hyemalis (Linnaeus) Salisbury, Winter-aconite. Cp (VA), Pd (NC): cultivated in gardens, rarely persisting or escaped; rare, native of Eurasia. January-March. [= F, FNA, G, K]
\[
\text { Helleborus Linnaeus } 1753 \text { (Hellebore, Christmas-rose) }
\]

A genus of about 21 species, perennial herbs, of Europe and Asia. References: Ford in FNA (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Helleborus viridis Aiton, Green Hellebore, Christmas-rose. Mt (VA), Pd (NC): cultivated in gardens, rarely escaped or persistent; rare, introduced from Europe. December-May. This plant has fallen somewhat out of horticultural favor. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, S]

\author{
Hepatica \\ (see Anemone)
}

Isopyrum
(see Enemion)

\section*{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: Whittemore in FNA (1997); Campbell (1952)=Z; Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Myosurus minimus Linnaeus, Mousetail. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), \{GA\}: usually in disturbed areas, such as fields in floodplains; uncommon. March-May. The species is circumboreal and also found in various places in the Southern Hemisphere. Widely distributed in North America, Eurasia, and the Southern Hemisphere. A number of subspecies have been described; if these are recognized, our material is the typic ssp. minimus. The pre-Columbian occurrence of Myosurus in our area is uncertain; it may well be an alien. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S; M. minimus ssp. minimus -- Z]

\section*{Nigella Linnaeus 1753 (Fennel-flower)}

A genus of about 20 species, annual herbs, of Europe, n. Africa, and Asia. References: Ford in FNA (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
* Nigella damascena Linnaeus, Love-in-a-mist, Fennel-flower. Mt (VA): cultivated in gardens, rarely persistent or escaping; rare, native of \(s\). Europe. [= C, F, FNA, G, K]

Ranunculus Linnaeus 1753 (Buttercup, Crowfoot, Spearwort)
A genus of about 600 species, perennial and annual herbs, nearly cosmopolitan (most diverse in temperate and boreal regions of the Northern Hemisphere). The seven subgenera are distinctive and have often been recognized at the generic level; three are represented in our area. Distributions given in many works (including Harvill et al. 1992) for the R. hispidus complex are apparently garbled by differences in taxonomic concepts. I am here following Duncan's (1980) taxonomic entities, though recognizing some of his varieties as species. References: Whittemore in FNA (1997); Duncan (1980)=Z; Keener (1976)=Y; Keener \& Hoot (1987)=X; Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Keys adapted, in part, from C, GW, X, Y, and Z.

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.

1 Sepals 3 (-4); petals 7-12; achenes pubescent, beakless; leaves simple, cordate, unlobed; [introduced garden plants]; [subgenus Ficaria]
1 Sepals (3-) 5 (-6); petals typically 5-9 (10 in some "doubled" forms); achenes smooth or variously ornamented with spines, papillae, or tubercles, sometimes also pubescent; leaves various, usually not at once simple, cordate, and unlobed; [native or introduced].
2 Petals dull, white; achenes roughly transverse-ridged; plants aquatic, the leaves finely dissected to merely shallowly lobed; [native, occurring in circumneutral waters]; [subgenus Batrachium] Key B

2 Petals shiny, yellow (sometimes fading or bleaching to whitish); achenes usually not transverse-ridged (though often variously ornamented); plants aquatic or terrestrial, the leaves various; [native or introduced, occurring in various habitats]; [subgenus Ranunculus].
3 Cauline leaves all simple, mostly lanceolate, either entire, denticulate, or serrate, but not lobed or deeply divided; [native, occurring in marshes or other wetlands]; [section Flammula] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key C 3 Cauline leaves (at least most them) lobed, divided, or compound; [native or introduced, occurring in various habitats].

4 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 1.5-3 mm long; [native, occurring in mesic to dry forests and woodlands, and also (especially \(R\). abortivus) weedy]; [section Epirotes]

Key D
4 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].
5 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]; [section Echinella] . . . Key E 5 Achenes smooth (rarely pubescent or papillose); [native or introduced, occurring in various habitats].

6 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]; [section Hecatonia]. Key F
6 Achenes moderately turgid or flattened, \(1.5-3.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, with a pronounced (at \(10 \times\) 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 corkythickened at their bases; [of mostly terrestrial or in bottomland forests]; [section Ranunculus] . Key G

Key A -- subgenus Ficaria (Lesser Celandine)

\section*{Key B -- subgenus Batrachium (White Water Crowfoots)}

1 Leaves floating, shallowly lobed; receptacles glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. hederaceus
1 Leaves submersed (or stranded by falling water levels), dissected into filiform segments; receptacles hispid.
2 Leaves firm (not collapsing when removed from water); free petioles much shorter than the dilated stipular base; leaves usually much shorter than the internode above; achene beaks 0.7-1.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. Iongirostris
2 Leaves flaccid (collapsing when removed from water); free petioles about as long as the dilated stipular base; leaves usually about as long as the internode above; achene beaks 0.1-0.3 (-0.5) mm long . R. trichophyllus var. trichophyllus

Key C -- subgenus Ranunculus, section Flammula (simple-leaved buttercups) (Spearworts)
1 Petals 1-3 (-5), 1-2 mm long, about as long as the sepals; annual . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. pusillus
1 Petals (4-) 5-9, distinctly longer than the sepals; annual or perennial.
2 Cauline leaves 6-14 cm long; sepals 4-7 mm long; achene beak 1.0-1.3 mm long ...................... R. ambigens
2 Cauline leaves 1-6 cm long; sepals 1.5-3 mm long; achene beak 0.1-0.3 mm long ...................... R. laxicaulis

\section*{Key D -- subgenus Ranunculus, section Epirotes}

1 Achene beaks (0.6-) 0.7-1.0 mm long; petals less than \(1 / 2\) as long as the sepals; sepals hirsute ......... R. allegheniensis
1 Achene beaks \(0.1-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petals more than \(1 / 2\) as long as the sepals; sepals glabrous to sparsely long-villous.
2 Leaves and stems glabrous or nearly so (or the upper stem puberulent); basal leaves 1-6 (-10) cm wide, reniform to cordate at the base; roots usually all filiform
R. abortivus

2 Leaves and stems villous, at least towards the base; basal leaves 1-2.5 cm wide, truncate to cuneate (rarely cordate) at the base; roots sometimes in part fusiform-thickened
R. micranthus

\section*{Key E -- subgenus Ranunculus, section Echinella}

1 Flowers sessile, opposite the petioles; sepals 3 ; petals \(3 \ldots \ldots\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. platensis
1 Flowers pedunculate, axillary; sepals usually 5 ; petals usually 5 .
2 Petals 1-2 (-3) mm long; receptacles glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. parviflorus
2 Petals (3-) 4-12 mm long; receptacles pubescent.
3 Achenes bodies \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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 \(0.1-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
4 Achene with a few conical protuberances; petals \(5-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; plant sparsely to densely hirsute; achenes 30-
\[
40 \text { per head . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. sardous }
\]

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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. trilobus
3 Achenes 3-5 mm long, 4-20 per head; achene beak 1.5-3.0 mm long; achene conspicuously spiny, the longer spines mostly \(0.30-0.85 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
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 . . . . . ................................................................................ R. arvensis
5 Achenes 10-20 per head, in several whorls; achene margins smooth, the spines restricted to the faces; beak of the achene \(1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
R. muricatus

\section*{Key F -- subgenus Ranunculus, section Hecatonia}

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]
R. 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]
\(R\). sceleratus var. sceleratus

\section*{Key G -- subgenus Ranunculus, section Ranunculus}

1 Petals 2-6 mm long, about as long as the sepals; achene beak strongly hooked, 0.5-1.2 mm long
R. recurvatus var. recurvatus

1 Petals \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, (1.3-) \(1.5 \times\) or more as long as the sepals; achene beak straight, flexuous, slightly curved, or hooked, \(0.2-\) 3.0 mm long.

2 Achene beaks recurved or hooked, the stigmatic surface elongate, along the upper (curved) side of the style (beak) (visible at \(10 \times\) ); [introduced, usually weedy in disturbed habitats].

Stems repent, rooting at the nodes
R. repens

3 Stems erect, not rooting at the nodes.
4 Petals 5-8 mm long; plant a soft-based annual; achene face usually with at least a few conical protuberances (if examined carefully at \(10 \times\) or more) R. sardous [of section Echinella]

4 Petals 8-16 mm long; plant a cormose or hard-based perennial; achene face truly smooth.
5 Sepals spreading; stems not cormose-thickened at the base; larger leaves appearing (3-) 5-parted, all of the segments sessile; plant to 12 dm tall
. R. acris
5 Sepals tightly reflexed; stems cormose-thickened at the base; larger leaves pinnately 3-5-parted, the terminal segment long-stalked; plant to 6 dm tall
R. bulbosus

2 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].
6 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]
R. fascicularis

6 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].
7 Achenes wide-margined (wider portions of the margin \(1 / 4\) to \(2 / 3\) as wide as the achene body); plants colonial, sending out stolons (by the time of fruiting) which root at the nodes, forming new plants; sepals reflexed at full

7 Achenes narrow-margined (wider portions of the margin \(1 / 8\) or less as wide as the achene body); plants usually erect or repent by the time of fruiting (if repent sometimes forming adventitious roots at the nodes, but not generally developing new plants); sepals spreading at full anthesis (sometimes reflexed later).
8 Plants repent; aerial shoots 50-80 (-91) cm long at time of fruiting; [generally of swamps and marshes] . . .
8 Plants erect; aerial shoots \(14-45(-60) \mathrm{cm}\) long at time of fruiting; [generally of upland habitats]
R. hispidus

Ranunculus abortivus Linnaeus, Kidneyleaf Buttercup. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): low fields, disturbed areas, bottomlands, lawns, roadsides; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain south of VA). (February-) March-June. Labrador to AK, south to FL, TX, and CO. A common weed in shady and sunny places. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, W, Y; R. abortivus var. abortivus -- C, F, G; R. abortivus var. indivisus Fernald -- F]
* Ranunculus acris Linnaeus, Tall Buttercup, Bitter Buttercup. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): pastures, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain), introduced from Europe. May-August. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, S, W, Y; R. acris var. acris -- K]

Ranunculus allegheniensis Britton, Allegheny Buttercup, Mountain Crowfoot. Mt (NC, VA, SC?), Pd (VA): cove forests, rich forested slopes; uncommon (rare in Piedmont). April-June. MA west to OH , south to w . NC and ne. TN, an Appalachian endemic. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Y]

Ranunculus ambigens S. Watson, Water-plantain Crowfoot, Water-plantain Spearwort. Cp, Pd (NC, VA), Mt (VA): marshes; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). April-June. ME west to MN, south to VA, NC, ne. TN, w. TN, and LA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Y; R. obtusiusculus Rafinesque -- S]
* Ranunculus arvensis Linnaeus, Corn Crowfoot, Hungerweed. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC): fields, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, X, Y; > R. arvensis var. arvensis - RAB; >R. arvensis var. tuberculatus (Augustin de Candolle) Koch -- RAB]
* Ranunculus bulbosus Linnaeus, Bulbous Buttercup. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (rare in SC), introduced from Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S, W, Y; > R. bulbosus var. bulbosus F; > R. bulbosus var. dissectus Barbey -- F; > R. bulbosus var. valdepubens (Jordan) Briquet -- F]

Ranunculus caricetorum Greene, Northern Swamp Buttercup, Marsh Buttercup. Pd (VA): swampy forests and marshes; rare. April-August. New Brunswick west to s. Manitoba, south to NJ, n. VA, s. OH, and s. MO; reports of this species further south are probably in error. This species is octoploid ( \(\mathrm{n}=32\) ); the remainder of the \(R\). hispidus complex is tetraploid. [= \(R\). hispidus Michaux var. caricetorum (Greene) T. Duncan -- C, FNA, K, Z; = R. septentrionalis Poiret -- F, GW, W, Y, misapplied; > \(R\). septentrionalis var. caricetorum (Greene) Fernald -- F, G; > R. septentrionalis var. pterocarpus Linnaeus Benson -- \(G\); \(>R\). septentrionalis var. septentrionalis - G]

Ranunculus carolinianus Augustin de Candolle. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, wet woodlands, open marshy wetlands; uncommon. April-August. NY west to s. Ontario, WI, and MN, south to n. peninsular FL, LA, and e. TX. This species is tetraploid \((\mathrm{n}=16)\). [= RAB, F, G, GW, W, Y; R. hispidus Michaux var. nitidus (Chapman) T. Duncan -- C, FNA, K, Z; R. palmatus Elliott -- S ; R. septentrionalis -- S ]

Ranunculus fascicularis Muhlenberg ex Bigelow, Thick-root Buttercup, Early Buttercup. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA})\) : 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; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare). March-June. MA and NY west to s. Ontario, MN, and se. Manitoba, 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. This species is tetraploid ( \(n=16\) ). [=C, F, FNA, GW, K, S, W, Y, Z; R. fascicularis var. fascicularis -- F, G]

Ranunculus ficaria Linnaeus, Lesser Celandine, Pilewort. Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): disturbed rich forests and bottomlands, mesic suburban forests, lawns, naturalized locally from horticultural plantings; rare, introduced from Europe. This species and several close relatives are very possibly better treated as a separate genus. [=C,F,FNA, G, Y; > R. ficaria var. bulbifera MarsdenJones -- K; = Ficaria verna Hudson]

Ranunculus flabellaris Rafinesque, Yellow Water Crowfoot. Cp (NC, VA): pools in floodplains of small stream swamps, other stagnant or slowly moving waters; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). March-May. ME west to British Columbia, south to ne. NC, KY, IN, IL, LA, OK, UT, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, Y; R. delphiniifolius Torrey ex Eaton -- S]

Ranunculus hederaceus Linnaeus, Ivy-leaved Water Crowfoot. Longstalked Crowfoot. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): coastal brackish marshes, other circumneutral marshes; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). April-June. Se. PA south to SC on the Coastal Plain; disjunct in Newfoundland; also in Europe. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, Y]

Ranunculus hispidus Michaux, Hispid Buttercup, Hairy Buttercup. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): rich moist forests, creekbanks, mesic to dry woodlands and forests; bottomlands; common. March-June. MA and VT west to s. Ontario, n. IL, and se. KS, south to c. NC, s. GA, s. AL, AR, and ne. OK. This species is tetraploid ( \(\mathrm{n}=16\) ). [= RAB, F, G, GW, S, W, Y; R. hispidus var. hispidus -- C, FNA, K, Z; R. hispidus var. falsus Fernald -- F; R. hispidus var. marilandicus (Poiret) L. Benson -- G; R. hispidus var. eurylobus L. Benson -- F, G]

Ranunculus laxicaulis (Torrey \& A. Gray) Darby, Coastal Plain Spearwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): marshes; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). April-June. DE south to sw. GA, west to TX, inland in the interior to w. TN, s. IN, s. IL, MO, and KS, almost entirely on the southeastern Coastal Plain. R. subcordatus E.O. Beal, allegedly endemic to NC, is conspecific with \(R\). laxicaulis. [= RAB, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Y; R. texensis Engelmann -- C; > R. subcordatus E.O. Beal -- GW, Y; R. oblongifolius Elliott -- S, misapplied]

Ranunculus longirostris Godron, White Water Crowfoot. Mt, Pd (VA): submerged in streams; rare (VA Rare). Sw. Québec west to Saskatchewan, ID, and OR, south to DE, VA, KY, nc. TN, AL, AR, TX, NM, and AZ. [= C, F, GW, K, Y; R. aquatilis Linnaeus var. diffusus -- FNA, in part; \(R\). circinatus Sibthorp -- G; Batrachium trichophyllum -- S, misapplied]

Ranunculus micranthus Nuttall, Small-flowered Buttercup, Rock Buttercup. Pd (NC, VA), Mt, Cp (VA), \{GA?\}: rich forests; uncommon (rare south of VA) (NC Rare). April-June. MA west to SD, south to e. VA, c. NC, sc. TN, WV, OH, and OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Y; R. micranthus var. delitescens (Greene) Fernald -- F]

Ranunculus muricatus Linnaeus. Pd (GA, SC), Cp (SC): ditches and marshes; rare, introduced from Europe. April-June. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, X, Y]
* Ranunculus parviflorus Linnaeus, Small-flowered Buttercup, Stickseed Crowfoot. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common (rare in Mountains), introduced from Europe. February-July. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, X, Y]

Ranunculus platensis Sprengel. Pd (NC), Cp (GA): lawns, ditches; rare, introduced from South America. [=FNA, GW, K, X, Y]

Ranunculus pusillus Poiret, Low Spearwort. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA) : marshes, ditches, other wet habitats; common (uncommon in Mountains). April-June. S. NY south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to OH, IN, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, S, W, Y; R. pusillus var. pusillus -- K]

Ranunculus recurvatus Poiret var. recurvatus, Hooked Buttercup, Hooked Crowfoot. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests, cove forests, swamps, mesic slope forests; common. April-June. ME and Québec west to MN, south to sw. GA, MS, and OK. [= FNA, K; R. recurvatus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; R. recurvatus var. adpressipilis Weatherby -- F]
* Ranunculus repens Linnaeus, Creeping Buttercup, Meg-many-feet. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): low meadows, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Y; R. repens var. degeneratus Schur -C; R. repens var. glabratus Augustin de Candolle -- C, F; R. repens var. pleniflorus Fernald -- F]

Ranunculus sardous Crantz, Sardinian Buttercup, Hairy Buttercup. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): low fields, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. April-July. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, X, Y]

Ranunculus sceleratus Linnaeus var. sceleratus, Cursed Buttercup, Celery-leaf Crowfoot. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, \(V A)\), Mt (VA): marshes, ditches, and stream margins; common (uncommon south of VA). June-September. The species is circumboreal, ranging south in North America (partly introduced, at least southwards) to n. FL, LA, TX, and CA. Var. sceleratus is widespread and the only variety in e. North America; var. multifidus occurs in w. North America. The epithet is often misspelled "scleratus." [= C, F, FNA, G, K; < R. sceleratus -- RAB, GW, S, W, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Ranunculus trichophyllus Chaix var. trichophyllus, White Water Crowfoot. Cp, Mt, Pd (VA), \{NC?\}: submerged in water of acidic streams; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). R. trichophyllus is circumboreal, ranging south in North America to NJ, VA, nc. TN, PA, MN, SD, NM, AZ, and CA. Var. trichophyllus ranges south to the southern limit of the species. This taxon was reported as far south as \(N C\) by \(G\) and \(S\); the documentation is unknown and the species was not treated by RAB. The more northern var. calvescens \(W\). Drew, with the receptacle glabrous or with a few scattered hairs (vs. hirsute with tufted hairs), ranges south to PA and MI. [= C, F, K; R. aquatilis Linnaeus var. diffusus Withering -- FNA, in part; \(R\). trichophyllus -- Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; \(R\). aquatilis Linnaeus var. capillaceus (Thuill.) Augustin de Candolle -- G; Batrachium flaccidum (Persoon) Ruprecht -- S]
* Ranunculus trilobus Desfontaines. Cp (SC): fields, roadsides, ditches; rare, introduced from sw. Europe. [= FNA, K, X, Y]

Ranunculus harveyi (A. Gray) Britton var. harveyi, east to e. TN and AL. [= FNA, K] \{add synonymy\} Ranunculus macounii d’Urv., occurs in WV (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\} Ranunculus pensylvanicus Linnaeus f., Bristly Buttercup, ranges south to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), DE, DC, and MD (Whittemore in FNA 1997). [= FNA, K] \{add synonymy\}

Thalictrum Linnaeus 1753 (Meadow-rue)
(also see Anemonella)
A genus of about 330 species, perennial herbs, of Eurasia, North America, South America, and Africa. References: Park \& Festerling in FNA (1997); Park (1992)=Z; Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).


Thalictrum clavatum Augustin de Candolle, Lady-rue, Mountain Meadowrue. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp? (VA?): seepages, moist forests, spray cliffs at waterfalls, brookbanks; common, rare in Piedmont (rare in Coastal Plain, if record is valid). May-July. A Southern Appalachian endemic: VA, WV, e. KY south through w. NC and e. TN to nw. SC and n. GA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Thalictrum cooleyi Ahles, Cooley's Meadowrue, Savanna Meadowrue. Cp (GA?, NC): ecotones between calcareous savannas (shallowly underlain by coquina limestone ("marl") and adjacent swamp forests, generally within a few meters of Taxodium ascendens and Liriodendron tulipifera; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered, NC Endangered). Late June-early July; AugustOctober. The species is endemic to two small areas, centered around Maple Hill (Pender and Onslow counties, NC) and Old Dock (Columbus and Brunswick counties, NC), with a small disjunct population in FL and an ambiguous population in GA. It is associated with a number of other narrow endemic species. The leaflets of basal leaves (winter rosettes) are much broader, resembling the leaflets of other Thalictrum species in length/width ratio. Leaves produced from May on have the very narrow leaves typical of the species. Park (1992) found that Th. cooleyi has the highest chromosome number in the genus, \(2 \mathrm{n}=210\), a ploidy level of 30 x compared to the base chromosome level of 7 in Thalictrum. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, Z]

Thalictrum coriaceum (Britton) Small, Appalachian Meadowrue, Maid of the Mist. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): rich forests; uncommon, rare in Piedmont (GA Rare). May-July. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic: MD, VA, and WV south through w. KY and e. TN to w. NC and ne. GA. The roots are bright yellow. A preliminary study concluded that Th. steeleanum B. Boivin is not distinct from Th. coriaceum (Park 1988); further study is needed. Th. steeleanum is alleged to differ in the following ways (and others): plant with long, cordlike rhizomes (vs. stout caudex), terminal leaflets mostly wider than long (vs. mostly longer than wide), achenes curved, \(4-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (vs. less curved, \(2.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long). Park found these characters (and others) to be variable and to occur together within populations. It ranges from s. PA south through MD, e. WV, w. VA to nw. NC. [= RAB, FNA, K, S; > Th. coriaceum - C, F, G, W, in a narrower sense; > Th. steeleanum B. Boivin -- C, F, G, W; Th. caulophylloides Small -- S]

Thalictrum debile Buckley, Trailing Meadowrue. Mt (GA): moist to wet forests over limestone; rare (GA Threatened). Nw. GA west to e. MS. [= FNA, GW, K, S]

Thalictrum dioicum Linnaeus, Early Meadowrue. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): seepages, moist forests; common, rare in Coastal Plain. ME, Québec, and MN south to SC, c. GA, AL, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Thalictrum macrostylum Small \& Heller, Small-leaved Meadowrue. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist places, perhaps associated with circumneutral soils, moist to dry ultramafic outcrop barrens (over olivine), tidal freshwater marshes; rare (GA Rare [Th. subrotundum], NC Watch List, VA Rare). May-August. Se. VA south and west through NC, SC, sc. GA, FL, and AL to MS. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z; > Th. macrostylum - RAB, in a narrower sense; > Th. subrotundum B. Boivin -- RAB]

Thalictrum pubescens Pursh var. hepaticum (Greene) Keener, Appalachian Tall Meadowrue. Mt (GA, NC): seepage areas; rare (NC Watch List). May-July. PA south to \(n\). GA and se. TN, strictly or primarily in the Appalachians. Plants tentatively placed here have been problematic. Keener (1981) reduced Th. hepaticum Greene to a variety of Th. pubescens, and discussed their distinction. Park (1992) contends that these plants are, indeed, glandular puberulent, and should therefore be reduced to synonymy under Th. revolutum, stating "these are not given varietal status [under Th. revolutum] since this morphological variation in anthers is not correlated with a continuous geographic range. As indicated above, I have located specimens from Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania which fit the description." As mapped by Keener (1981) Th. pubescens var. hepaticum (Greene) Keener appears as an endemic to the Southern Appalachians; if extended to Pennsylvania, the distribution is still very restricted (and in a phytogeographically plausible manner) compared to either Th. revolutum or Th. pubescens. This entity appears to be closer to Th. pubescens in leaflet shape, sepal length, anther length, and stigma length, and to Th. revolutum in leaflet and petiolule vestiture. More study is needed; the taxon is here provisionally accepted in order to draw attention to the problem. [= W; Th. polygamum Muhlenberg ex Sprengel -- RAB, F, G, S, nomen nudum, infraspecific taxa not recognized; Th. pubescens -- C, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not recognized; Th. revolutum -- FNA, in part]

Thalictrum pubescens Pursh var. pubescens, Common Tall Meadowrue, Late Meadowrue, King-of-the-meadow. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: bogs, marshes, wet forests; common, rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain south of VA. May-July. Labrador, Newfoundland, and Ontario south to GA, SC and MS. [= W; Th. polygamum Muhlenberg ex Sprengel -- RAB, F, G, S, nomen nudum, infraspecific taxa not recognized; Th. pubescens -- C, GW, K, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not recognized; Th. pubescens -- FNA]

Thalictrum revolutum DC, Skunk Meadowrue. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), \{GA\}: mesic to dry forests, woodlands, and barrens, over hornblende, greenstone, dolostone, and serpentinized olivine; common, rare in Coastal Plain south of VA. MayJuly. Québec and Ontario south to n. FL, LA, and TX, and scattered southwest to CO, NV, and AZ. The species is normally stipitate-glandular or papillose, but can be glabrous, as accounted for in the key. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Thalictrum dasycarpum Fischer \& Avé-Lallemant, Purple Meadowrue. Québec and Yukon south to PA, KY, TN, AL, MS, LA, TX, NM, AZ, and WA. It has been reported for scattered localities in VA (Harvill et al. 1992). Park (1992) and FNA do not document the occurrence of Th. dasycarpum in our area; substantiation is needed. [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Thalictrum mirabile Small is a delicate relative of Th. clavatum, occurring on wet sandstone cliffs primarily in the Cumberland Plateau (and especially associated with sandstone rockhouses), from KY south through TN to \(n\). AL and nw. GA (and additionally cited in FNA as occurring in w. NC). The inflorescence appears sparser because of the shorter and narrower achenes borne on longer stipes. [= FNA, GW, K, S]

\section*{Trautvetteria Fischer \& C.A. Meyer 1835 (Tassel-rue)}

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, disjunctly distributed in temperate to boreal e. North America, w. North America, and Japan (or sometimes treated as 2-3 species). Trautvetteria is very closely related to some parts of Ranunculus (Johansson 1998). References: Parfitt in FNA (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Johansson (1998).

Trautvetteria caroliniensis (Walter) Vail var. caroliniensis, Tassel-rue, False Bugbane. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC): streambanks, seepages, grassy balds, moist forests, swamp forests, very rarely in an calcareous longleaf pine savanna ecotones; common, uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain (SC Rare). Late May-July. The genus is monotypic, the single species distributed disjunctly as follows: sw. PA and KY to GA, AL, and Panhandle FL, primarily in the Southern and Central Appalachians, disjunct on calcareous sites in AR (Sundell et al. 1999), IN, IL, and MO [var. caroliniensis], in w. North America from s. British Columbia south to CA, AZ, and NM [var. borealis (H. Hara) T. Shimizu], and in Japan [var. japonica (Siebold \& Zuccarini) T. Shimizu]. The varieties are poorly differentiated morphologically and may not warrant recognition. The discovery of this species in the edge of a calcareous savanna (Camp Branch Savanna, Brunswick County, NC) in the outer Coastal Plain was surprising; the small population has since been destroyed by intensive silvicultural practices. [=K; T. caroliniensis -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

\section*{Xanthorhiza Marshall 1785 (Yellowroot)}

A monotypic genus, a shrub, of temperate e. North America. References: Parfitt in FNA (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Identification notes: An unmistakable plant, the stems usually about knee-high and unbranched, the rhizomes with a bright yellow, bitter-tasting alkaloid.

Xanthorhiza simplicissima Marshall, Yellowroot, Brook-feather. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): streambanks and riverbanks; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain, and essentially absent from VA north of the James River). March-May; May-June. NY and se. PA (where only naturalized, according to Rhoads \& Klein 1993), south to SC, sw. GA, w. FL, and AL. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; = Xanthorrhiza simplicissima -- S, an orthographic variant]

\section*{RESEDACEAE (Mignonette Family)}

A family of about 6 genera and \(75-80\) species, herbs and shrubs, of the northern hemisphere. References: Kubitzki in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

Reseda Linnaeus 1754 (Mignonette)
A genus of about 55-60 species, herbs, of Europe, Mediterranean region, and c. Asia.
1 Upper and middle leaves deeply pinnately lobed.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline  & Carpels 4; petals white; seeds tuberculate & a] \\
\hline 2 & Carpels 3; petals yellowish; seeds smooth & [R. Iutea] \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Upper and middle leaves entire or finely toothed (sometimes with 1-2 lateral lobes).} \\
\hline 3 & Sepals and petals 4; seeds smooth; fruits \(<7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, crowded, erect to ascending & [R. Iuteola] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{3} & Sepals and petals 6; seeds rugose; fruits \(>7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, well-spaced, pendent. & \\
\hline & 4 Capsules 7-11 mm long; sepals (in fruit) \(<5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long & R. odorata \\
\hline & 4 Capsules (well-sdeveloped) 11-15 mm long; sepals (in fruit \(>5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long & [R. phyteuma] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Reseda odorata Linnaeus, Garden Mignonette. Cp (SC), Pd (NC): gardens, garden borders, and disturbed areas; rare, doubtfully established, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. Reported for scattered locations in eastern North America (Kartesz 1999). [= K]
* Reseda alba Linnaeus, White Mignonette, is introduced from the Mediterranean region to ne. United States, south to DE and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, F, G, K]
* Reseda lutea Linnaeus, Yellow Mignonette, Wild Mignonette, is introduced from Europe to the ne. United States, south to DE, se. PA, and sc PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, F, G, K]
* Reseda luteola Linnaeus, Weld, Dyer's Rocket, Yellow-weed, formerly cultivated as a die plant, is reported from se. and sc. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, F, G, K]
* Reseda phyteuma Linnaeus, Corn Mignonette, introduced from Europe, is reported from se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= K]

\section*{RHAMNACEAE (Buckthorn Family)}

A family of about 50-52 genera and 900-925 species, mostly trees, shrubs, and lianas, cosmopolitan in distribution. References: Brizicky (1964a)=Z; Richardson et al. (2000a, 2000b); Medan \& Schirarend in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Plant a vine; [tribe Rhamneae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Berchemia
1 Plant a shrub or small tree.
2 Leaves with 3 prominent veins from near the base.

\title{
Plants not spiny; fruit dry, capsular; [native]; [tribal placement uncertain] \\ Ceanothus \\ Plants armed with stipular spines; fruit pulpy; [alien, cultivated and escaped]; [tribe Paliureae] . . . . . . . . . . Ziziphus \\ 2 Leaves with prominently pinnate venation, the lowermost lateral veins no more prominent than others. \\ 4 Leaves opposite, 2-4 cm long; [of shell middens and shell hammocks in the outer Coastal Plain of NC and SC]; [tribe Rhamneae] \\ Sageretia
}

4 Leaves alternate (or opposite in Frangula and some Rhamnus), 3-15 cm long; [of various habitats in the Piedmont and Mountains (rarely Coastal Plain) of VA, NC, and SC].
5 Inflorescence repeatedly branched dichotomously; peduncles fleshy and reddish in fruit; nectariferous disc pubescent; [tribe Paliureae]
] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Hovenia Inflorescence not repealy branched dichomously; pedunces not fleshy; nectariferous disa glabrous; [tribe
5 Rhamneae]
6 Winter buds naked, pubescent; flowers perfect, sepals, stamens, and petals 5 ; style undivided; leaves with \(8-10\) lateral veins on either side of the midvein

Frangula
6 Winter buds with bud scales; flowers functionally unisexual, sepals and stamens 4 or 5 (the stamens rudimentary in the pistillate flowers), petals 0 or 4 (never 5 ); style divided \(1 / 3\) to \(2 / 3\) its length into 2 , 4 or 5 segments; leaves with (2-) 3-9 lateral veins on either side of the midvein

Rhamnus

\section*{Berchemia Necker 1825 (Supplejack)}

A genus of about 12 species, vines, of tropical to warm temperate Asia, Africa and se. North America. B. scandens is the only New World species. References: Brizicky (1964a)=Z; Medan \& Schirarend in Kubitzki (2004).

Identification notes: The young stems are shining and reddish, the bark on older stems is medium gray and smooth (though often marred by sap wells drilled by Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers). Larger stems can reach 10 cm in diameter. The smooth bark and neatly pinnately-veined leaves are distinctive.

Berchemia scandens (Hill) K. Koch, Supplejack, American Rattan. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC), Mt (GA): swamp forests, bottomlands, streambanks, in mesic to even xeric uplands over calcareous rock or sediment; common (rare in Piedmont). April-May; August-October. Se. VA south to s. FL, west to TX, north in the interior to nc. TN, w. TN, s. IL, and s. MO. Berchemia climbs high into the crowns of swamp trees. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Z]

\section*{Ceanothus Linnaeus 1753 (Redroot, New Jersey Tea)}

A genus of ca. 55 species, shrubs, mostly in California. References: Coile (1988)=Y; Brizicky (1964a)=Z; Medan \& Schirarend in Kubitzki (2004).
1 Leaves 0.2-1.0 cm long, obovate
C. microphyllus

1 Leaves 2-10 cm long, elliptic to ovate.
2 Inflorescences terminating leafy terminal shoots; leaves mostly obtuse to acute ........................ C. herbaceus
2 Inflorescences terminating leafless axillary shoots (these sometimes with leafy bracts distinctly smaller than normal leaves); leaves mostly acute to acuminate.
3 Leaves (3-) 4-10 cm long, mostly 2.5-6 cm wide; [of various habitats of the Piedmont, Mountains, and rarely Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. americanus var. americanus 3 Leaves 2-4 (-6) cm long, mostly 1-2 cm wide; [primarily of sandy habitats of the Coastal Plain and rarely Piedmont] C. americanus var. intermedius

Ceanothus americanus Linnaeus var. americanus, Common New Jersey Tea. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): woodland borders, dry woodlands, glady openings, dry ridge forests and woodlands (pine or oak) in the Mountains; common. MayJune; June-July. Ranging from ME west to s. Manitoba, south to FL and TX. [= C, F, G, Y, Z; <C. americanus -- RAB, K, S, W; = C. americanus -- \(S\), in the narrow sense]

Ceanothus americanus Linnaeus var. intermedius (Pursh) Torrey \& A. Gray, Southern New Jersey Tea. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, dry sandy woodlands and forests, rocky openings around granitic or quartzitic rocks in the Piedmont; common. May-June; June-July. Ranging from NJ (or possibly MA) south to FL, west to LA, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but disjunct inland to sandy soils around outcrops of siliceous rocks. 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 from our area (and beyond) sorts relatively easily, with some intermediates from the Piedmont; varietal status seems provisionally appropriate. [= C, F, G, Y, Z; < C. americanus -- RAB, K, S, W; = C. intermedius Pursh -- S]

Ceanothus herbaceus Rafinesque, Prairie Redroot. Pd (VA?): flood-scoured rocky riverbanks; rare. April-May. This species is primarily midwestern, ranging from MI west to MT, south to nw. IN, AR, TX, and Mexico; disjunct eastward in Québec, NH, VT, NY, MD, WV, DC, and n. VA (? - Arlington County). Rafinesque described C. herbaceus from "near the falls of the Potowmack, 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 and MD. [= K, Y, Z; = C. ovatus Desfontaines --

F, S, misapplied; = C. pubescens (Torrey \& A. Gray ex S. Watson) Rydberg ex Small -- S]
Ceanothus microphyllus Michaux. Cp (GA): sandhills; common. E. GA, FL, and s. AL, approaching to within a few kilometers of SC (in Screven and Chatham counties, GA), and should be sought in se. SC (except that its outlandish appearance makes it difficult to overlook!). C. ×serpyllifolius Nuttall (prosp.) is apparently a hybrid of C. americanus var. intermedius and \(C\). microphyllus (Coile 1988); it is known from scattered sites in FL and GA. [= K, S, Y, Z]

Frangula P. Miller 1754 (Buckthorn)

The distinctions between Frangula and Rhamnus 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). References: Brizicky (1964a)=Z; Medan \& Schirarend in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaves entire; leaves ca. \(2 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. alnus
1 Leaves serrulate; leaves ca. \(3 \times\) as long as wide F. caroliniana

Frangula alnus P. Miller, European Alder-Buckthorn. Mt (NC): forested area along Blue Ridge Parkway; rare, introduced from Europe. This speceis is a seriously invasive weed in ne. United States, south to (at least) NJ, s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), KY, and se. TN (Marion County) (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997, Kral 1981), and w. NC. [=K; = Rhamnus frangula Linnaeus -- C, F, G]

Frangula caroliniana (Walter) A. Gray, Carolina Buckthorn. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA, SC): dry to moist barrens, woodlands, and forests, Coastal Plain limestone bluffs and shell middens, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks; rare (NC Watch List). May-June. Sw. VA west to s. OH and s. MO, south to FL and TX. [= K; = Rhamnus caroliniana Walter -RAB, S, W; > Rhamnus caroliniana Walter var. caroliniana -- C, F, G, Z]

\section*{Hovenia Thunberg 1781 (Raisin-tree)}

A genus of 7 species, trees, of e. Asia. References: Brizicky (1964a)=Z; Medan \& Schirarend in Kubitzki (2004).
* Hovenia dulcis Thunberg, Japanese Raisin-tree. Pd (NC): escaped from cultivation to suburban woodlands; rare, introduced from China. Goldman (1998) presents a discussion of this species' introduction into North America, with a color photograph. [= RAB, K, Z]

Rhamnus Linnaeus 1753 (Buckthorn) (also see Frangula)

The recognition of Frangula as separate from Rhamnus is supported by molecular phylogeny (Bolmgren \& Oxelman 2004).
References: Brizicky (1964a)=Z; Bolmgren \& Oxelman (2004); Medan \& Schirarend in Kubitzki (2004).
1 Leaves mostly opposite or subopposite (or some alternate), mostly with (2-) 3-6 lateral veins on either side of the midrib; plant a large shrub or small tree, to 10 m tall; fruit with 4 stones; [aliens, mostly of moist (but not boggy) soils].
2 Leaves mostly \(1-2 \times\) as long as wide, with (2-) \(3(-4)\) lateral veins on either side of the midrib; style divided half its length into 4 segments . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Rh. cathartica]
2 Leaves mostly \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide, with 4-6 lateral veins on either side of the midrib; style divided \(2 / 3\) its length into 2 segments

Rh. davurica
1 Leaves alternate, mostly with (4-) 6-9 lateral veins on either side of the midrib; plant a shrub to 2 m tall; fruit with 2-3 stones; [natives].
2 Sepals and stamens 5; petals 0; fruit with 3 stones; [of mafic or calcareous peaty wetlands and seeps] . . . . Rh. alnifolia
2 Sepals and stamens 4; petals 4; fruit with 2 stones; [of dry to moist calcareous woodlands and thickets]. 3 Young leaves and young branches glabrous or with scattered hairs; mature leves glabrous below

Rh. lanceolata var. glabrata
3 Young leaves and young branches pubescent; mature leaves soft pubescent below. Rh. lanceolata var. lanceolata
Rhamnus alnifolia L'Héritier, Alder-leaved Buckthorn, American Alder-Buckthorn. Mt (VA): mafic or calcareous (dolomitic) seeps, usually with Parnassia grandifolia; rare (VA Rare). May-July. Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to NJ, PA, w. VA, ne. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), OH, n. IN, n. IL, IA, and CA. [= C, F, G, K, W, Z]
* Rhamnus davurica Pallas, Dahurian Buckthorn. Pd (NC, VA): planted, rarely naturalized in suburban woodlands; rare, introduced from e. Asia. [> Rhamnus davurica ssp. ?? -- K; = Rh. citrifolia (Weston) W. Hess \& Stearn -- C]

Rhamnus lanceolata Pursh var. glabrata Gleason, Western Lance-leaved Buckthorn. Mt (VA): dry habitats over calcareous rocks; rare (VA Rare). April-May. Var. glabrata Gleason ranges from OH west to SD, south to w. VA (Ludwig 1999), KY, c. TN, AR, and KS. [= C, F, G, Z; = Rh. lanceolata ssp. glabrata (Gleason) Kartesz \& Gandhi -- K; < Rh. lanceolata -- S, W]

Rhamnus lanceolata Pursh var. Ianceolata, Eastern Lance-leaved Buckthorn. Mt (VA): dry to moist thickets over calcareous rocks; rare (VA Watch List). April-May. Var. lanceolata ranges from PA south to AL, mostly in the Appalachians. [= C, F, G, Z; = Rh. lanceolata ssp. lanceolata -- K; < Rh. lanceolata -- S, W]
* Rhamnus cathartica Linnaeus, Common Buckthorn. Reported for VA by Harvill et al. (1991), but the report is actually based on specimens of Rh. davurica (Virginia Botanical Associates 2005). \{check sspp.\} [= C, F, G, K, Z]

Sageretia Brongniart 1827 (Small-flowered Buckthorn)
A genus of about 35 species, shrubs and trees, of tropical to warm temperate areas of Africa, Asia, and America. References: Nesom (1993c)=Y; Brizicky (1964a)=Z; Medan \& Schirarend in Kubitzki (2004).

Identification notes: S. minutiflora can appear superficially a bit like Ilex vomitoria, with which it typically grows; it can be distinguished from Ilex vomitoria by its opposite leaves.

Sageretia minutiflora (Michaux) C. Mohr, Small-flowered Buckthorn. Cp (GA, NC, SC): shell middens and shell hammocks; rare (GA Threatened, NC Rare, SC Rare). September; November. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to s. MS. S. minutiflora is apparently most closely related to S. elegans (Kunth) Brongniart, which ranges from s. Mexico south to s. South America. [= RAB, K, S, Y, Z]

\section*{Ziziphus P. Miller 1754 (Jujube)}

A genus of \(85-100\) species, shrubs and trees, of tropical and warm temperate areas. References: Brizicky (1964a)=Z; Medan \& Schirarend in Kubitzki (2004).
* Ziziphus zizyphus (Linnaeus) Karsten, Chinese Jujube, Common Jujube. Pd (GA): \{habitat\}; rare, introduced, native of from Eurasia. Reported from ec. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). Cultivated at least as far north as NC. [= K; = Zizyphus zizyphus (Linnaeus) Karsten - S, orthographic variant; = Z. jujuba P. Miller - Z]

\section*{RHIZOPHORACEAE (Red Mangrove Family)}

A family of about 15 genera and 120 species, of tropical areas of the Old and New World.

\section*{Rhizophora Linnaeus (Red Mangrove)}

A genus of 8-9 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical shores.
Rhizophora mangle Linnaeus, Red Mangrove. Cp (GA, NC, SC): beaches; rare. The distinctive floating seedlings of Rhizophora occasionally wash up as jetsam on beaches of GA, NC, and SC, particularly following hurricanes. Photographic evidence has been supplied from Bear Island, Onslow County, NC, 11 June 1996 (Dave Owen, pers. comm. and photograph). These propagules may sprout and grow for some time, forming a young sapling with leaves, but do not survive because of frost. Not truly a part of our flora, but repeatedly introduced naturally. [= GW, K, S]

ROSACEAE (Rose Family)
(see also CHRYSOBALANACEAE)

A family of about 85-95 genera and 2000-3000 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan, but mainly boreal and temperate. References: Eriksson et al. (2003); Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

Tribe Exochordeae: Exochorda.
Tribe Spiraeae: Aruncus, Spiraea.
Tribe Neillieae: Physocarpus, Stephanandra.
Tribe Gillenieae: Gillenia, Sorbaria.
Tribe Kerriae: Kerria, Neviusia, Rhodotypos.
Tribe Ulmarieae: Filipendula.
Tribe Sanguisorbeae: Agrimonia, Sanguisorba.
Tribe Potentilleae: Duchesnea, Fragaria, Potentilla, Sibbaldiopsis.
"Geum group": Geum, Waldsteinia.
Tribe Rubeae: Dalibarda, Rubus.
Tribe Roseae: Rosa.
"Alchemilla group": Alchemilla, Aphanes.
Tribe Pruneae: Prunus.
"Cydonia group": Chaenomeles, Cydonia.
Tribe Maleae: Amelanchier, Aronia, Malus, Photinia, Pyrus, Sorbus,
Tribe Crataegeae: Crataegus, Pyracantha

\section*{Key to tribe Crataegeae}
Deciduous; buds globular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

\section*{Agrimonia Linnaeus (Agrimony)}

A genus of about 10-15 species, herbs, mainly north temperate. References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Inflorescence axis glandular-pubescent (sometimes also with non-glandular hairs).
2 Larger leaves with 11-15 (-23) primary leaflets (not counting the secondary leaflets); stamens 5-7 . . . . . . . A. parviflora
2 Larger leaves with 3-9 primary leaflets (not counting the secondary leaflets); stamens 10-15.
3 Hypanthium 3-5 mm wide in fruit; nutlet 3-3.3 mm in diameter; inflorescence usually with copious long, spreading, non-glandular hairs A. gryposepala

3 Hypanthium 2-2.5 mm wide in fruit; nutlet 2-2.4 mm in diameter; inflorescence usually with minute glandular hairs only (or sparsely pubescent with long non-glandular hairs]
A. rostellata 1 Inflorescence axis pubescent with non-glandular hairs.

4 Larger leaves with 3-5 (-7) primary leaflets (not counting the secondary leaflets)
4 Larger leaves with 5-13 primary leaflets (not counting the secondary leaflets).
5 Terminal leaflets 1-2.5 (-3) cm long; [of pinelands of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. incisa
5 Terminal leaflets \(2.5-9 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [of various habitats].
6 Larger leaves with 7-13 lanceolate-elliptic leaflets; outer bristles of the fruit spreading .......... A. bicknellii
6 Larger leaves with 5-7 (-9) obovate-elliptic leaflets; outer bristles of the fruit ascending . . . . . . . A. pubescens
Agrimonia bicknellii (Kearney) Rydberg. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): moist forests and woodlands; uncommon? July-September; August-October. MA west to MI, south to NC, GA, and TN. Closely related to, and perhaps not separable from, \(A\). pubescens. [= K, S, Z; <A. pubescens Wallroth var. pubescens - RAB, in part; < A. pubescens -- C, F, G, in part]

Agrimonia gryposepala Wallroth, Common Agrimony. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): mesic forests, thickets, marshes, bogs, wet meadows, wet forests; common (GA Special Concern). July-August; July-October. ME and Ontario west to MT, south to NJ, w. NC, e. TN, IN, and KS; also in CA and NM. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Agrimonia incisa Torrey \& A. Gray, Pineland Agrimony. Cp (GA, NC?, SC): pinelands, disturbed areas associated with pinelands; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Watch List). July-early September. E. SC south to FL and west to MS (also reported repeatedly from NC, but no specimen has been seen). [= RAB, C, K, S, Z]

Agrimonia microcarpa Wallroth, Low Agrimony. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): dry to moist forests and woodlands; uncommon. July-September; August-October. NJ south to FL, west to e. TX. [= C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; = A. pubescens Wallroth var. microcarpa (Wallroth) Ahles -- RAB; > A. microcarpa - S; > A. platycarpa Wallroth -- S]

Agrimonia parviflora Aiton, Southern Agrimony. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): marshes, bottomland forests, wet pastures; common. July-September; July-October. CT west to s. MI and SD, south to FL, TX, the West Indies and Mexico. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Agrimonia pubescens Wallroth, Downy Agrimony. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (GA, NC, VA): dry to moist forests and woodlands; common. July-September; August-October. ME west to MI and SD, south to NC, GA, and OK. [= K, S, W, Z; A. pubescens var. pubescens -- RAB; <A. pubescens -- C, F, G, in part (also see A. bicknellii)]

Agrimonia rostellata Wallroth, Woodland Agrimony. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to wet forests and woodlands; common. July-August; July-October. CT west to IN and KS, south to SC, GA, LA, and OK. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]
* Agrimonia eupatoria Linnaeus, Medicinal Agrimony. Mt (NC): fields and disturbed areas; rare, apparently naturalized, introduced from Eurasia. July-September. Introduced at scattered localities in ne. North America. [= C, F, G, K, Z] \{not yet keyed\}

Agrimonia striata Michaux, Roadside Agrimony. Pd (GA): \{habitat unknown\}; rare. South to se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD, DE, WV, KY, Piedmont GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), and AL. It will key to A. bicknellii in the above key, but differs in having the leaves conspicuously glandular and sparsely pubescent beneath (vs. densely velvety pubescent and not conspicuously glandular), the fruiting hypanthium 4-5 mm long (vs. 2.5-3 mm long). [=C, F, G, K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Alchemilla Linnaeus \\ (see Aphanes)}

Amelanchier Medikus 1789 (Serviceberry, Sarvis, Shadbush, Juneberry, "May Cherry", "Currant")

A genus of about 20-40 species, shrubs ad trees, north temperate. References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

Amelanchier arborea (Michaux f.) Fernald var. alabamensis (Britt.) G.N. Jones, Alabama Serviceberry. (GA, NC, SC, VA).
[= K, Z; A. arborea -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
Amelanchier arborea (Michaux f.) Fernald var. arborea, Downy Serviceberry. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, K, Z; A. arborea --

C, F, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
Amelanchier arborea (Michaux f.) Fernald var. austromontana (Ashe) Ahles, Southern Appalachian Serviceberry. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, K, Z; A. arborea -- C, F, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Amelanchier canadensis (Linnaeus) Medikus, Eastern Serviceberry. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, W; > A. canadensis var. canadensis - F, Z; > A. canadensis var. subintegra Fernald -- \(F, Z]\)

Amelanchier laevis Wiegand, Smooth Serviceberry. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= C, G, K, W, Z; = A. arborea var. laevis -- RAB; > A. laevis var. laevis -- F]

Amelanchier nantucketensis Bicknell, Nantucket Serviceberry. Pd (VA): rocky areas; rare. In Potomac River Gorge, VA and MD (Chris Frye, pers. comm.), but may actually be a new species. See Dibble \& Campbell (1995). [= F, K; ? A. canadensis \(\times\) spicata - C]

Amelanchier obovalis (Michaux) Ashe, Coastal Plain Serviceberry. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Z]
Amelanchier sanguinea (Pursh) Augustin de Candolle var. sanguinea, Roundleaf Serviceberry, New England Serviceberry. (GA, NC, VA). [=K; A. sanguinea -- RAB, F, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; A. sanguinea var. sanguinea - C, G, in part only (also see \(A\). humilis)]

Amelanchier stolonifera Wiegand, Dwarf Serviceberry. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [ \(=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{Z}\); A. spicata (Lamarck) K. Koch -- C, G, misapplied as to North American material]

Amelanchier bartramiana (Tausch) M.J. Roemer. South to WV and PA. [= C, F, G, K] \{add synonymy\}
Amelanchier humilis Wiegand. South to montane MD, NJ, and PA. [=K; <A. sanguinea var. sanguinea - C, G, in part; > A. humilis var. humilis - F] \{add synonymy\}

\section*{Aphanes Linnaeus (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) include it in Alchemilla based on molecular evidence. References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004); Eriksson et al. (2003).
* Aphanes microcarpa (Boissier \& Reuter) Rothmaler, Parsley-piert. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): lawns, fields, pastures, roadsides; common (uncommon in Piedmont of VA and Mountains of NC and VA), introduced from Europe. Late AprilMay. This plant is inconspicuous and often overlooked. [=C, K; = Alchemilla microcarpa Boissier \& Reuter -- RAB, F, G, W, Z; > Aphanes australis Rydberg -- S]
* Aphanes arvensis Linnaeus is reported for SC and TN by Kartesz (1999), but the only documentation consists of generalized range maps published in Hultén \& Fries (1986). Rejected as a component of our region's flora without additional documentation. [= C, K; Alchemilla arvensis (Linnaeus) Scopoli - F, G] \{not keyed\}

\section*{Argentina Hill}
(see Potentilla)

\section*{Aronia Medicus 1789 (Chokeberry)}

Aronia has sometimes been treated as a component of Sorbus or Pyrus. More recently, Robertson et al. (1991) have 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. References: Hardin (1973)=Y; Robertson (1974)=Z; Robertson et al. 1991=X; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

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) trichomes on the upper surface of the midrib, mostly towards the base of the leaf.

1 Lower surfaces of leaves, twigs, and inflorescence rachis glabrous; fruit black
A. melanocarpa

1 Lower surfaces of leaves, twigs, and inflorescence rachis pubescent; fruit bright red or dark purple.
2 Fruit bright red; leaves densely pubescent beneath
A. arbutifolia

2 Fruit dark purple; leaves sparsely pubescent beneath
A. prunifolia

Aronia arbutifolia (Linnaeus) Persoon, Red Chokeberry. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, pocosins, wet savannas, other wet habitats; common. March-May; September-November. Widespread in the Coastal Plain from Newfoundland south to FL and west to TX, extending inland in the south to WV and KY. [=C, G, GW, S, W; = Sorbus arbutifolia (Linnaeus) Heynhold var. arbutifolia -- RAB; = Pyrus arbutifolia (Linnaeus) Linnaeus f. -- F, Z; = Photinia pyrifolia (Lamarck) K. Robertson \& J.B. Phipps -- K, X]

Aronia melanocarpa (Michaux) Elliott, Black Chokeberry. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): balds, forests, and openings and exposed rock outcrops at high elevations, bogs in the Mountains; uncommon (rare in Piedmont). May-June; AugustSeptember. Widespread in ne. North America, extending south to n. GA, n. AL, and MO. [= C, G, GW, S; = Sorbus melanocarpa
(Michaux) Heynhold -- RAB; = Pyrus melanocarpa (Michaux) Willdenow -- F, Z; < A. melanocarpa -- W, in part only (also see A. prunifolia); = Photinia melanocarpa (Michaux) J.B. Phipps -- K, X]

Aronia prunifolia (Marshall) Rehder, Purple Chokeberry. Pd, Mt (NC, VA), Cp (VA): balds, bogs, seepages, swamp forests; uncommon, rare south of VA (NC Watch List). April-May; September-October. Widespread but local in ne. North America, south to NC, FL?, and OH. While apparently originating as a hybrid between our other two species, A. prunifolia exists in populations independent of the two parent species, apparently reproducing successfully. It seems best to treat a now independent lineage such as this as a separate taxon. [= C, G, GW; = Sorbus arbutifolia var. atropurpurea (Britton) Schneider -- RAB; = Pyrus floribunda Lindley -- F, Z; = Aronia atropurpurea Britton -- S; < A. melanocarpa -- W, in part; = Photinia floribunda (Lindley) J.B. Phipps -- K, X]

\section*{Aruncus Linnaeus 1758 (Goat's-beard)}

A genus of 1-2 species, perennial herbs, of temperate North America and Europe. References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

Identification notes: Aruncus dioicus can be distinguished from the superficially closely similar Astilbe biternata by the following characteristics: trichomes of foliage not glandular (vs. glandular in Astilbe), stamens 20 (vs. 10), carpels 3-4 (vs. 2), seeds less than \(1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (vs. ca. 4 mm long), terminal leaflets usually unlobed (vs. terminal leaflets usually trilobed).

1 Follicles 2.5-3.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [A. sylvester]
1 Follicles \(1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
2 Follicles semi-ovoid, strongly convex on the back, about \(1 / 2\) as thick (measured radially) as long; leaves somewhat lustrous, the lower surface glabrous to sparsely pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. dioicus var. dioicus
2 Follicles nearly cylindric, about \(1 / 3\) as thick (measured radially) as long; leaves dull, the lower surface pubescent.......

\section*{A. dioicus var. pubescens}

Aruncus dioicus (Walter) Fernald var. dioicus, Eastern Goat's-beard. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA): moist, nutrient-rich forests and woodland borders; common. May-June; June-September. NY (?) and PA west to IN, south to NC, SC, GA, and AL. [= C, F, K, Z; > A. dioicus -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = A. allegheniensis Rydberg -- S]

Aruncus dioicus (Walter) Fernald var. pubescens (Rydberg) Fernald, Midwestern Goat's-beard. Mt (VA): moist, nutrient-rich forests and woodland borders?; rare? May-June; June-September. W. VA, KY, and IL west to IA, south to TN, AR, and OK. The validity of this variety and its attribution to our area (by G, K, and S) need further evaluation. Robertson (1974) states that the "two varieties intergrade completely, and it is questionable whether they should be maintained." [= C, F, K, Z; > A. dioicus -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = A. pubescens Rydberg -- S]
* Aruncus sylvester Kosteletzky ex Maximowicz is attributed to our area by Small (1933). This European species is occasionally cultivated in e. North America. [= C, G; = A. dioicus var. vulgaris (Maximowicz) Hara -- K; = A. aruncus (Linnaeus) Karsten]

\section*{Chaenomeles Lindley 1821 (Flowering Quince)}

A genus of \(3-4\) species, shrubs, of montane, temperate e. Asia. References: Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
* Chaenomeles speciosa (Sweet) Nakai, Flowering Quince. Pd (NC), Cp (VA): frequently persisting and rarely spreading from horticultural plantings to suburban woodlands; rare, native of China. January-April. The "fruiting" or Common Quince, Cydonia oblonga P. Miller, native of the Caucasus, is widely cultivated in Europe and formerly in e. North America. It has fallen out of favor, and is now rarely cultivated in our area. [= K]

Crataegus Linnaeus 1753 (Hawthorn, Haw, Thornapple)
(contributed by R. Lance)
A genus of 100-500 species, shrubs and small trees, north temperate and Central America, most in e. North America. References: Lance (in prep.)=X; Lance (1995); Phipps (1988)=Z; Phipps (1998)=Y; Phipps, O’Kennon, \& Lance (2003)= V; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004). The treatment below has been adapted from that of Lance (1995), which is provisional. Substantial changes are likely prior to publication.

Identification notes: all references to leaves and petioles pertain to foliage on short shoots (floreal shoots), unless otherwise specified.


\section*{Key A - hawthorns with leaf bases cordate, truncate, rounded, or very abruptly contracted from a rounded base}


\section*{Key B - hawthorns with acute to cuneate leaf bases; leaves conspicuously glandular on petiole and teeth; and twigs and branchlets geniculate}

1 Leaves mostly widely elliptic or broadly obovate, base acute to short-cuneate.
2 Leaves sharply-toothed and shallowly lobed.
3 Leaves sparsely hairy to glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. allegheniensis
3 Leaves tomentose ................................................................................... C. dispar
2 Leaves with short, blunt teeth, mostly unlobed.
4 Leaves < 2 cm long, some suborbicular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. Iepida
4 Leaves > 2 cm long, few suborbicular.
5 Fruit red . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. aprica
5 Fruit yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. flava
1 Leaves mostly obovate or spatulate, base cuneate to attenuate.
6 Leaves and pedicels glabrous; branches slender, strongly weeping ..... C. lacrimata6 Leaves and pedicels variously hairy, at least when young; branches drooping or recurved.7 Leaves obscurely toothed to entire on marginC. Iassa
7 Leaves toothed along most of margin.
8 Leaf base attenuate or long-cuneate; apex 3-lobed or with 3 distinct points.
9 Fruit small, usually \(<8 \mathrm{~mm}\), often with calyx elevated C. anisophylla
9 Fruit usually 10 mm or more, calyx sessile C. senta
8 Leaf base cuneate; apex short-pointed; rarely lobed on floreal shoots.
10 Leaf teeth acute; twigs moderately slender, branchlets rigid C. alabamensisC. geniculata
Key C - Leaves eglandular,
or if glandular then twigs relatively straight, not conspicuously geniculate
1 Leaves spatulate or oblanceolate, < 13 mm wide; petiole winged to base; pyrenes < 4 mm long C. spathulata
1 Leaves not as above, or pyrenes \(>4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
2 Leaves with hair tufts in abaxial main vein axils; plants typically of wet or floodplain habitats
3 Inflorescence simple, 1-5-flowered; fruit > 1 cm in diameter, mature in late spring.
4 Leaves mostly obovate, 2-5 cm long C. aestivalis
Inflorescence compound, 5 to 20 -flowered; fruit usually < 1 cm in diameter, mature in autumn.
5 Petiole \(5-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; terminal shoot leaves unlobed C. crus-galli (=ammophila)
5 Petiole > 15 mm long; terminal shoot leaves lobed C. viridis
2 Leaves glabrous or with hairs scattered, not in tufts; plants typically of upland habitats.
6 Pyrenes of fruit channeled or pitted on inner side.
7 Leaves thin, dull yellow-green, usually pubescent at least abaxially; pedicels tomentose C. calpodendron
7 Leaves firm, dark green or lustrous, glabrous or slightly hairy abaxially, veins conspicuously impressed and reticulate adaxially; pedicels glabrous or pubescent C. succulenta
6 Pyrenes of fruit plane on inner side.
8 Leaves mostly < 3 cm long; calyx lobes foliaceous, deeply toothed; spines slender ..... C. uniflora
8 Leaves commonly \(>3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long and not with above combination of characters.
9 Thorns short (<2 cm ), or spinose spur shoots present; fruit black; leaves with reticulate veins adaxaially; main lateral veins run to sinuses and lobe tips in lobed leaves C. brachyacantha
9 Thorns usually > 2 cm long; fruit not black; leaves not as above
10 Petioles eglandular.
11 Leaves widely obovate, with rounded lobes and blunt teeth; calyx lobes broadly triangular . ..... C. margaretta
11 Leaves not widely obovate; lobes acute or lacking; calyx lobes elongate.
12 Leaves mostly ovate or broadly elliptic.
13 Petiole and leaf underside glabrous or sparsely hairy C. aemula
13 Petiole and leaf underside pubescent to tomentose C. mollis
12 Leaves mostly obovate or oblong-elliptic.
14 Leaf veins impressed adaxially, prominent abaxially; leaves dull green.
15 Leaves hairy abaxially; branches dark gray; fruit usually < 12 mm ; calyx and stem hairy ..... C. collina
15 Leaves glabrous abaxially after maturity; branches ashy gray; fruit 12-22 mm; calyx fruit stem glabrous C. punctata
14 Leaf veins obscure; leaves lustrous.
16 Leaves, petioles, pedicels hairy . berberifolia
16 Leaves, petioles, pedicels glabrous C. crus-galli
10 Petioles glandular (3 or more glands visible).
17 Leaves distinctly hairy or pubescent abaxially.
18 Leaves lobed 1/3-2/3 to midrib on terminal shoots; fruit calyx elevated
C. intricata var. biltmoreana
18 Leaves shallowly lobed to unlobed on terminal shoots; fruit calyx sessile.
19 Leaves thin; inflorescence simple, 3 to 5 -flowered; stamens usually 30 or more
C. triflora
19 Leaves firm; inflorescence compound, >5-flowered; stamens 20 or fewer. 20 Leaves shallowly lobed on terminal shoots, usually \(>5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide ... C. harbisonii 20 Leaves unlobed, most \(<5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide.
21 Leaf veins slightly impressed adaxially; fruit calyx deeply glandular-serrate; petiole conspicuously glandular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. ashei
21 Leaf veins distinctly impressed adaxially; fruit calyx remotely serrate to entire; petiole sparsely glandular ..... C. collina
17 Leaves sparsely hairy to glabrous.


Crataegus aemula Beadle. \{GA\}. GA to MS. [= K, X]
Crataegus aestivalis (Walter) Torrey \& A. Gray, Mayhaw, Eastern Mayhaw. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, generally where flooded for much of the year, often flowering and fruiting while standing in water, often associated with Taxodium distichum, Nyssa aquatica, Nyssa biflora, Planera aquatica; uncommon (though locally abundant). March-April; June-July. Se. VA south to n. FL and se. AL. Related species C. rufula Sargent and C. opaca Hooker \& Arnott occur in the deeper south in similar habitats, \(C\). rufula restricted to w. FL, sw. GA, and se. AL, and C. opaca ranging from nw. FL west to e. TX and s. AR. See Phipps (1988) for extensive additional discussion of \(C\). aestivalis and relatives. The fruits of all three species are traditionally gathered for preserves, pies, and jelly. [= RAB, K, X, Z]

Crataegus alabamensis Beadle. \{GA, SC\}. [= X]
Crataegus alleghaniensis Beadle. \{GA\}. [= X]
Crataegus ancisa Beadle. \(\{\mathrm{GA}\}\) [= X]
Crataegus anisophylla Beadle. \{GA\} [= X]
Crataegus aprica Beadle. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= X; C. flava Aiton - K]
Crataegus berberifolia Torrey \& Gray. \{GA, NC, SC\} [=K, X]
Crataegus boyntonii Beadle. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= X; C. intricata Lange - K]
Crataegus brachyacantha Sargent \& Engelmann, Blueberry Hawthorn. Cp (GA): open pinelands; rare (GA Special
Concern). In sw. GA, disjunct from a main range further west. [= K, Y, X]
Crataegus buckleyi Beadle. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= X]
Crataegus calpodendron (Ehrhart) Medikus, Pear Hawthorn. Mt (VA) \{GA, NC, SC\}: [= RAB]
Crataegus chrysocarpa Ashe, Fireberry Hawthorn. Mt (VA?): South to WV (and VA?). [= X; C. margarettiae Ashe var. brownii (Britton) Sargent; C. chrysocarpa var. chrysocarpa - K]

Crataegus coccinea Linnaeus, Scarlet Hawthorn. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): rare. [= RAB]
Crataegus collina Chapman, Chapman's Hill-thorn. Mt (VA) \{GA, NC, SC\}: hillside forests and woodlands, especially over calcareous rocks. Sw. VA west to KS, south to GA, ne. MS and OK. [= X; C. punctata Jacquin, in part -- RAB]

Crataegus crus-galli Linnaeus, Cockspur Hawthorn. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pastures, thickets, disturbed woodlands and forests, fence-rows; common. [=K, X; C. crus-galli Linnaeus, in part -- RAB]

Crataegus dispar Beadle, Aiken Hawthorn. \{GA, SC\}. Endemic to GA and SC. [= K, X]
Crataegus geniculata Ashe. \{GA, NC, SC\} [= X]
Crataegus intricata Lange, Entangled Hawthorn. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= X; C. intricata Lange - K, in part]
Crataegus iracunda Beadle, Red Hawthorn. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, bottomlands, moist slopes; common. [=
X]
Crataegus lassa Beadle. \{GA, NC, SC\} [= X]
Crataegus lepida Beadle. \{GA\} [= X]
Crataegus macrosperma Ashe. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA) \{GA\}: [C. flabellata (Bosc) K. Koch, in part -- RAB]
Crataegus margaretta Ashe. \{VA\} [C. margarettiae - K, orthographic variant]
Crataegus marshallii Eggleston, Parsley Hawthorn, Parsley Haw. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): swamp forests (especially over calcareous soils), alluvial forests, dry and mesic upland slopes (especially over mafic or calcareous rocks). Aprilearly May; September-October. Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, and north in the interior to sc. TN, n. AL, n. MS, w. TN, s. IL, se. MO, nc. AR, and se. OK (Phipps 1998). C. marshallii is distinctive and immediately recognizable among Crataegus, by its deeply lobed leaves, small flowers, and small fruits ( \(4-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long by about 3 mm wide, with only 1-3 pyrenes). [= RAB, K, Y]

Crataegus mollis Scheele. \{VA\} In c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= K, X]
Crataegus opima Beadle. \{GA\} [=X]
Crataegus pallens Beadle. \(\{\mathrm{NC}\}\) [= X; C. intricata Lange - K, in part]
Crataegus phaenopyrum (Linnaeus f.) Medikus, Washington Hawthorn. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests and thickets; uncommon. Late May-June; September-October. Phipps (1998) discusses this species (in which he includes C. youngii). The distribution (as mapped by Phipps 1998) seems unlikely. [= F, K; C. phaenopyrum -- RAB, Y, in part; C. cordata (P. Miller) Aiton, of uncertain application]

Crataegus pruinosa (Wendl.) K. Koch, Frosted Hawthorn. Mt (VA, NC?): \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= X]
Crataegus pulcherrima Ashe, Beautiful Haw. \{GA\} (GA Special Concern). [=K, X]
Crataegus punctata Jacquin, Dotted Hawthorn. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA): forests, woodlands, thickets, and pastures, most common at moderate to high elevations in the Mountains; common. May-early June; September-October. [C. punctata Jacquin, in part -- RAB]

Crataegus sargentii Beadle. \(\{\mathrm{GA}\}[=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{X}]\)
Crataegus schuettii Ashe. \{GA?, NC, SC?, VA?\} [= K, X]

Crataegus senta Beadle. \{GA, NC, SC?\} [=X; C. flava - K, in part]
Crataegus spathulata Michaux, Littlehip Hawthorn. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC): bottomland forests, extending upslope to drier sites especially on mafic or calcareous substrates; uncommon. April-May; September-October. E. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX, north in the inland to w. NC, c. TN, s. MO, and e. OK (Phipps 1998). This species is distinctive for its small spatulate leaves (tending to be trilobed) and thin, flaking bark (multicolored green, cream, brown and brownish gray). [= RAB, Y]

Crataegus succulenta Schrader ex Link. \{VA\} [=X]
Crataegus triflora Chapman, Three-flower Hawthorn. Mt (GA): rocky, limestone slopes; rare (GA Special Concern). [= K]
Crataegus uniflora Muenchhausen, One-flowered Haw. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry sandy or rocky soils, in sandhills, barrens, dry woodlands; common. April-May; August-October. NY west to OH and MO, south to FL and e. TX. [= RAB]

Crataegus viridis Linnaeus, Green Hawthorn. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): bottomlands forests, slope forests (especially over calcareous rocks). Late March-May; September-October. [= RAB]

Crataegus ashei Beadle. In AL. [= X; C. harbisonii Beadle - K]
Crataegus harbisonii Beadle. TN. [= X]
Crataegus mendosa Beadle, Albertville Hawthorn. AL (to be expected in GA). [=K, X]
Crataegus opaca Hooker \& Arnott. AL. [= K, X]
Crataegus pinetorum Beadle. In AL and TN. [= K, X]
Crataegus rufula Sargent. Cp (GA): flatwoods ponds, river swamps; uncommon. [= Z]

\section*{Cydonia P. Miller 1754 (Quince)}

A monotypic genus, a shrub, probably native of the Caucasus. References: Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004)=Z.
* Cydonia oblonga P. Miller, Edible Quince, is reported for MD (Kartesz 1999). [=K, Z; = Pyrus cydonia Linnaeus]

Dalibarda Linnaeus (Dewdrop, Robin-runaway, Star-violet)
The genus is monotypic, but should perhaps be included in Rubus (Alice \& Campbell 1999). References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Alice \& Campbell (1999).

Dalibarda repens Linnaeus, Dewdrop, Robin-runaway, Star-violet. Mt (NC, VA): bog margins and mountain swamp forests, often along spring seeps, mostly in dense shade beneath Rhododendron maximum; rare (NC Endangered, VA Rare). JuneSeptember. Ranging from Newfoundland west to MI and MN, south to NJ and OH, and disjunct to WV, sw. VA, and w. NC. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, W; = Rubus dalibarda Linnaeus; = Rubus repens (Linnaeus) Kuntze]

\section*{Dasiphora Rafinesque (Shrubby-cinquefoil)}

Molecular phylogenetic studies indicate that this genus is more closely related to Alchemilla, Aphanes, Drymocallis, Fragaria, Sibbaldiopsis, and other genera outside our area than to Potentilla (Eriksson et al. 2003). References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Eriksson et al. (2003); Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

Dasiphora fruticosa (Linnaeus) Rydberg ssp. floribunda (Pursh_Kartesz, Shrubby-cinquefoil, Golden-hardhack. This species is widepread in the western and northern parts of North America, south to NJ, PA, OH, IN, and IL. It was reported for western NC (near Ducktown, in Turtletown, Cherokee County, N.C.") by Gattinger (1901), but additional documentation is lacking. [= K; > Potentilla fruticosa Linnaeus - C, G, Z; Potentilla fruticosa var. fruticosa - F; = Pentaphylloides floribunda (Pursh) A. Löve]

\section*{Drymocallis Fourrier ex Rydberg 1908}

A genus of about 30 species, best segregated from Potentilla. Molecular phylogenetic studies indicate that this genus is more closely related to Alchemilla, Aphanes, Dasiphora, Fragaria, Sibbaldiopsis, and other genera outside our area than to Potentilla (Eriksson et al. 2003). References: Eriksson, Donoghue, \& Hibbs (1998); Eriksson et al. (2003); Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

Drymocallis arguta (Pursh) Rydberg, Tall Potentilla. Mt (VA): greenstone barrens; rare (VA Rare). Québec west to Mackenzie, south to w. VA, IN, MO, and AZ. Reported for e. TN by Gattinger (1901); the documentation unknown. [= Potentilla arguta Pursh -- F, G; > P. arguta var. arguta -- C; > P. arguta ssp. arguta -- K]

Duchesnea J.E. Smith 1811 (Indian Strawberry) (see Potentilla)

A genus of about 4 species, shrubs, of e. Asia. References: Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
* Exochorda racemosa (Lindley) Rehder, Pearlbush. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, woodland borders; rare, introduced from China. First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= C, G, K]

\section*{Filipendula P. Miller 1754 (Queen-of-the-Prairie)}

A genus of about 15 species, herbs, north temperate in e. and nw. North America, Europe, and Asia. References: Schanzer (1994) \(=\) Y; Robertson (1974)=Z.

1 Lateral leaflets lobed and toothed; flowers pink; fruit straight; rootstock with long subterranean runners; [native plant of wetlands, also sometimes cultivated]; [section Albicoma] \(\qquad\)
1 Lateral leaflets merely coarsely toothed; flowers white; fruit twisted; rootstock short, without runners; [introduced species, sometimes escaped, at least north of our area]; [section Filipendula]
[F. ulmaria]
Filipendula rubra (Hill) B.L. Robinson, Queen-of-the-Prairie. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): bogs, wet meadows, over mafic or calcareous rocks; rare (NC Endangered, VA Rare). June-July; July-September. PA west to n. IL and MN, south to WV, w. VA, w. NC, n. GA, KY, and IA. The closest relatives are the other two members of section Albicoma: F. palmata (Pall.) Maximowicz and F. angustifolia (Turczaninow) Maximowicz, both of ne. Asia. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]
* Filipendula ulmaria (Linnaeus) Maximowicz, Meadowsweet, Queen-of-the-Meadow, is cultivated and sometimes escaped or persistent. It is reported for KY, WV, PA, and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= Y; > F. ulmaria var. ulmaria - C, F, G; > F. ulmaria ssp. ulmaria -K]

\section*{Fragaria Linnaeus (Strawberry)}

A genus of about 10 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia, North Americ, and South America. References: Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
* Fragaria ×ananassa Thuillier (pro sp.) var. ananassa [chiloensis \(\times\) virginiana], Garden Strawberry, Cultivated Strawberry. (GA, NC, SC, VA). An octoploid hybrid of the two octoploid species, F. chiloensis and F. virginiana. [= K; F. xananassa - RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; \(F\). ananassa - C]

Fragaria vesca Linnaeus var. americana Porter. (NC, VA). [=C; F. vesca -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; \(F\). vesca ssp. americana (Porter) Staudt - K]

Fragaria virginiana P . Miller ssp. grayana (Vilm. ex J. Gay) Staudt, Wild Strawberry. (VA). [= K; F. virginiana - RAB, C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Fragaria virginiana \(P\). Miller ssp. virginiana, Wild Strawberry. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): grasslands, roadsides, pastures; common. [= K; F. virginiana -- RAB, C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Fragaria vesca Linnaeus var. vesca. East and south to PA, WV, and KY. [=C; F. vesca -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; \(F\). vesca ssp. vesca \(-K\) ]

\section*{Geum Linnaeus (Avens)}

Many researchers have advocated breaking Geum into varying numbers of segregate genera; even the most conservative 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. A preliminary molecular study (Smedmark \& Eriksson 2002) did not fully resolve the issues. Whether generic splitting is advisable (and if so, to what degree) remains uncertain and needs further study. Alternatively, Waldsteinia could be included in Geum. References: Robertson (1974)=Z, Bolle (1933)=Y; Král (1966)=X; Smedmark \& Eriksson (2002); Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Style straight or slightly sinuous, neither jointed nor tightly twisted, the tip straight; basal leaves with a cordate or reniform terminal lobe \(7-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide and 1 -several lateral lobes generally less than 1 cm long (rarely to 2 cm long); cauline leaves much reduced, flabellate, with clasping base and rounded apex; leaves thick, subcoriaceous, the upper surface dark green and glossy; petals 13-20 mm long, bright yellow; [of crevices and ledges on high elevation cliffs (less commonly grassy balds)]; [subgenus Micracomastylis; genus Parageum]
G. radiatum

1 Style with a tight kink or twist, the straight portion above the kink more-or-less deciduous, leaving a hook; basal leaves variable, trifoliate, pinnatifid, simple or with a large terminal lobe (to 8 cm wide) and much smaller lateral lobes; cauline leaves trifoliate to simple, mostly sessile or petiolate base, with acute or acuminate apex; leaves herbaceous, the upper surface medium green, not notably glossy; petals \(1-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, white, cream, pale yellow, bright yellow, or lavender; [of mesic to boggy forests, or less commonly, grassy balds (G. geniculatum)].

2 Calyx lobes 2-4 mm long, lacking bractlets between the lobes; head of achenes elevated above the calyx on a 1-2 mm stipe; flowering April-May; fruiting May-June; [subgenus or genus Stylipus]
G. vernum

2 Calyx lobes 4-10 mm long, with bractlets between the lobes; head of achenes more-or-less sessile; flowering May-August; fruiting late May-September; [subgenus or genus Geum].
3 Portion of the style above the kink 3-7 mm long; calyx campanulate, cup-like in flower and fruit (sometimes becoming slightly and irregularly reflexed late in fruit), the sepals \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, green or purple-darkened; petals yellow or often with a substantial suffusion of rose, lavender, or purple; lower portion of style with long, gland-tipped hairs 4 Portion of the style above the kink 4-7 mm long; sepals \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, green or purple-darkened; [of nw. NC and adjacent TN]
G. geniculatum

4 Portion of the style above the kink 3-4 mm long; sepals \(9-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, purple; [of ne. WV northwards]
[G. rivale]
3 Portion of the style above the kink 1-2 mm long; calyx reflexed soon after anthesis, the sepals \(3-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, green; petals white, cream, or yellow; lower portion of style glabrous or with long, eglandular hairs.
5 Larger stipules more than 10 mm wide, coarsely toothed or even lobed; mid-cauline leaves very coarsely toothed, with 1-5 teeth per cm of margin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. virginianum
5 Larger stipules 2-10 (-12) mm wide, entire to toothed; mid-cauline leaves less coarsely toothed, with 3-7 teeth per cm of margin.
6 Plant in flower.
7 Petals bright yellow, 5-9 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. aleppicum
7 Petals white or cream (often drying pale yellow), 2-7 (-7.5) mm long.
8 Petals (3-) 4-7 (-7.5) mm long; pedicels puberulent (sometimes also slightly hirsute); [of moist to
8 Petals (2-) 2.5-4 (-5.5) mm long; pedicels densely hirsute with spreading or slightly reflexed hairs, and also puberulent; [of wetlands].
9 Young achenes glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. laciniatum var. laciniatum
9 Young achenes sparsely to densely pubescent with long stiff trichomes
G. Iaciniatum var. trichocarpum

6 Plant in fruit.
9 Pedicel predominantly puberulent, also sometimes with scattered long hairs; cauline leaves mostly 3foliolate or simple; receptacle densely hispid with yellowish, stiff hairs (best seen by removing a several achenes to expose the receptacle surface); [widespread and common in our area, primarily occurring in moist to wet forests]
G. canadense

9 Pedicel moderately to densely hirsute with long, spreading to reflexed hairs \(1-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, and also puberulent; cauline leaves mostly pinnately compound, the leaflets mostly elongate and often also laciniately divided; receptacle glabrous or sparsely to densely hispid; [rare in our area, occurring in the Mountains of NC and the Mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain of VA, primarily in bogs and boggy meadows].
11 Hairs on the achene extending upwards onto the lower portion of the style; pedicel sparsely hirsute with spreading hairs; receptacle densely hispid . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. aleppicum 11 Hairs on the achene absent or at least not extending upwards onto the lower portion of the style; pedicel densely hirsute with spreading to reflexed hairs; receptacle glabrous to sparsely hispid.
12 Achenes glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. Iaciniatum var. laciniatum 12 Achenes sparsely to densely pubescent with long stiff trichomes
G. laciniatum var. trichocarpum

Geum aleppicum Jacquin, Yellow Avens. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): bogs and boggy meadows; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). JuneJuly; July-August. Circumboreal, in North America south to NJ, w. NC, ne. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), IN, IL, IA, and NM. The report for GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) is in error. American plants are sometimes separated from Eurasian ones as var. strictum (Aiton) Fernald. [= RAB, GW, K, W, Y, Z; > G. aleppicum var. strictum (Aiton) Fernald -- C, F, G]

Geum canadense Jacquin. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): moist slope forests, bottomland forests, swamp forests; common. May-July; July-November. Nova Scotia west to ND, south to c. GA and TX. Some authors have recognized a number of varieties in G. canadense (see synonymy); some (at least) of these may warrant recognition. [= RAB, C, G, GW, S, W, Z; \(>G\). canadense var. canadense -- F, K, Y; > G. canadense var. brevipes Fernald --F, Y; > G. canadense var. camporum (Rydberg) Fernald \& Weatherby -- F, Y; > G. canadense var. grimesii Fernald \& Weatherby -- F, Y]

Geum geniculatum Michaux, Bent Avens. Mt (NC): seeps, seepy boulderfield forests, grassy balds, cliff bases, banks of cool streams up to about 5 m wide, at high to moderate elevations on Grandfather Mountain (Avery, Watauga, and Caldwell counties, NC), the Roan Mountain massif (Avery and Mitchell counties, NC and Carter County TN), and Rich Mountain (Watauga County, NC); rare, though locally fairly common (US Species of Concern, NC Threatened). July-August; August-September. G. geniculatum is apparently restricted to the few highest peaks in nw. NC and ne. TN: the Roan Mountain massif (Roan High Knob, Roan High Bluff, Round Bald, Jane Bald, Grassy Ridge, Little Hump Mountain, Big Yellow Mountain, and Big Hump Mountain), Grandfather Mountain, and Rich Mountain. It may be found on a few other peaks, such as Snake Mountain. The distribution of this species is peculiar. While limited to the several highest and coldest mountains in the Southern Appalachians, it extends downslope on Roan Mountain and Grandfather Mountain nearly to their bases, in situations that are apparently repeated on many other Southern Appalachian peaks. Perhaps G. geniculatum was more widespread in the Southern Appalachians in the cooler, moister conditions of the post-Pleistocene, but became restricted to the few coldest peaks during the warmer, drier conditions of the Hypsithermal Interval (7000-2000 B.C.). Following climatic cooling, it was able to disperse downslope from its several refugia, but has not
dispersed successfully to other peaks. G. geniculatum is most closely related to the circumboreal G. rivale, with which it shares such characteristics as purplish, non-reflexed sepals, a relatively long terminal style segment, upper pedicel with long glandular hairs, and basal style segment with long glandular hairs. [= RAB, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Geum laciniatum Murray var. Iaciniatum. (VA): \{info from VAHP\}. This variety ranges south to VA, MD, KY, and TN. It resembles \(G\). laciniatum var. trichocarpum but has the achenes glabrous (vs. sparsely to densely pubescent with long stiff trichomes). [= F, G, K, Z; < G. laciniatum -- C, W, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Geum laciniatum Murray var. trichocarpum Fernald, Rough Avens. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): bogs and boggy meadows, usually calcareous or basic; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-July; July-August. G. laciniatum ranges from Nova Scotia west to MN, south to w. NC, ne. TN, MO, and KS. Var. trichocarpum ranges from Nova Scotia west to MN, south to w. NC, IL, MO, and KS. Var. laciniatum, differing in its glabrous achenes, appraches our area and should be sought; it is generally more northern and more restricted in distribution, ranging from Nova Scotia west to s. Ontario, south to MD, WV, TN, OH, and IN. [=F, G, K, Z; < G. Iaciniatum -- RAB, C, GW, W, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Geum radiatum Michaux, Spreading Avens, Cliff Avens. Mt (NC): high elevation rocky summits, in thin soil at tops of cliffs and on ledges (where not trampled), in pockets of soil on nearly vertical portions of cliffs, in open grassy balds, around Rhododendron catawbiense in grassy balds, or in grassy areas at bases of cliffs (where succession by shrubs is prevented by accumulation of seepage ice and by stone fall); rare (US Endangered, NC Endangered). June-August; July-September. Ranging from Ashe County, NC (Phoenix Mountain) south and west to Sevier County, TN (Mount Leconte) and Transylvania County, NC (the Devil's Courthouse), restricted to "pseudo-alpine" rock outcrops and grassy meadows near the summits of the higher peaks of the Southern Blue Ridge, notably Bluff Mountain, Three Top Mountain, Phoenix Mountain, and The Peak (Ashe County, NC), Grandfather Mountain (Watauga and Avery counties, NC), Grassy Ridge (Avery County, NC), Roan High Bluff (Mitchell County, NC), Mount Craig in the Black Mountains (Yancey County, NC), Craggy Pinnacle, Craggy Dome, and Craggy Gardens (Buncombe County), the Devil's Courthouse (Transylvania County, NC), and Mount Leconte (Sevier County, TN). G. radiatum is closely related to three other taxa, these siblings also restricted in range and endemic to mountainous areas, collectively showing a relictual distribution: G. peckii Pursh (of alpine meadows and moist, rocky slopes of Nova Scotia and the higher peaks of NH and ME), G. calthifolium Menzies ex Smith var. calthifolium (of wet snow-melt meadows of w. British Columbia, w. Yukon, s. AK, and the Aleutians), and G. calthifolium var. nipponicum (of wet snow-melt meadows of s. Kamchatka and Japan). It is illegal to collect \(G\). radiatum without federal and state permits, and there is no justification (scientific or otherwise) for additional collections from known sites. This is one of the few plant species that has been seriously depleted by collection by scientists (several hundred herbarium sheets from Roan Mountain alone!), though recreational over-use of its habitats, and possibly also pollution and break-up of adjoining spruce-fir forests, are the more critical threats to its continued existence. [= RAB, K, W, Z; = Sieversia radiata (Michaux) Greene -- S; = Parageum radiatum (Michaux) H. Hara - X; = Acomastylis radiata (Michaux) Bolle -- Y]

Geum vernum (Rafinesque) Torrey \& A. Gray, Spring Avens. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): seepages, swamps, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, probably both native and introduced in our area, the native occurrences now being supplemented by its spread along roads from further west. April-May; May-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W, Y, Z; = Stylypus vernus Rafinesque -- S]

Geum virginianum Linnaeus, Cream Avens. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): bottomland forests, moist slope forests, swamp forests, and extending upslope to mesic or even dry sites, especially over mafic rocks; common. June-August; JulyNovember. MA and NY west to IN, south to SC and TN. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Y, Z; = G. hirsutum Muhlenberg ex Link -S]

Geum rivale Linnaeus, Water Avens, Purple Avens, is a circumboreal plant of calcareous bogs, swamps, seepages, and wet meadows that ranges south to WV (Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, and Tucker counties). It is most closely related (in our area) to G. geniculatum. [= C, F, G, K, Y]

\section*{Gillenia Moench 1802 (Indian-physic, Bowman's-root)}

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of e. North America. There has been nomenclatural debate about the name Gillenia must be rejected because it is a later homonym of Gillena; the resolution appears to be that Gillenia can be used, and as it is older than the name Porteranthus, should be used (see Robertson 1974; Brummitt 1988; Parkinson 1988). References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Stipules ovate, \(10-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves trifoliate, the leaflets of the lower leaves laciniate-toothed to divided ..... G. stipulata
1 Stipules linear, 6-8 mm long; leaflets of the lower leaves; leaves trifoliate, the leaflets of the lower leaves merely toothed, like the upper leaves
G. trifoliata

Gillenia stipulata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Nuttall, Midwestern Indian-physic. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (GA): dry to mesic woodlands and forests, especially over circumneutral soils derived from diabase (in NC) or greenstone (in VA); rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). May-June; July-October. NY to KS, south to nw. GA and TX, and disjunct east of the Blue Ridge in sc. VA, c. NC, and c. GA. [= RAB, F, G; = Porteranthus stipulatus (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Britton - C, K, S, W, Z]

Gillenia trifoliata (Linnaeus) Moench, Mountain Indian-physic. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): moist forests, roadbanks, forest edges; common. April-June; August-October. Ontario west to MI, south to SC, AL, nc. GA, and MO. [=RAB, F, G; = Porteranthus trifoliatus (Linnaeus) Britton -- C, K, S, W, Z]

\section*{Kerria Augustin de Candolle 1818 (Kerria)}

A monotypic genus, a shrub, of China and Japan. References: Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
* Kerria japonica (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Kerria, Japanese-rose. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): woodland borders, suburban woodlands; rare, introduced from China. April-May. Single and "doubled" forms are cultivated. [= C, F, G, K]

\section*{Malus P . Miller (Apple, Crabapple)}

A genus of 30-50 species, trees and shrubs, north temperate. References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
Subgenus Chloromeles: angustifolia, coronaria
Subgenus Malus: pumila
Malus angustifolia (Aiton) Michaux var. angustifolia, Wild Crab Apple. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): . [= K; Malus angustifolia -- RAB, in part; Pyrus angustifolia Aiton -- C, G, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Pyrus angustifolia var. angustifolia -- F; Malus angustifolia -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Malus angustifolia (Aiton) Michaux var. puberula Rehder, Wild Crab Apple. (VA). [= K; Malus angustifolia -- RAB, in part; Pyrus angustifolia Aiton -- C, G, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Pyrus angustifolia var. spinosa (Rehder) L.H. Bailey -- F; Malus angustifolia -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Malus coronaria (Linnaeus) P. Miller, Wild Crab Apple. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA), \{NC, SC, VA \(\}\) : [= RAB, K; Pyrus coronaria Linnaeus -- C, Z; Pyrus coronaria Linnaeus var. coronaria -- F; Pyrus coronaria Linnaeus var. elongata Rehder -- F; Pyrus coronaria Linnaeus var. dasycalyx (Rehder) Fernald -- F; Pyrus coronaria Linnaeus var. lancifolia (Rehder) Fernald -- F; Pyrus lancifolia Bailey -- G; Malus bracteata Bailey -- S; Malus coronaria (Linnaeus) P. Miller -- S; Malus lancifolia Rehder -- S; Malus coronaria (Linnaeus) P. Miller var. dasycalyx Rehder]
* Malus prunifolia (Willdenow) Burkhardt. (SC, VA). [= K; = Pyrus prunifolia Willdenow]
* Malus pumila P. Miller, Common Apple. commonly cultivated throughout, especially in the Mountains and Piedmont, and long persistent. [= RAB, K; = Pyrus malus Linnaeus -- C, F, G, Z; = Malus malus (Linnaeus) Britton -- S; Malus domestica Burkhart]

Malus ioensis (Wood) Britton var. ioensis, Prairie Crabapple. East to KY and MS. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Neviusia A. Gray 1858 (Snow-wreath)}

A genus of 2 species, shrubs, of e. North America and California. References: Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
Neviusia alabamensis A. Gray, Alabama Snow-wreath. Mt (GA): limestone woodlands, where there is seasonal moisture; rare (GA Threatened). Sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), and n. AL. [= K, S]

\section*{Photinia Lindley (Photinia, Redtip)}
(also see Aronia)
A genus of about 35 species, trees and shrubs, of Asia and Central America. Perhaps should be combined into Aronia (see discussion under that genus). References: Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
* Photinia villosa (Thunberg) Augustin de Candolle, Redtip, Photinia, is cultivated as an ornamental landscaping plant and persists after cultivation. [= K; Aronia]

\section*{Physocarpus (Cambess.) Rafinesque 1838 (Ninebark)}

A genus of 3-5 species, shrubs, of North America and ne. Asia. References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
\begin{tabular}{ll}
1 & Follicles stellate-pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. opulifolius var. intermedius \\
1 Follicles glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. opulifolius var. opulifolius
\end{tabular}

1 Follicles glabrous
Ph. opulifolius var. opulifolius

Physocarpus opulifolius (Linnaeus) Maximowicz var. intermedius (Rydberg) B.L. Robinson, Midwestern Ninebark. Pd (SC, NC?): \{habitat and distribution needing additional investigation\}. W. NY west to MN and CO, south to SC, FL, AL, and AR. It is unclear whether the southern species recognized by Small (1933) are best allied with his taxon. Additional study is needed. [= C, \(F\), G, K, Z; < Ph. opulifolius -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > Opulaster alabamensis Rydberg -- S; > Opulaster stellatus Rydberg -- S; Opulaster intermedius Rydberg]

Physocarpus opulifolius (Linnaeus) Maximowicz var. opulifolius, Eastern Ninebark. Mt, Pd (NC, SC), \{GA, VA\}: stream banks, riverside thickets, rock outcrops, cliffs, especillay over mafic or calcareous rocks; common. May-July. Québec west to WI, south to SC, TN, and n. IL. [= C, F, G, K, Z; < Ph. opulifolius -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > Opulaster opulifolius (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S; > Opulaster australis Rydberg -- S]

\section*{Porteranthus}
(see Gillenia)

\section*{Potentilla Linnaeus 1753 (Cinquefoil, Five-fingers, Potentilla) (also see Drymocallis and Sibbaldiopsis)}

References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Eriksson, Donoghue, \& Hibbs (1998); Eriksson et al. (2003); Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
1 Flowers solitary, on naked, axillary pedicels; leaves palmately 3-5-foliolate.
2 Leaves 3 -foliolate; fruit strawberry-like, fleshy and red, consisting of an expanded fleshy receptacle bearing superficial achenes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. indic
2 Leaves primarily 5 -foliolate on a plant (some poorly developed leaves may be 3 -foliolate); fruit a head of achenes, dry.
3 Lowest flower from the axil of the second well-developed leaf . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. simplex
3 Lowest flower from the axil of the first well-developed cauline leaf, or from the axil of a lower and poorly-developed leaf.
4 Middle leaflet of larger leaves \(1.5-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; plants silky-pilose, the pubescence appressed or loosely ascending . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. canadensis var. canadensis
4 Middle leaflet of larger leaves 3-6 cm long; plants long-villous, the pubescence loosely spreading to reflexed
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. canadensis var. villosissima
\[
\begin{gathered}
\text {. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \\
\text { ninal cymes; leaves palmately 3-9-foliolate. }
\end{gathered}
\]

1 Flowers in terminal cymes; leaves palmately 3-9-foliolate.
5 Leaves 3-foliolate.
6 Petals and sepals subequal; stamens (15-) 20 ; achenes usually ridged . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. norvegica
6 Petals much shorter than the sepals; stamens 5-10 (-15); achenes smooth . . . . . . . . . . . P. rivalis var. millegrana
5 Leaves 5-9-foliolate.
7 Leaves (5-) 7-9-foliolate; petals 8-18 mm long, pale (sulphur) yellow, creamy-white, or white.
8 Leaves pinnately compound; petals \(12-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, creamy-white or white . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Drymocallis] 8 Leaves palmately compound; petals \(8-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, pale (sulphur) yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. recta
7 Leaves 5 (-7)-foliolate; petals \(3-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, medium yellow.
9 Leaves pubescent beneath, the surface not concealed
P. intermedia

9 Leaves densely tomentose beneath, the surface concealed.
10 Pubescence of the stem and veins of the leaf undersurface tomentose only; leaves revolute . P. argentea
10 Pubescence of the stem and veins of the leaf undersurface tomentose and also with long, spreading hairs;
leaves not revolute
\(P\). inclinata
* Potentilla argentea Linnaeus, Silvery Five-fingers, Hoary Five-fingers. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, naturalized from Europe. May-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, W; P. argentea var. argentea -- K]

Potentilla canadensis Linnaeus var. canadensis, Running Five-fingers. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands, forests, fields, lawns, disturbed areas; common. March-May; April-June. The relative distributions and habitats of the two varieties obscure. [= F, G, K; P. canadensis -- RAB, C, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. pumila Poiret -- S]

Potentilla canadensis Linnaeus var. villosissima Fernald, Hairy Five-fingers. Pd (NC): woodlands, forests, fields, lawns, disturbed areas; uncommon. March-May; April-June. The relative distributions and habitats of the two varieties obscure. [= F, G, K; \(P\). canadensis -- RAB, C, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. caroliniana Poiret -- S]

Potentilla inclinata Villars. Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, naturalized from Europe. May-June. [= C, K; P. canescens Bess. -- RAB, F, G]
* Potentilla indica (Andrews) T. Wolf, Indian Strawberry. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, lawns, gardens; common, naturalized from Asia. February-frost. Duchesnea is apparently not closely related to Fragaria, and is best combined with Potentilla, which does have other species with an accrescent fruit (Eriksson, Donoghue, \& Hibbs 1998). The strawberry-like fruit is not sweet; it can also be distinguished from Fragaria by its whitish interior flesh. The leaves are more coarsely toothed than Fragaria. [Duchesnea indica (Andrews) Focke -- RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]
* Potentilla intermedia Linnaeus. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, naturalized from Europe. May-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K]

Potentilla norvegica Linnaeus, Strawberry-weed. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): pastures, fields, disturbed areas, especially where moist; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Coastal Plain). Late May-frost; June-frost. This species is apparently a complex circumboreal species complex, with both native and introduced elements now present in NC. [= RAB, C, G, W; P. norvegica var. norvegica -- F; P. norvegica ssp. monspeliensis (Linnaeus) Ascherson \& Graebner - K; P. monspeliensis Linnaeus -- S]
* Potentilla recta Linnaeus, Sulphur Five-fingers. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, naturalized from Europe. April-July; May-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W]
* Potentilla rivalis Nuttall, Brook Five-fingers. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA): habitat not known; rare, adventive from further west. [P. rivalis -- C, G, K, infraspecific taxa not recognized; P. millegrana Engelmann ex Lehm. -- F; P. rivalis var. millegrana (Engelmann ex Lehm.) S. Watson]

Potentilla simplex Michaux, Old-field Five-fingers. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands, fields, disturbed areas; common. April-June; April-July. Newfoundland and MN south to AL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W; P. simplex var. argyrisma Fernald -- F; P. simplex var. calvescens Fernald -- F; P. canadensis -- S, in part, misapplied]
* Potentilla anserina Linnaeus, Silverweed, occurs as an introduction south to e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= C; Argentina anserina (Linnaeus) Rydberg - K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\} Potentilla reptans Linnaeus, Creeping Five-fingers, is reported for VA (Cronquist 1991, Kartesz 1999) and occurs as well in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Prunus Linnaeus (Plum, Cherry, Sloe, Peach)}

A genus of about 200 species, trees and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Shaw \& Small (2004); Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
subgenus Padus: alabamensis, serotina var. serotina, virginiana var. virginiana
section Prunocerasus: allegheniensis var. allegheniensis, americana, angustifolia var. angustifolia, hortulana, injucunda, maritima var. maritima, mexicana, munsoniana, nigra, umbellata
section __: avium, caroliniana, cerasus, glandulosa, insititia, mahaleb, pensylvanica, persica, serrulata, susquehanae
Prunus alabamensis C. Mohr, Alabama Black Cherry. Cp, Pd (GA), \{NC, SC\}: [=K; Prunus serotina Ehrhart var. alabamensis (C. Mohr) Little -- RAB; Padus alabamensis (C. Mohr) Small -- S; Padus cuthbertii Small -- S; Padus australis Beadle -S ; Prunus serotina ssp. hirsuta (Elliott) McVaugh -- Z]

Prunus alleghaniensis Porter var. alleghaniensis, Allegheny Plum, Allegheny Sloe. \{NC, VA\} [= K; Prunus alleghaniensis -C, F, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Prunus americana Marshall, Wild Plum. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}: [= C, K, W, S, Z; Prunus americana var. americana -- RAB, F, G]

Prunus angustifolia Marshall var. angustifolia, Chickasaw Plum. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA), (NC, SC, VA\}: [= F, K; Prunus angustifolia -- RAB, C, G, S, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Prunus avium Linnaeus, Sweet Cherry, Mazzard Cherry, Bing Cherry. (NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Prunus caroliniana (P. Miller) Aiton, Carolina Laurel Cherry. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA), \(\{N C, S C\}:[=R A B, K, Z\); Laurocerasus caroliniana (P. Miller) M. Roemer -- S]
* Prunus cerasus Linnaeus, Sour Cherry, Pie Cherry. (GA, NC, VA). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Prunus hortulana Bailey, Wild-goose Plum. (VA). [= C, F, G, K, S, Z]
Prunus injucunda Small, Hog Plum, Flatwood Plum. (GA, NC, SC). [= S; Prunus umbellata Elliott var. injuncunda (Small) Sargent -- K; Prunus umbellata -- RAB, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Prunus insititia Linnaeus, Damson, Bullace. (VA). [= F, G, Z; Prunus domestica ssp. insititia (Linnaeus) C.K. Schneider -- C; Prunus domestica Linnaeus var. insititia (Linnaeus) Fiori \& Paoletti -- K]
* Prunus mahaleb Linnaeus, Mahaleb Cherry, Perfumed Cherry, St. Lucie Cherry. (NC, VA). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Z]

Prunus maritima Marshall var. maritima, Beach Plum. (VA): [= K; Prunus maritima -- C (in the broad sense); Prunus maritima -- F, G (in the narrow sense)]

Prunus mexicana S. Watson, Big-tree Plum, Mexican Plum. (GA, NC, SC): \{habitat\}; rare (GA Special Concern). [= C, G, K, S, Z; Prunus americana Marshall var. lanata -- F]

Prunus munsoniana W. Wight \& Hedrick, Munson Plum. Pd (GA); \{\} (VA). [= C, F, G, K, S, Z]
Prunus pensylvanica Linnaeus f., Fire Cherry, Pin Cherry. Mt (GA, NC, VA): common (GA Special Concern). [= RAB, C, F, G, W, Z; Prunus pensylvanica var. pensylvanica -- K; Prunus pennsylvanica -- S (an orthographic variant)] * Prunus persica (Linnaeus) Batsch, Peach. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Z; Amygdalus persica Linnaeus -- S]

Prunus serotina Ehrhart var. serotina, Black Cherry. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, K; Prunus serotina -- C, F, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Padus virginiana -- S, misapplied; Prunus serotina ssp. serotina -- Z]
* Prunus serrulata Thunberg, Japanese Flowering Cherry. Pd (NC): suburban woodlands; arre, introduced from Japan. [= K]

Prunus susquehanae Hort. ex Willdenow, Appalachian Sand Cherry, Susquehanna Cherry. (NC, VA). sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), as P. pumila? Catling (1997) supports species status. [= F; Prunus pumila Linnaeus var. susquehanae (Hort. ex Willdenow) Jaeger -- RAB, K; Prunus pumila var. cuneata (Rafinesque) L.H. Bailey -- C, G; Prunus cuneata Rafinesque -S; Prunus pumila -- W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Prunus umbellata Elliott, Hog Plum, Flatwood Plum. (GA, NC, SC). Fox, Godfrey, \& Blomquist (1952) report Prunus mitis for s. NC (Cleveland County). [= S; Prunus umbellata Elliott var. umbellata -- K; Prunus umbellata -- RAB, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Prunus mitis Beadle -- S]

Prunus virginiana Linnaeus var. virginiana, Choke Cherry. Mt (GA, NC, VA): forming clonal thickets in oak and northern hardwood forests; common, rare southwards (GA Special Concern). [=K, Z; Prunus virginiana -- RAB, C, F, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Padus nana (Du Roi) Roemer -- S]
* Prunus cerasifera Ehrhart, Cherry-plum. Introduced at scattered locations; reported for TN, PA, NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= K]
* Prunus domestica Linnaeus, Eurpean Plum. Introduced at scattered locations; reported for MD, PA, NJ. [Prunus domestica
var. domestica -- K]
* Prunus glandulosa Thunberg, Flowering Almond, introduced in NC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K]

Prunus nigra Aiton, Canada Plum. Mt, Pd (VA): [= C, F, G, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Prunus padus Linnaeus, European Bird Cherry, is cultivated and rarely escaped at least as far south as se. PA (Rhoads \&

Klein 1993) and DE (Kartesz 1999). [= C, K]

Prunus pumila Linnaeus var. depressa (Pursh) Gleason, Northern Sand Cherry, ranges south to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, K; Prunus depressa Pursh]

Prunus tomentosa Thunberg. In MD and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= K]

Pyracantha M.J. Roemer 1847 (Firethorn, Pyracantha)
A genus of about 3 species, shrubs, of s. Europe east to e. Asia. References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
* Pyracantha coccinea M.J. Roemer, Firethorn. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC): planted, persistent around old homesites, and rarely escaped to woodlands; rare, introduced from se. Europe and Asia Minor. [= K, Z; Cotoneaster pyracantha (Linnaeus) Spach -- F, S; Crataegus pyracantha]
* Pyracantha koidzumii (Hayata) Rehder. Pd (SC): planted, rarely escaped to woodlands, rare, native of Taiwan. [= K, Z]
* Pyracantha fortuneana (Maximowicz) Li, Chinese Firethorn. AI and FL. [= K]

> Pyrus Linnaeus (Pear)
> (see also Aronia, Malus, and Sorbus)

A genus of 10-20 species, trees and shrubs, of Eurasia and n. Africa. References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

* Pyrus calleryana Decaisne, Bradford Pear, Callery Pear. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): planted and persistent; commonly cultivated, becoming an aggressive naturalizer, introduced from China. March-April. Its abundant naturalization in MD suggests that this species has the potential to become a serious pest (see Nesom 2000c, Vincent 2005). [= K]
* Pyrus communis Linnaeus, Common Pear. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): planted, persistent around oldhouses and in orchards; uncommon, introduced from Europe. April; August-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z]
* Pyrus pyrifolia (Burmann f.) Nakai, Oriental Pear, Japanese Pear, Chinese Pear. Cp, Pd (VA): planted, persistent around old houses and in orchards; uncommon, introduced from Asia. April; August-October. [= F, K, Z]

Rhodotypos Siebold \& Zuccarini 1841 (Jetbead)
A monotypic genus, a shrub, of Japan and China. References: Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
Identification notes: Distinguished by its opposite leaves and black, beadlke fruits.
* Rhodotypos scandens (Thunberg) Makino, Jetbead. Pd (NC, SC, VA): suburban woodlands, disturbed areas, roadsides, old house sites; rare, introduced from e. Asia. May-June. [= C, G, F, K; Rh. tetrapetalus (Siebold) Makino]

\section*{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: Robertson (1974)=Z; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
*? Rosa arkansana Porter var. suffulta (Greene) Cockerell, Prairie Rose. Mt (NC): Reported from North Carolina portion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. [= K]
* Rosa bracteata J.C. Wendl., Macartney Rose, Chickasaw Rose. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, K, Z]
* Rosa canina Linnaeus, Dog Rose. \{NC, VA\} [= RAB, K, Z]

Rosa carolina Linnaeus, Carolina Rose. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, C, Z; R. carolina var. carolina -- K]
* Rosa cinnamomea Linnaeus, Cinnamon Rose. \{VA\} Reported for VA (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K, Z]
* Rosa damascena P. Miller, Damask Rose. \{NC\} [= RAB; R. ×damascena P. Miller (pro sp.) -- K]
* Rosa eglanteria Linnaeus, Eglantine Rose, Sweetbriar Rose. \{GA, (NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, K, Z; R. rubiginosa Linnaeus]
* Rosa gallica Linnaeus, French Rose. \{NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, K, Z]
* Rosa laevigata Michaux, Cherokee Rose. native of China. \{GA, NC, SC\} [= RAB, K, Z]
* Rosa micrantha Borrer ex J.E. Smith, Eglantine Rose. \{NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, C, K, Z]
* Rosa multiflora Thunberg ex Murray, Multiflora Rose. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, K, Z]

Rosa palustris Marshall, Swamp Rose. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, K, Z]
* Rosa rubrifolia Vill., Red-leaf Rose. \{SC\} [= K]
* Rosa rugosa Thunberg, Japanese Rose, Rugosa Rose. Cp (VA): cultivated and occasionally escaped; rare, introduced from Asia. [= C, K, Z]

Rosa setigera Michaux, Prairie Rose. \(\{G A, N C, S C, V A\}[=R A B ; R\). setigera var. setigera -- K, Z; R. setigera var. tomentosa Torrey \& A. Gray - K, Z]
* Rosa spinosissima Linnaeus, Scotch Rose. Mt (VA): cultivated and rarely escaped; rare, introduced. [= K; R. pimpinellifolia Linnaeus - C]
* Rosa tomentosa Sm. \{NC\} [= K]

Rosa virginiana P. Miller, Virginia Rose. \{GA, NC, VA\}. c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= C, Z; R. virginiana var. virginiana -- K]
* Rosa wichuraiana Crépin, Memorial Rose. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} See Duncan (1985) for documentation for GA. [=C, K, Z; R. wichuriana -- RAB, orthographic variant]
* Rosa xanthina Lindley, Yellow Rose, reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K]

Rosa acicularis Lindley ssp. sayi (Schwein.) W.H. Lewis, Prickly Rose. South and east to WV (Cronquist 1991, Kartesz 1999).
[= C, K; R. acicularis var. bourgeauiana (Crépin) Crépin - C]
Rosa blanda Aiton var. blanda, Smooth Rose, Meadow Rose, occurs south to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD, and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= C, K]
* Rosa dumetorum Thuill. Introduced in KY. [= K]
* Rosa moschata J. Herrmann, Musk Rose. Introduced in AL. [= K]

Rosa obtusiuscula Rydberg. Endemic to Tennessee? [= K]

\section*{Rubus Linnaeus (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. References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Alice \& Campbell (1999); Widrlechner (1998); Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

Identification Notes: All of our species of Rubus except \(R\). odoratus 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 floricane leaves differ.

1 Leaves palmately lobed; petals deep pink; [subgenus Anoplobatus - flowering raspberries]
R. odoratus

1 Leaves 3-9-foliolate (reduced simple leaves may also be present in the inflorescence); petals white or pale pink (rarely red).
2 Fruit separating from the receptacle, the receptacle remaining on the pedicel; stems either strongly white-glaucous ( \(R\). occidentalis), or densely beset with slender-based prickles and bristles ( \(R\). idaeus), or densely pubescent with 3-5 mm long glandular hairs ( \(R\). phoenicolasius), or if not as above then the leaves pinnately 5 -9-foliolate ( \(R\). illecebrosus); [subgenus Idaeobatus -- raspberries].
3 Floricane leaves pinnately 5-9-foliolate
R. illecebrosus

3 Floricane leaves 1-3-foliolate.
4 Inflorescence paniculiform, many-flowered; berries sticky, purplish-red, lacking a glaucous bloom \(\qquad\)
R. phoenicolasius

4 Inflorescence corymbiform, few-flowered; berries not sticky, black or red (rarely purplish or yellow), with a glaucous bloom.
5 Fruit black (rarely yellow); pedicels with stout curved prickles; stems (at least the primocanes) strongly white-glaucous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. occidentalis
\(5 \quad\) Fruit red (rarely purple or yellow); pedicels with narrow straight bristles and sometimes also glandular hairs; stems green.
6 Inflorescence without glandular hairs or gland-tipped bristles; [alien, cultivated, sometimes escaped or persistent] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. idaeus var. idaeus 6 Inflorescence with glandular hairs and gland-tipped bristles; [native in Mountains of NC and VA] .... R. idaeus var. strigosus

2 Fruit retaining the receptacle; stems or leaves not as described above, except if beset with slender-based prickles and bristles then also less than 1 m tall; [subgenus Rubus - blackberries and dewberries].
7 Canes very coarse, scrambling, often 2-3 m long, heavily armed; inflorescence cymose-paniculate; branches and pedicels of the floricanes armed with strong, flattened prickles (or nearly straight in \(R\). bifrons); [alien, generally in disturbed habitats]; [alien blackberries].
8 Leaves compound, the leaflets additionally laciniately divided; leaves green beneath . . . . . . . . . R. laciniatus 8 Leaves compound, the leaflets toothed; leaves grayish-tomentose beneath.

9 Prickles nearly straight; stems glabrescent; petals pale pink to red . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. bifrons
9 Prickles recurved; stems canescent above; petals white to pale pink . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R. discolor
7 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].
10 Primocanes prostrate, creeping, or low-arching, rooting at the tip or also at the nodes; [dewberries].
11 Stems primarily armed with narrow-based prickles or even narrower bristles, with or without stout-based prickles as well.
12 Inflorescence racemiform; bristles of the stem nonglandular (very small glandular hairs may be


Rubus allegheniensis Porter, Allegheny Blackberry. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): forests, woodlands, grassy balds; common. May-June; July. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to w. NC, n. GA, and e. TN. [= RAB, C, W; R. allegheniensis var. allegheniensis -- F, K; R. alumnus Bailey -- F, K; collective species \(R\). allegheniensis -- G; R. allegheniensis var. gravesii Fernald K; R. nigrobaccus Bailey -- S]

Rubus argutus Link, Southern Blackberry. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, thickets, clearcuts, disturbed areas, pastures; common. April-May; late May-July. MA west to MO, south to FL and TX. The most common "highbush" blackberry in most of our area. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S; R. betulifolius Small -- RAB, S; R. blakei Bailey -- F; R. fatuus Bailey -- F; R. jugosus Bailey -- F; R. louisianus Berger -- F; R. argutus -- W, in part only (also see \(R\). pensilvanicus); collective species \(R\). argutus -- G] * Rubus bifrons Vest ex Trattinick. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: disturbed areas, roadsides, thickets; common, introduced from Europe. May-June; late June-July. [= RAB, C, G, K, W]

Rubus canadensis Linnaeus, Smooth Blackberry, Thornless Blackberry. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands, grassy balds, especially common at high elevations; common. June-July; July-August. Newfoundland west to MN, south (primarily in the Appalachians) to w. NC, e. TN, and n. GA. [= RAB, C, F, K, S, W; collective species \(R\). canadensis -- G]

Rubus cuneifolius Pursh, Sand Blackberry. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA), \{GA\}: woodlands, forests, disturbed areas; common (rare in Mountains). Late April-early June; June-July. CT and NY (Long Island) south to FL and AL, primarily on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, W; R. cuneifolius var. subellipticus Fernald -- F; R. longii Fernald -- F, K; R. sejunctus Bailey -- F; collective species \(R\). cuneifolius -- G]

Rubus discolor Weihe \& Nees, Himalaya-berry. Cp, Pd (NC?, SC?, VA): disturbed areas, thickets; uncommon, introduced from Europe. [= C, K; R. procerus P.J. Mueller -- F; R. linkianus Ser. -- S, misapplied?]

Rubus enslenii Trattinick, Southern Dewberry. \(\{\mathrm{Cp}, \mathrm{Pd}, \mathrm{Mt}(\mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA}),\{\mathrm{GA}\}\) : roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon? \{phenology\} S. ME west to s. WI, south to GA and LA.\} [= C, F, S; R. flagellaris -- RAB, K, W, in part; R. akermanii Fernald -- F; R. cathartium Fernald -- F; R. celer Bailey -- F, K; R. clarus Bailey -- F, K; R. felix Fernald -- F; R. hypolasius Fernald -- F; R. imperiorum Fernald -- F; R. iniens Bailey -- F, K; R. leviculus Bailey -- F, K; R. longipes Fernald -- F; R. nefrens Bailey -- F, K; R. pernagaeus Fernald -- F, K; R. scambens Bailey -- F, K; R. sewardianus -- F, K; R. subinnoxius Fernald -- F; R. tetricus Bailey -- F; collective species \(R\). enslenii -- G]

Rubus flagellaris Willdenow, Northern Dewberry. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: old fields, woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas; common. April-May; May-July. Québec west to MN, south to GA and AR. [= C, S; R. flagellaris -- RAB, F, K, W, in part (also see R. enslenii); R. baileyanus Britton -- F, K, S?; R. invisus (Bailey) Britton -- F, K, S?; R. jaysmithii -- F, K; R. plexus Fernald -- F \(\mathrm{K} ; R\). roribaccus (Bailey) Rydberg -- \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K} ; R\). temerarius Bailey -- \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K}\); collective species \(R\). flagellaris -- G]

Rubus hispidus Linnaeus, Swamp Dewberry. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd (NC, VA): bogs, moist woodlands and forests, disturbed moist areas; common. May-June; June-July. Nova Scotia and Québec west to WI, south to n. SC and MO. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, W; R. ambigens Fernald -- F; R. hispidus var. obovalis (Michaux) Fernald -- F; R. vigil Bailey -- F; collective species \(R\). hispidus -- G]
* Rubus idaeus Linnaeus var. idaeus, Cultivated Red Raspberry. Mt (NC, VA): disturbed areas; rare (commonly cultivated in the cooler portions of our area, rarely escaped or persistent), introduced from Eurasia. June-August; July-September. [= C, F; R. idaeus ssp. idaeus -- K]

Rubus idaeus Linnaeus var. strigosus (Michaux) Maximowicz, Red Raspberry. Mt (NC, VA): high elevation forests and thickets, adelgid-killed spruce-fir forests; rare. June-August; July-September. The species is circumboreal; var. strigosus ranges from Newfoundland west to AK, south to PA, IN, IA, and AZ; disjunct further south in nw. VA and ne. WV, and in w. NC and e. TN. [= C, F; R. idaeus Linnaeus var. canadensis (Richardson) House -- RAB, F; R. idaeus ssp. strigosus (Michaux) Focke -- K; R. carolinianus Rydberg -- S; R. idaeus ssp. sachalinensis (Levl.) Focke -- W; R. idaeus ssp. melanolasius Focke var. canadensis - Z] * Rubus illecebrosus Focke, Strawberry-raspberry. Mt (NC), \{VA?\}: disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Japan. [= RAB, C, F, G, KK]

Rubus laciniatus Willdenow, Cut-leaved Blackberry, Evergreen Blackberry. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, thickets; rare, introduced from Europe. May-June; June-July. [= RAB, C, F, K, W]

Rubus occidentalis Linnaeus, Black Raspberry, Blackcap. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: roadsides, woodlands, thickets, disturbed areas; common (increasingly rare southwards in our area; much more common in VA than in NC, and rare in \(n\). SC). Late April-early June; June-July. Québec to e. CO, south to n. GA and AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Rubus odoratus Linnaeus, Flowering Raspberry. Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist roadsides, thickets, and forests; common. JuneAugust; July-October. Nova Scotia west to MI, south to w. NC, n. GA, and e. TN. [= RAB, C, G, W, Z; Rubus odoratus var. odoratus -- F, K; Rubus odoratus var. columbianus Millspaugh - K; Rubacer odoratum (Linnaeus) Rydberg -- S]

Rubus pensilvanicus Poiret, Pennsylvania Blackberry. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC?, VA), \{SC?\}: roadsides, thickets, woodlands; common. April-May; late May-July. ME west to MN, south to VA (NC?, SC?), IN, and MO. [= C, F, K; R. cupressorum Fernald -- F; R. defectionis Fernald -- F, K; R. dissitiflorus Fernald -- F; R. floricomus Blanchard -- F, K; R. floridus Tratt. -- F, S; R. frondosus Bigelow; R. pauxillus Bailey -- \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K}\); \(R\). recurvans Blanchard -- F , K; collective species \(R\). pensilvanicus -- G; collective species \(R\). ostryifolius Rydberg -- G]
* Rubus phoenicolasius Maximowicz, Wineberry. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA), \{GA \}: roadsides, thickets; common, introduced from e. Asia. May-June; June-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Rubus recurvicaulis Blanchard. Mt (NC?, VA): \{moist areas; uncommon? \{phenology\} Nova Scotia west to MN, south to MD, NC?, and IN. [= C, F; R. boyntonii Ashe -- F, K; R. cordifrons Bailey -- F; R. grimesii Bailey -- F, K; collective species \(R\). arundelanus Blanchard -- G]

Rubus setosus Bigelow, Bristly Blackberry. (VA): \{habitat not known\}; rare? \{phenology\} Québec west to WI, south to VA and IL. [= C, F, K; collective species R. setosus -- G; R. elegantulus Blanchard - K]

Rubus trivialis Michaux, Southern Dewberry, Coastal Plain Dewberry. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): roadsides, old fields, thickets, disturbed areas; common (rare in Mountains). March-April; late April-May. E. MD south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W; R. Iucidus Rydberg -- S]

Rubus orarius Blanch. South to WV. [Rubus pergratus Blanch. -- K]
Rubus pubescens Rafinesque, Dwarf Blackberry, ranges south to WV and s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C; R. pubescens var. pubescens -- K]

\section*{Sanguisorba Linnaeus 1753 (Burnet)}

A genus of 15 or more species, herbs, of Eurasia, n. Africa, and North America. References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Nordborg (1966, 1967) \(=\) Y; Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaflets pinnatifid; [subgenus Poteridium]
S. annua

1 Leaflets toothed.
2 Leaflets \(3-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; inflorescence 6-30 cm long, spike-like; stamens 4 per flower, the filaments \(8-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; sepals white (sometimes fading greenish); [native]; [subgenus Sanguisorba, section Sanguisorba] ............. S. canadensis
2 Leaflets \(0.8-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; inflorescence 1-2 cm long, globose; stamens 15-20 per flower, the filaments 3-4 mm long; sepals green to pinkish-purple; [cultivated, occasionally escaped]; [subgenus Poterium, section Poterium] S. minor ssp. muricata
* Sanguisorba annua (Nuttall ex Hooker) Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp (SC): roadsides; rare, introduced from sc. United States. AprilMay. [= RAB, G, K, Z]

Sanguisorba canadensis Linnaeus, Canada Burnet, American Burnet, White Burnet. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fens, seepage over mafic or ultramafic rocks (such as amphibolite, greenstone, serpentinite), spray zones around waterfalls; rare (GA Threatened, NC Rare, VA Rare). Late July-September. Newfoundland and Labrador west to Manitoba, south to NJ, PA, OH, and IN; disjunct southwards in KY, nc. VA, and from sw. VA south to sw. NC, ne. TN, and ne. GA. Reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997) and Hill (1999). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]
* Sanguisorba minor Scopoli ssp. muricata (Spach) Nordborg, Salad Burnet, Garden Burnet. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): cultivated as an herb and salad green, escaped to moist, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-July. [= K, Y, Z; S. minor -RAB, C, F, G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Poterium sanguisorba Linnaeus -- S]

Sibbaldiopsis Rydberg 1901 (Mountain-cinquefoil)
A genus of several species, subshrubs, of northern North America and ne. Asia; most closely related to Sibbaldia. Molecular
phylogenetic studies indicate that this genus is more closely related to Alchemilla, Aphanes, Dasiphora, Drymocallis, Fragaria, and other genera outside our area than to Potentilla (Eriksson et al. 2003). References: Eriksson, Donoghue, \& Hibbs (1998); Eriksson et al. (2003); Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

Sibbaldiopsis tridentata (Aiton) Rydberg, Mountain-cinquefoil, Three-toothed Cinquefoil, Mountain White Potentilla, Wine-leaf Cinquefoil. Mt (GA, NC, VA): grassy balds, crevices of rock outcrops at high (rarely moderate) elevations, high elevation glades; rare, though sometimes locally abundant (GA Endangered, NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-August; July-September. Greenland and Newfoundland west to Northwest Territories, south to ND, IA, WI, MI, s. Ontario, and Nova Scotia, and in the mountains to w. VA, ne. TN, and ne. GA (at progressively higher elevations southward). Showy in flower, and also in leaf from late summer on, when the leaves tend to turn a rich burgundy red. Though appearing herbaceous, S. tridentata is really an evergreen sub-shrub. [= K, S; Potentilla tridentata Aiton -- RAB, C, F, G, W]

Sorbaria (Ser.) A. Braun 1860
A genus of 4 species, shrubs, of c. and e. Asia. References: Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004)
* Sorbaria sorbifolia (Linnaeus) A. Braun, False Spiraea, an Asian shrub, is cultivated and naturalized at least as far south as s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and WV. [= C, F, G, K]

Sorbus Linnaeus (Mountain-ash, Rowan)
(also see Aronia)
A genus of about 250 species, trees and shrubs, of mainly temperate Northern Hemisphere. References: Jones (1939)=Z; Aldasoro et al. (2004).

1 Branches and lower leaf surfaces glabrous (or inconspicuously and sparsely pubescent); winter buds glutinous; [native tree] . .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. americana

1 Branches and lower leaf surfaces densely white-villous; winter buds white-villous; [introduced tree] ......... [S. aucuparia]
Sorbus americana Marshall, Mountain-ash, American Rowan. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): high elevation forests, balds, and high elevation rock outcrops, often with Picea, Abies, and/or Betula alleghaniensis; common (rare in Piedmont) (GA Rare). June-July; September-October (persisting well into winter). Newfoundland west to MN, south to PA, w. NC, e. TN, ne. GA, and n. IL. This small-to-medium tree is showy in most seasons; in the summer its creamy-white corymbs are attractive, the leaves turn a bright orange-red in fall, and the red berries persist well into winter. [= RAB, C, G, K, S, W, Z; = Pyrus americana (Marshall) Augustin de Candolle -- F]
* Sorbus aucuparia Linnaeus, Rowan, European Mountain-ash, occurs as a planted tree and escape (sometimes appearing naturalized), south to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD, DE, WV (Kartesz 1999), and DC (Jones 1939). Also reported for SC by Kartesz (1999), supposedly based on Jones (1939), but Jones (1939) does not mention SC in his account of S. aucuparia. [= C, G, K, Z; = Pyrus aucuparia (Linnaeus) Gaertner -- F]

\section*{Spiraea Linnaeus 1753 (Spiraea, Meadowsweet, Hardhack)}

A genus of about 80 species, shrubs, of north temperate areas (especially Asia). References: Robertson (1974)=Z; Rehder (1940); Uttal (1974); Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Inflorescence a simple umbel; flowers white; [section Chamaedryon]; [introduced].
2 Umbels sessile, 3-6-flowered; leaves 2-5 cm long, ovate, finely serrulate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. prunifolia
2 Umbels peduncled, many-flowered; leaves 1.5-3.5 cm long, obovate, coarsely serrate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. . x vanhouttei
1 Inflorescence a compound corymb or panicle; flowers white, pink, or red; [native or introduced].
3 Inflorescence a corymb, flat-topped or rounded, broader than long; [section Calospyra].
4 Leaves rounded, obtuse, or acute at the apex; petals white (rarely pink); [native].
5 Follicle 2-3 mm long; leaves 1-2× as long as wide, rounded or obtuse at apex, rounded at base; plants 3-8 (-10) dm tall; [of dry or moist forested slopes, or thin soil on rock outcrops, rarely of streambanks] . . S. corymbosa
5 Follicle 1-2 mm long; leaves \(2-4 \times\) as long as wide, acute at apex, cuneate at base; plants 4-25 dm tall; [of rocky riverbanks] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. virginiana
4 Leaves long-acuminate at the apex; petals pink (rarely white or red); [introduced].
6 Leaves pubescent on the veins beneath; flowers usually pink (rarely white); shrub to 15 dm tall \(\qquad\)

6 Leaves glabrous; flowers usually white (rarely pink); shrub to 8 dm tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. xbumalda
3 Inflorescence a panicle, longer than broad; [section Spiraea].
7 Lower leaf surface densely tomentose with white, tawny, or rusty tomentum which obscures the surface.
8 Follicles pubescent; [native, common in boggy wetlands]
s. tomentosa

\footnotetext{
8 Follicles glabrous; [introduced, rare]
S. \(\times\) billiardii

7 Lower leaf surface glabrous or with a few scattered hairs that do not obscure the surface.
9 Leaves lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, widest at or below the middle; flowers pink; [introduced, rarely escaped or persisting] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. salicifolia
9 Leaves oblanceolate to obovate or oblong, widest above or at the middle; flowers white (rarely slightly pink; [native, of bogs, stream-banks, swampy areas, or moist to dry rocky areas].
10 Leaves \(3-5(-8) \times\) as long as wide, finely and sharply toothed; inflorescence, hypanthium, and sepals pubescent; sepals usually obtuse; twigs yellow-brown to brown S. alba 10 Leaves \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide, coarsely and bluntly toothed; inflorescence, hypanthium, and sepals usually glabrous or nearly so; sepals usually acute; twigs red-brown to purple-brown
S. Iatifolia
}

Spiraea alba Du Roi, Narrowleaf Meadowsweet. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): bogs, boggy streambanks, seepages; uncommon (NC Watch List). June-September; August-October. Ranging from Québec west to Alberta, south to NC, IN, and MO. There is considerable disagreement over whether S. alba and S. latifolia represent two species with some introgression in areas of overlap, two varieties, or a variable or clinal species. \([=F, G, S, W, Z ;=S\). alba var. alba -- RAB, C, GW, K]
* Spiraea \(\times\) billiardii Herincq [S. douglassii \(\times\) salicifolia]. Mt (VA): cultivated, escaped or persisting; rare, introduced from cultivation, one parent from w. North America, one from Eurasia. [= K]
* Spiraea \(\times\) bumalda Burven [S. albiflora \(\times\) japonica]. Pd (VA): cultivated, escaped or persisting; rare, introduced from cultivation, both parents from Asia. [= K]

Spiraea corymbosa Rafinesque, Dwarf Spiraea, Rock Spiraea. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), \{GA?\}: rocky forests and woodlands, granitic domes, dry slopes of Piedmont monadnocks, rocky slopes in partial sun; common, rare in NC (NC Rare). June-August; August-October. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic: sc. PA and w. MD south through w. VA, e. WV, to nw. NC, and perhaps also to e. TN (?), to n . \(\mathrm{AL}(?)\), apparently fairly common only in w. VA. The species is limited to only a few counties each of NC and WV (Franklin 2004, Strausbaugh \& Core 1978), and is not listed for TN in Chester, Wofford, \& Kral (1997). Although Mohr (1901) listed the species for AL, it is not listed as a part of the state's woody flora by Clark (1971). S. corymbosa is closely related to S. Iucida Douglas ex Greene [= S. betulifolia var. Iucida (Douglas ex Greene) C.L. Hitchcock] of the Rocky Mountains, S. betulifolia [= S. betulifolia var. betulifolia] of ne. Asia (Japan, e. Siberia, ne. China, Sakhalin, and the Kurile Islands, and S. aemiliana Schneider [= S. betulifolia var. aemiliana (Schneider) Koidz.]. The group is often treated as 4 varieties or subspecies of \(S\). betulifolia, but the morphological differences and strongly disjunct distribution seem to warrant treatment as a relictual complex of related species. See Uttal (1974), Greene (1892), and others listed in Robertson (1974) for additional discussion and a range of conclusions. [= F, S; < S. betulifolia -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = S. betulifolia Pallas var. corymbosa (Rafinesque) Maximowicz -- C, G, K, W, Z; = S. betulifolia ssp. corymbosa (Rafinesque) Taylor \& MacBryde]
* Spiraea japonica Linnaeus f. var. fortunei (Planchon) Rehder, Japanese Spiraea. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: roadsides, woodland borders, old home-sites; uncommon, introduced from Japan and China. June-July; July-August. [= K; < S. japonica -RAB, C, F, G, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Spiraea latifolia (Aiton) Burkhart, Broadleaf Meadowsweet. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): bogs, seeps, and rock outcrops (glades) over amphibolite, greenstone, olivine, and granite; uncommon (GA Rare, NC Watch List). June-September; AugustOctober. Newfoundland west to MI, south to w. NC. [=G, S, W, Z; = S. alba var. latifolia (Aiton) Dippel -- RAB, C, GW, K; > S. latifolia var. Iatifolia - F; > S. latifolia var. septentrionalis Fernald -- F]
* Spiraea prunifolia Siebold \& Zuccarini, Bridal-wreath Spiraea. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA), \{NC?\}: cultivated, escaped or persisting; uncommon, introduced from China, Korea, and Taiwan. [= C, G, K]
* Spiraea salicifolia Linnaeus, Willowleaf Spiraea. Mt (NC, VA): cultivated, escaped or persisting; rare, introduced from Eurasia. [= C, K]

Spiraea tomentosa Linnaeus, Hardhack, Steeplebush. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): bogs, wet meadows; common (rare in Piedmont) (GA Rare). July-September; September-October. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to SC, ne. GA, c. TN, and AR. [= RAB, GW, K, S, W; > S. tomentosa var. rosea (Rafinesque) Fernald -- C, F, G, Z; > S. tomentosa var. tomentosa-C, F, G, Z; S. subcanescens Rydberg]
* Spiraea ×vanhouttei (C. Briot) Carrière [S. cantoniensis \(\times\) trilobata], Bridal-wreath Spiraea. Pd (NC): cultivated, escaped or persisting; rare, introduced from cultivation, the two parents both from Asia. [ \(=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}\); = C. vanhouttei -- C, G]

Spiraea virginiana Britton, Virginia Spiraea, Appalachian Spiraea. Mt (GA, NC, VA): riverbanks, riverside shrub thickets, where occasionally flood-scoured; rare (US Threatened, GA Threatened, NC Endangered, VA Endangered). June-July; AugustSeptember. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. PA, WV, and sw. VA south through w. NC and e. TN to nw. GA. Ogle (1991a, 1991b) presents an excellent discussion of the taxonomy, history, and biology of this interesting species. [=RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; > S. virginiana var. serrulata Rehder]
* Spiraea cantoniensis Loureiro. Cp (NC): roadsides; rare, introduced from Asia. S. cantoniensis has been collected twice on Fort Bragg, NC, by Phil Crutchfield (specimen at Fort Bragg) (Sorrie, pers. comm.). Also reported fpr other scattered states in e. North America (AL, AR, LA, NY (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{add synonymy; not yet keyed\}
* Spiraea thunbergii Siebold ex Blume. Cp (NC): roadsides; rare, introduced from Asia. S. thunbergii has been collected from roadside at Fort Bragg, NC, by Phil Crutchfield (specimen at Fort Bragg) (Sorrie, pers. comm.). [= C, K] \{add synonymy; not yet keyed\}

Other species are sometimes cultivated and may sometimes escape.

A genus of about 3 species, shrubs, of e. Asia. References: Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).
* Stephanandra incisa (Thunberg) Zabel, Lace Shrub. Pd (VA): woodland borders; rare, probably only persistent following cultivation, introduced from Japan and Korea. [= K]

Waldsteinia Willdenow 1799 (Barren Strawberry)
A genus of about 5 species, perennial herbs, of North America, southern Europe, and Korea. Closely related to Geum, and possibly to be merged. References: Douglass (1980); Robertson (1974)=Z; Bolle (1933)=Y; Smedmark \& Eriksson (2002); Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaves trilobed (the sinuses cleft \(1 / 4\) to \(3 / 4\) the way to the midrib); leaves rather densely pubescent with stiff hairs, these distributed on the veins and on the intervein surfaces . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . W. Iobata
1 Leaves trifoliolate (fully divided); leaves sparsely pubescent with stiff hairs, these distributed mostly or strictly on the veins, the intervein surfaces glabrous to very sparsely pubescent.
2 Calyx lobes 2-7.5 mm long; petals \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(3-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . W. fragarioides var. fragarioides
2 Calyx lobes 3-4.5 mm long; petals 2.5-4 mm long, 1-1.5 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . W. fragarioides var. parviflora
Waldsteinia fragarioides (Michaux) Trattinick var. fragarioides, Northern Barren Strawberry. Pd (GA?, NC, VA?): forests, streambanks; rare (NC Watch List). Late March-May; May-June. New Brunswick west to MN, south to NC, GA, TN, IN, and MO. [= \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F} ;<\mathrm{W}\). fragarioides -- RAB, W, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = W. fragarioides ssp. fragarioides -- K, Z; = W. fragarioides -- G, S (sensu stricto)]

Waldsteinia fragarioides (Michaux) Trattinick var. parviflora (Small) Fernald, Southern Barren Strawberry. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC): forests, streambanks; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain and Mountains). (January-) March-May; May-June. PA south to GA, AL, and TN. [= C, F; = Waldsteinia fragarioides ssp. doniana (Trattinick) Teppner -- K, Z; < W. fragarioides -- RAB, W, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = W. parviflora Small -- G; = W. doniana Trattinick -- S]

Waldsteinia lobata (Baldwin) Torrey \& A. Gray, Lobed Barren Strawberry. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC): forests, streambanks; rare (GA Threatened, NC Rare, SC Rare). March-May; May-June. Sw. NC south to nw. SC and n. and c. GA. Some populations appear to be morphologically intermediate between W. lobata and W. fragarioides ssp. doniana; further study is needed. [ \(=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}\) ]

\section*{RUBIACEAE (Madder Family)}

A family of about 630 genera and 10,200 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and rarely herbs, cosmopolitan, but especially diverse in tropical and subtropical areas. References: Rogers (1987).

1 Trees, shrubs, or woody vines.
2 Woody vine; corolla lilac; [alien] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Paederia
2 Shrub or tree; corolla white, green, or maroon; [native].
3 Inflorescence spherical; petals white; sepals inconspicuous; [widespread in our area] ............. Cephalanthus
3 Inflorescence cymose; petals green or maroon; some sepals petaloid (pink or creamy), 3-8 cm long; [in the Coastal Plain, from s. SC southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pinckneya
1 Herbs.
4 Leaves whorled.
Asperula
Cruciata
Galium
Sherardia
4 Leaves opposite
8
8
Diodia
Houstonia
Mitchella
Mitracarpus
Oldenlandia
Pentodon
Richardia
Spermacoce

A genus of 90-200 species, mostly European.
* Asperula arvensis Linnaeus, Woodruff. South to se. PA as an introduction (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, G, K]

\section*{Borreria}
(see Spermacoce)

\section*{Cephalanthus Linnaeus (Buttonbush)}

A genus of about 6 species, of tropical and temperate America. References: Rogers (1987)=Z; Ridsdale (1976)=Y.
Cephalanthus occidentalis Linnaeus, Buttonbush. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): streambanks, rivernanks, depressional wetlands, lakes, often in standing water; common. June-July. Widespread in North America, and south into Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. [= RAB, K, W, S, Y, Z; C. occidentalis var. occidentalis -- C, F, G; C. occidentalis var. pubescens -- C, F, G; C. occidentalis var. occidentalis -- GW, in a broader sense (including var. pubescens)]

Cruciata P. Miller (Crosswort)
A genus of ca. 10 species, herbs, of Europe and western Asia.
* Cruciata pedemontana (Bellardi) Ehrend, Piedmont Crosswort. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, VA), Cp (VA), \{SC\}: lawns, grassy roadsides; uncommon, introduced from s. Europe. April-June. The Piedmont referred to in the name is the "original" Piedmont of southern Europe. In GA Mountains and Piedmont (T. Govus, pers. comm. 2005). [= K; = Galium pedemontanum (Bellardi) Allioni -RAB, C, F, W]

Diodia Linnaeus

A genus of about 30 species, of tropical and warm temperate America and Africa. Bacigalupo \& Cabral (1999) suggest that Diodella Small should be recognized as distinct from Diodia. References: Bacigalupo \& Cabral (1999)=Z.

Diodia teres Walter. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC), \{GA, SC, VA\}: June-December. [= RAB, C, GW, W; > Diodia teres var. hirsutior Fernald \& Griscom - F, K; > Diodia teres var. hystricina Fernald \& Griscom - F, G, K; > Diodia teres var. oblongifolia Fernald - F, K; > Diodia teres var. teres - F, G, K; = Diodella teres (Walter) Small - Z]

Diodia virginiana Linnaeus. \(C p, P d, M t(N C),\{G A, S C, V A\}\) : June-December. [=RAB, C, G, GW, W; > D. virginiana var. attenuata Fernald - F, K; >D. virginiana var. latifolia Torrey \& A. Gray - K; > D. virginiana var. virginiana - F, K; > Diodia virginiana -S, in a narrow sense; > Diodia tetragona Walter - S; > Diodia hirsuta Pursh - S; > Diodia harperi Small - S]

Galium Linnaeus (Bedstraw, Cleavers, Woodruff)
(also see Cruciata)
A genus of ca. 300 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Puff \((1976,1977)=Z\).


\section*{Key A -- Bedstraws with leaves mostly in whorls of 4 (rarely a few in whorls of 5-6)}

1 Flowers yellow; plant an annual, 0.5-3 dm tall
[Cruciata pedemontana]
1 Flowers white, creamy, greenish-purple, maroon, or purple; plant a perennial, 1-8 dm tall.
2 Flowers solitary, sessile or subsessile in the leaf axils; leaves \(4-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long G. virgatum

2 Flowers on pedicels, usually in complex inflorescences; leaves \(>10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
3 Larger leaves \(6-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, mostly \(1.5-4 \times\) as long as wide; fruits uncinate-hispid (except smooth in G. Iatifolium);
flowers greenish or purplish.
4 Larger leaves 4-8 cm long, 1-2 cm wide, widest below the middle, tapering to a long-acuminate apex, averaging about \(3-4 \times\) as long as wide.
5 Fruits uncinate-hispid; flowers yellowish, turning maroon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. Ianceolatum
5 Fruits smooth; flowers purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. latifolium

4 Larger leaves 1-5 cm long, 0.6-2.5 cm wide, widest at about the middle, tapering to an obtuse (or broadly acute) apex, averaging about \(2 \times\) as long as wide.
6 Flowers (some of them) sessile or subsessile along the inflorescence branches; leaves \(1.5-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, the larger usually more than 2.5 cm long, not punctate.
7 Lower leaf surface glabrous or sparsely short-hispid on the veins; larger leaves 1.5-2.5 (-4.0) cm long and 0.7-1.4 (-1.8) cm wide; [more southern] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. circaezans var. circaezans
7 Lower leaf surface appressed-pilose, long-hirsute on the veins; larger leaves \(2-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, 1-2.5 cm wide; [more northern] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. circaezans var. hypomalacum \(6 \quad\) Flowers all distinctly pedicelled; leaves \(1-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, glandular-punctate beneath.

8 Stem glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. orizabense ssp. laevicaule 8 Stem pubescent.

9 Stem and leaves pubescent with spreading, straight hairs; [more northern] \(\qquad\)

9 Stem and leaves pubescent with short, upwardly incurved hairs; [more southern]
G. pilosum var. puncticulosum

3 Larger leaves 1-6 mm wide, mostly 4-20× as long as wide; fruits smooth or pubescent (if pubescent, the hairs not hooked), either fleshy or dry; flowers white or creamy.
10 Fruits fleshy, blue-black; leaves firm, more-or-less evergreen, glandular-punctate beneath.
11 Leaves elliptic, \(7-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(3-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(2-3.5 \times\) as long as wide \(\ldots\). . . . . . . . . . . . G. Gispidulum 11 Leaves linear, \(15-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(5-10 \times\) as long as wide
G. uniflorum

10 Fruits dry, black; leaves herbaceous, deciduous, not glandular-punctate beneath.
12 Stems erect or nearly so; leaves \(15-45 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, 2-6 mm wide
G. boreale

12 Stems sprawling, matted; leaves 6-30 mm long, 0.5-5 (-6) mm wide. 13 Corollas 4 -lobed, the lobes longer than wide.

14 Leaves (8-) 10-20 (-25) mm long, (0.5-) 0.8-2 mm wide, margin usually smooth, with strongly down-rolled margins; corolla (1.8-) 2-2.5 (-3) mm across; pedicels filiform; stems 15-50 (-60) cm long, delicate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. obtusum var. filifolium
14 Leaves (10-) 15-25 (-30) mm long, (2-) 3-5 (-6) mm wide, margin scabrous, not down-rolled; corolla (2-) 2.5-3.5 (-4) mm across; pedicels thicker; stems (15-) 25-60 (-80) cm long, firm . . . .

13 Corollas 3-(4)-lobed, the lobes about as wide as long, or wider than long.
15 Flowers and fruits borne on arcuate pedicels, (5-) 7-15 (-20) mm long and densely retrorsely scabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [G. trifidum var. trifidum]
15 Flowers and fruits borne on straight pedicels, these (2-) 2.5-8 (-12) mm long and smooth.
16 Fruiting pedicels (4-) 5-8 (-12) mm long; pairs of fruits (3-) \(3.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) across at maturity; leaves 2-3 (-4) mm wide ............................. G. tinctorium var. floridanum
16 Fruiting pedicels (2-) 2.5-5 (-6) mm long; pairs of fruits \(2-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) across at maturity; leaves (1.5-) 2-2.5 (-2.8) mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. tinctorium var. tinctorium

\section*{Key B -- Bedstraws with leaves mostly 6 per node (ranging from 4-8)}

1 Flowers in terminal heads, subtended by an involucre of leaves fused at the base; stem rough-hairy, but not retrorse-scabrid
[Sherardia arvensis]
1 Flowers in axillary or terminal diffuse inflorescences, not subtended by an involucre; stems either smooth, retrorse-scabrid, or pubescent.
2 Fruits and ovaries uncinate-hispid; leaves \(15-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(7-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
G. triflorum

2 Fruits and ovaries glabrous or papillose; leaves \(5-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, 1-6 mm wide.
Largest leaves less than 10 mm long; fruits \(0.7-1 \mathrm{~mm}\) across; annual
G. divaricatum

3 Largest leaves more than 10 mm long; fruits \(1-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) across; perennial.
4 Corolla 1.5-2.5 mm across, 3-lobed; [collectively widespread in our area].
5 Fruiting pedicels (4-) 5-8 (-12) mm long; pairs of fruits (3-) 3.5-5 mm across at maturity; leaves 2-3 (-4) mm wide G. tinctorium var. floridanum

5 Fruiting pedicels (2-) 2.5-5 (-6) mm long; pairs of fruits (2-) 2.5-3 mm across at maturity; leaves (1.5-) 2-2.5 (-2.8) mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. tinctorium var. tinctorium
4 Corolla 2.5-4.5 mm across, 4-lobed; [mostly of the Mountains in our area, extending into the Piedmont or even Coastal Plain in n. VA and northwards].
6 Leaf margins retrorsely ciliate-scabrid; leaves \(3-5 \times\) as long as wide; [plants of bogs and moist thickets] . .
6 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. asprellum
6 Leaf margins antrorsely ciliate-scabrid; leaves \(4-8 \times\) as long as wide; [plants of dry forests and woodlands].
7 Leaves sharply acute or cuspidate; corolla 2.5-3 mm across . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. concinnum
7 Leaves rounded, obtuse, or barely acute; corolla ca. 4 mm across . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [G. palustre]

Key C -- Bedstraws with leaves mostly 8 or more per node (ranging from 5-12)

1 Leaves 8-12 per whorl (many whorls with more than 8 leaves); flowers bright yellow, in a large showy terminal compound inflorescence; fruits glabrous; perennial.
2 Flowers golden-yellow, fragrant; inflorescence dense, usually not interrupted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. verum
2 Flowers lemon-yellow, odorless; inflorescence interrupted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [G. wirtgenii]
1 Leaves (5-) \(8(-10)\) per whorl (few if any whorls with more than 8 leaves); flowers white or greenish, in a terminal compound inflorescence or in small axillary inflorescences; fruits glabrous, papillose, or uncinate-hispid; annual or perennial. 3 Stems retrorsely scabrous; annual.

4 Fruits and ovaries uncinate-hispid; flowers and fruits mainly in clusters of 2-5 ....................... G. aparine

3 Stems glabrous or pubescent, but not scabrous; perennial.
5 Fruits and ovaries uncinate-hispid; nodes bearded, the stem otherwise glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. odoratum
5 Fruits and ovaries glabrous; nodes not bearded, the stem either glabrous or pubescent towards the base of the plant. 6 Corolla 3-5 mm across, the pedicels usually shorter than the width of the corolla; inflorescence branches ascending, mostly at less than 45 degrees . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. mollugo var. erectum 6 Corolla 2-3 mm across, the pedicels usually longer than the width of the corolla; inflorescence branches spreading, mostly at more than 45 degrees . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. mollugo var. mollugo

Galium aparine Linnaeus, Cleavers. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): meadows, thickets, disturbed areas, forests; common. April-May. Circumpolar, south in North America to FL and TX. Apparently represented in North America (including our area) by both native and introduced genotypes. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W; G. aparine var. echinospermum (Wallroth) Farwell -- C]

Galium asprellum Michaux, Rough Bedstraw. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): bogs, streambanks, wet meadows; uncommon. July-September. Newfoundland west to MN, south to n. VA, w. NC, ne. TN, sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), and MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

Galium boreale Linnaeus, Northern Bedstraw. Mt (VA): woodlands and fields; uncommon (VA Watch List). May-August. Circumboreal, south in North America to DE, sw. VA, KY, MO, and CA. [= C, K, W; G. boreale var. intermedium Augustin de Candolle -- F, G]

Galium circaezans Michaux var. circaezans, Southern Forest Bedstraw. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common. April-June. NY, KY, and MI, south to FL and TX. The varieties need additional study. [= C, F, G, K; G. circaezans -RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Galium circaezans Michaux var. hypomalacum Fernald, Northern Forest Bedstraw. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA), \{GA?, SC?\}: moist forests; common? April-June. Québec west to MN and NE, south to VA, w. NC, KY, MO, and TX (?). The varieties need additional study. [= C, F, G, K; G. circaezans -- RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Galium concinnum Torrey \& A. Gray, Shining Bedstraw. Mt, Pd (VA): dry woodlands; uncommon. June-August. NJ west to MN and NE, south to sw. VA, e. TN, nc. TN, and AR. [=C, F, G, K, W]
* Galium divaricatum Purret ex Lamarck. Pd (NC, VA), Cp, Mt (VA): pastures, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. June-July. [=K; G. parisiense Linnaeus - RAB, C, F, G, S, W]

Galium hispidulum Michaux. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): maritime forests, sandhills, dry sandy forests; common, rare in Mountains, rare in VA (VA Watch List). June-August; August-September. S. NJ south to FL, west to LA, primarily on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; G. bermudense Linnaeus -- S, misapplied]

Galium lanceolatum Torrey, Wild-licorice. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA), Cp (VA): moist hardwood forests; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain and Piedmont). June-July. Québec west to MN, south to w. NC and e. TN. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Galium latifolium Michaux, Wideleaf Bedstraw. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): moist hardwood forests; common (uncommon in Piedmont). May-July. C. PA and KY south to n. GA and n. AL, a Southern and Central Appalachian endemic. The closely related G. arkansanum A. Gray is the Ozarkian sibling of the Appalachian G. latifolium. Var. hispidum, named from VA, needs additional study. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W; G. latifolium var. hispidum Small -- F, G]
* Galium mollugo Linnaeus var. erectum (Hudson) Domin. Mt?, Pd?, Cp? (NC?, VA?): moist roadsides, disturbed areas; ??, introduced from Europe. May-June. The varieties need additional study. [= C, G; G. mollugo -- RAB, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; G. erectum Hudson -- F; G. album P. Miller]
* Galium mollugo Linnaeus var. mollugo. Mt (NC, VA), Pd?, Cp? (VA?), \{GA\}: moist roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. May-June. The varieties need additional study. [= C, G; < G. mollugo -- RAB, K, W; G. mollugo -- F, in the narrow sense]

Galium obtusum Bigelow var. filifolium (Wiegand) Fernald, Carolina Bedstraw. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA?, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): marshes, swamps, creekbanks, alluvial forests; common. April-May. S. NJ south to c. GA, primarily on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, F, W; G. obtusum -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; G. obtusum ssp. filifolium (Wiegand) Puff -- K, Z; G. filifolium (Wiegand) Small -- S]

Galium obtusum Bigelow var. obtusum, Bluntleaf Bedstraw. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, swamps; common. April-May. Nova Scotia west to SD, south to FL and TX. "Ssp. australe Puff", cited in Kartesz (1999) and allegedly endemic to GA, was never published and is not considered a useful entity by its putative author (Puff, pers. comm. 2004). [= RAB, C, F, G, W; G. obtusum -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; G. obtusum var. ramosum Gleason -- G; G. obtusum ssp. obtusum -- K, Z; G. tinctorium -- S, misapplied]
* Galium odoratum (Linnaeus) Scopoli, Sweet Woodruff, Waldmeister. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): commonly cultivated, rarely escaped or persistent, introduced from Europe. May. Used fresh as a flavoring for May-wine. [= C, K; Asperula odorata Linnaeus -- F, G]

Galium orizabense Hemsley ssp. laevicaule (Weatherby \& Blake) Dempster. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): forests; uncommon? (VA Watch List) May-August. Ranging from se. VA south to FL, west to se. TX. [= K; G. pilosum -- RAB, S, in part; G. pilosum Aiton var. laevicaule Weatherby \& Blake -- F]

Galium pilosum Aiton var. pilosum. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC?, VA), \{GA\}: forests, woodland borders, clearings; common. May-

August. S. NH west to MI, south to NC, TN, MO, and TX. The varieties need additional study. [= C, F, G, K; G. pilosum -- RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (and also including G. orizabense ssp. Iaevicaule)]

Galium pilosum Aiton var. puncticulosum (Michaux) Torrey \& A. Gray. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd?: forests, woodland borders, clearings; common. May-August. S. NJ south to FL, west to MS. The varieties need additional study. [=C, F, G, K; G. pilosum -- RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (and also including G. orizabense ssp. laevicaule)]

Galium tinctorium (Linnaeus) Scopoli var. floridanum Wiegand, Florida Three-lobed Bedstraw. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): swamps, marshes, and ditches; common (VA Watch List). April-June. Ranging from 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. See Puff (1976) for additional information. [=F; G. tinctorium -- RAB, C, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; G. obtusum var. floridanum (Wiegand) Fernald -- G; G. claytonii Michaux -- S, and infraspecific taxa not distinguished); G. tinctorium ssp. floridanum (Wiegand) Puff -- Z]

Galium tinctorium (Linnaeus) Scopoli var. tinctorium, Southern Three-lobed Bedstraw. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp? (NC, SC, VA): swamps, marshes, and ditches; common. April-June. Ranging from Newfoundland west to MN and NE, south to SC, \(n\). GA, KY, and ne. MO. See Puff (1976) for additional information. [= F, G, GW; G. tinctorium -- RAB, C, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; G. claytonii Michaux -- S, and infraspecific taxa not distinguished); G. tinctorium ssp. tinctorium -- Z]
* Galium tricornutum Dandy, Small Bedstraw. Pd (GA, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced. This species has been reported from Cherokee and Greenwood counties, SC, nearby GA, and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= K; G. tricorne Stokes -- F, in part]

Galium triflorum Michaux, Sweet-scented Bedstraw. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas; common. July-August. Circumboreal, south in North America to FL and Mexico. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W; G. triflorum var. asprelliforme Fernald -- C, F, G]

Galium uniflorum Michaux. \(\mathrm{Cp}, \mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA})\) : moist slope forests and alluvial forests; uncommon. April-September. Ranging from se. VA south to FL, west to TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S]
* Galium verum Linnaeus, Yellow Bedstraw, Our Lady's Bedstraw. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): meadows, pastures, roadsides; uncommon (rare in NC), introduced from Europe. June-July. [= C, F, G, K; G. verum -- RAB, W, in part (also including G. wirtgenii)] * Galium virgatum Nuttall, Ozark Bedstraw. Cp (SC): waif around wool-combing mill; rare, probably not established, introduced from sc. United States. Native from TN and AL west to KS, OK, and TX. [= C, F, G, K; G. virgatum var. leiocarpum Torrey \& A. Gray - S; G. virgatum var. virgatum - S]

Galium palustre Linnaeus, Marsh Bedstraw, Ditch Bedstraw, ranges south to NJ, s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD, and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, G, K]

Galium trifidum Linnaeus var. trifidum, Northern Three-lobed Bedstraw. Moist places, bogs, and swamps, circumboreal, south in North America to MD, DE, PA, and NJ. [= C, F, G; G. trifidum ssp. trifidum - K, Z]
* Galium wirtgenii F.W. Schultz, Yellow Bedstraw. Not definitely known from our area, but likely to be present. [= C, F, G, K; G. verum -- RAB, W, in part]

\author{
Hedyotis Linnaeus (Bluet) \\ (see Houstonia, Oldenlandia, Stenaria)
}

Houstonia Linnaeus (Bluet)
(also see Stenaria)
The generic limits of Houstonia, Hedyotis, Oldenlandia, and Stenaria remain unclear. I do not agree with Terrell's (1991) sinking of the varieties of \(H\). Iongifolia and reduction of \(H\). tenuifolia to a variety of \(H\). longifolia. References: Terrell (1959)=Z; Terrell (1991) \(=\) Y; Terrell (1996) \(=\mathrm{X}\); Rogers (1987) \(=\) Q; Ward (2004c) \(=\mathrm{V}\); Church (2003); Turner (1995b) \(=\mathrm{U}\); Terrell (2001)=V. Key adapted in part from the references.

Identification notes: in the key below, all leaf measurements and length/width ratios are based on median cauline leaves.
1 Flowers solitary on terminal (rarely axillary) pedicels (2-) 6-50 (-70) mm long; corolla salverform; leaves 2-15 mm long; [subgenus Houstonia].
2 Stems prostrate and creeping; [section Houstonia].
3 Corolla white (rarely pale lavender); capsule (2.3-) 3.0-6.3 mm across; leaves \(2-13 \mathrm{~mm}\) wise; pedicels usually single, 2-25 mm long; flowers chasmogamous and cleistogamous (these borne underground); [of the outer Coastal Plain] .

3 Corolla blue (rarely white); capsule \(2.5-5.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) across; leaves \(0.5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; pedicels single or paired, to 60 mm long; flowers all chasmogamous and aerial; [of the Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. serpyllifolia
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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [H. 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 \(>3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide); corolla 2-21 mm long, purple, pale blue, pink, or white; seeds subglobosa 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. caerulea

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 \(1 / 5\) as long as to slightly longer than the corolla tube; corollas purple or violet (rarely white), \(3.5-10(-12.5) \mathrm{mm}\) long, the tube \(2.0-5.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long H. micrantha

6 Calyx lobes slightly shorter than to slightly longer than the corolla tube; corollas white, 2.0-5.5 mm long, the tube \(0.8-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
H. pusilla

1 Flowers several to many, in terminal cymes; corolla funnelform; leaves (8-) 10-60 mm long; [subgenus Chamisme, section Amphiotis].
7 Capsule obovoid-cylindric, longer than wide, the free calyx lobes distinctly shorter than the capsule; stipules of mid-cauline leaves ciliate or fringed, and also often bristle-tipped; leaves 1-3 mm wide; [plants of calcareous glades and barrens]
H. 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 midcauline leaves not cilate, fringed, or bristle-tipped; leaves 0.5-34 mm wide; [plants of various habitats, including calcareous glades and barrens]
8 Basal leaves persistent in a rosette until and past flowering; leaves distinctly ciliate . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. canadensis
8 Basal leaves absent at the onset of flowering; leaves smooth-margined or ciliate.
9 Leaves ovate or lanceolate, \(1-6 \times\) as long as wide, \(4-34 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, widest toward the base or at the middle; calyx lobes \(1-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
10 Calyx lobes 4-7 mm long; leaves mostly lanceolate (varying from narrowly lanceolate to broadly ovate), 1.7-3.3 cm long, 0.4-1.0 cm wide, \(3.3-6 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. purpurea var. calycosa

10 Calyx lobes \(1-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves mostly ovate (varying from broadly ovate to ovate-lanceolate), 0.8-6.3 cm long, 0.6-3.4 cm wide, 1-3.2× as long as wide.
11 Corollas light purple to white, (4-) 5-8 (-10) mm long; leaves (10-) 25-50 (-60) mm long, (6-) 12-30 (34) mm wide; stems sparsely to densely pubescent; median internodes \(2-9 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; leaves with pubescence ciliate on the leaf margin, on the midrib, and scattered on the surface; [of various habitats, widely distributed]
H. purpurea var. purpurea

11 Corollas deep purple, 8-12 mm long; leaves 8-20 (-30) mm long, 3-8 (-13) mm wide; stems glabrous (or slightly short-pubescent on the lower nodes only); median internodes \(0.5-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; leaves entirely glabrous or with pubescence ciliate on the leaf margin, on the midrib, but lacking from the leaf surface; [of high elevation rocky summits and adjacent grassy balds in w. NC and e. TN] .
H. montana

9 Leaves linear to narrowly elliptic, \(4-20 \times\) as long as wide, \(0.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, widest at the middle or near the apex or nearly equally wide for most of their lengths; calyx lobes \(0.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
12 Leaves 1.3-4.7 cm long, 0.5-4.0 mm wide (mostly less than 2.5 mm wide), \(7-20 \times\) as long as wide; inflorescence very diffuse and open, to 20 cm long, the branches ascending, spreading, or deflexed, slender and often ultimately filiform, with 1-4 remote nodes bearing reduced leaves, the pedicels to 14 mm long; internodes mostly 4-9; mature capsules mostly 1.5-2.5 mm long and wide; stem densely cinereouspuberulent, especially at the nodes
H. tenuifolia

12 Leaves 1.6-4.0 cm long, 1.5-6.0 mm wide (mostly more than 2.5 mm wide), \(4-11 \times\) as long as wide; inflorescence rather open to rather compact, less than 12 cm long, the branches ascending or spreading, slender, pedicels to 8 mm long; internodes mostly \(7-11\); mature capsules mostly 1.8-3.0 mm long and wide; stem densely cinereous-puberulent, glabrate, or glabrous.
13 Stems glabrous or glabrate (sometimes puberulent on the nodes only); internodes 7-10, the median internodes (1.1-) 2.0-4.5 (-6.0) cm long; [of moist soil mats on moderate to high elevation granitic domes in sw. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. Iongifolia var. glabra 13 Stems densely cinereous-puberulent; internodes (6-) 7-11 (-13), the median internodes (1.0-) 1.5-3.5 (-4.4) cm long; [of dry sandy, shaley, gravelly, or rocky soil, widely distributed] H. Iongifolia var. compacta

Houstonia caerulea Linnaeus, Quaker Ladies, Innocence, Common Bluet. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands, openings, lawns, a wide variety of disturbed sites; common. April-May; May-June. This species is widespread in e. North America. The flowers of this species and \(H\). serpyllifolia are very similar; \(H\). caerulea is a somewhat duller blue. \([=R A B, G, K, S, W, X, Y\); Houstonia caerulea var. caerulea -- F; Hedyotis caerulea (Linnaeus) Hooker -- C, GW; Hedyotis caerulea - Q, in part only]

Houstonia canadensis Willdenow ex Roemer \& J.A. Schultes, Canada Bluet. Mt (GA, VA): dry limestone barrens, locally abundant in shallow soils over limestone; rare (VA Rare). April-June. Ranging from ME and s. Ontario west to MN, south to sw. VA, se. and c. TN, nw. GA, and AR. Terrell (1959) determined that Houstonia setiscaphia (allegedly a narrow endemic of sw. VA) fell within the range of variation of southern populations of \(H\). canadensis. Further study is perhaps warranted. \([=F, G, K, W, X, Y, Z\); Hedyotis canadensis (Willdenow ex Roemer \& J.A. Schultes) Fosberg -- C, Q; Houstonia setiscaphia L.G. Carr -- F; Houstonia canadensis var. setiscaphia (L.G. Carr) C.F. Reed]

Houstonia longifolia Gaertner var. compacta Terrell, Eastern Longleaf Bluet. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry rock outcrops and adjacent open woodlands, dry sandy woodlands, dry roadbanks, glades and barrens; uncommon. Early JuneAugust; September-October. Var. compacta is centered in the central Appalachians of VA, WV, e. KY, and se. OH, with extensions north to VT, west into n. IL, and south in the Piedmont and adjacent Coastal Plain to SC and GA. The typic variety is more northern, apparently reaching its southern limit in IN, not reaching our area. [= Z; Houstonia longifolia -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Hedyotis longifolia (Gaertner) Hooker -- \(C, Q\), infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Houstonia longifolia var.
longifolia -- Y , in part; Houstonia longifolia, "Appalachian Group" -- X; Houstonia longifolia - K, in part (and also including \(H\). tenuifolia)]

Houstonia longifolia Gaertner var. glabra Terrell, Granite Dome Bluet. Mt (GA, NC, SC): seasonally and periodically moist soils of shallow soil mats and crevices of granitic domes; rare (NC Watch List). June-August; September-October. Var. glabra is endemic to the granitic dome district centered around Highlands, NC, occurring in sw. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA. Terrell (1959) says "the lower internodes [are often] so smooth they appear to have been polished," and gives an altitudinal range of \(850-1750 \mathrm{~m}\). Although the morphological differences between var. glabra and var. compacta are not great, the combination of distinctive morphology correlated with a distinctive habitat and a disjunct range seem to warrant recognition at the varietal level. [= Z; Houstonia longifolia -- RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Hedyotis longifolia (Gaertner) Hooker -- C, Q, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Houstonia longifolia var. longifolia -- Y, in part; Houstonia longifolia, "Glabra Group" -- X; Houstonia longifolia - K, in part (and also including \(H\). tenuifolia)]

Houstonia micrantha (Shinners) Terrell. Cp, Pd (GA): granitic flatrocks, February-April. E. and c. GA west to sw. TN, nw. AR, south to s. MS, s. LA, and e. TX. [= K, X; Hedyotis australis W.H. Lewis \& D.M. Moore - Q; Houstonia pusilla - S, misapplied]

Houstonia montana Small, Roan Mountain Bluet. Mt (NC): in crevices of rock outcrops at the summits of high elevation peaks of the Southern Blue Ridge, also in thin, frost-heaved, gravelly soils of grassy balds near summit outcrops, from \(1250-1950 \mathrm{~m}\) in elevation; rare (US Endangered, NC Endangered). June-July; July-August. This species is endemic to the high Blue Ridge of nw. NC and ne. TN, most notably occurring on Roan Mountain, Grandfather Mountain, Bluff Mountain, and Three Top Mountain. It was first noted by Asa Gray in 1841, who described it as "a remarkable dwarfish form." There has been debate over whether it is not indeed merely a weather-induced form, but it sometimes occurs in close proximity to H. purpurea, with no sign of intergradation. In addition to the characters given above in the key, H. montana also differs from H. purpurea in having larger calyx lobes, corolla, capsules, and seeds. See Terrell (1959), Yelton (1974), and Terrell (1978) for further discussion. [= S, W; Houstonia purpurea -RAB, in part; Houstonia purpurea Linnaeus var. montana (Small) Terrell -- K, X, Y, Z; Hedyotis purpurea - Q, in part; Hedyotis purpurea (Linnaeus) Torrey \& A. Gray var. montana (Small) Fosberg]

Houstonia nigricans (Lamarck) Fernald var. nigricans, Diamond-flower. Mt (SC?, VA), Cp (GA): limestone barrens dominated by Andropogon gerardii; rare (VA Rare). This species has been variously placed in Houstonia, Hedyotis, and Stenaria. Based primarily on seed characters and chromosome numbers, Terrell (2001) has concluded that this taxon is not congeneric with the Sri Lankan type of the genus Hedyotis, and is also not a Houstonia, so has published the new genus Stenaria for Hedyotis nigricans and its close relatives. Church (2003) considers Stenaria congeneric with Houstonia, based on molecular phylogeny. The resolution of generic limits in this group is still unresolved. 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. Var. nigricans ranges from 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. 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 in Pickens County are unlikely. [Stenaria nigricans (Lamarck) Terrell var. nigricans -- V; Hedyotis nigricans (Lamarck) Fosberg var. nigricans -K, U, Y; Hedyotis nigricans -- C, Q, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Houstonia nigricans (Lamarck) Fernald -- F, G; Houstonia angustifolia Michaux -- S; Houstonia filifolia (Chapman) Small -- S]

Houstonia procumbens (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) Standley, Creeping Bluet. Cp (GA, SC): beach dunes, moist to wet sandy pinelands; common. October-April. Ranging from se. SC south to s. FL, west to se. LA. Gaddy \& Rayner (1980) note that this plant is fairly common on South Carolina 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. [=RAB, K, S, X, Y; Hedyotis procumbens (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) Fosberg - Q; Houstonia rotundifolia Michaux; Houstonia procumbens var. procumbens - V; Houstonia procumbens var. hirsuta (W.H. Lewis) D. B. Ward - V]

Houstonia purpurea Linnaeus var. calycosa Shuttleworth ex A. Gray, Midwestern Summer Bluet. Mt (GA, NC): dry woodlands, banks, rock outcrops, shallow soils around mafic and calcareous rock outcrops; rare (NC Watch List). May-July; JulyAugust. The distribution and ecology of var. calycosa in our area are poorly known; it apparently occupies drier and typically more circumneutral sites than var. purpurea. Var. calycosa 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. [= G, K, X, Y, Z; Houstonia purpurea -- RAB, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Hedyotis purpurea (Linnaeus) Torrey \& A. Gray -- C, Q, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Houstonia lanceolata (Poiret) Britton -- F, S; Houstonia purpurea -- W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Hedyotis purpurea (Linnaeus) Torrey \& A. Gray var. calycosa (Shuttleworth ex A. Gray) Fosberg]

Houstonia purpurea Linnaeus var. purpurea, Summer Bluet. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist and dry woodlands and forests, roadbanks, thinner soils around rock outcrops, a variety of disturbed sites; common, rare in Coastal Plain. May-July; JulyAugust. Var. purpurea ranges from MD and s. PA west to s. OH, s. IL, and sw. MO south to SC, sw. GA, MS, s. LA, e. TX, and e. OK. Plants growing in high elevation and exposed sites are sometimes dwarfed, and in that respect only, superficially resemble \(H\). montana. [= G, K, X, Y, Z; Houstonia purpurea -- RAB, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (and also including Houstonia montana); Houstonia purpurea -- F, S; Houstonia purpurea -- W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Hedyotis purpurea (Linnaeus) Torrey \& A. Gray -- C, Q, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Hedyotis purpurea (Linnaeus) Torrey \& A. Gray var. purpurea]

Houstonia pusilla Schoepf, Tiny Bluet. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC): woodlands, lawns, and other disturbed sites; common. March-April. H. pusilla ranges from MD south to FL, west to TX, and inland from IL west to NE, south to TN and TX. [= RAB, G, K, S, W, X, Y; Houstonia patens Elliott -- F; Hedyotis crassifolia Rafinesque -- C, GW; Hedyotis caerulea (Linnaeus) Hooker - Q, in part; Houstonia minima L.C. Beck - S]

Houstonia serpyllifolia Michaux, Appalachian Bluet, Thyme-leaf Bluet. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): streambanks, grassy balds, moist forests, seepy rock outcrops, spray cliffs, and moist disturbed areas; common (VA Watch List). (March-) May-June. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic, ranging from PA south to nw. SC and ne. GA. The flowers are very similar to, but
usually a brighter blue than, the more widespread H. caerulea. [= RAB, F, G, K, S, W, X, Y; Hedyotis michauxii Fosberg -- C, GW, Q]

Houstonia tenuifolia Nuttall, Diffuse-branched Bluet. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): usually in dry woodlands, often rocky (especially mafic rocks) or sandy; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain). May-July; July-October. 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. [= RAB, F, G, S, W, Z; Hedyotis nuttalliana Fosberg -- C; Hedyotis longifolia (Gaertner) Hooker - C, Q, in part; Houstonia longifolia var. tenuifolia (Nuttall) Wood; Houstonia longifolia, "Tenuifolia Group" -- X; Houstonia longifolia - K, in part]

Houstonia rosea (Rafinesque) Terrell. AL west to TX. [= K; Hedyotis rosea Rafinesque]

\section*{Mitchella Linnaeus (Partridge-berry)}

The only other species in the genus is e. Asian.
Mitchella repens Linnaeus, Partidge-berry. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): deciduous and coniferous forests, stream-banks, heath balds, maritime forests, on rotten logs; common. May-June; June-July. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to peninsular FL and TX. Plants in maritime forests are more robust than others and often have an ascending habit, the stems sometimes 20-30 cm tall. \([=R A B, C, F, G, G W, K, S, W]\)

Mitracarpus Zuccarini (Girdle-pod)
A genus of about 30 species, of tropical America.
* Mitracarpus hirtus (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Girdle-pod. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from tropical America. In sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and FL. [= K; M. villosus (Sw.) Chamisso \& Schlechtendahl ex Augustin de Candolle]

Oldenlandia Linnaeus (OIdenlandia)
References: Terrell (1991)=Z; Rogers (1987)=Y; GW.
1 Flowers (1) 2-5 in pedunculate axillary umbels, the filiform peduncle 5-10 mm long, the filiform pedicels 3-5 mm long ......

1 Flowers 1-10 in sessile or subsessile clusters.
2 Stem glabrous or nearly so; leaves mostly linear or linear-oblanceolate, 1-3 mm wide, generally 5-10× as long as wide; flowers solitary or (rarely) in 2-3-flowered clusters; plant a perennial . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . O. boscii
2 Stem pilose or villous; leaves mostly ovate or broadly lanceolate, 4-10 mm wide, generally \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide; flowers in compact clusters of 3-10, rarely solitary; plant an annual . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 . uniflora

Oldenlandia boscii (Augustin de Candolle) Chapman, Bosc's Bluet. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): clay-based Carolina bays, rivershore and millpond drawdown shores, sagponds, other seasonally saturated habitats; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). August-September. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic, ranging from se. VA south to FL and west to TX. Similar in vegetative condition to Polypremum procumbens. [= RAB, G, K, S, Z; = Hedyotis boscii Augustin de Candolle -- C, F, GW, Y]
* Oldenlandia corymbosa Linnaeus, Diamond-flower. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC): moist lawns, gardens; rare, introduced from South America. July-October. Reported for NC by Nesom (2000e). [= RAB, K, S, Z; = Hedyotis corymbosa (Linnaeus) Lamarck -GW, Y]

Oldenlandia uniflora Linnaeus, Oldenlandia. \(\mathrm{Cp}, \mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA})\) : pondshores, muddy drawdown shores, moist to wet ecotones of Coastal Plain streamheads, other moist to wet places; uncommon (rare in Piedmont). August-October. Mostly a species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain, ranging from Long Island, NY south to FL and west to TX, north in the interior to MO. [= RAB, G, K, S, Z; = Hedyotis uniflora (Linnaeus) Lamarck -- C, F, GW, Y]

\section*{Paederia Linnaeus (Skunk-vine)}

A genus of ca. 30 species, woody vines, of the Tropics. References: Diamond (1999).
* Paederia foetida Linnaeus, Skunk-vine. Cp (SC), Pd (NC): disturbed areas, rarely spreading from plantings; rare, introduced from se. Asia. Diamond (1999) reports its naturalization in Randolph Co., NC. [= RAB, K, S]

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of tropicala nd warm temperate America and Africa. References: Terrell (1991)=Z; Rogers (1987)=Y.
* Pentodon pentandrus (K. Schumach. \& Thonn.) Vatke. Cp (GA, SC): pond edges, wet meadows, moist ground; rare, apparently introduced from Africa (GA Special Concern). July-September. In North America, ranging from e. SC south to FL, west to se. TX. [= GW, K, Y, Z; P. halei (Torrey \& A. Gray) A. Gray -- S; Oldenlandia halei (Torrey \& A. Gray) Chapman]

Pinckneya Michaux (Pinckneya, Fever-tree)
Pinckneya is a monotypic genus, showy when in flower because of the development of 1 of the 5 calyx lobes of some of the flowers of the inflorescence into a large (to 7 cm by 5 cm ), petaloid (pink or cream) appendage. References: Godfrey (1988); Rogers (1987) \(=Z\).

Pinckneya bracteata (Bartram) Rafinesque, Pinckneya, Fever-tree. Cp (GA, SC): margins of acidic, peaty (blackwater) swamps; rare (SC Rare). May-June (-July); September. Se. SC south to n. (panhandle) FL. [= GW, K, Z; = P. pubens Michaux -RAB, S]

\section*{Richardia Linnaeus (Richardia)}

References: Lewis \& Oliver (1974)=Z; Krings (2002). Key based on Krings (2002).
1 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)
\(R\). brasiliense
1 Stems hirsute or villous near the tips, but progressively more sparsely so to glabrate towards 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 R. scabra
* Richardia brasiliensis Gomes. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, vacant lots, urban areas, disturbed areas; common, introduced from South America. May-November. [=RAB, C, F, K, S, Z]
* Richardia scabra Linnaeus. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, vacant lots, urban areas, disturbed areas; common, introduced from South America. June -December. 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z]

\section*{Sherardia Linnaeus (Field-madder)}

A monotypic genus, an herb, native of Europe and w. Asia.
Identification notes: Habitally similar to Galium, but differing in its involucrate inflorescence and the more tubular, pink to purple flowers.
* Sherardia arvensis Linnaeus, Field-madder. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): lawns, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. February-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Spermacoce Linnaeus

Spermacoce glabra Michaux, Smooth Buttonweed. Mt (VA), Cp (GA, SC*, VA*): rocky riversides in the mountains, disturbed areas in the Coastal Plain; rare (GA Rare). Perhaps only introduced in at least some parts of our area; see Wieboldt et al. (1998) for discussion. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S]

Spermacoce assurgens Ruiz \& Pavón, in sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K; Borreria laevis, misapplied; Borreria brachysepala, misapplied] \{add synonymy; not yet keyed\}

Spermacoce tenuior Linnaeus, reported from sw. GA. \{ID needs checking\} [= K] \{add synonymy; not yet keyed\}

A family of about 156 genera and 1800 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and rarely herbs, cosmopolitan.


\section*{Citrus Linnaeus}

A genus of about 17 species, trees, of s. and se. Asia. The circumscription is uncertain, but Freitas de Araújo, Paganucci de Queiroz, \& Machado (2003) favor a broad circumscription (followed here), including Poncirus, based on DNA analyses. References: Mabberley (1997b)=Z; Freitas de Araújo, Paganucci de Queiroz, \& Machado (2003)=Y.

Identification notes: Citrus has simple to trifoliolate, evergreen, coriaceous, acuminate, and glossy green leaves, and the familiar spherical fruits.

1 Leaves unifoliolate; fruit glabrous, \(>8 \mathrm{~cm}\) in diameter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. \(\times\). \({ }^{\text {aurantium }}\) 1 Leaves trifoliolate; fruit densely pubescent, \(<6 \mathrm{~cm}\) in diameter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. trifoliata
* Citrus ×aurantium Linnaeus (pro sp.), Sour Orange. Cp (GA): cultivated horticulturally, sometimes persistent; rare. Reported from several counties in s. and e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= Z; C. aurantium -- K (as species)]
* Citrus trifoliata Linnaeus, Trifoliate Orange. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, SC, VA): woodlands, thickets, and streambanks, especially in suburban areas; rare, introduced from China. March-April; September-October. Planted in our area as an ornamental, also used in warmer climates as a grafting stock for citrus, C. trifoliata is a small tree or shrub that seems to be made up almost entirely of thorns. The fruits closely resemble an orange, but are small (ca. 4 cm in diameter), densely pubescent, and sour. Citrus trifoliata is often considered a separate genus, Poncirus, but differs very little from Citrus morphologically and has been shown to be phylogenetically nested within Citrus. [= Y; Poncirus trifoliata (Linnaeus) Rafinesque - RAB, F, G, K, S]
* Citrus \(\times\) limon (Linnaeus) Burmann f., Lemon, C. \(\times\) 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, being killed outright or severely damaged by occasional colder winters. \{not keyed\}

Poncirus Rafinesque (Trifoliate Orange)
(see Citrus)

Ptelea Linnaeus (Hop-tree, Wafer-ash, Stinking Ash)
A genus of about 11 species, of North America (south into Mexico). References: Bailey (1962)=Z.
1 Twigs densely pubescent; leaflets densely soft-pubescent beneath . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. trifoliata var. mollis 1 Twigs glabrous or glabrescent; leaflets usually glabrous or glabrate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. trifoliata var. trifoliata

Ptelea trifoliata Linnaeus var. mollis Torrey \& A. Gray, Hairy Hop-tree. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): rocky bluffs, especially calcareous or mafic, open woodlands, calcareous Coastal Plain river bluffs, granitic domes; uncommon. The relative distribution and habitats of the two varieties in our area need further study. April-June; June-August. MD, w. NC, n. GA, n. AL, and c. TX south to e. GA, panhandle FL, and s. TX. Our varieties are both placed by Bailey (1962) as quadrinomials in the eastern ssp. trifoliata. [= F; < P. trifoliata -- RAB; = P. trifoliata ssp. trifoliata var. mollis Torrey \& A. Gray -- C, K, Z; \(<\) P. trifoliata var. trifoliata -- G; ><P. trifoliata -- S, in part]

Ptelea trifoliata Linnaeus var. trifoliata, Smooth Hop-tree. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, SC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): rocky bluffs, especially calcareous or mafic, open woodlands, calcareous Coastal Plain river bluffs, granitic domes; uncommon. April-June; June-August. NJ, w. NY, MI, s. WI, and NE south to c. peninsular FL, c. AL, c. MS, e. TX. The relative distribution and habitats of the two varieties in our area need further study. Bailey discusses some odd forms, corresponding in part to Small's species, which she does not recognize taxonomically; further study is warranted. [=F; < P. trifoliata -- RAB; = P. trifoliata ssp. trifoliata var. trifoliata \(--\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z} ;<P\). trifoliata var. trifoliata \(--\mathrm{G} ;>P\). trifoliata -S , in part; \(>P\). serrata \(\mathrm{Small}-\mathrm{S} ;>P\). microcarpa \(\mathrm{Small}-\mathrm{S}\); \(>P\). baldwinii Torrey \& A. Gray -- S]

A genus of about 7 species, of the Old World.
* Ruta graveolens Linnaeus, Rue. Pd (NC), Mt (VA): cultivated in gardens as a medicinal herb, persistent and rarely escaping, sometimes locally abundant in pastures over limestone; rare, introduced from Eurasia. May-August; June-September. This plant causes dermatitis in some people, apparently by removing the skin's sun-resistance. Ruta has a disagreeable smell, and has toxic properties. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S]

\section*{Zanthoxylum Linnaeus (Prickly-ash, Toothache Tree)}

A genus of about 250 species, of America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. References: Porter (1976)=Z.
1 Leaves thin in texture, pubescent; flowers in small axillary clusters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Z. americanum
1 Leaves coriaceous in texture, glabrous and waxy; flowers in large terminal compound cymes . . . . . . . . . . Z. clava-herculis
Zanthoxylum americanum P. Miller, Prickly-ash, Toothache Tree, Northern Prickly-ash. Mt (VA), Pd (GA, VA), Cp (GA, SC): woodlands and forests over calcareous or mafic rocks, often forming extensive colonies near outcrops; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). March-April; July-August. S. Québec west to e. ND, south to e. SC, c. GA, Panhandle FL, e. TN, c. TN, and OK. Sometimes planted. There is only a single known site in SC. [= RAB, C, K, W, S, Z; = Xanthoxylum americanum -- F, an orthographic variant]

Zanthoxylum clava-herculis Linnaeus, Toothache Tree, Hercules'-club, Sea-ash, Southern Prickly-ash, Pepper-bark, Tickletongue. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): maritime forests, dunes, shell middens, shell hammocks, maritime scrub, inland (in GA) in hammock forests; uncommon (VA Watch List). April-May; July-September. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to TX, AR, and OK. 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. 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. In our area it is restricted to the outer Coastal Plain, nearly entirely on the barrier islands. Although normally a small tree, it can reach considerable size, up to about 60 cm DBH. In the 5 km immediately north of Buxton, Dare County, NC one can see several hundred individuals growing on open, Uniola-dominated dunes. Because of salt-pruning, the trees often have 5 times as wide a spread as they are tall. Some trees have a basal diameter of \(30-40 \mathrm{~cm}\), a short trunk less than a meter tall, a total height of \(2-3 \mathrm{~m}\), and a spread of 10 m . [= RAB, C, G, K, S, Z; = Xanthoxylum clava-herculis -- F, an orthographic variant]

SALICACEAE (Willow Family)
A family of 2 genera and about 435 species, trees, shrubs, and subshrubs, nearly cosmopolitan.
1 Leaf blades \(0.8-2(-3) \times\) as long as wide; stamens \(5-80\); buds covered by several, overlapping scales; flowering catkins arching

1 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

\section*{Populus Linnaeus (Poplar, Aspen, Cottonwood)}

A genus of about 35 species, trees, largely north temperate. References: Eckenwalder (1977)=Z; Eckenwalder (1984) \(=\mathrm{Y}\); Eckenwalder (1996); Hamzeh \& Dayanandan (2004).

1 Winter buds viscid (sticky and shiny as if recently varnished); stamens (15-) 20-80.
2 Petiole terete or dorsally flattened (in the plane of the leaf blade), and often also channeled above; leaf blades dark green above, glaucous white beneath; leaf margin not translucent, finely serrate with teeth \(<1 \mathrm{~mm}\) deep; [section Tacamahaca]. 3 Petioles \(7-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; leaves ovate, broader below the midpoint; leaf base rounded to subcordate; twigs terete or slightly angled in cross-section . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. balsamifera 3 Petioles < 2 cm long; leaves obovate, broader past the midpoint; leaf base cuneate to rounded; twigs strongly angles in cross-section
P. simonii

2 Petiole laterally flattened ( 90 degrees to the plane of the leaf blade), especially near the junction with the blade; leaf blades light green above, often paler beneath but not distinctly whitened; leaf margin translucent, finely to coarsely serrate with teeth \(>1 \mathrm{~mm}\) deep.
4 First-year branches reddish-brown; leaves noticeably paler beneath; flattened portion of petiole < \(2 \times\) as deep as wide; early leaves with > 20 teeth per side, the largest < 2.5 mm deep; [probable intersectional hybrid of section Aegeiros and section Tacamahaca] P. \(\times j a c k i i\)

4 First-year branches yellow- to orange- brown; leaves nearly the same color above and below; flattened portion of petiole \(>2 \times\) as deep as wide; early leaves usually with \(<20\) teeth per side, the largest \(<2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) deep; [section
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        Aegeiros].
        5 Stigmas 3-4; stamens (30-) 40-80; [native tree, common] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. deltoides ssp. deltoides
        5 Stigmas 2-3; stamens (15-) 20-30; [alien trees, rare out of cultivation].
        6 Floral disk 2-4 mm wide; stigmas 2-3; ovules and seeds 6-14 (-20) per placenta . . . . . . . P. xcanadensis
        6 Floral disk 1-2 mm wide; stigmas 2; ovules and seeds 4-8 per placenta
        P. nigra
    1 Winter buds not viscid; stamens 5-20
7 Stamens 12-20; scales of the catkins deeply fimbriate; petioles terete; [section Leucoides] . . . . . . . . . . . P. heterophylla
Stamens 5-12; scales of the catkins dentate or with only 3-7 linear-trianglar lobes; petioles strongly flattened laterally (90
degrees to the plane of the leaf blade), especially near the junction with the blade; [section Populus].
8
9P. alba
9P. xcanescens
8
10P.grandidentata
10P. tremuloides
P. xsmithii

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\section*{OLD KEY}

1 Mature leaves densely white-tomentose beneath; leaves weakly 3-9 lobed or coarsely and irregularly toothed; [section Populus] \(P\). alba
1 Mature leaves glabrous or glabrescent (densely pubescent beneath when young in \(P\). heterophylla and \(P\). grandidentata); leaves regularly and finely or coarsely toothed, but not lobed.
2 Petioles terete, nearly terete, flattened only adjacent to the blade, or slightly flattened throughout.
3 Leaves obtuse or rounded at the tip, cordate at the base; buds not viscid; [native trees mostly of swamps of the Coastal Plain]; [section Leucoides] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. heterophylla
3 Leaves acuminate or acute at the apex, truncate, subcordate, or cordate at the base; buds viscid (sticky and shiny as if recently varnished); [introduced trees mostly of riverbanks of the Mountains]; [section Tacamahaca] . . . P. xjackii
2 Petioles distinctly flattened laterally.
4 Leaves with a well-developed translucent or whitened border broader than the adjacent main veinlets (use 10x magnification); leaves rather triangular or deltoid in shape, the base often subcordate or truncate; leaf teeth incurved and callous-tipped (at \(10 \times\) ); bark rough; stamens 15 or more; ament scales glabrous, ciliate-margined with numerous segments; [section Aegeiros].
5 Leaf blades (6-) 7-12 (-20 cm wide; sinuses between the largest teeth of leaf blade (1.5-) 2-5 mm deep; [native large trees]
P. deltoides var. deltoides

5 Leaf blades usually less than 8 cm wide; sinuses between the largest teeth of leaf blade 1-2 mm deep; [introduced small trees, generally obviously alien].
P. nigra

4 Leaves lacking a well-developed translucent or whitened border broader than the adjacent main veinlets (use \(10 \times\) magnification); leaves mostly rounded or orbicular, the base often rounded or broadly cuneate; stamens less than 12; ament scales pilose, also fringed with only 3-7 (-10) linear to lanceolate segments; [section Populus].
6 Leaf margins coarsely crenate- or undulate-toothed, with fewer than \(12(-15)\) teeth per side, the sinuses of the larger teeth \(1.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) deep; leaves puberulent beneath when young (glabrate in age); buds gray-pubescent

6 Leaf margins finely crenulate-serrulate, with 15-35 (-70) teeth per side, the sinuses 0.5-1.0 mm deep; leaves glabrous; buds glossy brown
P. tremuloides
* Populus alba Linnaeus, Silver Poplar, White Poplar. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, suburban woodlands; common, native of Europe. March-April. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]
* Populus \(\times\) canadensis Moench (pro sp.) [P. deltoides \(\times\) nigra], Hybrid Black Poplar. Pd (GA) \(\{N C, V A\}\) : disturbed areas; rare. Reported for a county in C. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and for NC and VA (Kartesz 1999). [= C, K]

Populus deltoides Bartram ex Marshall var. deltoides, Eastern Cottonwood. Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA), \{GA\}: riverbanks, bottomland forests (not found along blackwater streams); common. March-April. Var. deltoides ranges from Québec west to MN, south to FL and TX. Var. occidentalis Rydberg [ssp. monilifera (Aiton) Eckenwalder] is more western, primarily of the Great Plains. [= C, GW; <P. deltoides -- RAB, G, W; >P. deltoides var. deltoides \(-F\), in a narrower sense; >P. deltoides var. missouriensis (A. Henry) A. Henry -- F ; = P. deltoides ssp. deltoides -- K, Z; P. balsamifera Linnaeus -- S, misapplied]

Populus grandidentata Michaux, Bigtooth Aspen. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): dry, rocky, upland forests; common, rare south of VA (NC Watch List). April-May. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to w. NC, sc. TN, and n. MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

Populus heterophylla Linnaeus, Swamp Cottonwood. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): blackwater and brownwater swamp forests; common (rare in Piedmont). March-April. CT west to MI, south to n . FL and LA, scattered and irregular in distribution, absent from the Appalachians. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S]
* Populus \(\times\) jackii Sargent [probably P. balsamifera \(\times\) deltoides], Balm-of-Gilead. Mt (NC, VA): bottomlands, riverbanks, streambanks; rare or locally abundant, spread from cultivation. April. This cultivar is of uncertain origin, considered by some to be a hybrid \(P\). balsamifera \(\times\) deltoides, by others to be an atypical pistillate clone of \(P\). balsamifera Linnaeus. The cultivar 'gileadensis' is distinguished from the typical form by the petioles densely and stiffly pubescent (vs. petioles glabrous). P. xjackii is locally abundant along the New River in Watauga, Ashe, and Alleghany counties, NC and downstream into VA. [= C, K, Y; P. candicans Aiton --

RAB, G, S, misapplied; > \(P\). \(\times\) gileadensis Rouleau -- F, W]
* Populus nigra Linnaeus, Black Poplar, Lombardy Poplar. Pd (GA, VA), Cp (GA): disturbed suburban areas; rare, introduced from s. Europe. Cultivated in many forms, including the columnar "Lombardy Poplar;" short-lived and only weakly spreading to disturbed areas in the vicinity of plantings. [= F, G, K; > P. italica (Du Roi) Moench -- S]
* Populus simonii Carrière, Chinese Poplar, Simon's Poplar. Mt (NC): riverbanks; rare, native of China. Naturalized in the Mountains of NC.

Populus tremuloides Michaux, Quaking Aspen. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): heath balds, rocky woodlands, exposed rock oucrops, and clearings; rare (VA Rare). April-May. Labrador west to AK, south to NJ, VA, w. NC, WV, MO, and (in the Rockies) to TX and Mexico. [= C, G, K, S, W; P. tremuloides var. tremuloides -- F]

Populus balsamifera Linnaeus, Balsam Poplar, Hackmatack, ranges south to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and to VA (according to Kartesz 1999). Also reported for n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and provisionally for SC (Kartesz 1999). I have been unable to locate herbarium specimens documenting its occurrence in our primary area \{further investigate\}. [=C, G; P. balsamifera ssp. balsamifera -- K; >P. balsamifera var. balsamifera - F; > P. balsamifera var. magnifica Victorin - F; P. balsamifera var. subcordata Hylander; P. balsamifera var. michauxii (Dode) Henry]
* Populus \(\times\) canescens (Aiton) Sm. (pro sp.) [P. alba \(\times\) tremula], Gray Poplar. Mt, Pd (GA): Occurs at scattered locations in TN, n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), and NC, SC, and VA (Kartesz 1999). [= C, K; = P. canescens (Aiton) Sm. - F, G] \{not yet keyed\}

Populus \(\times\) smithii Boivin [P. grandidentata \(\times\) tremuloides]. South to MD and WV. [ \(=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K}\) ]

\section*{Salix Linnaeus (Willow)}

A genus of about 400 species, trees, shrubs, and subshrubs, mostly north temperate and boreal. References: Argus (1986)=Z; Dorn (1995) \(=\) Y; Argus (1997). Key adapted from Z.


13 Leaf margin coarsely and irregularly serrate; leaves glabrous beneath; leaf blade 4-7 (-10)× as long as wide; petioles (7-) 10-20 mm long, glabrous; [section Salix] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. fragilis
13 Leaf margin minutely and uniformly serrulate; leaves long-sericeous or glabrate beneath; leaf blade 5\(13 \times\) as long as wide; petioles \(3-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, tomentose or sericeous.
14 Leaves glabrate beneath; branches normally pendulous; leaves very narrowly lanceolate, with length/width ratio of 6.5-13; petioles \(7-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petioles \(7-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, tomentose; flowering branchlets ca. 0.3 cm long; [section Subalbae]..
S. babylonica

14 Leaves long-sericeous beneath; branches ascending (rarely pendulous); leaves narrowly lanceolate, with length/width ratio of 5-6.5; petioles 3-6 mm long; petioles 3-6 mm long, sericeous; flowering branchlets 1-1.5 cm long; [section Salix] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. alba
10 Leaf margin entire or crenate (to slightly and irregularly serrate); [subgenus Vetrix, section Cinerella].
15 Leaves glabrate (sparsely pubescent when young), not revolute
S. discolor

15 Leaves permanently pubescent, at least on the lower surface (densely villous or tomentose when young), revolute.
16 Leaf margin entire and undulate; pistillate aments \(1-3.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; pistils borne on stipes mostly less than 2 mm long; staminate aments \(0.5-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; shrubs, less than 2 m tall.
17 Leaves stipulate; leaf blades (5-) avg. \(7(-13) \mathrm{cm}\) long, (12-) avg. 17 ( -35 ) mm wide; staminate aments 1-2 cm long; pistillate aments 2-3.5 cm long... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. humilis
17 Leaves exstipulate; leaf blades (2.5-) avg. 4 ( -5 ) cm long, (5-) avg. 7 ( -10 ) mm wide; staminate aments \(0.5-1.1 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; pistillate aments \(1-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. occidentalis
16 Leaf margin crenate or irregularly serrate (rarely nearly entire); pistillate aments \(3-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; pistils borne on stipes mostly more than 2 mm long; staminate aments \(2-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; shrubs to small trees, mostly \(3-15 \mathrm{~m}\) tall.
18 Trees or tall shrubs, to 15 m tall; decorticated wood of 1-4 year old branches smooth or with a few ridges usually less than 5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. caprea
18 Shrubs, 3-7 (12) m tall; decorticated wood of 1-4 year old branches with numerous ridges, many of them longer than 2 cm .
19 Leaves tomentose beneath with a mixture of white and rusty hairs . . . . . . S. atrocinerea
19 Leaves tomentose beneath with white or gray hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. cinerea
* Salix alba Linnaeus, European White Willow. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Eurasia. March-April. [= RAB, C, F, G, S, W, Z; S. alba var. ?? -- K]
* Salix atrocinerea Brotero, Common Sallow, Olive-leaf Willow. Mt (NC): disturbed areas; rare, native of western Europe. April. [=K; = S. cinerea Linnaeus ssp. oleifolia (Smith) Macreight -- Z; < S. cinerea -- RAB, C, F, G]
* Salix babylonica Linnaeus, Weeping Willow. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, native of Asia. MarchApril. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; S. \(\times\) pendulina Wenderoth (fragilis \(\times\) ? sepulcralis) \(-\mathrm{K} ;\) S. \(\times\) sepulcralis Simonkai (alba \(\times\) ?pendulina) - K]
* Salix caprea Linnaeus, Goat Willow, Great Sallow. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Eurasia. April. [= C, F, G, K, Z]

Salix caroliniana Michaux, Carolina Willow, Coastal Plain Willow. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): riverbanks, sandbars, other wet sites; common (uncomomon to rare in Piedmont and Mountains). March-April. Widespread in the Southeast, S. caroliniana has a somewhat peculiar range, with three main centers of distribution, the Coastal Plain from VA south to FL, the Interior Low Plateau of TN, KY, and n. AL, and the Ozark-Ouachita Highlands of AR and MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Z; S. longipes Andersson -- S] * Salix cinerea Linnaeus, Gray Willow. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC): disturbed areas; rare, native of Eurasia. April. [=K; =S. cinerea ssp. cinerea \(-Z ;<S\). cinerea -- RAB, C, F, G (circumscription uncertain but apparently including S. atrocinerea)]

Salix discolor Muhlenberg, Pussy Willow. Mt (VA), Pd (NC): calcareous wetlands, disturbed areas; rare, apparently native in VA, introduced only in NC (VA Rare). April. Newfoundland and Alberta south to DE, w. VA, KY, MO, SD, and MT. [= C, K, S, Z; S. discolor var. discolor -- F, G]

Salix eriocephala Michaux var. eriocephala, Heart-leaved Willow. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, VA): seepage areas, ditches, alluvial areas; common. April-May. Newfoundland and Québec west to Yukon and British Columbia, south to e., c., and w. VA, n. KY, w. TN, n. AR, ne. KS, and CA; disjunct in AL and adjacent w. GA, s. GA, and panhandle FL. Var. eriocephala is the more eastern of six varieties, and ranges from Newfoundland west to ND, south to w. FL and s. KS (Dorn 1995). [<S. eriocephala -- C, K, W, Z; S. rigida Muhlenberg var. rigida -- F, G; S. rigida var. angustata (Pursh) Fernald -- F; S. cordata Muhlenberg -- S, misapplied; S. eriocephala ssp. eriocephala var. eriocephala -- Y]

Salix exigua Nuttall var. sericans (Nees) Nesom, Sandbar Willow. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA): sandbars, riverbanks, creekbanks; rare (VA Rare). March-mid May and June-August. S. exigua occurs throughout North America except most of the Southeast, south to DE, w. VA, e. TN, MS, LA, TX, and Mexico; var. sericans is the more eastern variety of the complex (Nesom 2002). [<Salix exigua \(-\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{Z}\); S. exigua ssp. interior (Rowlee) Cronquist var. angustissima (Andersson) Reveal \& Broome -- C; S. interior Rowlee var. interior -- F, G; S. interior Rowlee -- GW, K, S]

Salix floridana Chapman, Florida Willow. Cp (GA): sphagnous seepages; rare (GA Endangered). March-April. C. GA south to c. peninsular and Panhandle FL. [= GW, K, S, Z]
* Salix fragilis Linnaeus, Crack Willow, Brittle Willow. Pd (VA): low areas; rare, native to Asia Minor, introduced to Europe and thence to here. [=C, F, G, K, S, Z]

Salix humilis Marshall, Upland Willow, Prairie Willow. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): upland areas, often in open or semi-open sites, in barrens, fens, and grassy balds over mafic rocks (such as amphibolite) up to at least 1800 m elevation,
also in powerline rights-of-way, woodland borders, and other miscellaneous habitats; uncommon. March-May. This species is widespread in e. North America. [= C, G, S; < S. humilis -- RAB, GW (see also S. occidentalis); = S. humilis var. humilis -- K, W, Z; \(>S\). humilis var. humilis - F; >S. humilis var. hyporhysa Fernald -- F]
* Salix lucida Muhlenberg, Shining Willow. Mt (VA): low areas; rare (VA Watch List). May. Doubtfully indigenous to the one known population in Roanoke County, VA. [= C, W, Z; S. lucida var. lucida -- F, G; S. lucida ssp. lucida -- K]

Salix nigra Marshall, Black Willow. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): riverbanks, sandbars, other moist areas; common. MarchApril. S. nigra occurs nearly throughout e. North America. [= RAB, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; S. nigra var. nigra -- C]

Salix occidentalis Walter, Dwarf Upland Willow, Sage Willow. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): upland areas, often over mafic (amphibolite) or ultramafic (olivine) rocks; uncommon. March-May. This species is less widespread than the related S. humilis, with a distribution centered in the central Appalachians. [= C; < S. humilis -- RAB, GW; = S. humilis var. microphylla (Andersson) Fernald -- F, W, Z; = S. tristis Aiton -- G, S; = S. humilis var. tristis (Aiton) Griggs -- K]
* Salix pentandra Linnaeus, Bay Willow. Pd, Mt (NC, VA): disturbed areas; rare (perhaps not established), introduced from Eurasia. April. [= C, F, G, K, Z]
* Salix purpurea Linnaeus, Basket Willow, Purple Willow, Purple Osier. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (GA, VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Europe. April. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z]

Salix sericea Marshall, Silky Willow. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): bogs, peaty swamps, banks of small streams; uncommon. March-April. S. sericea is a northeastern species, ranging south to w. NC, ne. GA, e. TN, sc. TN, AL, and AR. [ = RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Salix amygdaloides Andersson, Peachleaf Willow. East to w. KY. [= K, Z] \{add to synonymy\}
Salix bebbiana Sargent, Long-beaked Willow, Gray Willow, is widespread and rather common in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993)
and also occurs in MD (Argus 1986). [= K, Z] \{subgenus Salix, section Fulvae\}
Salix cordata Michaux, south to MD, PA (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Salix elaeagnos Scopoli is reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{subgenus Vetrix, section Canae\} \{not keyed\}
* Salix matsudana Koidzumi, Corkscrew Willow, is reported for VA (Fairfax and Fauquier counties). [= K] \{not keyed\}

\section*{SAMOLACEAE (Water-pimpernel Family)}

A monogeneric family of 10-15 species, herbs and subshrubs, cosmopolitan. Samolus was previously generally treated as an aberrant component of Primulaceae. The traditional families Primulaceae, Myrsinaceae, and Theophrastaceae have been repartitioned by Källersjö, Bergqvist, \& Anderberg (2000) in order to create monophyletic groups, with Samolus placed in Theophrastaceae. However, Samolus remains aberrant in Theophrastaceae and is basal; it is probably best placed in its own family, Samolaceae (Ståhl in Kubitzki 2004). References: Källersjö, Bergqvist, and Anderberg (2000); Ståhl in Kubitzki (2004).

\section*{Samolus Linnaeus (Water-pimpernel)}

A genus of about 10-15 species, herbs and subshrubs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Ståhl in Kubitzki (2004).
Samolus parviflorus Rafinesque, Water-pimpernel, Brookweed. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): stream banks, brackish marshes, pools in floodplains, interdune ponds; common. April-October. New Brunswick west to British Columbia, south to Central America; also in c. and s. South America. Sometimes treated as a subspecies of the European S. valerandi; the appropriate taxonomic and nomenclatural treatment is uncertain. [= RAB, F, GW, W; S. floribundus Humboldt, Bonpland, \& Kunth -- C, G, S; S. valerandi Linnaeus ssp. parviflorus (Rafinesque) Hultén -- K]

\section*{SANTALACEAE (Sandalwood Family)}

A family of about 34 genera and 540 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, primarily of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old World and New World. All members of the family are hemiparasitic, attaching to the roots of other plants. Viscaceae are closely related and should perhaps be included (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 2003). References: Nickrent \& Malécot (2001).

1 Leaves alternate; monoecious herb or shrub.
2 Herb, to \(2(-3) \mathrm{dm}\) tall; leaves \(1-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; inflorescence a terminal panicle of cymes; [tribe Comandreae] ... Comandra
2 Shrub, more than 4 dm tall; leaves 5-15 cm long; inflorescence a terminal raceme; [tribe Pyrularieae] ........ Pyrularia
1 Leaves opposite; dioecious shrub.
3 Staminate flowers in terminal umbel-like dichasia; pistillate flowers solitary, terminal; clumped shrub to 4 m tall; [tribe Thesiae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Buckleya
3 Staminate flowers in axillary umbels; pistillate flowers solitary, axillary; rhizomatous shrub to 1 m tall; [tribe Santaleae]...
Nestronia

\section*{Buckleya Torrey (Piratebush)}

A genus of 4 species, shrubs, of temperate e. North America and e. Asia -- the 3 other species are B. lanceolata (Siebold \&

Zuccarini) Miquel of Japan, and B. henryi Diels and B. graebneriana Diels of China. References: Carvell \& Eshbaugh 1982=Z; Massey et al. (1983).

Buckleya distichophylla (Nuttall) Torrey, Piratebush. Mt (NC, VA): dry or rocky bluffs and slopes; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered, VA Endangered). April-May; June-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. VA south through ne. TN to sw. NC, in the western edge of the Blue Ridge and to the west in the Ridge and Valley. It is apparently parasitic on a variety of hosts -- not limited to Tsuga, as has sometimes been reported. The branches are often mistaken for a compound leaf. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Comandra Nuttall (Bastard-toadflax)
A genus of 2 species (the only other species European).
Comandra umbellata (Linnaeus) Nuttall var. umbellata, Eastern Bastard-toadflax. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry forests and woodlands, woodland borders; common. April-early June; July. Ssp. umbellata ranges from ME to MI, south to n . GA and AL; other subspecies are western. [ \(=\mathrm{C} ;<\mathrm{C}\). umbellata -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = \(C\). umbellata ssp. umbellata -- K; C. umbellata -- F, G, S; C. richardsiana -- F, G]

Nestronia Rafinesque (Nestronia)
A monotypic genus, a shrub, endemic to se. United States. References: Libby \& Bloom (1998).
Nestronia umbellula Rafinesque, Nestronia, Conjurer's-nut, Leechbrush. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC): relatively mesic sites in sandhills in the upper Coastal Plain, mesic to dry Piedmont oak forests; rare (GA Threatened, NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Endangered). April-May; July. Sc. VA south and west to sc. GA, se. AL, nc. AL, and sc. TN; disjunct in sc. KY. See Libby \& Bloom (1998) for an interesting discussion and county distribution map. In its clonal, usually knee-high growth, Nestronia has something of the aspect of an opposite-leaved lowbush blueberry. It sometimes forms colonies (presumably clones) several hectares in size. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

\section*{Pyrularia Michaux (Buffalo-nut)}

A genus of 4 species, shrubs, of e. North America and e. Asia (the other 3 species are of e. Asia).
Pyrularia pubera Michaux, Buffalo-nut, Oil-nut. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common. April-May; July-October. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic, Pyrularia ranges from sw. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), e. WV, and w. VA south and west to e. KY, w. NC, e. TN, and \(n\). and wc. GA. The oil in the fruits is very poisonous. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

\section*{SAPINDACEAE (Soapberry Family)}

A family of about 133 genera and 1465 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, primarily of tropical (rarely temperate) regions of the Old World and New World. Evidence increasingly suggests that the inclusion of the Hippocastanaceae and Aceraceae in the Sapindaceae is warranted.

\(\qquad\)

1 Leaves simple, generally shallowly to deeply 3-5 (-7) lobed.
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). 4 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; leaves silvery white beneath; flowers without petals; [subgenus Eriocarpa, section Eriocarpa] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. saccharinum 4 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 towards the tip; leaves green, pale-green, greenish-white, or strongly glaucous-whitened beneath; flowers with petals; [subgenus Acer].
5 Winter buds stalked, with 2-4 valvate scales; inflorescence an elongate raceme or panicle; petals green to bright yellow, 2-10 mm long; fruits maturing in midsummer to autumn; leaves green beneath; shrub, small tree, or medium tree (to 35 cm DBH).
6 Bark with narrow white stripes on a green background (best seen on stems 3-10 cm in diameter); leaf blades 12-20 ( -30 ) cm long and wide, finely serrate ( \(5-10\) teeth per cm ), pubescent beneath with yellow to orange hairs \(0.1-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (as seen at \(10 \times\) ); inflorescence a drooping raceme; [subgenus Acer, section Macrantha]
A. pensylvanicum

6 Bark brownish, never conspicuously striped; leaf blades \(8-12(-14) \mathrm{cm}\) long and wide, coarsely serrate (2-3 teeth per cm ), pubescent beneath with whitish hairs \(0.3-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (as seen at \(10 \times\) ); inflorescence an erect panicle; [subgenus Acer, section Spicata] A. spicatum

5 Winter buds sessile, with 6-10 imbricate scales; inflorescence a sessile or subsessile cluster or fascicle; petals red (rarely yellowish), \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; fruits maturing in spring; leaves slightly to strongly glaucous-whitened beneath; medium to large tree (to 100 cm DBH); [subgenus Eriocarpa, section Rubra].
\(7 \quad\) Mature leaves densely felty-pubescent beneath; mature samaras \(2.7-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long .
A. drummondii

7 Mature leaves glabrous (or nearly so) beneath; mature samaras \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long.
8 Leaves (3-) \(5(-9)\)-lobed, the central lobe \(4-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, the 2 upper lateral lobes 2-5 cm long; leaf base generally cordate (rarely rounded); leaves \(7-18 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; [widespread, in nearly all habitats, except peaty wetlands of the Coastal Plain]
A. rubrum var. rubrum

8 Leaves (1-) \(3(-5)\)-lobed (sometimes unlobed or 5-lobed), the central lobe 1-5 cm long, the lateral lobes 0.5-2 (-3) cm long; leaf base broadly cuneate to rounded or subcordate; leaves 3-10 cm wide; [primarily of wetlands, especially in the Coastal Plain]
A. rubrum var. trilobum

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.
9 Petioles and young twigs exuding milky sap when broken; inflorescence peduncled, the flowers on ascending, moderately stout pedicels; [subgenus Acer, section Platanoidea] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. platanoides 9 Petioles and young twigs exuding clear sap when broken; inflorescence sessile, the flowers on drooping, filiform pedicels; [subgenus Saccharodendron].
10 Leaves pale, grayish, silvery-gray, or strongly heavily 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 less than 70 degrees (the terminal lobe typically with parallel margins, or even narrower towards the base than towards the tip); leaves usually planar, but sometimes with drooping lobe tips, especially in A. barbatum, and especially in sun-exposed individuals.
11 Leaves small, (3.5-) avg. \(8(-11) \mathrm{cm}\) broad; leaf undersurface usually pubescent; fruits \(20-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; medium to large trees; bark gray, smooth and beech-like, becoming irregularly furrowed or plated in large individuals; [primarily of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont, extending into the Mountains in GA].
A. floridanum

11 Leaves large, (8-) avg. 15 (-20) cm broad; leaf undersurface glabrous or pubescent only on the veins; fruits 25-30 mm long; large trees; bark grayish-brown, with loose-edged plates; [primarily of the Mountains and upper Piedmont]
A. saccharum

10 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 more than 90 degrees (the terminal lobe typically broadly triangular); leaves sometimes planar, more usually with drooping lobe tips.
12 Leaves small, (3-) avg. 6 (-11) cm broad; small trees, often multi-trunked and crooked; bark whitish (in part because of dense growth of crustose lichens), becoming cracked and blackened on larger stems; [primarily of the Piedmont, extending into the lower Mountains in w. SC and n. GA] . . . . . A. leucoderme
12 Leaves large, (8-) avg. \(15(-20) \mathrm{cm}\) broad; large trees, single-trunked; bark dark brown or blackish, becoming furrowed in large individuals; [primarily of the Mountains and westwards] . . . . . . . . A. nigrum

Acer drummondii Hooker \& Arnott ex Nuttall, Swamp Red Maple, Drummond Red Maple. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps and floodplains; uncommon. January-March; April-June. A. drummondii is mostly southern, ranging north to NJ (?), IN, and MO. It reaches its greatest abundance in the basin of the Mississippi River. Because this taxon is more distinctive than the other taxa in the \(A\). rubrum complex, it is often (as here) given specific status. [<A. rubrum -- RAB, C, GW; = A. rubrum Linnaeus var. drummondii (Hooker \& Arnott ex Nuttall) Sargent -- F, G, K; = Rufacer drummondii (Hooker \& Arnott ex Nuttall) Small -- S; = A. rubrum ssp. drummondii (Nuttall) Murray -- Z]

Acer floridanum (Chapman) Pax, Southern Sugar Maple, Florida Maple. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): bottomland forests, mesic slopes, especially common over mafic or calcareous rocks, but not at all limited to such situations; common, rare in

Mountains. April-May; June-October. S. VA, w. TN, se. MO, and e. OK south to FL and TX. 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. [= A. saccharum ssp. floridanum (Chapman) Desmarais -- RAB, Z; = Acer barbatum Michaux -- \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K}\); > A. barbatum var. barbatum -F , G; > A. barbatum var. longii (Fernald) Fernald -- F, G; = Saccharodendron floridanum (Chapman) Nieuwland -- S]

Acer leucoderme Small, Chalk Maple. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): rocky slopes and bluffs, particularly over mafic or calcareous rock; uncommon (rare in Mountains and Coastal Plain). March-April; May-September. 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 GA, AL, MS, LA, and se. TX, and in sw. AR and se. OK. 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. [= K, W; = A. saccharum ssp.leucoderme (Small) Desmarais -- RAB, Z; = Saccharodendron leucoderme (Small) Nieuwland -- S]

Acer negundo Linnaeus var. negundo, Eastern Box Elder, Ash-leaved Maple. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): riverbanks, swamps, bottomlands; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain and Mountains). March-April; May-October. The species, broadly treated, ranges nearly across North America, including well into the arid west along rivers. Var. negundo is the typical eastern variety, occurring throughout e. North America. A. negundo often grows on the banks of rivers, leaning out over the water at a 45 degree angle. The leaves can resemble poison ivy (Toxicodendron radicans), which has alternate leaves. The coarse toothing (approaching lobing) distinguishes it from any of our ashes (Fraxinus). [= F, G, K, Z; < A. negundo -- RAB, GW, W; < A. negundo var. negundo - C (also see var. violaceum); < Negundo negundo (Linnaeus) Karsten -- S; < Negundo aceroides (Linnaeus) Moench]

Acer negundo Linnaeus var. texanum Pax, Texas Box Elder. Mt (NC): riverbanks and bottomlands: rare. April; JuneOctober. The status of this variety in our area is poorly known at present. Var. texanum is primarily southcentral in distribution (Texan and Ozarkian), but apparently scattered as far east as w. NC and s. OH. [= C, F, G, K, Z; < A. negundo -- RAB, GW, W; < Negundo negundo (Linnaeus) Karsten -- S; < Negundo aceroides (Linnaeus) Moench]

Acer nigrum Michaux f., Black Maple. Mt (GA, NC, VA): riverbanks, streambanks, cove forests, river slope forests; uncommon in VA, rare in GA and NC (NC Watch List). May-June; June-September. Fairly widespread in nc. North America, A. nigrum ranges primarily west of the Appalachians. [=C, F, G, K, W; = A. saccharum Marshall ssp. nigrum (Michaux f.) Desmarais -RAB, Z; = Saccharodendron nigrum (Michaux f.) Small -- S; A. saccharum Marshall var. viride (Scmidt) E. Murray]

Acer pensylvanicum Linnaeus, Striped Maple. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): dry to mesic forests; common, rare in Piedmont (SC Rare). May; June-September. Primarily a broad Appalachian species, but extending into the Great Lakes region, south to PA and OH, and, in the mountains, to w. NC, e. TN, ne. GA, and nw. SC. The prominently striped bark of this common, mid-elevation understory tree is unmistakable. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]
* Acer platanoides Linnaeus, Norway Maple. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA): escaped from horticultural cultivation to hedgerows, suburban areas, disturbed forests; uncommon, introduced from Europe. March-April. In much of the ne. United States, A. platanoides has become a noxious weed tree. A commonly planted cultivar has purple foliage. [= C, F, G, K, W, Z]

Acer rubrum Linnaeus var. rubrum, Eastern Red Maple. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): upland deciduous forests, up to at least 1500 m elevation, moist bottomlands and slopes; common. January-March; April-July. This variety is the most widespread and common in NC; indeed it is one of the most ubiquitous and common trees in the state. 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. [=F,K, Z; < A. rubrum -- RAB, C, GW, W; < A. rubrum var. rubrum -- G (also see var. trilobum); = Rufacer rubrum (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

Acer rubrum Linnaeus var. trilobum Torrey \& A. Gray ex K. Koch, Carolina Red Maple. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wetlands, especially peaty, acid sites; common. January-March; April-June. Primarily a Southeastern Coastal Plain variety, the range of var. trilobum is unclear, possibly extending well inland and northward (see F). This variety 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. [=F, K, Z; < A. rubrum -- RAB, C, GW; < A. rubrum var. rubrum -- G; = Rufacer carolinianum (Walter) Small -- S]

Acer saccharinum Linnaeus, Silver Maple, Soft Maple. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomlands, riverbanks, and disturbed areas; uncommon (locally common). February-April; April-July. Widespread in ne. North America, south to AL and MS west of the Appalachians, east of the Appalachians and south of VA, rare and mostly introduced. 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 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. [= RAB , C, F, G, GW, K, W, Z; = Argentacer saccharinum (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

Acer saccharum Marshall, Sugar Maple, Hard Maple, Sugar Tree. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (*GA, *NC, *SC, VA): cove forests, rich forests, especially over mafic rocks; common (rare in Piedmont, where perhaps only introduced south of VA). April-June; June-September. Two varieties are sometimes recognized. Var. saccharum is widespread in ne. and nc. North America. Var. schneckii Rehder, with petioles and lower leaf surfaces densely pubescent, is alleged to occur in s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), IN, IL, and MO; it is probably only a form. A. saccharum is the primary source of maple sugar and maple syrup; formerly, commercial sugaring was done in w. NC and w. VA. Large individuals of this species are the favorite substrate of a number of lichens, including Lobaria pulmonaria. The brown, platy bark is often similar to that of Aesculus flava. For its bright orange fall color, A. saccharum is one of our most prized ornamental trees. In NC, it is most common northwards and on mafic rocks, thus reaching perhaps its best development in the amphibolite peaks of Ashe, Watauga, Avery, and Mitchell counties; it is more general in VA. [= C; > A. saccharum var. saccharum -- F, G, K, Z; = A. saccharum ssp. saccharum -- RAB, W; = Saccharodendron barbatum (Michaux) Nieuwland -- S]

Acer spicatum Lamarck, Mountain Maple. Mt (GA, NC, VA): high elevation forests (northern hardwoods or spruce-fir), generally above 1500 m in NC, above 1000 m in VA, especially common in periglacial boulderfields; uncommon (GA Special Concern). May-July; August-October. Widespread in ne. North America, south to PA and OH, and in the mountains to w. NC, e. TN, ne. GA, and ne. AL. The foliage is quite similar to that of \(A\). rubrum var. rubrum, with which it can occur; in addition to the key
characters, A spicatum can be distinguished from A. rubrum by its leaves which have a strongly rugose texture, the secondary and tertiary veins impressed on the upper surface, distinctly raised on the lower (vs. not rugose, the secondary and tertiary veins only slightly impressed on the upper surface, and slightly raised on the lower). A. spicatum is also sometimes confused with \(A\). pensylvanicum, but these two species are readily distinguished by their leaves (see key). [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]
* Acer campestre Linnaeus, Hedge Maple, introduced from a native range in Europe and w. Asia, is reported to be "occasionally spreading from cultivation to moist, rocky, disturbed woods" in sc. and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). Infraspecific taxa are recognized in its native area. [subgenus Acer, section Platanoidea] [= C, F, G, K, Z] \{not yet keyed\}
* Acer ginnala Maximowicz, Amur Maple, introduced from a native range in e. Asia, is reported as "cultivated and escaped" in s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). Infraspecific taxa are recognized in its native area. [subgenus Acer, section Ginnala] [= F, K, Z] \{not yet keyed\}

Acer negundo Linnaeus var. violaceum (Kirchner) Jaeger. East to KY and OH. [= F, G; < A. negundo var. negundo-C] \{not keyed; investigate Medley\}
* Acer palmatum Thunberg, Japanese Maple, introduced from a native range in e. Asia, is frequently planted in its numerous cultivars. Infraspecific taxa are recognized in its native area. It is reported as escaped in the DC area (Shetler \& Orli 2000). [subgenus Acer, section Palmata] [= K, Z] \{not yet keyed\}
* Acer pseudoplatanus Linnaeus, Sycamore Maple, introduced from a native range in Europe, is planted in our area as a street and yard tree, especially in the mountains. It may be naturalized in our area; northwards it is a noxious weed tree. \(A\).
pseudoplatanus has large, serrate, 5-lobed leaves, the inflorescence a pendulous panicle. [subgenus Acer, section Acer] [= C, G, \(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}\); = Acer pseudo-platanus - F, orthographic variant] \{not yet keyed\}

The hybrid Acer \(\times\) freemanii E . Murray [A. rubrum \(\times\) saccharinum] has been collected at scattered locations in our area.

\section*{Aesculus Linnaeus (Buckeye)}

A genus of about 13 species, trees and shrubs, of temperate North America, e. Asia, and se. Europe. References: Hardin (1957) \(=Z\).

1 Petals white, unmarked with red; stamens long-exserted; inflorescence 2-5 dm long; [section Macrothyrsus] . . Ae. parviflora
1 Petals yellow, red, or white (then marked with red); stamens not long-exserted; inflorescence 1-2.5 dm long.
2 Petals usually 5 , white with a reddish mark near the cordate base of the petal-blade; buds glutinous (sticky); fruit spiny; leaflets 7 (-9) per leaf; [alien, uncommonly planted, rarely naturalized]; [section Aesculus] . . . . . . . Ae. hippocastanum
2 Petals 4, yellow or red, none of them with a cordate petal-blade; buds not glutinous; fruit smooth (with prickles in \(A e\). glabra var. glabra); leaflets \(5(-7)\) per leaf; [native]; [section Pavia].
3 Stamens about \(2 \times\) as long as the petals, well-exserted beyond the corolla; petals only slightly unequal in size; fruit spiny with short prickles (rarely essentially smooth) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ae. glabra var. glabra 3 Stamens about \(1 \times\) as long as the petals, included or barely exserted beyond the corolla; petals markedly unequal in size; fruit smooth.
4 Petal margins stipitate-glandular; petals scarlet; fruits \(3-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) in diameter . . . . . . . . . . Ae. pavia var. pavia 4 Petal margins villous, not glandular; petals yellow; fruits \(2-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) in diameter.

5 Calyx and pedicels stipitate-glandular; large tree; petiolules 2-3 (-4) mm long; fruits 5-8 cm in diameter ... Ae. flava
5 Calyx and pedicels puberulent; shrub to small tree; petiolules 3-12 mm long; fruits 2-4 cm in diameter ... Ae. sylvatica

Aesculus flava Solander, Yellow Buckeye. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, up to nearly 2000m, especially prominent in seepy cove forests, in the Piedmont only in "montane" habitats; common (rare in Piedmont). Late April-mid June; AugustSeptember. A broad Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. PA, s. OH, s. IN, and s. IL south through KY, WV, sw. VA, and TN to n. AL, n. GA, nw. SC, and w. NC. A. flava is one of the largest, most massive, and commonest trees in Southern Appalachian coves, recognizable in winter by the bark of large plate-like slabs, thick twigs, and massive form. Meyer \& Hardin (1987) discuss the nomenclatural issues relating to the names "A. flava" and "A. octandra." \([=C, K, W ;=A\). octandra Marshall -- RAB, F, G, Z; < A. octandra -- S (see also A. sylvatica)]

Aesculus glabra Willdenow var. glabra, Ohio Buckeye. Mt (GA): mesic forests over limestone; rare (GA Special Concern). Largely midwestern, but ranges east to sw. PA, e. TN, and nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988); it is also sometimes introduced eastwards of that distribution. It occurs in TN counties adjacent to both VA and NC. [= C, F, G, K, Z; < Ae. glabra -- S]
* Aesculus hippocastanum Linnaeus, Horsechestnut. Mt (NC), Pd (NC, SC): urban and suburban areas, perhaps not definitely naturalized, but fairly often planted as a street tree and escaping as seedlings in the vicinity of plantings; rare, native of se. Europe. [= C, F, G, K, Z]

Aesculus parviflora Walter, Bottlebrush Buckeye. Cp (GA), Pd (SC): mesic forests on bluffs and in ravines (the SC occurrence is on Fall Line river bluffs, with shaley, subcalcareous soils); rare (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). Sc. SC southwest to AL. See Wyatt (1985) for a discussion of this interesting, relictual occurrence. Occasionally planted outside its native range. [=K, S, Z]

Aesculus pavia Linnaeus var. pavia, Red Buckeye. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): swamp forests, usually stagnant, usually blackwater (not receiving significant alluvium), and especially over marl (coquina limestone); uncommon (rare in Piedmont). Aprilearly May; July-August. Var. pavia ranges from se. NC south to n. FL and west to e. TX, extending north in the Missisippi

Embayment to se. MO and s. IL, and in scattered occurrences off the Coastal Plain, as in sc. TN. Var. flavescens (Sargent) Correll occurs in the Edwards Plateau of c. TX. Fernald reports this species from VA and WV, but there is likely taxonomic or nomenclatural confusion. [=K, Z; <A. pavia -- RAB, C, G, S, W; ><A. pavia - F; ><A. discolor Pursh -- F]

Aesculus sylvatica Bartram, Painted Buckeye. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): in the Piedmont in mesic, nutrient-rich forests, on bottomlands, lower slopes, and in ravines, in the Coastal Plain primarily on floodplains of brownwater (alluvium-carrying) rivers (most notably the Roanoke River in NC), in the Mountains only at low elevations; common. April-mid May; July-August. Primarily a Southeastern Piedmont endemic, occurring primarily in the Piedmont from sc. VA south through c. NC, c. SC, and nc. GA to nc. AL, with an extension north into e. TN. [= RAB, C, F, K, W, Z; = A. neglecta Lindley -- G, misapplied; < A. octandra -- S (also see A. flava); > Ae. georgiana Sargent]

The following hybrids are known from our area: Aesculus \(\times\) neglecta Lindley [flava \(\times\) sylvatica] and Aesculus \(\times\) mutabilis (Spach) Scheele [pavia \(\times\) sylvatica]. They can be recognized by their intermediate morphology.

\section*{Cardiospermum Linnaeus (Balloon Vine)}

A genus of about 14 species, vines, of tropical regions (especially America).
* Cardiospermum halicacabum Linnaeus, Balloon Vine, Heartseed. Mt (GA), Pd (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from tropical America. August-September. [=RAB, F, G, K, S; = C. halicababum -- C, orthographic error]

\section*{Koelreuteria Laxmann (Golden Rain Tree)}

A genus of 3 species, trees, of temperate China and Taiwan. References: Meyer (1976)=Z. Key based on Meyer (1976).

1 Leaves pinnate (rarely bipinnate in part), the leaflets coarsely crenate to lobulate; capsule valves ovate, ca. \(2 \times\) as long as wide; capsules greenish to tawny when young, aging to dark brown
K. paniculata

1 Leaves bipinnate, the leaflets entire to shallowly serrate; capsule valves orbicular, 0.9-1.4× as long as wide; capsules rosepurple when young, aging to tawny-brown.
2 Leaflets weakly oblique, acute to short-acuminate, entire to uniformly serrate; petals 4 (-5) . . . . . . . . . . . [K. bipinnata]
2 Leaflets strongly oblique, long acuminate to caudate, entire to irregularly crenate-serrate; petals (4-) 5 . . . . . [K. henryi]
* Koelreuteria paniculata Laxmann, Golden Rain Tree. Pd (NC, VA): disturbed areas, roadsides; rare, introduced from \(n\). China (frequently cultivated as an ornamental tree, rarely escaped). June; September. [= RAB, C, F, G, K]
* Koelreuteria bipinnata Franchet, Bougainvillea Golden Rain Tree. Becoming popular horticulturally, and producing abundant seedlings near the planted specimens; potentially invasive. Native of s. China. [= Z]
* Koelreuteria henryi Dümmer, Flamegold. 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. Native of Taiwan. [Koelreuteria elegans (Seem.) A.C. Smith ssp. formosana (Hayata) F.G. Meyer -- K, Z]

\section*{Sapindus Linnaeus (Soapberry)}

A genus of about 13 species, trees, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old and New World.
Sapindus marginatus Willdenow, Florida Soapberry. Cp (GA, SC?): coastal marsh hammocks, shell middens; rare (GA Special Concern). May-June. Se. SC (?) and e. GA south to c. peninsular FL. Small (1933) reports this species from SC, but there is doubt whether this species was actually ever documented to occur in SC; there are no recent records. Although sometimes combined (as by K) with the tropical Sapindus saponaria, I follow most recent Florida authors (Wunderlin 1982, Clewell 1985, Tomlinson 1986, Godfrey 1988, Nelson 1994, Nelson 1996) in maintaining it as distinct. [= RAB, S; < S. saponaria Linnaeus var. saponaria -- K; ? Sapindus saponaria var. drummondii (Hooker \& Arnott) L. Benson, misapplied?]

\section*{SAPOTACEAE (Sapodilla Family)}

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: Pennington in Kubitzki (2004); Govaerts, Frodoin, \& Pennington (2001).

Sideroxylon Linnaeus 1754 (Bumelia, Buckthorn, Bully)
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"). He 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. Four of the five taxa in or approaching our area were originally named in Sideroxylon. References: Pennington (1991)=Z; Godfrey (1988)=Y; Govaerts, Frodin \& Pennington (2001)=X. Key adapted from Y.

1 Leaves pubescent beneath with appressed to tomentose hairs, ranging in color (depending partly on age) from silvery through coppery to dark brown; first-year twigs persistently pubescent, the hairs silvery, tan, gray, tan or brown.
2 Mature leaves pubescent beneath, the hairs woolly-tomentose, neither matted nor shiny; leaves 1-10 cm long, 0.8-4 cm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. lanuginosum ssp. lanuginosum
2 Mature leaves densely pubescent beneath, the hairs sericeous, matted and shiny; leaves 2-5 (-7) cm long, 0.5-2 (-3) cm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(S\). tenax
1 Leaves glabrous, glabrate, or sparsely pubescent beneath with appressed blond hairs or cottony white hairs; first-year twigs pubescent when young, soon becoming glabrous or nearly so, the hairs white to yellow.
3 Upper surfaces of the mature leaf blades faintly and coarsely reticulate-veined (at \(20 \times\) or greater magnification), the veins of the reticulum not at all raised, usually somewhat impressed, and, although pale, not bony-cartilaginous .... S. thornei
3 Upper surfaces of the mature leaf blades notably finely reticulate-veined (at \(20 \times\) or greater magnification), the veins of the reticulum usually raised above the enclosed islets, and bony-cartilaginous in contrast to the green islets.
4 Larger leaf blades 8-12 (-14) cm long; large shrub or small tree, the stem usually solitary; berries 10-15 mm long, 1012 mm in diameter; [of NC, SC, and VA and southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. Iycioides
4 Larger leaf blades 2-5 (-7) cm long; small to large shrub, usually multi-stemmed; berries 5-8 mm long, ca. 5 mm in diameter; [of SC and southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. reclinatum ssp. reclinatum

Sideroxylon lanuginosum Michaux ssp. Ianuginosum, Gum Bumelia, Gum Bully. Cp, Pd (GA): mesic to floodplain forests; common. E. GA south to nc. FL, west to LA. Other subspecies are more western. Reported for SC by Kartesz (1999).
\{investigate\} [= X; > S. lanuginosum ssp. lanuginosum - K, in a narrower sense; > S. lanuginosum ssp. albicans (Sargent) Kartesz \& Gandhi - K; < Bumelia lanuginosa (Michaux) Persoon -- S; = B. lanuginosa ssp. lanuginosa -- Y; < S. lanuginosum -- Z]

Sideroxylon lycioides Linnaeus, Buckthorn Bumelia, Buckthorn Bully. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC), Mt (GA): 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; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). June-July; September-October. Se. VA south to panhandle FL, west to se. TX, north in the interior to 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. 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. [= K, X, Z; = Bumelia lycioides (Linnaeus) Persoon -- RAB, C, G, GW, S, Y; > B. lycioides var. lycioides - F; > B. lycioides var. virginiana Fernald -- F; > B. smallii R.B. Clark - F]

Sideroxylon reclinatum Michaux ssp. reclinatum, Smooth Bumelia, Florida Bully. Cp (GA, SC): floodplain forests and river margins; rare. Ssp. reclinatum ranges from s. SC and se. GA south to c. peninsular FL. Ssp. austrofloridense (Whetstone) Kartesz \& Gandhi [= K; Bumelia reclinata (Michaux) Ventenat var. austrofloridensis Whetstone] occurs in peninsular FL. [=K, X; > Bumelia reclinata -- \(\mathrm{S} ;>B\). microcarpa Small - \(\mathrm{S} ;=\) B. reclinata (Michaux) Ventenat var. reclinata -- Y ; < S. reclinatum -- Z]

Sideroxylon tenax Linnaeus, Tough Buckthorn, Tough Bumelia, Tough Bully. Cp (GA, NC, SC): maritime scrub, maritime forests, also inland; rare (NC Rare). May-June; September-October. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL. [=K, X, Z; = Bumelia tenax (Linnaeus) Willdenow -- RAB, Y; > B. tenax - S; > B. lacuum Small - S]

Sideroxylon thornei (Cronquist) Pennington, Thorne's Bumelia, Swamp Bumelia. Cp (GA): bottomlands and limesink depressions, particularly over calcareous substrates; rare (GA Endangered). May-June; August-early October. Ne. GA south to FL and west to AL . The validity of this species has been supported by Anderson (1996). [ \(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Z}\); = Bumelia thornei Cronquist -Y\(]\)

Sideroxylon alachuense L.C. Anderson, Alachua Bully, Silver Buckthorn. Cp (GA): sandy hammocks, shell middens; rare (GA Special Concern). [= K; = Bumelia anomala (Sargent) R.B. Clark - Y; = S. alachense - X, misspelled; = B. lanuginosa (Michaux) Persoon var. anomala Sargent] \{not yet keyed\}

Sideroxylon lanuginosum Michaux ssp. oblongifolium (Nuttall) T.D. Pennington. AL and KY west to KS, OK, and TX. [= K, X; = Bumelia lanuginosa (Michaux) Persoon var. oblongifolia (Nuttall) R.B. Clark - C, F, G; < S. lanuginosum -- Z] \{not yet keyed\}

Sideroxylon rufohirtum Herring \& Judd. Hammocks. N. FL. [= S. reclinatum ssp. rufotomentosum (Small) Kartesz \& Gandhi -\(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{X}\); = Bumelia rufotomentosa Small -- S, Y; = B. reclinata (Michaux) Ventenat var. rufotomentosa (Small) Cronquist] \{not keyed\}

Sideroxylon sp. 1, Ohoopee Bumelia. Cp (GA): longleaf pine sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{SARRACENIACEAE (Pitcherplant Family)}

A family of 3 genera and about 17 species, perennial insectivorous herbs, of e. North America (Sarracenia), w. North America (Darlingtonia), and ne. South America (Heliamphora). References: Kubitzki in Kubitzki (2004).

\section*{Sarracenia Linnaeus (Pitcherplant)}

A genus of about 11 species, perennial insectivorous herbs, of e. North America. References: McDaniel (1971); Wood (1960)=Z; Schnell \& Determann (1997)=Y; GW; Schnell (2002b)=X; Bell (1949)=Q; Schnell (1979, 1981, 1993, 1998, 2002); Bell (1952); Bell \&

1 Leaves (pitchers) mostly decumbent; lateral wing of the pitcher very prominent; [section Sarracenia].
2 Leaves (pitchers) prominently marked with white on the hood; hood of the pitcher globose; orifice formed by the fusion of the hood margins S. psittacina

2 Leaves (pitchers) not marked with white on the hood; hood of the pitcher expanded and erect; orifice not involving the hood margins.
3 Petals pale pink; lip of pitcher 2.6-7.5 mm thick at thickest point; scape 16.3-35.1 cm high; style arm 2.6-4.1 cm long; [of the Gulf Coastal Plain, from sw. GA westwards]
S. rosea

3 Petals red to deep maroon; lip of pitcher 0.7-3.1 mm thick at thickest point; scape 22-79 cm high; style arm 1.7-2.9 (3.8 ) cm long; [of e. GA northwards]

4 Leaves (pitchers) more than \(3 \times\) as long as broad; pitchers glabrous on the outer surface; petals dark maroon (occasionally red); rhizomes generally vertical, and with relatively many pitchers per crown (often 6-10); [of e. VA northwards]
S. purpurea var. purpurea

4 Leaves (pitchers) less than \(3 \times\) as long as broad; pitchers bristly-pubescent on the outer surface; petals bright red; rhizomes generally horizontal, and with relatively few pitchers per crown (often 4-5); [of the Coastal Plain of se. VA southwards, and in the Mountains and Piedmont of NC and SC].
5 Hood lobes closely incurved, touching each other or nearly so, obscuring the hood opening; hairs lining the hood averaging 0.8-1.0 mm long; [of the Mountains of sw. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA]
S. purpurea var. montana

5 Hood lobes not closely incurved and touching; hairs lining the inner surface of the hood (1.0-) 1.5-3.0 mm long; [of the Atlantic Coastal Plain of VA, NC, and SC south to e. GA]
S. purpurea var. venosa

1 Leaves (pitchers) erect; lateral wing of the pitcher generally not prominent; [section Erectae].
6 Leaves (pitchers) with white (or whitish and translucent) patches toward the summit of the pitcher and behind the orifice and/or on the hood.
7 Areas of whitish, translucent tissue toward the summit of the pitcher and on the lower portion of the hood, behind the orifice, the areas of translucent white tissue not enclosed within a conspicuous network of reddish venation; hood arching horizontally over the orifice; petals pale lemon yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. minor
7 Areas of white tissue all around the summit of the pitcher and throughout the hood, the areas of bright white tissue surrounded by a conspicuous network of reddish venation; hood erect or ascending; petals maroon. S. leucophylla
6 Leaves (pitchers) without white or translucent patches toward the summit of the pitcher.
8 Hood typically \(4-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, the margins conspicuously reflexed (outrolled); petals yellow.
\(9 \quad\) Phyllodia (nonpitcher leaves) rare, only a few per plant (if present at all), 12-30 cm long, straight to slightly curved; scapes shorter than the pitchers; narrowed base of the hood very strongly and loosely rolled back, the edges often nearly touching in the back; blade of the hood broadly reniform to orbicular-reniform, broadly cordate basally; [of the Coastal Plain and rarely Piedmont, from se. VA southwards to \(n\). FL and west to se. MS]
................................................................................................ S. flava
\(9 \quad\) Phyllodia (nonpitcher leaves) many per plant and forming a rosette, \(5-18 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, strongly curved, usually 45-90 degrees; scapes taller than the pitchers; narrowed base of the hood with revolute margins, but not conspicuously rolled back, the edges never close to touching in the back; blade of hood ovate, not at all or just barely cordate basally; [of the Mountains (in our area) from sw. NC and e. TN south and west to n. GA and c. AL]
8 Hood typically 1-3 cm wide, the margins not conspicuously reflexed (outrolled); petals maroon.
10 Leaves (pitchers) averaging (25-) avg. 40-50 (-75) cm tall; scapes about the same height as the leaves (pitchers); hood ascending, leaving the orifice exposed, 1.5-6.5 cm long, 2.0-5.4 cm wide; [of the Mountains of NC and SC]
S. jonesii

10 Leaves (pitchers) (7-) avg. 15-30 cm tall (-55) cm tall; scapes 1.5-2× the height of the leaves (pitchers); hood horizontal, held closely over the orifice, 0.7-4.5 cm long, 0.7-3.9 cm wide; [of the Coastal Plain of NC, SC, and GA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. rubra

Sarracenia flava Linnaeus, Yellow Pitcherplant, Trumpets. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, seepage bogs, pocosins; common, rare in Piedmont and rare in VA (VA Rare). March-April; May-June. Se. VA south to n. FL and west to s. AL and se. MS. In the centers of peat domes and large peat-filled Carolina bays, S. flava is sometimes very abundant, occasionally the dominant plant over areas exceeding several square kilometers. [=RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, Q, W, Z; < S. flava -- S (see also S. oreophila); > S. flava var. flava \(-X ;>S\). flava var. atropurpurea (Bull) Bell - X; > S. flava var. maxima Bull ex Masters - X; > S. flava var. ornata Bull ex Masters - X; > S. flava var. cuprea Schnell - X; > S. flava var. rugelii (Shuttleworth ex de Candolle) Masters - X; >S. flava var. rubricorpora Schnell - X]

Sarracenia jonesii Wherry, Mountain Sweet Pitcherplant. Mt (NC, SC): bogs; rare (US Endangered, NC Endangered, SC Rare). May; July. Endemic to a small area in sw. NC and nw. SC. There has been a great deal of disagreement over the taxonomic treatment of this taxon, a montane sibling of S. rubra. See Wherry (1929), Bell (1949), McDaniel (1971), Wherry (1972), Case and Case (1976), Schnell (1977), Massey et al. (1983), and McDaniel (1986) for further discussion. [= W; < S. rubra -- RAB, GW, Q, Z; = S. rubra ssp. jonesii (Wherry) Wherry -- K, X]

Sarracenia leucophylla Rafinesque, Whitetop Pitcherplant, Crimson Pitcherplant. Cp (GA, *NC): wet pine savannas; rare (GA Endangered). Sw. GA, w. FL, s. AL, and se. MS, a Gulf Coastal Plain endemic; introduced in eastern NC. The NC population (on Croatan National Forest, Carteret Co.) was apparently introduced in the 1980s; it is not known whether this species will spread in NC, but it is persisting and has been independently "discovered" several times. [= GW, K, X, Z; = S. drummondii Croom -- Q , S ]

Sarracenia minor Walter, Hooded Pitcherplant. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas; uncommon, rare in NC (NC Watch List) April-May; June-July. Se. NC south through SC and GA to c. peninsular and e. panhandle FL. Schnell (2002a) recognizes var. okeefenokeensis Schnell as endemic to the Okeefenokee Swamp area of GA. [= RAB, GW, K, Q, S, X, Z]

Sarracenia oreophila (Kearney) Wherry, Green Pitcherplant. Mt (GA, NC): seepage bogs; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered, NC Endangered). April-May; June-July. A montane-piedmontane sibling of S. flava, known from sw. NC, se. TN (where presumed extirpated from the state), n. GA, and c. and ne. AL (Govus 1987, Wherry 1933, Schnell 1980b, Dennis 1980, Catalani 2004). [= GW, K, Q, W, X, Z; < S. flava -- S]

Sarracenia psittacina Michaux, Parrot Pitcherplant. Cp (GA): savannas; uncommon (GA Threatened). This distinctive species is distributed primarily in the East Gulf Coastal Plain, but ranges east to the Atlantic Coastal Plain of e. GA (Bullock County), in close proximity to the SC border. [= GW, K, Q, S, X]

Sarracenia purpurea Linnaeus var. montana Schnell \& Determann, Southern Appalachian Purple Pitcherplant. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, SC): mountain bogs, seepage bogs; rare (GA Endangered). May; July. Var. montana is restricted to a few dozen populations in sw. NC (south of Asheville), nw. SC, and ne. GA (Rabun County). These montane populations (in sw. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA) show some consistent differences and appear to warrant taxonomic distinction (Schnell \& Determann 1997); further study is warranted. For those tolerant of quadrinomial taxonomy, plants in our area can be called S. purpurea ssp. venosa (Rafinesque) Fernald var. montana Schnell \& Determann. Allozyme studies by Godt and Hamrick (1999) show striking genetic differences between var. montana, var. purpurea, var. venosa and the Gulf Coast var. burkii, supporting their taxonomic recognition. In fact, the genetic differentiation is greater than that between taxa in the S. rubra complex. [<S. purpurea -- RAB, GW, Q, S, W; < S. purpurea var. purpurea -- Reveal (1993); = S. purpurea ssp. venosa (Rafinesque) Fernald var. montana Schnell \& Determann -K, Y; S. venosa Rafinesque]

Sarracenia purpurea Linnaeus var. purpurea, Northern Purple Pitcherplant. Cp (VA): bogs; rare (VA Rare). April-May; JuneJuly. The species as a whole is widespread in e. North America, the only Sarracenia to extend north of se. VA. Var. purpurea is northeastern, extending south to ne. VA, MD, DE, and NJ. A nomenclatural battle about the application of the typic variety has been resolved, with var. purpurea applying to the northern variety (Reveal 1993, Cheek 1994, Kartesz \& Gandhi 1995, Cheek 2001). [= C, F, G, Z; < S. purpurea -- RAB, GW, Q, S, W; = S. purpurea ssp. gibbosa (Rafinesque) Wherry - K; = S. purpurea var. terraenovae de la Pylaie -- Reveal (1993); S. purpurea ssp. purpurea - X]

Sarracenia purpurea Linnaeus var. venosa (Rafinesque) Fernald, Southern Purple Pitcherplant. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd? (NC?): wet savannas, sandhill seepage bogs; common (VA Rare). April-May; June-July. Var. venosa is restricted to the Atlantic Coastal Plain of the southeastern United States, ranging from se. VA south to se. SC; perhaps disjunct in e. LA. See MacRoberts \& MacRoberts (2004) for a detailed discussion about old LA collections of S. purpurea or S. rosea. For those tolerant of quadrinomial taxonomy, plants in our area may be considered S. purpurea ssp. venosa (Rafinesque) Fernald var. venosa. It is notable, though, that the findings of Godt and Hamrick (1999) and Ellison et al. (2004) do not support the greater relationship of the southern taxa to one another and their divergence from the northern taxon, and thus do not support the quadrinomial taxonomy. \([=C, F, G, Z ;<S\). purpurea -- RAB, GW, Q, S, W; = S. purpurea Linnaeus ssp. purpurea var. purpurea --K; = S. purpurea var. purpurea -- Reveal (1993); = S. purpurea ssp. venosa (Rafinesque) Fernald var. venosa -- X, Y; = S. venosa Rafinesque]

Sarracenia rosea Naczi, F.W. Case, \& R.B. Case, Rose Pitcherplant. Cp (GA): wet pine savannas and seepage bogs; rare (GA Endangered). Sw. GA west to s. MS and (?) e. LA. Schnell (1993) distinguished the distinctive East Gulf Coastal Plain population (with short peduncles, white stigmas, and pale pink petals) as S. purpurea ssp. venosa var. burkii Schnell; Naczi et al. (1999) elevated this to species rank, as S. rosea. See Naczi et al. (1999) and Schnell (1993) for more detailed information and color photographs. Naczi et al.'s (1999) treatment of this taxon at specific rank is supported by the greater genetic distance found by Godt and Hamrick (1999) and morphologic and genetic analyses (Ellison et al. 2004). See MacRoberts \& MacRoberts (2004) for a detailed discussion about old LA collections of S. purpurea or S. rosea. [< S. purpurea -- GW, Q, S; S. purpurea Linnaeus ssp. purpurea var. burkii Schnell -- K; S. purpurea var. purpurea -- Reveal (1993); S. purpurea ssp. venosa (Rafinesque) Fernald var. burkii Schnell -- X, Y]

Sarracenia rubra Walter, Sweet Pitcherplant, Redflower Pitcherplant. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhill seepage bogs, pocosins, wet savannas; uncommon (GA Endangered, SC Rare). April-May; June-July. The S. rubra complex consists of five geographically isolated entities, variously treated as species, subspecies, or geographic races (see S. jonesii for some of the pertinent references). The S. rubra complex is here treated as five separate species, of which S. rubra (sensu stricto) is the northeasternmost element, primarily limited to the Atlantic Coastal Plain, extending from se. and sc. NC south through SC and GA to n. FL. Three of the entities ("alabamensis", "gulfensis", and "wherryi") are limited to the Gulf Coastal Plain. S. jonesii, of montane sw. NC and nw. SC, is the other. [< S. rubra -- RAB, GW, Q, S, Z (also see S. jonesii); S. rubra ssp. rubra -- K, X]

Sarracenia alabamensis F.W. and R.B. Case, Alabama Pitcherplant. Endemic to AL. [= S. rubra Walter ssp. alabamensis (F.W. \& R.B. Case) Schnell - K, X; < S. rubra -- GW, S, Z; = S. alabamensis F.W. \& R.B. Case ssp. alabamensis] \{not yet keyed\}

Sarracenia alata Wood, Pale Pitcherplant. S. AL west to e. TX. [= K, X; = S. sledgei Macfarlane - Q] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Sarracenia sp. 1, Wherry's Pitcherplant. April-May. AL, MS, FL. [= S. rubra Walter ssp. wherryi (F.W. \& R.B. Case) Schnell K, X; = S. alabamensis F.W. \& R.B. Case ssp. wherryi F.W. \& R.B. Case; < S. rubra -- GW, S, Z] [not yet keyed; add synonymy]

Sarracenia sp. 2, Gulf Pitcherplant. April-May. Schnell (2002b) considers the populations of the "rubra complex" in Taylor County, GA (the western Coastal Plain of GA, near the AL line) to be best assigned to "gulfensis." [= S. rubra Walter ssp. gulfensis Schnell - K, X; < S. rubra -- GW, S, Z]

Hybrids between the various species of pitcher-plants are relatively frequent; see Bell (1952) and Bell \& Case (1956) for further discussion. They are usually rather easy to determine, since they show intermediacy in characters, and usually are found in close proximity to both parents. S. xcatesbaei is by far the most frequent of the hybrids. The following hybrids are known to occur in our area:
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Sarracenia flava $\times$ leucophylla [S. ×moorei Masters]. Known from GA. [= K, X]
Sarracenia flava $\times$ minor [S. $\times$ harperi Bell]. Known from GA and SC (Charleston and Hampton counties). [= K, X]
Sarracenia flava $\times$ purpurea [S. $\times$ catesbaei Elliott ]. Known from NC (Brunswick, Carteret, Harnett, Iredell, Montgomery, and
Pender counties), SC (Chesterfield County), and VA (Greensville County). [= K, X]
Sarracenia flava x rubra [S. xpopei hort. ex Masters]. Known from NC (Moore County). [= K, X]
Sarracenia minor $\times$ psittacina [S. xformosa Veitch ex Masters]. Known from GA. [= K, X]
Sarracenia minor $\times$ purpurea [S. $\times$ swaniana (W. Robinson) Bell]. Known from NC (Brunswick and Bladen counties). [= K, X]
Sarracenia minor $\times$ rubra [S. $\times$ rehderi Bell]. Known from NC (Brunswick County). [= K, X]
Sarracenia psittacina $\times$ rubra [S. $\times$ gilpinii Bell \& Case]. [= K]
Sarracenia purpurea $\times$ rubra [S. $\times$ chelsonii Veitch ex Masters]. Known from NC (Scotland County). [= K, X]
Sarracenia jonesii $\times$ purpurea. Known from NC (Henderson County).

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\section*{SAURURACEAE E. Meyer 1827 (Lizard's-tail Family)}

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 in FNA (1997); Wood (1971); ChengYih \& Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Meng et al. (2003)

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: Cheng-Yih \& Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Saururus cernuus Linnaeus, Lizard's-tail, Water-dragon. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, ditches, overwash pools in stream floodplains, usually where in water seasonally or periodically; common (rare in Mountains). May-July; August-September. CT, s. Québec, s. Ontario, and MI south to s. FL and e. TX. In swamps of the Coastal Plain, Saururus often is dominant in large patches. The elongate inflorescence, drooping at the tip, is distinctive, attractive, and the (rather fanciful) inspiration for the genus name, the specific epithet, and the common names. Thien et al. (1994) studied the reproductive biology of Saururus cernuus, and found that pollination was both by wind and by insects. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

\section*{SAXIFRAGACEAE (Saxifrage Family) \\ (see also GROSSULARIACEAE, HYDRANGEACEAE \\ ITEACEAE, PARNASSIACEAE, and PENTHORACEAE)}

If narrowly circumscribed (as here), a family of about 30 genera and 650 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan, but especially diverse in warm temperate and cold temperate regions of North America and Eurasia. The circumscription of a much narrower Saxifragacaeae is clearly warranted, based on a wide variety of data, and recently strongly corroborated by molecular data (Morgan \& Soltis 1993). References: Spongberg (1972); Morgan \& Soltis (1993).

\footnotetext{
1 Leaves compound
Astilbe
1 Leaves simple (sometimes cleft or lobed).
2 Stem creeping, the leaves all cauline, opposite; leaves short-petioled or sessile, less than 2 cm long .. Chrysosplenium
2 Stem erect, the leaves mostly or entirely basal, alternate (stem leaves opposite in Mitella); leaves long-petioled, more than 4 cm long (except short-petioled or sessile and sometimes less than 4 cm long in Saxifraga).
3 Basal leaves short-petioled or sessile, the petioles \(0-1 \times\) as long as the blade; basal leaves cuneate or rounded at the base; leaf venation predominately pinnate Saxifraga
3 Basal leaves long-petioled, the petioles (1-) \(2-5 \times\) as long as the blade; basal leaves cordate at the base; leaf venation predominantly palmate.
4 Stem leaves opposite; petals fimbriate; inflorescence a raceme; flowers on pedicels 1.5-3 mm long ... Mitella
4 Stem leaves absent or alternate; petals not fimbriate; inflorescence a panicle or raceme; flowers mostly on pedicels more than 3 mm long.
5 Inflorescence racemose; stamens 10 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tiarella
5 Inflorescence paniculate; stamens 5.
6 Seeds winged, 1.3-1.5 mm long; leaves cleft less than halfway to base; hypanthium fused to the pistils only at their bases; stems normally with several petiolate leaves much like the basal leaves (though typically somewhat smaller) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sullivantia
6 Seeds papillose, echinate, smooth, or slightly ridged, \(0.4-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves cleft more than halfway to base (in Boykinia) or less than halfway (in Heuchera); hypanthium fused to the lower half or more of the pistils; stems with (in Boykinia) or without (in Heuchera) several petiolate leaves.
\(7 \quad\) Stems normally with several petiolate leaves much like the basal leaves (though typically somewhat smaller); ovary with 2 locules; leaves cleft more than halfway to base . . . Boykinia
7 Stems with only very reduced sessile bracts unlike the basal leaves; ovary with 1 locule; leaves
}

\section*{Astilbe Buchenau-Hamilton ex D. Don (False Goat's-beard)}

A genus of 14 species, perennial herbs, of e. Asia and e. North America.

Identification notes: Superficially, Astilbe is quite similar to Aruncus (Rosaceae). Astilbe may be distinguished by the following characteristics: pubescence of the stem and lower leaf surface glandular, plants monoecious, carpels 2 per flower, stamens 10 per flower (vs. Aruncus: pubescence nonglandular, plants dioecious, carpels 3-4 per flower, stamens 15-20 per flower).

1 Leaves serrate, the teeth sharp; fruit conic-lanceolate, tapering gradually, 4-5 mm long ..................... A. biternata
1 Leaves crenate, the teeth rounded (but with a prominent mucronate tip); fruit ovoid, abruptly contracted to the tip, 3 mm long

Astilbe biternata (Ventenat) Britton, Appalachian False Goat's-beard. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): cove forests, seepage slopes; common. May-June; July-August. VA, sw. WV, and KY south to n. GA. [= C, F, G, K, S, W; < A. biternata -- RAB (see also A. crenatiloba)]

Astilbe crenatiloba (Britton) Small, Roan Mountain False Goat's-beard. Mt (NC): mountain forests; rare (believed extinct) (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). July?; September. This species has apparently not seen since the original collections by N.L Britton on the NC and TN flanks of Roan Mountain; the habitat, flowering and fruiting dates, and other characteristics of this species are therefore poorly known. The morphologic characters are striking. [= K, S, W; < A. biternata -- RAB]

\section*{Boykinia Nuttall (Boykinia)}

A genus of 9-12 species, herbs, of e. Asia, e. North America, and w. North America, a classic relictual distribution. The other species are distributed primarily in the Pacific Northwest or Rocky Mountains, with several endemics in Japan and an endemic in the unglaciated portions of Alaska and e. Siberia.

Identification notes: Sometimes mistaken in vegetative condition for Trautvetteria, which is a coarser plant, often occupying similar habitats.

Boykinia aconitifolia Nuttall, Brook-saxifrage, Aconite-saxifrage, Eastern Boykinia. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): streambanks, riverbanks, in crevices in spray cliffs around waterfalls, seepages; uncommon (SC Rare). June-July. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. VA and s. WV, south through w. NC, e. TN, and nw. SC, to n. GA and ne. AL. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W; = Therophon aconitifolium (Nuttall) Millspaugh -- S]

\section*{Chrysosplenium Linnaeus (Golden-saxifrage)}

A genus of about 60 species, herbs, of Europe, ne. Asia, n. North America, n. Africa, and temperate South America.
Chrysosplenium americanum Schweinitz ex Hooker, Golden-saxifrage, Water-mat, Water-carpet. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): in shallow seepage in shade; uncommon (GA Special Concern). March-June. Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to e VA, w. NC, n. GA, e. TN, and IN. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

\section*{Heuchera Linnaeus (Alumroot)}

A genus of about 55 (or fewer) species, perennial herbs, of North America. Soltis (1985) found that speciation in Heuchera "apparently occurs with little divergence at genes coding for isozymes." Vegetatively, Heuchera resembles Tiarella and Mitella. References: Wells (1984)=Z; Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela (1936)=Y; Wells (1979). The keys adapted from Wells (1984).

1 Calyx glandular-villous, white or pink, often with green-tipped lobes, 1.3-3.3 mm long, 1.1-2.9 mm in diameter; free hypanthium \(0.1-0.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petals linear or oblanceolate, \(2-3 \times\) as long as the calyx lobes, glabrous; plants flowering (June-) July-October. 2 Leaves with widely to narrowly triangular lobes and triangular teeth; petals linear, often coiled; seeds echinate; internodes of flora branches 0.3-2.9 mm long.
3 Leaves deeply and sharply lobed, the terminal lobe wider than long; bracts of the inflorescence oblong to spatulate, at least the lower ones toothed; [of the Interior Low Plateau] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [H. villosa var. macrorhiza] 3 Leaves deeply and sharply lobed, the terminal lobe longer than wide; bracts of the inflorescence linear, rarely toothed; [primarily of Ridge and Valley, Blue Ridge, and upper Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. villosa var. villosa
2 Leaves with rounded lobes and rounded teeth; petals oblanceolate, reflexed; seeds smooth; internodes of floral branches 2.5-11.2 mm long.

4 Petioles and peduncles more-or-less villous, the hairs \(0.7-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaf blades slightly to fairly densely villous above and below, at least on the veins; [of ec. TN, KY, s. WV, sw. VA, w. NC, n. GA, n. AL, s. MO, s. IL, and s. IN] .

4 Petioles and peduncles densely glandular-puberulent, the hairs \(<0.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaf blades densely puberulent above and below; [of c. KY westwards]
[H. puberula]
1 Calyx glandular-puberulent, greenish, 2.9-13.2 mm long, 2.4-7.5 mm in diameter; free hypanthium 0.6-7.0 mm long; petals rhombic-spatulate, slightly shorter to slightly longer than the calyx lobes, glandular-puberulent on the abaxial (lower) surface; plants flowering April-June.
5 Free hypanthium less than 2 mm long; calyx weakly zygomorphic; calyx urceolate, subglobose, or campanulate.
6 At the onset of anthesis stamens exserted \(0.2-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) beyond the calyx and styles included or exserted up to 1.1 mm beyond the calyx; calyx subglobose
H. caroliniana

6 At the onset of anthesis the stamens exserted 3 mm or more beyond the calyx and styles exserted 2.6 mm or more beyond the calyx; calyx urceolate or campanulate.
\(7 \quad\) Free hypanthium less than 1.5 mm long; petals greenish, white, creamy, or pink, the margins entire or bearing short teeth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. americana 7 Free hypanthium 1.5-1.9 mm long; petals purple, the margins fimbriate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. hispida
5 Free hypanthium more than 2 mm long; calyx weakly to strongly zygomorphic; calyx subglobose, campanulate, or tubular.
8 Stigmas included within the calyx (the calyx lobes extending 1.3-5.3 mm beyond the stigma tips); calyx tubular; calyx lobes and petals inflexed, closing the mouth of the flower
H. longiflora

8 Stigmas barely included within the calyx (the calyx lobes extending up to 0.6 mm beyond the stigma tips) to moderately exserted beyond it; calyx subglobose or campanulate; calyx lobes and petals erect or spreading, not closing the mouth of the flower.
9 Calyx 2.8-4.5 mm long, subglobose; [of the Piedmont of sc. VA southwards to SC] . . . ......... H. caroliniana
9 Calyx 5.5-13.2 mm long, narrowly campanulate; [primarily of the Mountains and upper Piedmont of VA and nc. NC].
10 Flowers large, with white, exserted petals; [of high elevations (usually over 1000 m ) on strongly acidic substrates, such as quartzitic sandstones, in w. VA and adjacent e. WV]
H. alba

10 Flowers smaller, with greenish or purplish-green petals; [of lower elevations on circumneutral or subacidic substrates]
H. pubescens

Heuchera alba Rydberg. Mt (VA): quartzitic outcrops at high elevations; rare. Further study of \(H\). alba Rydberg is needed; its recognition as distinct from H. pubescens is probably warranted (Bartgis, pers. comm.). It apparently differs from \(H\). pubescens in its large flowers with white, exserted petals (vs. greenish or purplish-green petals), and occurs at higher elevations (usually over 1000 m ) on acidic substrates, such as quartzitic sandstones (vs. at lower elevations on circumneutral or subacidic substrates). [= K; < H. pubescens -- C, F, S, W, Z; < H. pubescens var. brachyandra Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela -- F, G, Y]

Heuchera americana Linnaeus, American Alumroot. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, VA): rocky forests, rock outcrops, particularly where soils are subacidic to circumneutral; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). April-June. CT and NY west to s. Ontario, n. IN, s. IL, and sc. MO south to c. GA, c. AL, n. MS, and n. LA, and the most widespread in our area, \(H\). americana is the only Heuchera in the Coastal Plain, though \(H\). caroliniana reaches the lower Piedmont. Within the range of \(H\). caroliniana, \(H\). americana is absent. [=C; >H. americana var. americana -- F, G, K, Z; < H. americana -- RAB, W; >H. americana var. heteradenia Fernald -- F; > H. americana var. interior Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela - F, Y; >H. americana var. subtruncata Fernald -- F; > H. americana var. brevipetala Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela -- G, Y; > H. calycosa Small - S; > H. curtisii -- S; > H. lancipetala Rydberg - S; >H. americana var. typica \(-\mathrm{Y} ;>H\). americana var. calycosa (Small) Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela - Y]

Heuchera caroliniana (Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela) E. Wells, Carolina Alumroot. Pd (NC, SC, VA): rocky forests, rock outcrops, particularly where soils are subacidic to circumneutral, replacing \(H\). americana in much of the upper Piedmont; uncommon (NC Watch List). April-June. Endemic to the Piedmont of sc. VA, NC, and nc. SC; first found in VA (Henry County) by T.F. Wieboldt in 2002 (Belden et al. 2004). [=K, Z; = H. americana Linnaeus var. caroliniana Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela - Y; < H. americana RAB, \(S\), in part]

Heuchera hispida Pursh, Purple Alumroot. Mt (VA), Pd (NC, VA): calcareous rocky forests, rock outcrops, particularly where soils are subacidic to circumneutral; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). April-June. S. PA south through MD, WV, and VA to nw. NC. This species is intermediate between \(H\). americana and \(H\). pubescens; it is almost certainly of hybrid origin. The treatment of this hybrid derivative of \(H\). americana and \(H\). pubescens as \(H\). americana var. hispida (a variety of one parent) seems undesirable. Since it partly replaces its parents within its range, occurs in populations away from one or both parent, and is not strictly intermediate, it seems best to accord it species status. [=F, G, S, Y; < H. americana -- RAB, W; = H. xhispida Pursh -- C; = H. americana var. hispida (Pursh) E. Wells -- K, Z]

Heuchera longiflora Rydberg, Long-flowered Alumroot. Mt (NC, VA): rich shaded forests and woodlands over calcareous rocks such as limestone, dolostone, or calcite-cemented shales, siltstones, or sandstones, in circumneutral soils; rare (NC Watch List). May-June. This species is nearly limited to sedimentary rocks, occurring in e. and c. KY, s. OH, sw. WV, sw. VA, ne. TN, w. NC, and c. AL (?). In NC, it occurs primarily in the sedimentary window around Hot Springs, and is possibly limited to Madison, Buncombe, and Haywood counties. Wells (1984) calls it "most distinctive", "characterized by a unique combination of floral characters: long, tubular calyx, deeply included styles, inflexed calyx lobes and petals that close the mouth of the flower obliquely, and horizontal orientation of the flowers." \([=C, F, G, K, S, W, Z ;>H\). longiflora Rydberg var. aceroides (Rydberg) Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela - Y; > H. aceroides Rydberg -- S; > H. scabra Rydberg -- S; > H. longiflora var. typica - Y]

Heuchera parviflora Bartling, Cave Alumroot. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): shaded cliff bases, usually under overhangs, on grotto floors, behind waterfalls where humidity is high but not in the spray zone, nearly always in deeply shaded situations where little or no direct sunlight falls; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Watch List). July-September. An uncommon species throughout its range (ec. TN, KY, s. WV, sw. VA, w. NC, n. GA, n. AL, s. MO, s. IL, and s. IN), H. parviflora is probably most common in the gorge and waterfall country of sw. NC and in the Cumberland Plateau of TN and KY. In deeply shaded sites, it is often the only
vascular plant present. The closely related species \(H\). puberula Mackenzie \& Bush [H. parviflora var. puberula (Mackenzie \& Bush) E. Wells] occurs in s. MO and nc. AR, with scattered disjunct sites as far east as c. KY, c. TN, and s. IN. [= RAB, S, W; = H. parviflora var. parviflora -- C, K, Z; > H. parviflora var. parviflora - F, G; >H. parviflora var. rugelii (Shuttleworth) Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela -- F, G, Y; > H. parviflora var. typica - Y]

Heuchera pubescens Pursh, Marbled Alumroot. Mt (SC?, VA), Pd (NC, VA): rocky forests, rock outcrops, particularly where soils are subacidic or circumneutral; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-June. Primarily a species of the Ridge and Valley Province of PA, MD, WV, and VA, H. pubescens ranges south to only a few locations in the upper Piedmont of NC. See discussion under \(H\). alba. The report in RAB of the occurrence of \(H\). pubescens in Madison County is apparently erroneous; Wells (1984) shows \(H\). pubescens reaching its southern limit just south of the VA border, and not occurring at all in KY, TN, or the mountains of NC. She found the bract characters used in the key in RAB to be unreliable. Reported by Hill \& Horn (1997) for South Carolina \{report needs verification\}. [=K; < H. pubescens -- C, S, W, Z, in part (also see H. alba); H. pubescens -- RAB, apparently misapplied; >H. pubescens var. brachyandra Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela, in part -- F, G, Y; H. pubescens var. pubescens - F; H. pubescens var. typica - Y]

Heuchera villosa Michaux var. villosa, Crag-jangle, Rock Alumroot. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): in crevices of rock outcrops, or in thin soil over boulders, a characteristic component of the flora of high elevation cliffs and summits (to at least 1920 m ), not particular about the rock type, occurring on a wide range of rock types in our area, including felsic gneisses and schists, mafic gneisses, granites, quartzites, and others, probably the most acidophilic of our species of Heuchera; common (rare in upper Piedmont). Late June-October. W. VA and s. WV south through w. NC and e. TN to nw. SC, n. GA, ne. AL (primarily a Southern Blue Ridge endemic). In the Ozarks of AR it is replaced by the related H. arkansana Rydberg [H. villosa var. arkansana (Rydberg) E.B. Smith] with shorter and narrower inflorescence, shorter pedicels, and larger flowers. [= F, G; < H. villosa -- RAB, W; < H. villosa var. villosa - C, K, Z, in a broader sense; = H. villosa-S, in a narrow sense; = H. villosa var. typica - Y; > H. villosa var. intermedia Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela -- \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Y}\), in part]

Heuchera puberula Mackenzie \& Bush, east to c. KY (Medley 1993) and c. TN (?). [=F, G, Y; = H. parviflora Bartling var. puberula (Mackenzie \& Bush) E. Wells - K, Z]
* Heuchera sanguinea Engelmann var. sanguinea, Coral Bells. Cultivated as an ornamental "wildflower;" native of w. North America. [= K; < H. sanguinea-G; = H. sanguinea var. typica - Y] \{not keyed\}

Heuchera villosa Michaux var. macrorhiza (Small) Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela, Giant Alumroot. S. WV, s. OH, and s. IN south through c. KY and c. TN to \(n\). AL and ne. MS. This taxon has usually been disregarded in recent years, but is recognized by Chester et al. (1997). In its purest form, this plant seems to be very distinct from typical \(H\). villosa, and actually may be more closely related to \(H\). arkansana. The existence of intermediates and intergrades with \(H\). villosa var. villosa muddies the taxonomic waters, however, and the overall best treatment seems to be at the varietal level. Some intermediates occur in the primary area, as in w . VA. [= G; > H. villosa var. macrohriza - F, Y, in a narrower sense; = H. macrorhiza Small - S; < H. villosa var. intermedia Rosendahl, Butters, \& Lakela -- F, Y]

\section*{Mitella Linnaeus (Miterwort)}

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of cold temperate e. North America, w. North America, and e. Asia.
Mitella diphylla Linnaeus, Two-leaved Miterwort. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): moist rich forests, especially in the Mountains, and especially rocky; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain) (SC Rare). April-June. Québec west to MN, south to e. VA, w. NC, nw. SC, ne. GA, nw. GA, and MO. The fringed petals will reward a close look. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

\section*{Saxifraga Linnaeus (Saxifrage)}

As currently circumscribed, a large and heterogeneous genus of about 440 species, mostly perennial herbs, of north temperate areas. As shown by molecular data, Saxifraga as currently defined is polyphyletic, and all of our species will likely be recognized in the near future as Micranthes (Soltis 1995, Soltis et al. 1996, Mort \& Soltis 1999). 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. Four of our six species are Southern or Southern Appalachian/Central Appalachian endemics.

1 Larger leaf blades oblanceolate, 4-10× as long as wide.
2 Leaf margin entire to crenate; petals greenish-white, lacking yellowish spots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. pensylvanica
2 Leaf margin coarsely serrate; petals white, either 3 or 5 of them with yellowish spots.
3 Leaves mostly with 4-8 teeth per side; pubescence of the leaves and scapes mostly gland-tipped; corolla bilaterally symmetrical, the 3 upper petals distinctly clawed (the petal blade with a cordate or truncate base) and with 2 yellow spots, the 2 lower petals smaller, cuneate, and not spotted; filaments filiform; [mostly of rock outcrops and seepages, often exposed, but sometimes shaded] \(\qquad\) S. michauxii

3 Leaves with mostly 12-40 teeth per side; pubescence of the leaves and scapes mostly nonglandular; corolla radially symmetrical; filaments strongly clavate; [mostly of shaded seepages and brook-banks] . . . . . . S. micranthidifolia
1 Larger leaf blades ovate or obovate, 1-3 (-4)× as long as wide.
4 Leaf margins entire or with obscure teeth mostly less than 1 mm long; leaves to \(5(-9) \mathrm{cm}\) long and 2.5 cm wide; filaments

1-1.5 mm long; ovary partly inferior, the hypanthium partly adnate to the ovary; petals spatulate and cuneate, but not clawed; [widespread in our area].
5 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; [of granite outcrops in GA, otherwise in sc. US] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. texan
5 Inflorescence branching with age, some branches often lower than the midpoint of the plant's height; inflorescence axis glandular-hairy; pedicels glandular-hairy; petals \(3.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [widespread in our area] . . . . . S. virginiensis
4 Leaf margins with coarse teeth mostly \(2-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves to 15 cm long and 8 cm wide; filaments \(2.5-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; ovary superior, the hypanthium free from the ovary; petals (either 3 or 5 of them) moderately to strongly clawed; [of the Mountains and upper Piedmont].
5 Leaves not petiolate, cuneate to the base, gradually increasing in width from the base to the widest point; corolla bilaterally symmetrical, the 3 upper petals distinctly clawed and with yellow spots, the 2 lower smaller, cuneate, and not spotted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. michauxii
5 Leaves petiolate, the blade rather abruptly contracted to the petiole; corolla radially symmetrical, all the petals alike. 6 Sepals erect, later spreading; filaments filiform (use 10×); body of fruit (excluding the beak) 2.5-5 mm long; petals not spotted, or each with 2 obscure yellow spots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. careyana 6 Sepals spreading, later reflexed; filaments slightly clavate (use \(10 \times\) ); body of fruit (excluding the beak) \(4-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; petals each with 2 yellow spots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. caroliniana

Saxifraga careyana A. Gray, Carey Saxifrage. Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist rock outcrops and cliffs, often under overhangs, often in moist soil at the base of a vertical or overhanging rock outcrop; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Rare). May-June. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. VA south to e. TN, w. NC, and nw. SC. There remains a great deal of doubt regarding the taxonomic relationship between S. careyana and S. caroliniana. Many of the characters appear to be poorly correlated, and most specimens have been annotated at one time or another, by one investigator or another, as both species. The synonymization of Micranthes tennesseensis Small under S. careyana seems questionable, since the capsule size (seemingly one of the more stable characters in this complex) suggests \(S\). caroliniana. I here retain the two taxa more to draw continued attention to them than out of conviction that the two are entirely satisfactory taxa (at least as currently defined). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W; = Micranthes careyana (A. Gray) Small -- S; ? Micranthes tennesseensis Small -- S]

Saxifraga caroliniana A. Gray, Carolina Saxifrage. Mt (NC, VA): moist rock outcrops and cliffs, often under overhangs, often in moist soil at the base of a vertical or overhanging rock outcrop; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). May-June. A Southern Appalachian endemic: WV south to w. NC and ne. TN. See S. careyana for discussion of the two taxa. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; = Micranthes caroliniana (A. Gray) Small -- S; ? Micranthes tennesseensis Small -- S]

Saxifraga michauxii Britton, Cliff Saxifrage. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): in crevices in exposed rock outcrops at high elevations, other rock outcrops (moist to rather dry), periglacial boulderfields, rocky seeps; common (rare in VA Piedmont). JuneAugust. A Southern Appalachian endemic: nw. VA, WV, and KY south to e. TN, w. NC, sw. SC, and ne. GA. The orange anthers are an attractive contrast to the white petals (the three upper with two yellow spots each). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W; = Hydatica petiolaris (Rafinesque) Small -- S ; = Micranthes sp. 1]

Saxifraga micranthidifolia (Haworth) Steudel, Branch-lettuce. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): wet soils of seepages, in the beds of high elevation brooks, brookbanks; rocky seepages; common (rare in VA Piedmont). May-June. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic: e. PA and WV, south to e. TN, w. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA. This plant is gathered in considerable quantities as a spring green in the mountains of our area, and can sometimes even been seen for sale in grocery stores. The common name refers to the plant's habitat; "branches" are mountain streams. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, W; = Micranthes micranthidifolia (Haworth) Small -- S]

Saxifraga pensylvanica Linnaeus, Swamp Saxifrage. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): mountain bogs, mucky seeps; uncommon, rare in NC (NC Rare). April-June. ME west to MN, south to e. VA, c. and w. NC, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, K, W; > S. pensylvanica ssp. pensylvanica -- G; = Micranthes pensylvanica (Linnaeus) Haworth]

Saxifraga texana Buckley, Texas Saxifrage. Pd (GA): granite outcrops; rare (GA Special Concern). 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.). [=F, G, K; = Micranthes texana (Buckley) Small - S]

Saxifraga virginiensis Michaux, Early Saxifrage. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rock outcrops, moist alluvial and slope forests, streambanks, riverbanks; common (rare in Coastal Plain). March-May. New Brunswick west to Manitoba, south to c. GA, LA, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, W; > S. virginiensis var. virginiensis -- K; = Micranthes virginiensis (Michaux) Small -- S]

\section*{Sullivantia Torrey \& A. Gray ex A. Gray (Sullivantia)}

A genus of 4 species, perennial herbs, of c. North America. References: Soltis (1980)=Z.
Sullivantia sullivantii (Torrey \& A. Gray) Britton, Sullivantia. Mt (VA): moist limestone cliffs; rare (VA Rare). June-August. S. sullivantii has a very scattered, relictual distribution, known from w. VA, e. KY, s. OH, IL, sw. WI, ne. IA, se. MN, and MO. [= C, F, G, K, Z]

\section*{Tiarella Linnaeus (Foamflower)}

A genus of about 5 species, perennial herbs, of temperate North America and e. Asia. References: Lakela (1937)=Y; Spongberg
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(1972)=Z; Wherry (1940, 1949)=X; Fernald (1943)=V .

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1 Plant with stolons; capsules 8-12 mm long, subacuminate; lower fruiting pedicels 7-13 mm long; [of the Mountains] . . . . . . . .
․ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. cordifolia

1 Plant without stolons; capsules 6-10 mm long, round-tipped; lower fruiting pedicels 6-10 mm long; [of the Mountains, Piedmont, and (less commonly) Coastal Plain]
T. wherryi

Tiarella cordifolia Linnaeus. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, cove forests, rock outcrops; common. April-June. Nova Scotia west to Ontario and WI, south to w. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, and MO. [=F, V, Z; = T. cordifolia var. cordifolia - RAB, C, G, K; <T. cordifolia - S, W, in part (also see T. wherryi); T. macrophylla Small - S (type a combination of Heuchera and Tiarella); T. cordifolia var. typica - Y]

Tiarella wherryi Lakela. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): moist forests, cove forests, rock outcrops; common. AprilJune. VA and KY south to sw. GA, AL, and MS. Whether or not to recognize several taxa within what is here treated as \(T\). wherryi, and at what level, has been controversial; see Lakela (1937), Wherry (1940, 1949), Fernald (1943), and Spongberg (1972) for discussion. [= F, V, Z; = T. cordifolia Linnaeus var. collina Wherry - RAB, C, G, K; < T. cordifolia - S, W, in part; > T. cordifolia var. collina - X, in a narrower sense; > T. wherryi-X, Y, in a narrower sense; > T. cordifolia var. austrina - K, X, Y]

\section*{SCHISANDRACEAE BI. 1830 (Star-vine Family)}

A family of 2 genera and about 40-50 species, woody vines, of e. Asia and e. North America (only our single species). References: Saunders (2001); Keng in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

\section*{Schisandra Michaux 1803 (Star-vine)}

A genus of about 25 species, woody vines, of e. Asia (about 24 species) and e. North America (1 species). References: Vincent in FNA (1997); Godfrey (1988)=Z; Saunders (2001)=Y; Keng in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Schisandra glabra (Brickell) Rehder, Star-vine, Climbing-magnolia, Magnolia-vine. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC), Mt (GA): rich slopes adjacent to bottomland forests, or mesic "islands" surrounded by bottomlands; rare (GA Threatened, NC Threatened). May-June; July-August. Ne. NC (Martin County), sc. NC (Gaston County), n. GA, w. TN, sc. KY, and e. AR south south to the FL panhandle and LA; Mexico (Sierra Madre Oriental, Hidalgo). [= RAB, K, Y, Z; Schizandra coccinea Michaux -- S (orthographic variant); S. coccinea Michaux -- W]

\section*{SCROPHULARIACEAE (Snapdragon Family) \\ (also see OROBANCHACEAE, PAULOWNIACEAE, PHRYMACEAE, and PLANTAGINACEAE)}

There is increasing evidence that the Scrophulariaceae as traditionally constituted includes two main and quite distinct groups (Olmstead \& Reeves 1995; Young, Steiner, \& dePamphilis 1999; Albach, Meudt, \& Oxelman 2005). Based on molecular analysis, Young, Steiner, \& dePamphilis (1999) suggest that Scrophulariaceae, Antirrhinanthaceae, 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. References: Pennell (1935)=P; Olmstead \& Reeves (1995); Young, Steiner, \& dePamphilis (1999); Olmstead et al. (2001); Beardsley \& Olmstead (2002).

Disposition of the traditional Scrophulariaceae (including Antirrhinanthaceae), Orobanchaceae, Plantaginaceae, Callitrichaceae, Buddlejaceae, Phrymaceae:

Scrophulariaceae s.s.: Buddleja, Scrophularia, Verbascum.

Orobanchaceae: Agalinis, Aureolaria, Buchnera, Castilleja, Conopholis, Dasistoma, Epifagus, Macranthera, Melampyrum, Orobanche, Pedicularis, Schwalbea, Seymeria, Striga.

Plantaginaceae (Veronicaceae): Amphianthus, Antirrhinum, Bacopa, Callitriche, Chaenorrhinum, Chelone, Collinsia, Cymbalaria, Digitalis, Gratiola, Kickxia, Leucospora, Limnophila, Limosella, Linaria, Mecardonia, Misopates, Nuttallanthus, Penstemon, Plantago, Scoparia, Veronica, Veronicastrum.

Phrymaceae: Lindernia, Mazus, Micranthemum, Mimulus, Phryma.

\section*{Buddleja Linnaeus 1753 (Butterfly-bush)}

A genus of about 90 species, trees and shrubs, of subtropical and tropical America, Asia, and Africa. The two species listed (and others) are grown for ornament and for their attractiveness as nectaring sites for butterflies. References: Rogers (1986)=Z; Oxelman, Kornhall, \& Norman in Kadereit (2004).

1 Leaves serrate or crenate; corolla, calyx, pedicels, and inflorescence rachis pubescent (not granular-farinose) ..... B. davidii 1 Leaves entire or remotely dentate; corolla, calyx, pedicels, and inflorescence rachis granular-farinose . . . . . . . . B. lindleyana
* Buddleja davidii Franchet, Summer-lilac, Orange-eye Butterfly-bush. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (SC): planted, rarely escaped to disturbed places, such as thickets or streambanks (Wise Co., VA); rare, native of China. June-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Z]
* Buddleja lindleyana Fortune ex Lindley. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt, Cp (NC, SC): rarely escaped to disturbed areas; rare, native of China. June-October. [= RAB, K, Z; = Adenoplea lindleyana (Fortune ex Lindley) Small -- S]

EXCLUDED: B. alternifolia Maximowicz is reported as introduced in NC by Kartesz (1999), but the alleged documentation is not present. B. officinalis Maximowicz is reported as introduced in GA by Kartesz (1999), but the alleged documentation is not available.

\section*{Scrophularia Linnaeus (Figwort)}

A genus of about 200 species, of temperate and tropical regions of the Old and New Worlds. Though our 2 species are only subtly distinct morphologically, they are clearly distinct. References: Pennell (1935)=P; Fischer in Kadereit (2004).

1 Sterile filament (hidden under the upper corolla lip) yellowish-green, often wider than long; leaf serrations coarse, often more than 3 mm long; flowering May-early July; capsule 6-10 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. Ianceolata
1 Sterile filament dark purple or brownish, often longer than wide; leaf serrations fairly fine, less than 3 mm long; flowering mid July-October; capsule 4-7 mm long

Scrophularia lanceolata Pursh, American Figwort. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA): woodlands and forests; common (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain). May-early July. Québec and Nova Scotia west to British Columbia, south to VA, MO, NM, and n. CA. [= C, F, G, K, P, W]

Scrophularia marilandica Linnaeus, Eastern Figwort. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to dry, nutrient-rich woodlands and forests, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks; common (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain south of VA). July-October. Québec west to MN, south to SC, ne. GA, sw. GA, and LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, P, S, W]

\section*{Verbascum Linnaeus (Mullein)}

A genus of about 360 species, herbs (annual, biennial, and perennial) and shrubs, of Eurasia and ne. Africa. References: Pennell (1935)=P; Fischer in Kadereit (2004).

1 Leaves green and glabrous on both sides, or sparsely pubescent with glandular hairs; hairs of the calyx and upper stem simple and glandular.
2 Flowers 1 per node throughout the inflorescence; pedicels longer than the calyx; glandular hairs usually restricted to the upper part of the plant
V. blattaria

2 Flowers usually > 1 per node in the lower parts of the inflorecence; pedicels shorter than the calyx; glandular hairs extending down the stem to the base . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. virgatum
1 Leaves densely tomentose at least on the lower surface, and often the upper as well; hairs of the calyx and upper stem branched, not glandular (except in V. sinuatum).
3 Inflorescence generally simple (sometimes with 1 -several small branches), dense and spike-like (at least initially); leaves moderately to densely tomentose above; upper 3 filaments bearing white hairs.
4 Leaves sessile to auriculate-clasping, slightly or not at all decurrent on the stem; stigma patulate, decurrent on the style; corolla white or yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. phlomoides 4 Leaves sessile, decurrent down the stem to the next leaf; stigma capitate; corolla yellow . . . . . . . . . . . V. thapsus
3 Inflorescence freely branched, paniculate; leaves green and nearly glabrous above; all 5 filaments bearing either white or violet hairs.
5 Basal leaves not lobed; inflorescence lacking glandular hairs; filaments bearing white hairs .......... V. Iychnitis
5 Basal leaves lobed; inflorecence with glandular hairs; filaments bearing violet hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . [V. sinuatum]
* Verbascum blattaria Linnaeus, Moth Mullein. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, native of Eurasia. May-June; June-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, P, S, W]
* Verbascum lychnitis Linnaeus, White Mullein. Cp, Pd (VA): disturbed areas, fields; rare, native of Eurasia. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, P, S]

Verbascum phlomoides Linnaeus, Clasping Mullein, Orange Mullein. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA): disturbed areas, roadsides; rare, native of Europe. May-June; July. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, P, W]
* Verbascum thapsus Linnaeus, Woolly Mullein, Common Mullein, Flannel-plant, Velvet-plant. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, native of Europe. June-September; July-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, P, S, W]
* Verbascum virgatum Stokes, Twiggy Mullein. Cp (NC, SC): sandhills, sandy disturbed areas, roadsides; rare, native of Europe. April-May; June. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, P, S]
* Verbascum sinuatum Linnaeus, Wavyleaf Mullein, is introduced at scattered locations in MD, PA, NJ, and NY, on ballast and in
disturbed areas. July-August. [= G, K]

\section*{SIMAROUBACEAE (Quassia Family)}

A family of about 13 genera and 111 species, trees and shrubs of primarily tropical areas of the New World and Old World. The Leitneriaceae has been traditionally considered to be monotypic family, endemic to se. North America; a variety of recent studies have suggested its inclusion in the Simaroubaceae (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 1998, 2003; Bogle in FNA (1997). References: Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (1998, 2003).

1 Leaves compound; [species alien, aggressively naturalizing in upland sites] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ailanthus
1 Leaves simple; [species native, in wetland sites] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Leitneria

\section*{Ailanthus Desfais (Tree-of-Heaven)}

A genus of 5 species, trees, native to Asia and Australia. References: Hu (1979).
* Ailanthus altissima (P. Miller) Swingle, Tree-of-Heaven, Copal Tree, Stink-tree. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, forests, disturbed areas, including cities, especially in moist, fertile soils; common, native of e. Asia. Late May-early June; JulyOctober. In our area, this tree is now an aggressive and noxious weed, colonizing even undisturbed forests and outcompeting the native vegetation. As serious a weed as it is here, it is (at the time of this writing, at least), much worse to the north, now the dominant tree in fencerows, woodlots, and forests in the urbanized, suburbanized, and even rural Northeast. It can be recognized vegetatively by its large pinnately compound leaves, very stout twigs (over 1 cm thick), and the characteristic and unpleasant odor of the crushed foliage. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]

\section*{Leitneria Chapman (Corkwood)}

A monotypic genus, endemic to se. North America. References: Bogle in FNA (1997); Channell \& Wood (1962).
Leitneria floridana Chapman, Corkwood. Cp (GA): swamps and cabbage palm / sawgrass marshes; rare (GA Special Concern). February-March. This species occurs in scattered sites from the Coastal Plain of sw. GA west to e. TX, and north in the Mississippi Embayment to AR and MO. [= FNA, GW, K, S]

\section*{SOLANACEAE (Nightshade Family)}

A family of about 94 genera and nearly 3000 species, shrubs, trees, vines, and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan but especillay diverse in South America. References: Hunziker (2001).

Subfamily Cestroideae, Tribe Cestreae: Cestrum
Subfamily Cestroideae, Tribe Nicotianeae: Calibrachoa, Nicotiana, Nierembergia, Petunia
Subfamily Solanoideae, Tribe Solaneae: Capsicum, Physalis, Salpichroa, Solanum
Subfamily Solanoideae, tribe Datureae: Datura
Subfamily Solanoideae, tribe Lycieae: Lycium
Subfamily Solanoideae, tribe Nicandreae: Nicandra

\section*{Bouchetia Dunal}

Bouchetia erecta Augustin de Candolle. MS and TX. [= K] \{add synonymy\}

\section*{Calibrachoa Llave \& Lexarza (Seaside Petunia)}

A genus of \(\}\). references: Hunziker (2001)=Z.
* Calibrachoa parviflora (Antoine Laurent de Jussieu) D'Arcy, Wild Petunia, Seaside Petunia. Cp (NC, VA): upper edges of salt marshes, waste areas, garbage dumps; rare, naturalized from tropical America. Tatnall (1946) documents its occurrence in Virginia: "upper edge of salt marsh, Wachapreague," Accomack Co. (Fernald \& Long 4169, 26 July 1934). [= K; = Petunia parviflora Antoine Laurent de Jussieu -- RAB, C, F, G, S, Z]

Capsicum Linnaeus (Red Pepper, Chile)

A genus of about 10 species, herbs and shrubs, of tropical America. References: D'Arcy \& Eshbaugh (1974)=Z; Heiser \& Pickersgill (1975). Key based on Z.

1 Flowers usually only one per node after the first flowering node, rarely more; corolla pure white (raerely bluish or violet) . . . . .
C. annuum

1 Flowers 2 or more per node above the first flowering node; corolla greenish-white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. frutescens
* Capsicum annuum Linnaeus, Red Pepper, Chile. Pd, Cp (GA?, NC, SC, VA): naturalized or persistent from gardens; commonly cultivated, rare as a naturalized species. June-frost. A very influential food crop introduced from the New World to the Old World, now important in various (especially tropical or subtropical) cuisines, including Hunan, Szechuan, Indian, various African, Mexican, and others. [= RAB, S, Z; = C. annuum var. annuum -- K]
* Capsicum frutescens Linnaeus, Tabasco Pepper. Cp (GA): persistent from gardens; rarely cultivated, rare as a waif. Reported in e. GA (Duncan 1985; Jones \& Coile 1988). [=C. annuum Linnaeus var. frutescens (Linnaeus) Kuntze; = Capsicum annuum Linnaeus var. glabriusculum (Dunal) Heiser \& Pickersgill -- K]

\section*{Cestrum Linnaeus (Night-flowering Jessamine)}

A genus of 150-200 shrubs (rarely trees or vines), of Tropical America. References: Hunziker (2001)=Z.
* Cestrum nocturnum Linnaeus, Night-flowering Jessamine. Cp (GA): cultivated, weakly (if at all) established; rare, introduced from West Indies. See Small (1933). [=K, Z; C. parqui-S, misapplied]

\section*{Datura Linnaeus (Jimsonweed)}
\{needs thorough rework, based on herbarium material and clarification of nomenclature\}
A genus of about 10 species, of \(s\). North America (probably originally native to 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 Indian fields, or grown for their hallucinogenic properties. The common name "Jimsonweed" is a corruption of "Jamestown Weed." References:

1 Calyx 3-5 cm long, the tube strongly angled, the angles even narrowly winged; corolla 7-10 cm long; capsule erect, dehiscent by 4 valves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. stramonium
1 Calyx 5-15 cm long, the tube terete or slightly angled; corolla 12-20 cm long; capsule inclined or nodding, irregularly dehiscent. 2 Corolla with 10 teeth, lavender; spines of capsule few, very stout-based . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. metel
2 Corolla with 5 or 10 teeth, white or pale lavender; spines of capsule many, hispid (the base only slightly thickened).
3 Corolla with 10 teeth; leaves soft-pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. inoxia
3 Corolla with 5 teeth; leaves glaucescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. wrightii
* Datura inoxia J.S. Miller. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA?): disturbed areas, rare, introduced from Mexico; September-October. This species may not be distinct from \(D\). wrightii. [It is currently not known which records in our area apply to which taxon] [=K; \(D\). innoxia -- F, S, orthographic variant; D. meteloides -- G, misapplied]
* Datura metel Linnaeus (NC): location and habitat in our area not known; rare, presumably introduced, allegedly native of tropical Africa and Asia. July-August. [= RAB, C, K, S]
* Datura stramonium Linnaeus, Jimsonweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, pastures, disturbed areas, especially common in severely over-grazed pastures; common, presumably introduced from further south and west. July-September; AugustOctober. The plant is dangerously poisonous. [= RAB, C, F, K, S, W; D. stramonium var. tatula (Linnaeus) Torrey -- F; D. tatula Linnaeus]
* Datura wrightii Regel, Indian-apple. Pd (NC, SC, VA?), Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mexico. JulySeptember; September-October. [= K; D. meteloides Dunal -- RAB, S, misapplied; D. metel -- G, misapplied]
* Datura quercifolia Kunth is reported for sw. GA by Jones \& Coile (1988). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

Lycium Linnaeus (Matrimony-vine)
A genus of about 100 species, shrubs, of warm temperate and tropical areas of the Old World and New Word (especially America).
1 Leaves succulent, oblanceolate, 1-5 mm wide; [native, in maritime situations] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. carolinianum
1 Leaves herbaceous, elliptic, ovate, or broadly oblanceolate, \(8-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; [introduced, persistent or naturalized, usually around old home sites].
2 Corolla lobes shorter than the corolla tube; leaves gray-green, 2-5 cm long
L. barbarum

2 Corolla lobes longer than the corolla tube; leaves bright green, 3-8 cm long
L. chinense
* Lycium barbarum Linnaeus, Common Matrimony-vine. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, VA): old home sites, disturbed
areas, along railroad tracks; introduced from s. Europe. May-November; August-December. [=K; L. halimifolium P. Miller -- RAB, F, G, S, W; L. barbarum -- C (also including L. chinense)]

Lycium carolinianum Walter, Christmas-berry, Carolina Matrimony-vine. Cp (GA, SC): shell middens, shell mounds, shelly sand dunes, brackish marshes, maritime sand spits; rare (GA Special Concern). September-October. Se. SC and e. GA south to FL, west to e. TX; also in the West Indies. Apparently not recently seen in SC; its occurrence in that state is based on Walter's flora. [= RAB, GW, S; L. carolinianum var. carolinianum -- K]

Lycium chinense \(P\). Miller, Chinese Matrimony-vine. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): old home sites; rare, introduced from China. May-November; August-December. [= RAB, F, G, K; L. barbarum -- C, in part]

Lycopersicon P. Miller (Tomato) (see Solanum)

Nicandra Adanson (Apple-of-Peru)
A monotypic genus, an annual herb native of Peru.
* Nicandra physalodes (Linnaeus) Gaertner, Apple-of-Peru. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed places, such as cultivated fields; uncommon, native of Peru. July-September; August-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; = Physalodes physalodes (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

\section*{Nicotiana Linnaeus (Tobacco)}

A genus of about 67 species, of America, Australia, and s. Pacific areas. Fernald (1950) describes the genus as "rank, acridnarcotic American herbs." References: Knapp, Chase, \& Clarkson (2004).

1 Corolla 5-8 cm long, pink; larger leaves 4-8 dm long; plant 1-2.5 m tall; [section Nicotiana] ...................... N. tabacum
1 Corolla 1.5-2 cm long, greenish yellow; larger leaves 1-2 dm long; plant 0.4-1 m tall; [section Rusticae] . . . . . . . . . . N. rustica
* Nicotiana rustica Linnaeus, Indian Tobacco, Wild Tobacco. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA?, NC, SC, VA): formerly commonly cultivated by native Americans in all parts of our area, persistent following cultivation, now apparently extinct in our area; rare, originally native of Peru. This was the tobacco cultivated by American Indians at the time of contact by Europeans, and was the first tobacco taken to Europe and cultivated there. [= RAB, C, F, K, S]
* Nicotiana tabacum Linnaeus, Cultivated Tobacco. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): persistent after cultivation; commonly cultivated, rarely naturalized, native of tropical America. June-frost; September-October. This is the tobacco currently cultivated in our area for the manufacture of cigarettes, cigars, and other smoking and chewing tobacco products. 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. [= RAB, C, F, K, S]
* Nicotiana alata Link \& Otto, Jasmine Tobacco. Cp (GA): cultivated in gardens; rarely persistent. See Jones \& Coile (1988). \{not keyed\} [=K]
* Nicotiana glauca Graham, Tree Tobacco. Cp (GA): cultivated in gardens, rarely persistent or spreading; rare, introduced from South America. Apparently present at Fort Pulaski National Monument, Chatham County, GA (Jones \& Coile 1988; W. Duncan pers.comm. 2004). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Nicotiana longiflora Cavanilles, Long-flower Tobacco. Also cultivated and may be found as a waif or persistent. \{not keyed\} [= K]

\section*{Nierembergia Ruiz \& Pavón (Cupflower)}

A genus of about 23 species, of Mexico, Central America, and South America.
* Nierembergia frutescens Durieu, Tall Cupflower, is reported from sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K]

> Petunia Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (Petunia)
> (also see Calibrachoa)

A genus of \(\}\).
* Petunia \(\times\) hybrida Vilmorin [ \(P\). axillaris \(\times\) integrifolia], Petunia. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common in cultivation, uncommonly spread from cultivation, native of Argentina. May-November. Individual plants may closely resemble either
parent, but this taxon in our area is best considered as a variable hybrid taxon. [=C; \(P\). xatkinsiana D. Don ex Loudon -- RAB, K; \(P\). axillaris (Lamarck) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg -- C, F, G, K, S; P. violacea Antoine Laurent de Jussieu -- F, S, misapplied; P. integrifolia (Hooker) Schinz. \& Thellung -- C, G, K]

\section*{Physalis Linnaeus (Ground-cherry)} (contributed by Milo Pyne)

A genus of about 80 species, nearly cosmopolitan, but especially diverse in America. Many of the species of Physalis in our area occur primarily in disturbed habitats. The pre-Columbian ranges of these species are unclear; they may have been introduced to e. North America by native Americans. Of the species treated here, only Ph. philadelphica is definitely introduced.

1 Plants obviously covered with dense, stellate hairs, especially the young growth, flowering calyces, and pedicels . . Ph. walteri
1 Plants glabrous to variously pubescent, the pubescence not stellate.
2 Leaves glabrous or essentially so.
3 Perennials from rhizomes, frequently with remnant of last year's stem attached to crown; corolla with 5 dark maculations in the throat.
4 Hairs on the pedicels and young stems retrorse or retrorse-spreading; fruiting calyx 5 -angled, indented at base
4 Hairs on the pedicels and young stems antrorse; fruiting calyx subterete, with 10 ribs, not indented at base .
Ph. Iongifolia var. subglabrata
3 Annuals from taproots; corolla with or without 5 dark maculations in the throat.
5 Upper part of the stem with long, spreading hairs; corolla with 5 dark maculations in the throat.
6 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

Ph. cordata
6 Leaf margins entire, or dentate with 1-8 teeth per side; fruiting pedicels less than 10 mm long; mature fruiting calyx 2.5 cm or less long, the lobes triangular-acuminate; corolla glabrous internally.
7 Leaves mostly toothed nearly to the base with 5-8 teeth per side; leaf blade thick in texture, not translucent; fruiting calyces \(2-3.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.2-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, the lobes triangular to narrowly lanceolate, the apex narrowly acute to acuminate, (3.5-) 4.5-6.5 mm long . . . . Ph. pubescens var. pubescens 7 Leaves entire or with few teeth, usually 1-4 teeth per side; leaf blade thin in texture, flaccid and translucent; fruiting calyces \(1.2-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, 1-1.5 cm wide, the lobes ovate to deltoid, the apex acute, \(3-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ph. pubescens var. integ 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.
8 Corolla 4-10 mm long entirely yellow, without 5 dark maculations in the throat; anthers 1-2.3 mm long; berry \(8-11 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter

Ph. angulata var. angulata
8 Corolla 7-15 mm long, yellow and with 5 dark maculations in the throat; anthers 2.5-4 mm long; berry to 40 mm in diameter

Ph. philadelphica
2 Leaves variously pubescent, the hairs copious and villous to sparse and appressed.
9 Flowering calyces 6 mm or less long; annuals from taproots.
10 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
10 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.
11 Leaves mostly toothed nearly to the base with \(5-8\) teeth per side; leaf blade thick in texture, not translucent; fruiting calyces \(2-3.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.2-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, the lobes triangular to narrowly lanceolate, the apex narrowly acute to acuminate, (3.5-) \(4.5-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . Ph. pubescens var. pubescens
11 Leaves entire or with few teeth, usually 1-4 teeth per side; leaf blade thin in texture, flaccid and translucent; fruiting calyces \(1.2-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, 1-1.5 cm wide, the lobes ovate to deltoid, the apex acute, 3-3.5 mm long

Ph. pubescens var. integrifolia
9 Flowering calyces 6 mm or more long; perennials from rhizomes.
12 Pubescence viscid, generally composed of glandular trichomes mixed with fine, short hairs and long, multicellular hairs; leaf blades broadly ovate to suborbicular, the base rounded, truncate, or cordate (occasionally widely cuneate) Ph. heterophylla
12 Pubescence seldom if at all glandular-viscid, composed of 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).
13 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 or less appressed retrorse hairs); hairs on the calyx scattered more or less evenly over the surface, not confined to 10 longitudinal strips.
14 Pedicels with both divergent and antrorse hairs; principle leaf blades \(5-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; filaments 0.5 as wide as the anthers; spots at the base of the corolla inconspicuous or absent; berry more than 14 mm in diameter when mature

Ph. lanceolata
14 Pedicels with short, appressed, retrorse hairs, or with short retrorse and longer divergent hairs intermixed; principle leaf blades \(3-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; filaments as wide or wider than the anthers; spots at base of the corolla prominent; berry less than 12 mm in diameter when mature

Ph. virginiana var. virginiana
Physalis angulata Linnaeus var. angulata, Smooth Ground-cherry. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): disturbed areas, open woodlands, agricultural fields; common (VA Watch List). August-October. Var. angulata is widely distributed in Tropical America, north to se. VA and MO, and scattered as an adventive further north. Var. pendula (Rydberg) Waterfall is (in North America) more western, east to nw. TN and, allegedly, to SC. It can be distinguished from var. angulata by the following characters: principle cauline leaf blades generally more than \(2.75 \times\) as long as wide (vs. less than \(2.5 \times\) as long as wide), flowering pedicels \(1.5-\) 2.5 cm long, elongating to \(3.0-4.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) long in fruit (vs. flowering and fruiting pedicels \(0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) long), pedicels and calyx covered at anthesis with fine, even, antrorse hairs, especially at the base of the calyx (vs. pedicels and calyx essentially glabrous at anthesis except for hairs on the margins of the calyx lobes). [Ph. angulata -- RAB, K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Ph. angulata -\(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}]\)

Physalis cordata P. Miller, Toothleaf Ground-cherry. Cp (NC), \{GA, SC \}: disturbed areas; rare. July-October. This species is scattered in the Southeastern United States, and is more widespread in Mexico, Central America, and West Indies. [= K; Ph. pubescens var. glabra (Michaux) Waterfall -- RAB; Ph. barbadensis var. glabra (Michaux) Fernald -- F]

Physalis grisea (Waterfall) M. Martínez, Gray Ground-cherry, Strawberry-tomato, Dwarf Cape-gooseberry. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp? (GA?), \{SC\}: wooded slopes, disturbed areas; uncommon. July-September; August-October. The species is mainly distributed in ne. United States, south (mainly) to NC, TN, and MO, and scattered further south. The fruits are edible, sweet, and tasty. Martínez (1993) discusses the nomenclature of this species, showing that the \(P\). pruinosa Linnaeus is properly applied to a Mexican and Central American species. [=K; Ph. pubescens var. grisea Waterfall -- RAB, C; P. pruinosa Linnaeus -- F, G, S, W, misapplied]

Physalis heterophylla Nees, Clammy Ground-cherry. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, dry rocky woodlands; common (uncommon in Mountains, rare in Coastal Plain). May-July; July-September. Widespread in e. and c. United States and adjacent Canada. [= RAB, C, F, G, S, W; Ph. heterophylla var. ambigua (A. Gray) Rydberg -- F, G; Ph. heterophylla var. clavipes Fernald -- F; Ph. heterophylla var. nyctaginea (Dunal) Rydberg -- F; P. heterophylla var. heterophylla -- K; Ph. ambigua (A. Gray) Britton -- S; Ph. nyctaginea Dunal -- S]

Physalis lanceolata Michaux, Sandhills Ground-cherry. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; rare (NC Rare). June-July; JulySeptember. Endemic to sandhill habitats of (primarily) sc. and (rarely) se. NC (northern limit in Lee, Wayne, and New Hanover counties), south through SC to just over the Savannah River in Richmond County, GA. Many earlier floras included midwestern material in the concept of this species; it is, however, limited to the Carolinas and Georgia. [= RAB; Ph. lanceolata -- \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{S}\), in part only, the concept also including Ph. hispida (Waterfall) Cronquist]

Physalis longifolia Nuttall var. subglabrata (Mackenzie \& Bush) Cronquist, Longleaf Ground-cherry. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), \{GA, SC\}: open woodlands, gardens and disturbed areas; uncommon. June-August; August-October. The species is widespread in e. and c. United States; var. subglabrata is more eastern, var. longifolia more western. [= C, G, K, W; Ph. virginiana P. Miller var. subglabrata (Mackenzie \& Bush) Waterfall -- RAB; Ph. subglabrata Mackenzie \& Bush -- F, S]
* Physalis philadelphica Lamarck, Tomatillo. Pd (NC): naturalized after cultivation; rare, native of Mexico and Central America. June-August; July-October. See Kartesz \& Gandhi (1994) for a discussion of this group. It is the large-flowered plant (and therefore Ph. philadelphica in the narrow sense) that is weakly naturalized after cultivation in c. NC. [= C; Ph. ixocarpa auct. non Brotero ex Hornemann -- F, G, in part; > Ph. philadelphica var. immaculata Waterfall - K]

Physalis pubescens Linnaeus var. integrifolia (Dunal) Waterfall, Thinleaf Downy Ground-cherry. The distribution, abundance, and habitats of the two varieties are poorly known. July-September; August-October. Widespread in the American tropics, north to PA and IA. [= C, K; Ph. pubescens var. pubescens -- RAB, in part only; Ph. pubescens -- F, G, S, W, in part only; Ph. turbinata Medikus -- G, S (at least as applied by G, S); Ph. pruinosa Linnaeus, misapplied]

Physalis pubescens Linnaeus var. pubescens, Thickleaf Downy Ground-cherry. The distribution, abundance, and habitats of the two varieties are poorly known. July-September; August-October. Widespread in the American tropics, north to VA. [= C, K; Ph. pubescens var. pubescens -- RAB, in part only; Ph. barbadensis Jacquin var. barbadensis -- F; Ph. pubescens -- G, S, W, in part only; Ph. barbadensis Jacquin -- G, S]

Physalis virginiana P. Miller var. virginiana, Virginia Ground-cherry. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands and disturbed areas; common. April-May; June-July. This complex species is widespread in e. and c. North America. Var. virginiana is the most eastern of a number of varieties, some of the others being var. campaniforma Waterfall, var. polyphylla (Greene) Waterfall, and var. texana (Rydberg) Waterfall. The validity and true affinities of some of these varieties is, at present, uncertain; var. texana may be actually affiliated with Ph. longifolia. [= RAB, K; Ph. virginiana -- C, F, G, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Ph. intermedia Rydberg -- S; Ph. monticola C. Mohr -- S]

Physalis walteri Nuttall, Dune Ground-cherry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dunes of sea-beaches, openings in maritime forests; uncommon (VA Rare List). May-September. This species ranges from se. VA south to s. FL and west to s. MS. See Sullivan (1985) for further information on this species and its relatives. It is largely replaced on the Gulf Coast by the related Ph. angustifolia,
with which it locally intergrades in peninsular FL. Ph. viscosa Linnaeus is South American. [= C, K; Ph. viscosa Linnaeus ssp. maritima (M.A. Curtis) Waterfall -- RAB; Ph. maritima M.A. Curtis -- F; Ph. viscosa -- G, S]
* Physalis acutifolia (Miers emend Sandwith) Sandwith, native to AZ and vicinity, was collected once in NC (in 1936), from a nursery in Mecklenburg County, NC. It is probably not established. It is most similar to Ph. 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. [=K]
* Physalis alkekengi Linnaeus, Chinese-lantern Plant, native of Japan, Korea, and n . China, is commonly cultivated as an ornamental and occasionally naturalized in e. North America, as at scattered locations in TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). It is perennial, readily recognized by its mature calyces red-orange and up to 5 cm long. [= K]

Physalis arenicola Kearney, Sandhill Ground-cherry, reported from nc. GA by Jones \& Coile (1988) and for "cypress-heads and scrub thickets" by GANHP (GA Special Concern). [= K; Ph. arenicola var. ciliosa (Rydberg) Waterfall] \{add to key; add synonymy\}
* Physalis cinerascens (Dunal) A.S. Hitchcock var. cinerascens, native to OK, TX, and Mexico, occurs locally in the Southeastern United States in weedy situations; it has been found once in our area, in a disturbed habitat in SC. It is probably not established. It resembles Ph. 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 \(1.5 \times\) as long as the filaments (vs. anthers equal to or shorter than the filaments), and fruiting pedicels mostly at least \(1.5 \times\) as long as the calyces (vs. fruiting pedicels equal to or shorter than the fruiting calyces). [= K] \{add to key and full treatment\}

Physalis longifolia Nuttall var. Iongifolia occurs east to PA, WV, KY, TN, and GA (Kartesz 1999). [= K]
Physalis missouriensis Mackenzie \& Bush, reported from nc. GA in Jones \& Coile (1988); record not repeated in Kartesz 1999). [= K; Ph. pubescens Linnaeus var. missouriensis (Mackenzie \& Bush) Waterfall] \{investigate; not yet keyed; add synonymy\} * Physalis peruviana Linnaeus, Cape Gooseberry or Po'ha, is also cultivated. Native to South America, it is now cultivated for its edible fruit in various tropical and temperate areas, and is known to rarely persist in e. North America. [= K]

Physalis viscosa Linnaeus. AL, MS. [= K]

\section*{Salpichroa Miers}

A genus of about 17 species, herbs and shrubs, native of South America. References: Hunziker (2001)=Z.
* Salpichroa origanifolia (Lamarck) Baillon. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): gardens, roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from \(n\). South America. May-November. [= RAB, K, Z; Perizoma rhomboidea (Gillies \& Hooker) Small -- S; Salpichroa rhomboidea (Gillies \& Hooker) Miers]

Solanum Linnaeus (Nightshade, Tomato, Potato, Horse-nettle)
A genus of about 1700 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, of tropical and temperate regions of the Old and New World. References: Schilling (1981)=Z; Bohs \& Olmstead 1997; Olmstead \& Palmer 1997.
* Solanum capsicoides Allioni. Cp (SC), Pd (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced. [= K; S. aculeatissimum -- RAB, misapplied]

Solanum carolinense Linnaeus var. carolinense, Horse-nettle, Ball-nettle. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): [= K; S. carolinense - RAB, C, F, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Solanum dimidiatum Rafinesque. \(C p(S C),\{G A\}\) : disturbed areas; rare, introduced from w. North America. April-June. [=C, K; S. torreyi A. Gray -- RAB, F]

Solanum dulcamara Linnaeus, Bittersweet, Nightshade. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA), \{GA\}: introduced from Europe. [= RAB, C; S. dulcamara var. dulcamara -- F, K]
* Solanum elaeagnifolium Cavanilles, Silverleaf Nightshade, White Horse-nettle. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from sc. North America. June-September. [=C,F, K; S. eleagnifolium -- RAB, orthographic error]
* Solanum lycopersicum Linnaeus, Tomato. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): persistent and weakly naturalized around gardens, especially where compost or sewage sludge is spread; commonly cultivated, rare as a naturalized species. June-frost. The species is native to the Andes Mountains of nw. South America. S. lycopersicum is one of the most important and influential of edible species introduced from the New World to the Old World. There appears to be little reason to separate Lycopersicon from Solanum. [Lycopersicon esculentum -- RAB, C, G, infraspecific taxa not recognized; Solanum lycopersicum Linnaeus var. cerasiforme (Dunal) Spooner, J. Anderson, \& R.K. Jansen - K; Solanum lycopersicum var. lycopersicum - K; Lycopersicon lycopersicon (Linnaeus) Karsten -- S; Lycopersicon esculentum var. cerasiforme (Dunal) Alefani; Solanum lycopersicum Linnaeus]
* Solanum nigrum Linnaeus ssp. nigrum, European Black Nightshade. Cp (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. May-November. [= Z; S. nigrum -- RAB, F, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. nigrum -- C, in part; S. nigrum ssp. nigrum - K ]
* Solanum physalifolium Rusby, Hairy Nightshade. Cp, Pd (NC, VA): introduced from South America. [= K; S. sarrachoides

Sendtner -- RAB, C, Z, apparently misapplied; S. sarachoides -- F, orthographic error and apparently misapplied]
* Solanum pseudocapsicum Linnaeus, Jerusalem-cherry. Pd (NC), Mt (GA), \{GA, SC\}: rarely cultivated, perhaps not established, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. [= K; S. pseudo-capsicum -- F, orthographic variant]

Solanum pseudogracile Heiser, Dune Nightshade. Cp (GA, NC, SC): ocean dunes, usually with Uniola paniculata;
uncommon. May-October. E. NC south to FL, west to LA. [= K, Z; S. gracile -- RAB, misapplied]
Solanum ptychanthum Dunal, American Black Nightshade. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common. JuneDecember. [=K, Z; S. americanum P. Miller -- RAB, F, misapplied; S. nigrum -- C, in part]
* Solanum rostratum Dunal, Buffalo-bur, Kansas-thistle. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd, (NC, VA), \{GA\}: introduced from w. North America. [= RAB, C, F, K; S. cornutum Lamarck, misapplied]
* Solanum sisymbriifolium Lamarck, Sticky Nightshade. Cp (NC, SC), \{GA, VA\}: disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from South America. July-September; September-October. [= RAB, C, F, K]
* Solanum tuberosum Linnaeus, Potato, Irish Potato, White Potato. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): commonly cultivated, rarely escaped or spontaneous from thrown-out tubers, introduced from Andean South America. June-August. [= RAB, C, K]
* Solanum viarum Dunal, Tropical Soda Apple. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pastures; rare, introduced from 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 further south (Wunderlin et al. 1993, Mullahey et al. 1993, Mullahey 1996). [= K]

Solanum americanum P. Miller, north to e. GA. [= K; S. nodiflorum Jacquin]
* Solanum capsicastrum Link ex Schauer. Reported for NC and SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate; probably a false attribution\} [=K]

Solanum carolinense Linnaeus var. floridanum (Shuttleworth ex Dunal) Chapman, occurs in sandy pinelands in GA and FL (Kartesz 1999). [= K; S. floridanum Shuttleworth ex Dunal - S]

Solanum carolinense Linnaeus var. hirsutum (Nuttall) A. Gray, occurs in GA and AL (Kartesz 1999). [= K]
* Solanum citrullifolium A. Braun var. citrullifolium. Introduced in scattered states, including DE and FL (Kartesz 1999). [= K]
* Solanum melongena Linnaeus, Eggplant, is planted in gardens but does not persist. [= K]

Solanum nigrescens Mart. \& Gal. occurs in NC, SC, GA, etc. (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K]
Solanum pumilum Dunal is known from dolomitic Ketona glades in Bibb County, c. AL (Allison \& Stevens 2001) and historically in GA (GAHP).
* Solanum triflorum Nuttall. Introduced in c. TN. [= K]

SPHENOCLEACEAE (Chickenspike Family)
A family of one genus and 2 species, annual herbs, of tropical regions, native of the Old World. References: Rosatti (1986)=Z.
Sphenoclea Gaertner (Chickenspike)
A genus of 2 species, annual herbs, native of the Old World.
* Sphenoclea zeylanica Gaertner, Chickenspike. Cp (SC), Pd (GA, NC): rice plantations, reservoirs, other disturbed wetlands; rare, native of Old World tropics. August-October. [=K, S, Z; = S. zeylandica - RAB, GW, orthographic error (presumably from a mistaken notion that the epithet refers to New Zealand rather than Ceylon)]

\section*{STAPHYLEACEAE (Bladdernut Family)}

A family of 5 genera and about 27 species, trees and shrubs, of temperate Northern Hemisphere, especially e. Asia. References: Spongberg (1971)=Z.

Staphylea Linnaeus (Bladdernut)
A genus of 11 species, trees and shrubs, of temperate Eurasia and e. North America.
Staphylea trifolia Linnaeus, Bladdernut. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): nutrient-rich bottomland forests, extending upslope over calcareous or mafic rocks; common. April; September-October. Québec west to MN, south to sw. GA, Panhandle FL, n. AL, n. MS, and OK. The opposite, trifoliolate leaves with serrulate margins are distinctive. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

\section*{STERCULIACEAE (Chocolate Family) (see MALVACEAE)}

\section*{STYRACACEAE (Storax Family)}

A family of about 11 genera and 160 species, trees and shrubs, of warm temperate and tropical regions of America, Mediterranean, se. Asia, Malesia. References: Fritsch in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Corolla lobes 4; fruit elongate, winged, 2.5-5 cm long; petioles \(15-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long .................................. . Halesia
1 Corolla lobes 5; fruit globose, not winged, 0.5-0.9 cm in diameter; petioles 2-10 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Styrax

\section*{Halesia Ellis ex Linnaeus (Silverbell, Snowdrop Tree)}

A genus of about 5 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 from 2-4, with specific or varietal status. References: Fritsch \& Lucas (2000)=X; Reveal \& Seldin (1976) \(=\mathrm{Y}\); Sargent (1921); Godfrey (1988)=Z.

1 Petals united only basally, the lobes longer than the tube; fruits broadly 2 -winged; leaves broadly obovate to suborbicular, \(1-2 \times\) as long as wide.
2 Corolla 10-15 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. diptera var. diptera
2 Corolla 20-30 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. diptera var. magniflora
1 Petals united for most of their length, the tube longer than the lobes; fruits narrowly or broadly 4-winged; leaves elliptic-oblong, ca. \(2 \times\) as long as wide.
3 Corolla 7-10 (-12) mm long, the style strongly exserted ( \(1 / 3\) to \(1 / 2\) the length of the corolla tube beyond its mouth), the anthers at the mouth of the corolla tube or slightly exserted; fruit obovate in outline, broadest towards the tip, strongly narrowed to the base, narrowly winged . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. carolina
3 Corolla (12-) 15-30 mm long, the style included or slightly exserted, the anthers within the mouth of the corolla tube; fruit ellipsoid to slightly obovate in outline, broadest near the middle, broadly winged.
4 Corolla (18-) 20-30 mm long, the style included, the anthers well inside the mouth of the corolla tube; large tree, to 40 m tall. H. tetraptera var. monticola

4 Corolla (12-) 15-20 mm long, the style slightly exserted, the anthers just within the mouth of the corolla tube; shrub to small tree, rarely exceeding 10 m in height . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. tetraptera var. tetraptera

Halesia carolina Linnaeus, Little Silverbell. Pd (GA, SC): sandy alluvial forests; rare (SC Rare List). March-April; SeptemberOctober. S. SC south to panhandle FL, west to s. MS. [= K, Y, Z; = H. parviflora Michaux -- RAB, GW, S; < H. carolina - X]

Halesia diptera Ellis var. diptera, Common Two-wing Silverbell. Cp (GA, SC): bottomland forests, forested edges of brackish marshes; rare (SC Rare List). April-May; August-September. Var. diptera ranges from s. SC south to panhandle FL, west to \(n\). AL, sw. AR, and e. TX. [= Y, Z; < H. diptera -- RAB, GW, K, S]

Halesia diptera Ellis var. magniflora Godfrey. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA})\) : dry to moist hammocks; rare. Endemic to sw. GA and panhandle FL. [= Y, Z; < H. diptera - GW, K, S]

Halesia tetraptera Ellis var. monticola (Rehder) Reveal \& Seldin, Mountain Silverbell. Mt (NC, VA?): cove forests, moist ridges, mostly above 1000 m in elevation; common (VA Watch List). April-May; August-September. Apparently limited to the higher mountains of the Southern Appalachians of NC, TN, and VA (?), but the range obscure, perhaps limited to the area south of Linville Gorge, notably the Great Smoky Mountains. [=K, Y; < H. carolina -- RAB, F, G, W; < H. tetraptera -- C; H. monticola (Rehder) Sargent -- S; H. carolina - X]

Halesia tetraptera Ellis var. tetraptera, Common Silverbell. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC): moist slopes, coves, creek-banks, bottomlands; common (uncommon in lower Piedmont and Coastal Plain). March-May; August-September. W. VA, WV , s OH and s IL, south to FL and e. TX (and cultivated elsewhere). [= K, Y; < H. carolina -- RAB, F, G, W; < H. tetraptera -- C; = H. carolina Linnaeus -- S; < H. carolina - X]

\section*{Styrax Linnaeus (Snowbell, Storax)}

A genus of about 120-130 species, trees and shrubs, of s. Europe, Malesia, se. Asia, se. North America, and tropical America. References: Gonsoulin (1974)=Z. The differences of opinion about the correct grammatical gender (covering all 3 possibilities!) are ignored in the synonymy, all endings standardized to the masculine "-us."

1 Leaves generally broadly obovate, sometimes broadly ovate, \(5-14 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(4-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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 S. grandifolius

1 Leaves narrowly elliptic to ovate or obovate, usually 2-8 cm long, \(1-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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.
2 Leaves oblong-elliptic, glabrous or sparsely pubescent on the undersurfaces and petioles, the margins usually distantly toothed toward the apices); pedicels \(10-14 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; calyces essentially glabrous; new growth glabrous to sparsely pubescent
S. americanus var. americanus

2 Leaves elliptic to ovate to oblanceolate or obovate, sparsely to densely scurfy-hairy on the undersurfaces and petioles, margins entire to serrate; pedicels \(4-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; calyces and pedicels densely scurfy-hairy; new growth densely matted pubescent.
S. americanus var. pulverulentus

Styrax americanus Lamarck var. americanus, American Snowbell, American Storax. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, VA): swamp forests, pocosin edges, other moist to wet habitats; uncommon (rare in Piedmont, rare in VA) (VA Watch List). April-June; July-September. Var. americanus ranges from ne. WV, OH, s. IN, s. IL, s. MO, south to s. FL and e. TX. See
discussion below on var. pulverulentus and the presence in our area of transitional plants. [=C,F,Z; S. americanus -- RAB, G, GW, K, W; = Styrax americanus -- S]

Styrax americanus Lamarck var. pulverulentus (Michaux) Perkins ex Rehder, Downy American Snowbell. Cp (GA, SC): wet pine flatwoods; rare. April-May; July-September. "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. [=F, Z; < S. americanus -- RAB, G, GW, K, W; = S. pulverulentus Michaux -- S]

Styrax grandifolius Aiton, Bigleaf Snowbell, Bigleaf Storax. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): upland forests, bluffs; uncommon (rare in Mountains) (VA Watch List). April-May; August-September. Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. TX, north to se. MO. [= RAB, C, F, K, S, Z, W]

\section*{SYMPLOCACEAE (Sweetleaf Family)}

A family of 1 genus and about 250-300 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and warm temperate America and Asia. References: Nooteboom in Kubitzki (2004).

\section*{Symplocos Jacquin (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: Wang et al. (2004); Nooteboom in Kubitzki (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.

1 Leaf margins sharply and finely glandular-dentate; inflorescence a terminal panicle; drupes blue (white); [alien, rarely cultivated and escaped]; [subgenus Hopea, section Palura] [S. paniculata]
1 Leaf margins entire to coarselt serrate-crenate; inflorescence an axillary fascicle; drupes green; [native, common in parts of our area]; [subgenus Epigenia].
S. tinctoria

Symplocos tinctoria (Linnaeus) L'Heritier de Brutelle, Sweetleaf, Horsesugar. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC): moist bottomland forests, pocosin edges, mesic forests, ridgetop forests; common (rare in Piedmont). March-May; AugustSeptember. 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. The leaves have a subcoriaceous and rather evergreen appearance, but are (in our area) only semi-evergreen. As the name implies, the leaves are somewhat sweet, but the sweetness seems variable from plant to plant, season to season, and taster to taster. Whether sweet or not, the 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, up to 20 cm in diameter and 10 m tall, with longitudinally striped bark. [= RAB , C, GW, K, S, W; > S. tinctoria var. tinctoria - F, G; > S. tinctoria var. pygmaea Fernald -- F, G (probably based on fire sprouts)]
* Symplocos paniculata (Thunberg) Miq., Sapphire-berry, Asiatic Sweetleaf, native of e. Asia, has been reported as spreading from plantings in the District of Columbia (Whittemore 2003).

\section*{TAMARICACEAE (Tamarisk Family)}

A family of about 4 genera and 78 species, shrubs and trees, of Eurasia and Africa (especially from the Mediterranean to c. Asia). References: Crins (1989b); Gaskin in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003); Gaskin et al. (2004).

\section*{Tamarix Linnaeus (Tamarisk, Salt-cedar)}

A genus of about 54 species, trees and shrubs, native of Eurasia and Africa. References: Baum (1978)=Z; Crins (1989b) \(=\mathrm{Y}\).
* Tamarix africana Poiret, African Tamarisk. (SC). [= K, Y]
* Tamarix canariensis Willdenow, Canary Island Tamarisk. (GA, NC, SC). [= K, Y]
* Tamarix gallica Linnaeus, French Tamarisk. \{GA, NC\} Reported as introduced in NC and SC by RAB and Kartesz (1999)
(perhaps in error), and for GA (Kartesz 1999). [= F, G, K, S, Y]
* Tamarix parviflora Augustin de Candolle, Small-flower Tamarisk. (NC, VA). [= C, G, K, Y]
* Tamarix ramosissima Ledeb., Salt-cedar. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= K, Y]
* Tamarix tetragyna C. Ehrenb., Four-stamen Tamarisk. Cp (GA): \{habitat unknown\}; rare, introduced from the Middle East.

Established on Cumberland Island, Camden County, GA (Crins 1989b). [= K, Y]

\footnotetext{
* Tamarix aralensis Bunge, Russian Tamarisk. Reported for NC (Kartesz 1999), but the specimen is of a plant in cultivation as an ornamental. [= K, Y]
* Tamarix chinensis Loureiro, Five-stamen Tamarisk. Reported for NC (Kartesz 1999), but the specimen is of a plant in cultivation as an ornamental. [= C, K, Y; = T. pentandra Pallas - G, an illegitimate name]
}

\section*{TETRACHONDRACEAE}

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. References: Oxelman et al. (1999); Wagstaff in Kadereit (2004).

\section*{Polypremum Linnaeus (Polypremum)}

The genus is monotypic; its assignment to family controversial, problematic, and unresolved. A recent molecular analysis strongly suggests that its closest relationship is with Tetrachondra (Oxelman et al. 1999). References: Rogers (1986)=Z; Wagstaff in Kadereit (2004).

Polypremum procumbens Linnaeus, Polypremum. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; common, rare in Mountains. Late May-September; August-October. Se. NY, NJ, and MO south to FL and TX, and south into tropical America. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

\section*{THEACEAE (Tea Family)}

With a more circumscribed definition (excluding Ternstroemiaceae), a family of about 8 genera and 195-460 species, trees and shrubs, of primarily tropical and subtropical regions of the Old and New Worlds. References: Prince \& Parks (2001); Stevens, Dressler, \& Weitzman in Kubitzki (2004).

1 Leaves deciduous, medium green above, herbaceous in texture.
2 Leaves broader towards the tip, 2-2.5× as long as wide; [tribe Gordonieae]
Franklinia
2 Leaves broadest near or below the middle, 1-1.8× as long as wide); [tribe Stewartieae] ........................ Stewartia
1 Leaves evergreen, dark green above, coriaceous in texture.
3 Leaves ovate to elliptic (broadest at or below the middle), 1-3x as long as wide, slightly to strongly acuminate, 5-10 (-15) cm long; [introduced shrub, planted in upland soils]; [tribe Theeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Camellia
3 Leaves oblanceolate to narrowly elliptic (broadest at or above the middle), 2.5-4× as long as wide, acute to obtuse (rarely slightly acuminate), 8-30 cm long; [small to large tree, native in acidic Coastal Plain wetlands]; [tribe Gordonieae]

Gordonia

Camellia Linnaeus 1753 (Camellia, Tea)
A genus of about 100-300 species, shrubs and trees, of se. Asia. References: Stevens, Dressler, \& Weitzman in Kubitzki (2004).
1 Sepals deciduous; flowers sessile; leaves mostly ovate, acuminate, more than 4 cm wide .................... C. japonica
1 Sepals persistent; flowers on pedicels; leaves mostly elliptic, only slightly acuminate, less than 4 cm wide ...... C. sinensis
* Camellia japonica Linnaeus, Camellia. Cp (GA, NC, SC): frequently cultivated, sometimes persistent around old home sites (especially in the Coastal Plain of NC and SC); rare, native of China and Japan. [= K]
* Camellia sinensis (Linnaeus) Kuntze, Tea. Cp (SC): cultivated in plantations and as a horticultural novelty, rarely escaped; rare, native to China. [= K; = Thea sinensis Linnaeus]

Camellia sasanqua Thunberg, Sasanqua Camellia, is reported as introduced in NC, SC, GA, and FL (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Franklinia Bartram ex Marshall 1785 (Franklinia)}

A monotypic genus, apparently endemic to e. GA (now presumably extinct in the wild). In the North American flora, Franklinia is most closely related to Gordonia, from which it differs in its deciduous leaves (vs. evergreen) and globose fruits (vs. pointed).

Franklinia is actually most closely related to the Asian genus Schima (Prince \& Parks 2001). References: Bozeman \& Rogers (1986); Stevens, Dressler, \& Weitzman in Kubitzki (2004).

Franklinia alatamaha Bartram ex Marshall, Franklinia. Cp (GA): habitat speculative, probably dry sandy ridges, near the mouth of the Altamaha River; rare (believed to be extinct in the wild) (GA Special Concern). It was native to the Coastal Plain of GA, where it was found by William Bartram near the mouth of the Altamaha River. It has not been seen in the wild since 1790 and is now believed to be extinct in the wild. It is sometimes cultivated in our area. Bozeman \& Rogers (1986) discuss the history of this tree. [= K, S; = Gordonia alatamaha (Bartram ex Marshall) Sargent]

\section*{Gordonia Ellis 1771 (Loblolly Bay, Gordonia)}

A monotypic genus, a tree, of se. North America. The other \(20-70\) species, trees and shrubs, of se. Asia, previously assigned to Gordonia are actually in a different tribe and should be reassigned to Polyspora (Yang et al. 2004). References: Yang et al. (2004); Stevens, Dressler, \& Weitzman in Kubitzki (2004).

Identification notes: Gordonia is one of the "bay trees" so typical of acid Coastal Plain wetlands of our area -- the other two being Sweet Bay (Magnolia virginiana of the Magnoliaceae) and Swamp Red Bay (Persea palustris of the Lauraceae). Gordonia can be distinguished from the other two species by its smooth leaves, serrate towards the tip, odorless when crushed (vs. pubescent leaves, entire-margined, aromatic when crushed). Gordonia is also distinctive in its narrow, conical crown, resembling Liriodendron or Chamaecyparis, and its medium-gray, deeply furrowed bark. Most individuals of Gordonia have at least a few orange-red leaves visible, at any season.

Gordonia lasianthus (Linnaeus) Ellis, Loblolly Bay, Gordonia. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pocosins, acidic, organic-rich swamp forests, wet pine savannas, bay forests; common. July-September; September-October. Ne. NC south to s. peninsular FL, west to s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999), a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. Peat-filled Carolina bays and large peat dome pocosins typically have Gordonia as an important tree, surpassed in abundance and importance only by Pinus serotina. On deep peats, Gordonia individuals are stunted and rarely reach sizes larger than pocosin shrubs. [= RAB, GW, K, S]

Stewartia Linnaeus 1753 (Stewartia, Wild Camellia)
A genus of about 10 species, 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. Li et al. (2002) demonstrate that our 2 species form a clade together, separate from and basal to the Asian species; Prince (2002) shows a different tree topology. References: Spongberg (1974)= \(\mathrm{Z} ; \mathrm{Li}\) et al. (2002); Prince (2002); Stevens, Dressler, \& Weitzman in Kubitzki (2004).

Identification notes: The leaves are borne in horizontal planes, reminiscent of Cornus florida and Cornus alternifolia. The leaves of both species are obscurely serrate or crenate, and also conspicuously and copiously ciliate-margined.

1 Style 1, with a 5-lobed stigma; seeds \(5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, shiny, plump, angled; fruits lobed, the lobes rounded; leaves mostly 4-10 cm long; petioles narrowly winged, not enclosing and concealing the terminal and lateral buds; calyx subtended by 2 persistent bracts, each \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaf blades mostly \(5.5-11 \mathrm{~cm}\) long s. malacodendron

1 Styles 5, separate; seeds \(8-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, dull, flat, thin (to slightly winged); fruits lobed, the lobes angled; leaves mostly \(6-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; petioles widely winged, enclosing and concealing the terminal and lateral buds; calyx subtended by 1 persistent bract, 1114 mm long; leaf blades mostly 7-15 cm long
S. ovata

Stewartia malacodendron Linnaeus, Silky Camellia, Virginia Stewartia. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC): mesic forests, especially on beech-dominated bluffs or "islands" in Coastal Plain swamps; uncommon, rare in Piedmont and Mountains (GA Rare, VA Rare List). May-June; September-October. 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 NC. [= RAB, K, W, Z; = Stewartia malachodendron -C, F, G (orthographic variant); = Stuartia malachodendron -- S (orthographic variant)]

Stewartia ovata (Cavanilles) Weatherby, Mountain Camellia, Mountain Stewartia. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA): mesic forests, especially acidic bluffs, often in openings in rhododendron thickets ("hells"), in the Coastal Plain of VA restricted to ravines; rare (SC Rare List, NC Watch List, VA Rare List). Late June-July; August-September. Primarily Appalachian: e. KY, sc. VA, e. VA south to c. NC, w. SC, e. and c. TN to \(n\). GA and \(n\). AL, avoiding, however, the higher mountains, and extending into the Coastal Plain in e. VA. The species is most abundant in the Cumberland Plateau of KY and TN. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Z; = Malachodendron pentagynum (L'Héritier) Small -- S]

\section*{THYMELAEACEAE (Mezereum Family)}

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). References: Van der Bank, Fay, \& Chase (2002); Herber in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

\title{
Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia, Working Draft of June 10, 2005 -- TROPAEOLACEAE
}

\section*{Dirca Linnaeus 1753 (Leatherwood, Leatherbark)}

A genus of 3 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; the other species is D. occidentalis A. Gray of California (Schrader \& Graves 2004). Dirca is in subfamily Thymelaeoideae (Van der Bank, Fay, \& Chase 2002). References: Nevling (1962)=Z.

Dirca palustris Linnaeus, Leatherwood, Leatherbark, Wicopee, Rope-bark. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): 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; uncommon, rare south of VA and in VA Coastal Plain (NC Watch List, SC Rare List). March-April; June-July. Widespread in e. North America, from Nova Scotia and s. Québec, south to FL, AL, and OK. The curiously flexible twigs and swollen nodes are distinctive. The tan-brown bark is extraordinarily tough and was used by the native Americans for cordage; the common names refer to this property. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]

Edgeworthia Meisner 1841 (Paperbush)
A genus of 3 species, shrubs, of e. Asia.
* Edgeworthia papyrifera Siebold \& Zuccarini, Paperbush, is reported for Rabun County, GA by Jones \& Coile (1988). [= K]

\section*{TILIACEAE (Basswood Family) (see MALVACEAE)}

TROPAEOLACEAE (Nasturtium Family)
A family of 1-3 genera and about 90 species, herbs, of Central and South America. References: Sparre \& Andersson (1991)=Z; Bayer \& Appel in Kubitzki \& Bayer (2003).

\section*{Tropaeolum Linnaeus 1753 (Nasturtium)}

A genus of about 85-90 species, herbs, of tropical Central America and South America (s. Mexico to Peru). References: Sparre \& Andersson (1991)=Z.
* Tropaeolum majus Linnaeus, Nasturtium, is cultivated and rarely persistent or present around refuse areas, as in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). T. majus is considered by Sparre \& Andersson (1991) to be a taxon of hybrid origin, not known from wild populations. It is probably not truly established in our area. [=K, Z]

TURNERACEAE (Turnera Family)
A family of about 10 genera and 100 species, shrubs, herbs, and trees, of tropical and subtropical Africa and America.
Piriqueta Aublet
A genus of about 21 species, of tropical and subtropical America and Africa. References: Arbo (1990, 1995 )=Z.
Piriqueta caroliniana (Walter) Urban. Cp (GA, SC): longleaf pine sandhills, sandy soils of roadsides, woodland edges, and disturbed areas; uncommon. May-September. SC south to n. FL; Cuba and Hispaniola; and in Central and n. South America. Arbo (1990; 1995) treats \(P\). caroliniana as a subspecies of \(P\). cistoides, but the morphoogical distinctions seem strong and the two taxa have widely overlapping distributions in the Neotropics. [= RAB; = P. cistoides (Linnaeus) Grisebach ssp. caroliniana (Walter) M.M. Arbo -- K, Z; >P. caroliniana -- \(S\), in the narrow sense; >P. viridis Small - S; P. caroliniana (Walter) Urban var. glabra (Augustin de Candolle) Urban]

Piriqueta cistoides (Linnaeus) Grisebach is reported for GA (Kartesz 1999) with untraceable documentation. \{not keyed; rejected pending better documentation\} [=P. cistoides ssp. cistoides \(-\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}]\)

\section*{ULMACEAE Mirbel 1815 (Elm Family)}
[also see CANNABACEAE]
As here circumscribed (excluding the Celtidaceae), 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
recognize the Celtis from the Ulmaceae. The distinctiveness of the Celtidaceae from the Cannabaceae and Moraceae is more questionable. References: Sherman-Broyles, Barker, \& Schulz in FNA (1997); Zavada \& Kim (1996); Todzia in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves strongly 3-veined from the base, the venation otherwise pinnate; fruit a drupe with thin flesh
[Celtis -- see CANNABACEAE]
1 Leaf venation pinnate throughout, the venation strictly pinnate; fruit dry, a samara (flat and winged) or nutlike (with numerous fleshy protuberances).
2 Fruit nutlike (with numerous fleshy protuberances); primary lateral veins mostly forking before reaching the margin; [small trees of swamp forests of the Coastal Plain from se. NC and SC southwards]

Planera
2 Fruit a samara (flat and winged); primary lateral veins mostly parallel and unforked to the leaf margin; [small to large trees, widespread in our area]

Ulmus

\section*{Planera J.F. Gmelin 1791 (Planer-tree, Water-elm)}

A monotypic genus, a tree, of temperate se. North America. References: Barker in FNA (1997); Todzia in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Planera aquatica (Walter) J.F. Gmelin, Planer-tree, Water-elm. Cp (GA, NC, SC): river swamps where flooded (often to depths of 1-2 m) in the winter; common (uncommon in NC and limited to the Waccamaw River and the Lumber River). Se. NC south to n . FL, west to e. TX, and north in the Mississippi Embayment to w. TN, w. KY, s. IL, and se. MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]

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). References: Sherman-Broyles in FNA (1997); Wiegrefe, Sytsma, \& Guries (1994); Kurz \& Godfrey (1962)=Z; Todzia in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993). Key adapted in part from FNA.

1 Leaf blades mostly less than 7 cm long, the base symmetrical to somewhat oblique.
2 Samaras ciliate-margined; twigs often cork-winged; upper surfaces of leaves glabrous to scabrous; [native trees, sometimes weedy].
3 Leaf apex acute; flowers appearing in the late winter to late spring; calyx lobes 5; upper surfaces of leaves glabrous to somewhat scabrous; [widespread in our area; [subgenus Oreoptelea, section Chaetoptelea] ............ U. alata
3 Leaf apex obtuse; flowers appearing in the late summer to fall; calyx lobes 6-9; upper surfaces of leaves harshly scabrous; [of w. TN, w. MS westwards, and in FL]; [subgenus Oreoptelea, section Trichoptelea] . . . [U. crassifolia]
2 Samaras with glabrous margins; twigs never cork-winged; upper surfaces of leaves glabrous; [introduced trees, planted
and sometimes naturalized or persistent]; [subgenus Ulmus, section Microptelea].
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
U. 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
U. pumila

1 Leaf blades mostly more than 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 \(0-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long), not pendulous, in dense fascicles; [subgenus Ulmus, section Ulmus].
6 Leaves with ciliate margins; samara pubescent on the body with reddish hairs; bud scales red, the margins redtomentose; [native tree]
U. rubra

6 Leaves without ciliate margins; samara glabrous except along the margin of the notched apex or on the central vein of the wing; bud scales brown, margins pale-cilate; [introduced tree, planted and sometimes naturalized or persistent] \(7 \quad\) Leaf base strongly oblique, the lower side overlapping the petiole; branchlets not corky; samara glabrous except on the central vein of the wing
[U. glabra]
7 Leaf base oblique but not overlapping the petiole; branchlets with corky wings; samara glabrous except along the margin of the notched apex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. procera
5 Leaf uppersurface glabrous (or slightly to moderately scabrous 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 \(5-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long), pendulous, in fascicles or racemes.
8 Leaf undersurfaces glabrous or slightly pubescent, but always with tufts of hairs in the vein axils; branches never with corky wings; inflorescence a fascicle; [trees widespread in our area]; [subgenus Oreoptelea, section Blepharocarpus].
9 Leaf bases strongly oblique; larger leaves \(10-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; primary leaf teeth acuminate, often curved inward; [tree widespread in our area]
U. americana var. americana

9 Leaf bases moderately oblique (rarely nearly symmetrical); larger leaves 7-10 cm long; primary leaf teeth acute,

\section*{not curved; [tree restricted to moist calcareous sites in the Coastal Plain of se. NC southwards]}

\section*{U. americana var. floridana}

8 Leaf undersurfaces moderately white or yellowish soft-pubescent, lacking prominant tufts of hairs in the vein axils (differing from the general pubescence of the surface); branches often developing corky wings; inflorescence a raceme or racemose cyme; [trees of calcareous areas immediately west of our area]; [subgenus Oreoptelea, section Trichoptelea].
10 Leaves 7-8 (-14) cm long, lanceolate to ovate, the undersurface with yellowish-gold pubescence; buds and young twigs glabrous; calyx lobes \(5-6\); seeds thickened . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. serotina
10 Leaves 9-11 (-16) cm long, obovate, the undersurface with whitish pubescence; buds and young twigs pubescent; calyx lobes 7-8; seeds inflated [U. thomasii]

Ulmus alata Michaux, Winged Elm. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): rock outcrops, dry and mesic forests and woodlands, bottomlands, old fields, disturbed areas, common (rare in the Mountains). February-March; March-April. N. VA west to MO, south to \(c\). peninsular FL and c. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Ulmus americana Linnaeus var. americana, American Elm, White Elm. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, bottomland forests, moist slopes, especially on relatively or strongly nutrient-rich substrates; common (rare in Mountains of NC and SC). February-March; March-April. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Québec west to se. Saskatchewan, south to n. FL and c. TX. An ascomycetous fungus, Ceratocystis ulmi, is the cause of the Dutch Elm disease. In our area, the effects of the disease appear to have been mild or nonexistent, especially in natural areas. [= Z; < U. americana -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; = U. americana -S]

Ulmus americana Linnaeus var. floridana, Florida Elm. Cp (GA, NC, SC): shell middens, other calcareous forests; uncommon. January-March; February-April. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to panhandle FL. \([=Z\); < U. americana -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; = U. floridana Chapman -- S]
* Ulmus parvifolia Jacquin, Chinese Elm, Lacebark Elm. Cp, Mt (VA), Pd (NC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from China and Japan. August-October; September-November. [= FNA, K]
* Ulmus procera Salisbury, English Elm, English Cork Elm. Cp (NC, VA), Pd, Mt (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, FNA, K; U. minor P. Miller, misapplied]

Ulmus pumila Linnaeus, Siberian Elm, Dwarf Elm. Cp (NC, VA), Pd, Mt (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Asia. [= C, F, FNA, K]

Ulmus rubra Muhlenberg, Slippery Elm, Red Elm. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to fairly dry calcareous forests, rich bottomlands, rich cove forests in the low Mountains; common (rare in Coastal Plain of GA, NC, and SC). February-March; MarchApril. ME, Québec, and Ontario west to MN and ND, south to panhandle FL and c. TX. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, W, Z; = U. fulva Michaux -- S]

Ulmus serotina Sargent, September Elm. Mt (GA): mesic limestone forests; rare (GA Rare). KY, s. IL, and e. OK south to e. TN, nw. GA, AL, and MS. It was collected on the French Broad River by Rugel in 1842, and has been attributed to NC by Mohr. [= C, FNA, F, G, K, S]

Ulmus crassifolia Nuttall, Cedar Elm. Bottomlands, mesic forests. W. TN, s. MO, and OK south to MS, LA, and TX; disjunct in e. Panhandle FL. [= FNA, K, S, Z]
* Ulmus glabra Hudson, Wych Elm, Scotch Elm. Introduced from Europe in ne. United States; reported from VA and DC (Sherman-Broyles in FNA 1997), but may only be cultivated. [= FNA, C, F, K]

Ulmus thomasii Sargent, Cork Elm, Rock Elm. Rocky or rich slopes, especially over limestone. Québec to MN and NE, south to \(\mathrm{NJ}, \mathrm{MD}, \mathrm{PA}, \mathrm{WV}, \mathrm{KY}, \mathrm{TN}, \mathrm{AR}\), and KS. [= C, FNA, K; = U. thomasi -- F, G, orthographic variant]

URTICACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Nettle Family)

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 in FNA (1997); Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993); Miller (1971a).

1 Leaves alternate.
2 Flowers in axillary spikes; woody herb to 4 m tall; [tribe Boehmerieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Boehmeria nivea
2 Flowers in terminal panicles, axillary panicles, or axillary fascicles; herb to 1.5 m tall.
3 Leaves 4-13 cm wide, with stinging trichomes; [tribe Urticeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Laportea
3 Leaves 0.8-2 cm wide, lacking stinging trichomes; [tribe Parietarieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Parietaria
1 Leaves opposite.
4 Plant with stinging trichomes, these having a distinct bulbous or cylindrical base, and a stiff, translucent apex; [tribe Urticeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Urtica
4 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.
5 Flowers in axillary spikes; foliage dull, yellow-green; [tribe Boehmerieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Boehmeria cylindrica
5 Flowers in axillary panicles or fascicles; foliage shiny, bright green; [tribe Lecantheae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pilea

Boehmeria Jacquin 1760 (False-nettle)

A genus of about 80 species, trees, shrubs, and perennial herbs, of warm temperate, subtropical, and tropical regions of the Old World and New World. References: Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves opposite; monoecious herb to 1.5 m tall; [subgenus Duretia] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. cylindrica
1 Leaves alternate; dioecious herb to 4 m tall; [subgenus Tilocnide] B. nivea

Boehmeria cylindrica (Linnaeus) Swartz, False-nettle. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, bottomlands, bogs, marshes, other wetlands; common. July-August; September-October. Québec and MN south to FL and NM. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, W; > B. cylindrica var. cylindrica - F; > B. cylindrica var. drummondiana (Weddell) Weddell -- F; > B. cylindrica - S; > B. drummondiana Weddell -- S]
* Boehmeria nivea (Linnaeus) Gaudichaud-Beaupré, Ramie. Cp (SC): waste ground; rare, introduced from Asia. This plant is cultivated for the fiber of its stems, which is extracted and used for fabric in a manner reminiscent of linen (from Linum usitatissimum). [= RAB, FNA, K; = Ramium niveum (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

\section*{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: Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

Laportea canadensis (Linnaeus) Weddell, Wood-nettle. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist, nutrient-rich forests, especially abundant in cove forests in the Mountains and bottomlands in the Piedmont; common (rare in Coastal Plain). Late June-August; late July-October. Nova Scotia and se. Manitoba south to panhandle FL and OK. 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; Urticastrum divaricatum (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S]

\section*{Parietaria Linnaeus 1753 (Pellitory)}

A genus of about 20 species, annual and perennial herbs, of nearly cosmpolitan distribution. References: Hinton (1968)=Z; Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

1 Leaves softly pubescent; [alien weed]; [subgenus Parietaria] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. judaica
1 Leaves glabrescent; [native, sometimes weedy in calcareous or coastal areas]; [subgenus Freirea].
2 Main lateral veins diverging from the midvein above the usually narrowly cuneate leaf base; larger leaves \(2-5 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. pensylvanica var. pensylvanica
2 Main lateral veins diverging from the midvein at the usually truncate, rounded, or broadly cuneate leaf base; larger leaves \(1-2 \times\) as long as wide.
3 Achene without a flanged stipe, the minute apiculate tip located asymmetrically, the achene usually \(1.2(-1.4) \mathrm{mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. praetermissa 3 Achene with a flanged stipe, the minute apiculate tip located symmetrically at the pole of the achene, the achene 0.8-1.0 mm long P. floridana
*? Parietaria floridana Nuttall, Florida Pellitory. Cp (GA, NC, SC): coastal shores, sometimes weedy in calcareous situations; rare, perhaps only introduced in our area (NC Watch List). March-frost; April-frost. DE south to FL and west to TX, on the outer Coastal Plain. This species has smaller leaves than P. praetermissa. [= FNA, GW, K, Z; P. nummularia Small -- C, F, S]
* Parietaria judaica Linnaeus, Pellitory-of-the-wall. Cp (VA): disturbed urban areas; rare, introduced from Europe. [= FNA, K; P. diffusa Mertens \& Koch]

Parietaria pensylvanica Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. pensylvanica, Pennsylvania Pellitory, Rock Pellitory. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): in circumneutral soils, such as in thin soils at the bases of calcareous or subcalcareous cliffs or on calcareous shale barrens; uncommon, rare in VA Coastal Plain and NC (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). April-October; MayOctober. ME west to British Columbia, south to e. NC, w. NC, AL, TX, NV, and Mexico (though scattered and irregular in much of that area). Var. pensylvanica is eastern and northern; var. obtusa (Rydberg ex Small) Shinners is southwestern. [<P. pensylvanica -- C, FNA, G, GW, K, RAB, S, W, infraspecific taxa not recognized; = P. pensylvanica -- F (sensu stricto)]

Parietaria praetermissa Hinton, Coastal Pellitory. Cp (GA, NC, SC): shell middens, coastal hammocks; rare (NC Watch List). March-frost; April-frost. E. NC south to FL and west to LA. [= FNA, GW, K, Z; P. floridana Nuttall -- RAB, C, F, S, misapplied]

\section*{Pilea Lindley 1821 (Clearweed)}

A genus of about 250 species, annual and perennial herbs, nearly cosmpolitan in tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old World and the New World. References: Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).
 Achene \(1.5-2 \times\) as long as broad, smooth, green or light brown, with slightly raised dark to black lines and mottlings . . . . .
\(\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots\)

Pilea fontana (Lunell) Rydberg, Blackfruit Clearweed, Lesser Clearweed. Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): swamp forests, freshwater marshes, calcareous wetlands; common (SC Rare List). August-September; September-November. E. Canada west to MN and ND, south to FL, IN, and NE. Only reliably distinguishable from \(P\). pumila using fruits, \(P\). fontana is, however, somewhat less shiny and transparent-translucent. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; < Adicea pumila (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -- S]
* Pilea microphylla (Linnaeus) Liebmann, Rockweed, Artillery Weed. Cp (GA, SC): old rock and brick walls, urban areas; rare. January-December. 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. It is presumably adventive from further south. [= RAB, FNA, K, S]

Pilea pumila (Linnaeus) A. Gray, Greenfruit Clearweed, Coolwort, Richweed. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, bottomlands, freshwater marshes; common. August-September; September-November. Québec west to MN, south to FL, LA, and OK. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, W; >P. pumila var. pumila -- F, K; >P. pumila var. deamii (Lunell) Fernald \(-\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K}\); < Adicea pumila (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -- \(S\) (including in concept \(P\). fontana)]

\section*{Urtica Linnaeus 1753 (Stinging Nettle)}

A genus of about 80 species, annual and perennial herbs, nearly cosmpolitan, but primarily in temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Woodland (1982)=Z; Woodland, Bassett, Crompton, \& Forget (1982); Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, \& Bittrich (1993).

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.
2 Flower clusters subglobose; mature achenes ovate, 1-1.5 mm long, less than 1 mm wide; leaf teeth generally blunt, the sides of the tooth convex
U. chamaedryoides

2 Flower clusters elongate; mature achenes triangular, 1.5-2.5 mm long, 1-1.5 mm wide; leaf teeth generally sharp, the sides of the tooth straight . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. U
1 Rhizomatous perennial; stipules \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, erect; inflorescences usually surpassing the subtending leaf petiole, each panicle of either pistillate or staminate flowers.
3 Plants dioecious (male and female flowers always on separate plants); stems usually weak, sprawling, branching; stems strongly hispid with stinging hairs; leaf blades strongly hispid with stinging hairs on both surfaces; leaf teeth commonly 5-6 mm long
U. dioica

3 Plants mostly monoecious (with male and female flowers in separate inflorescences on the same plant), rarely an entire plant male or female; stems upright, erect, less branched; stems glabrous to puberulent or strigose, lacking (or nearly so) stinging hairs; leaf blades glabrous or glabrescent above (lacking stinging hairs), glabrous to puberulent below (with some stinging hairs); leaf teeth commonly 2-3.5 mm long.
U. gracilis

Urtica chamaedryoides Pursh, Dwarf Stinging Nettle. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, SC): rich moist soil, usually on floodplains; rare (NC Rare). November-May; May-July. WV, KY, se. MO and OK south to FL, TX, and Mexico; very rare east of the Blue Ridge. Notable locations in our area include Stevens Creek (Richmond County, SC), and various sites on very rich levees of the Roanoke River (NC). Gaddy \& Rayner (1980) report the common winter flowering of this species in our area. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, Z]
* Urtica dioica Linnaeus, European Stinging Nettle, Great Nettle. Mt, Cp (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): disturbed areas, primarily in calcareous soils; uncommon, introduced from Europe. May-July; July-September. See U. gracilis for discussion of the two taxa. [=F, S; < U. dioica -- RAB, W (also see U. gracilis); = U. dioica var. dioica -- C, G; = U. dioica ssp. dioica -- FNA, K, Z]

Urtica gracilis Aiton, American Stinging Nettle. Mt (NC?, VA), Pd (VA): bottomland forests and edges, particularly over limestone; rare (NC Watch List). May-July; July-September. Labrador and Nova Scotia west to AK, south to sw. VA, w. NC (?), s. \(\mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{s} . \mathrm{IL}, \mathrm{s} . \mathrm{MO}, \mathrm{n} . \mathrm{TX}, \mathrm{s}\). NM, and se. AZ. The native stinging nettle of e. and c. 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 ( \(2 \mathrm{n}=26\) for \(U\). gracilis, \(2 \mathrm{n}=52\) 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 \(\mathbf{w}\). North America). The combination of morphological distinctiveness, allopatry, major differences in species biology, and incompatability seem adequate to warrant separation as species, however. Until herbaria can be checked, it is uncertain whether \(U\). gracilis occurs in NC. 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. \([=S ;<U\). dioica -- RAB, W; = U. dioica Linnaeus var. procera (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Weddell -- C, G; > U. gracilis Aiton - F; > U. procera Muhlenberg -- F; = U. dioica Linnaeus ssp. gracilis (Aiton) Selander -- FNA, K, Z]
* Urtica urens Linnaeus, Burning Nettle, Dog-nettle, Small Nettle. Cp (SC), Mt (VA), \{GA\}: disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April-May; May-July. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, Z]

\section*{VALERIANACEAE (Valerian Family)}

A family of about 10 genera and 300-350 species, herbs (rarely shrubs), nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. References: Bell (2004); Ferguson (1965).


Valeriana Linnaeus (Valerian)

A genus of about 200 species, herbs and shrubs, of temperate North America and Eurasia, s. Africa, and Andean South America.
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1 Corolla tube $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
[V. officinalis]

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1 Corolla tube 12-16 mm long
V. pauciflora

Valeriana pauciflora Michaux, Pink Valerian, Long-tube Valerian. Pd (VA): very nutrient-rich alluvium in floodplain forests; rare. May; June. MD, se. PA, and sw. PA, west to s. IL, south to n. VA, sc. TN, KY, and MO. [= C, F, G, K, W]
* Valeriana officinalis Linnaeus, Garden-heliotrope, is a European species sometimes cultivated in our area; it may escape or persist. [= C, K]

\section*{Valerianella P. Miller (Corn-salad)}

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of temperate North America, Eurasia, and \(n\). Africa. 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. References: Ware (1983)=Z.

1 Fruit greatly thickened by a corky mass on the back of the fertile locule; corolla pale blue (or white) .............. V. Iocusta 1 Fruit lacking a corky mass on the back of the fertile locule; corolla white.

2 Corolla 1.5-2 mm long, the corolla lobes \(0.4-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. radiata 2 Corolla 3-5 mm long, the corolla lobes 1-2 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. umbilicata
* Valerianella locusta (Linnaeus) Lat., European Corn-salad. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): roadsides, moist forests, bottomlands, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-May. [= RAB, K, S, Z; V. olitoria (Linnaeus) Pollich -- F, G]

Valerianella radiata (Linnaeus) Dufresne. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, bottomlands, disturbed areas; common. April-May. VA, s. IL, and KS, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, F, K, S, Z; V. radiata var. fernaldii Dyal -- F; V. radiata var. radiata -- G]

Valerianella umbilicata (Sullivant) Wood. Pd, Mt (NC, VA), Cp (VA), \{SC?\}: moist forests, bottomlands, disturbed areas; rare. S. NY west to IL, south to NC and sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). Ware (1983) raises the question of whether V. woodsiana is a distinct taxon; further study is needed. [= RAB, F, G, K, S, Z; V. patellaria (Sullivant ex A. Gray) Wood -- F, S; V. intermedia Dyal -- F; V. radiata var. intermedia (Dyal) Gleason -- G; V. woodsiana (Torrey \& A. Gray) Walpers -- K, S, Z]

Valerianella chenopodiifolia (Pursh) Augustin de Candolle ranges south to s. PA, MD, and WV (Kartesz 1999) and might be expected in the northern part of our area. [= K; V. chenopodifolia -- C, orthographic variant] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Valerianella dentata (Linnaeus) Pollich is reported as naturalized in central TN by Kral (1981) and Chester et al. (1997), in nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), and in AL (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

VERBENACEAE (Verbena Family)
(also see LAMIACEAE and PHRYMACEAE)
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. References: Atkins in Kadereit (2004).
tribe Verbeneae: Glandularia, Stylodon, Verbena.
tribe Lantaneae: Aloysia, Lantana, Phyla.

\section*{Aloysia Palau 1784 (Bee-brush)}

A genus of about 30 species, shrubs, of tropical and subtropical America. References: Atkins in Kadereit (2004).
* Aloysia triphylla (L'Héritier) Britton, Lemon Bee-brush, is allegedly introduced in Iredell County, in the Piedmont of NC (Moldenke 1980); the documentation is unknown. [= K]

\section*{Glandularia J.F. Gmelin 1796 (Vervain)}

A genus of about 100 species, herbs, of \(s\). North America, Central America, and South America. References: Umber (1979)=Z; Atkins in Kadereit (2004).

1 Leaves finely dissected, the divisions 1 mm or less wide, the margins strongly revolute
G. pulchella

1 Leaves coarsely dissected or lobed, the divisions more than 1 mm wide, the margins slightly or not at all revolute.
2 Calyx lobes \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) or more long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. canadensis

Glandularia canadensis (Linnaeus) Nuttall, Rose Vervain, Rose Verbena, Creeping Vervain. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): roadsides, sandhills, other dry (especially sandy) soils; uncommon. March-May. PA, IL, and CO, south to FL and TX, and introduced elsewhere. [= K, S, Z; = Verbena canadensis Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G]
* Glandularia \(\times\) hybrida (Grönland \& Rümpler) Nesom \& Pruski, Garden Vervain. Cp (SC): cultivated in gardens; uncommonly cultivated, rarely escaped or persistent. March-July. Nesom \& Pruski (1992) have provided the transfer to Glandularia of this common garden plant. [= Verbena \(\times\) hybrida Grönland \& Rümpler -- RAB, G, K; = Verbena hybrida -- C]
* Glandularia pulchella (Sweet) Troncoso, Moss Vervain, South American Vervain. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC): pastures, roadsides, other disturbed areas; common, introduced from South America. March-November. [=K, Z; Verbena tenuisecta Briquet -- RAB, C; G. tenuisecta (Briquet) Small -- S]

Glandularia bipinnatifida (Nuttall) Nuttall var. bipinnatifida, Dakota Vervain. Mt (GA): dry prairies on clay soils; rare (GA Special Concern). East to KY, TN, nw. GA, AL, and MD (Kartesz 1999). [= K; = Verbena bipinnatifida Nuttall - C] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Lantana Linnaeus 1753 (Lantana)}

A genus of about 150 species, shrubs and subshrubs, of tropical and subtropical America and Africa. References: Sanders (1987) \(=\) Z; Atkins in Kadereit (2004).
* Lantana camara Linnaeus, Common Lantana, Hedgeflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC). [= RAB, K, S, Z]
*? Lantana depressa Small var. floridana (Moldenke) R. Sanders, Florida Lantana. Cp (SC): edges of brackish marshes, dunes; rare, apparently introduced from FL. Native from ne. FL south to se. FL. [=K, Z; < L. ovatifolia Britton -- RAB, S, misapplied; <L. depressa Small - S]
* Lantana montevidensis (Sprengel) Briquet, Trailing Shrub-verbena. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced. Scattered locations in s. and e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K]
* Lantana urticoides Hayek, West Indian Lantana. Cp (NC?, SC): [=K; <L. horrida Kunth -- RAB, misapplied]
\[
\text { Phyla Loureiro } 1790 \text { (Frogfruit, "Fogfruit") }
\]

A genus of about 11-15 species, herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. References: Atkins in Kadereit (2004).

1 Leaves 2-6 cm long, lanceolate, widest at or below the middle, acute at the tip; leaf teeth (5-) 7-11 per leaf side
Ph lanceolata
1 Leaves 1-4 cm long, obovate, widest above the middle, obtuse to rounded at the tip; leaf teeth (3-) 5 (-7) per leaf side
\(\qquad\)

Phyla lanceolata (Michaux) Greene, Marsh Frogfruit, Northern Frogfruit. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (VA): brackish marshes, other marshes, ditches; common (GA Special Concern). June-November. Ontario west to SD, south to ne. FL, AL, MS, LA, CA, and n. Mexico; primarily in the outer Coastal Plain in the Carolinas, but extending inland in VA. [= C, G, GW, K, S, W; = Lippia lanceolata Michaux -- RAB; > L. lanceolata var. lanceolata - F; > Lippia lanceolata var. recognita Fernald \& Griscom -- F]

Phyla nodiflora (Linnaeus) Greene, Creeping Frogfruit, Capeweed, Turkey-tangle, Matgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy soils of roadsides, lawns, ditches, disturbed areas; common (VA Rare List). May-November. Pantropical, in North America from se. VA south to s. FL and west to CA, north in the interior to AR, se. MO, and southwards into the tropics. This species is very weedy, and is a familiar component of road margins and lawns in the southeastern Coastal Plain. [= C, G, GW, K, S; = Lippia nodiflora
(Linnaeus) Michaux -- RAB, F]

Stylodon Rafinesque 1825 (Carolina-vervain)
A monotypic genus, an herb, of se. North America. References: Atkins in Kadereit (2004).

Stylodon carneus (Medikus) Moldenke, Carolina-vervain. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): sandy woodlands, sandhills; uncommon. April-July. E. NC (se. VA?) south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. [= K; = Verbena carnea Medikus -- RAB, F; = Stylodon carolinensis (Walter) Small -- S]

\section*{Verbena Linnaeus 1753 (Verbena, Vervain)}
(also see Glandularia and Stylodon)
A genus of about 200-250 species, herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of the New World and (rarely) Old World. References: Barber (1982)=Z; Atkins in Kadereit (2004).
* Verbena bonariensis Linnaeus. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): introduced from South America. [= RAB, C, G, GW, S; > V. bonariensis var. bonariensis -K; > V. bonariensis var. conglomerata Briq. -- K]

Verbena bracteata Lagasca \& Rodriguez, Prostrate Vervain. Cp (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC), Mt (NC): [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Z; =? V. bracteosa Michaux -- S]
* Verbena brasiliensis Vellozo, Brazilian Vervain. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC): introduced from South America. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S]

Verbena xengelmannii Moldenke [Verbena hastata \(\times\) urticifolia]. Mt (NC), Cp (GA), \{VA\}: [= RAB, C, K]
Verbena halei Small. Cp (GA, NC, SC): ? introduced from farther west. [= RAB, K, S; = V. officinalis ssp. halei (Small) Barber -- Z]

Verbena hastata Linnaeus, Common Vervain, Blue Vervain, Simpler's-joy. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, VA), \{GA, SC\}: [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W, Z; > V. hastata var. hastata -- K; > V. hastata var. scabra Moldenke -- K]
* Verbena officinalis Linnaeus, European Vervain, Juno's Tears, Herb-of-the-cross. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): [=RAB, C, F, G, S; > V. officinalis var. officinalis - K; >V. officinalis var. prostrata Gren. \& Godr. -- K; = V. officinalis ssp. officinalis -- Z]
* Verbena rigida Sprengel. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): introduced from South America. [= K, S]

Verbena riparia Rafinesque ex Small \& Heller, Riverbank Vervain. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (NC): [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W]
Verbena scabra Vahl, Rough Vervain, Harsh Vervain. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, VA?), Mt? (VA?): [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S]

Verbena simplex Lehmann, Narrowleaf Vervain. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA), Cp (VA): [=RAB, C, F, G, K, W, Z; ? V. angustifolia Michaux -- S]

Verbena stricta Ventenat, Hoary Vervain. Cp (NC), Pd (GA): [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Z]
Verbena urticifolia Linnaeus var. leiocarpa Perry \& Fernald, Velvetleaf Vervain. \{Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): \} [= C, F, G, K; < V. urticifolia -- RAB, GW, W, Z; < V. urticaefolia -- S, orthographic variant]

Verbena urticifolia Linnaeus var. urticifolia, White Vervain. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}[=C,F,G,K; <V. urticifolia -- RAB, GW, W, Z; < V. urticaefolia -- S, orthographic variant]

Verbena canescens Kunth. AL. [= K]
Verbena carolina Linnaeus. AL and MS. [= K]
Verbena litoralis Kunth. Cp (GA): scattered sites in e. and s. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [=K; = V. littoralis - S, orthographic variant] \{add synonymy\}

Verbena xutha Lehmann, Gulf Vervain. AL west to TX. [= K, S]

\section*{VIOLACEAE (Violet Family)}

A family of about 20 genera and 900 species, herbs, shrubs, and vines, cosmopolitan in distribution. References: McKinney \& Russell (2002)=X.

1 Plants caulescent, 4-10 dm tall, the leaves narrowly cuneate to a petiole 0-20 mm long, also long acuminate; petals green; fruit \(15-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long

Hybanthus
1 Plants acaulescent or caulescent, 0-5 dm tall, if caulescent, the leaves not at the same time cuneate, short-petiolate, and acuminate; petals white, yellow, violet, or blue, the lowermost spurred; fruit less than 13 mm long

Hybanthus Jacquin (Green-violet)
A genus of about 70-150 species, shrubs and herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds.

References: McKinney \& Russell (2002)=X; Wofford et al. (2004).
1 Leaves 9-17 cm long, entire (or with a few obscure teeth); capsule 15-20 mm long; seeds ca. 4 mm long; [native, of nutrientrich forests] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. concolor
1 Leaves \(0.6-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, finely crenate; capsule \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; seeds ca. 1.5 mm long; [alien, of weedy areas] ... H. parviflorus
Hybanthus concolor (T.F. Forster) Sprengel, Green-violet. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): very nutrient-rich and mesic forests; uncommon. Cleistogamous flowers: April-early May; late May-June. Chasmogamous flowers: Late May-June; August-October. VT and s. Ontario west to MI and KS, south to SC, GA, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W, X; = Cubelium concolor (T.F. Forster) Rafinesque -- S]
* Hybanthus parviflorus (Mutis ex Linnaeus f.) Baill. Cp (GA): disturbed area; rare, introduced from South America. April. First collected in North America in New Jersey in the \(19^{\text {th }}\) century; and again in 1998 by Tom Govus at Fort Pulaski National Monument (Chatham County, GA). It is unclear whether this is a recent introduction or an old weed introduced via ship's ballast (Wofford et al. 2004).

Viola Linnaeus (Violet, Johnny-jump-up, Pansy)
(contributed by B.A. Sorrie and A.S. Weakley)
A genus of about 525-600 species, herbs (rarely subshrubs), of temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. References: Ballard (1992)=Z; Gil-ad (1998)=Y; McKinney \& Russell (2002)=X; Haines (2001)=V; McKinney (1992); Ballard \& Wujek (1994); Russell (1955); Ballard, Sytsma, \& Kowal (1999). Key adapted, in part, from Ballard (1992) and Ballard \& Wujek (1994).

1 Plant caulescent (producing aerial stems bearing leaves and flowers).
2 Corolla yellow, or white with a yellow center (sometimes drying lavender); stipules entire or erose .............. Key A
2 Corolla wholly cream-colored, or cream with a yellow center, or blue-violet, or multicolored (blue or violet with orange or yellow)

Key B
1 Plant acaulescent (with leaf petioles and flower stalks arising separately from the base of the plant).
3 Corolla yellow; leaves borne more-or-less flat on the ground . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key C
3 Corolla white, blue-violet, or blue-and-white variegated.
4 Plant producing stolons; corolla white (or blue in V. appalachiensis, V. walteri, and V. odorata) ............. Key D
4 Plant not producing stolons; corolla blue-violet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key E

\section*{Key A -- Caulescent Violets with yellow or white flowers}

1 Corolla white with a yellow center (sometimes drying lavender); stipules long-triangular, attenuate


\section*{Key B -- Caulescent Violets with blue, cream, or multicolored flowers}

1 Stipules foliaceous, deeply lobed; leaves cuneate at base; [of weedy habitats].
2 Corolla pale blue with a cream center; petals \(2 \times\) as long as the sepals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. bicolor
2 Corolla either cream with a yellow center or multicolored; petals less than \(2 \times\) as long as the sepals.
3 Corolla cream with a yellow center; petals shorter than the sepals or longer by up to \(2 \mathrm{~mm} \ldots\). ..... V. arvensis
3 Corolla multicolored (cream to orange with a yellow center, the upper petals at least partly dark blue); petals longer than the sepals by 2 mm or more. .
V. tricolor

1 Stipules herbaceous, fringed along the margin; leaves truncate or cordate at the base; [section Viola].
4 Above-ground stems absent (surficial stolons present; style terminating in a slender hook ca. 1 mm long; capsules
hirtellous; [introduced, cultivated, rarely persistent or spreading] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. odorata
4 Above-ground stems present, ascending or prostrate (and stolon-loke rhizomes present in \(V\). appalachiensis and \(V\). walteri); style straight or terminating in a bent or recurved hook \(0-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; capsules glabrous; [native].
5 Stems immediately becoming prostrate at time of flowering; stems persistent through winter, rooting at the nodes, and generating the following year's plants at their tips (plants thus mat-forming).
6 Leaf blades with scattered hairs near the margin only; petioles, peduncles and stems glabrous; stipules

\section*{shallowly lacerate, with marginal processes less than \(1 / 4\) as long as the stipule}

6 Leaf blades moderately to densely puberulent over the entire surface; petioles, peduncles and stems moderately to densely puberulent; stipules deeply laciniate with marginal processes more than \(1 / 2\) as long as the stipule . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. walteri
5 Stems ascending to erect at time of flowering and fruiting; stems deciduous at end of growing season, not rooting at nodes (plants thus solitary).
\(7 \quad\) Lateral sepals glabrous within; corolla lavender, with a purple-black eyespot surrounding the throat; spur 7-20 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. rostrata
7 Lateral sepals bearded within; corolla uniformly creamy-white or blue (rarely white), lacking a contrasting eyespot around the throat; spur 3-6 mm long.
8 Sepal margins eciliate; flowers lavender to violet (rarely white in albino forms); spur mostly more than 5 mm long
8 Sepal margins distinctly ciliate; flowers creamy-white; spur mostly less than 5 mm long
V. Iabradorica
\[
\text { than } 5 \mathrm{~mm} \text { long . . . . . . V. striata }
\]

\section*{Key C -- Acaulescent Violets with yellow flowers}

One species in our area
V. rotundifolia

\section*{Key D -- Acaulescent Violets with stolons and white or blue flowers}

1 Flowers generally blue (white or blue-and-white variegated in V. odorata, which has the style terminating in a conic hook).
2 Above-ground stems absent (surficial stolons present); style terminating in a slender hook ca. 1 mm long; capsules hirtellous; [introduced, cultivated, rarely persistent or spreading]
V. odorata

2 Above-ground stems generally present, ascending or prostrate (and stolon-like rhizomes present); style straight or terminating in a bent or recurved hook 0-0.5 mm long; capsules glabrous; [native].
3 Leaf blades with scattered hairs near the margin only; petioles, peduncles and stems glabrous; stipules shallowly lacerate with marginal processes less than \(1 / 4\) as long as the stipule . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. appalachiensis
3 Leaf blades moderately to densely puberulent over the entire surface; petioles, peduncles and stems moderately to densely puberulent; stipules deeply laciniate with marginal processes more than \(1 / 2\) as long as the stipule V. walteri 1 Flowers white (and the style broad at the tip, in most species resembling a scoop). 4 Leaf blades more than \(1.5 \times\) as long as broad.

5 Leaf blades lance-ovate, broadly cuneate to subcordate at the base . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. primulifolia
5 Leaf blades linear to lanceolate, narrowly cuneate at the base.
6 Leaf blades lanceolate, less than \(8 \times\) as long as wide; plant glabrous
V. Ianceolata var. Ianceolata

6 Leaf blades linear or narrowly lanceolate, more than \(10 \times\) as long as wide; plant glabrous to pubescent
V. Ianceolata var. vittata

4 Leaf blades less than \(1.5 \times\) as long as broad.
7 Leaf blades completely glabrous (petioles may be villous); [of wet, acidic seepage or streamsides]
7 Leaf blades pubescent, at least on the upper surface of the basal lobes.
8 Lateral petals glabrous within; petioles and peduncles usually reddish-tinged; leaf apex acute; basal lobes of the leaf often overlapping; pubescence of the upper leaf surface often restricted to the basal lobes; [of mesic, often nutrient-rich forests]
V. blanda

8 Lateral petals bearded within; petioles and reduncles green; leaf apex obtuse to rounded; basal lobes of the leaf not overlapping; pubescence of the upper leaf surface usually widespread; [of mesic to wet situations]
V. incognita

\section*{Key E -- Acaulescent Violets without stolons, with blue-violet flowers}

1 Leaf blades deeply divided throughout, or lobed basally, or deeply toothed basally (the earliest 1-2 leaves may be simply cordate); [some species keyed both here and below].
2 Leaf blades deeply divided throughout into linear or lanceolate segments (or with several narrow lateral segments and a broadly lanceolate central segment), the leaf blade (in outline) about as broad as long.
3 Lateral petals glabrous within; stamens orange, conspicuously exserted; [of dry habitats] . . . . . . . . . . . . V. pedata
3 Lateral sepals bearded; stamens not orange and conspicuously exserted; [of moist to wet habitats, or dryish, basic sites].
4 Petioles and leaf blades (the lower leaf surface at least) moderately to densely pubescent; [of mesic to fairly dry, woodlands, over circumneutral to basic soils] V. palmata var. subsinuata

4 Petioles and leaves glabrous or glabrate with marginal ciliate hairs; [of moist to wet habitats].
5 Leaf segments 9-11, with a narrow central lobe \(1-2 \times\) as wide as the lateral lobes; peduncle equal to or shorter than the leaves; sepal auricles much longer than wide; [of ecotones at upper edges of alluvial or levee forests]
V. brittoniana var. brittoniana

5 Leaf segments 5-7, with a broadly lanceolate central lobe3-5× as wide as the lateral lobes; peduncle normally much longer than the leaves; sepal auricles wider than long or equal; [of mesic pine savannas and pocosin ecotones]
2 Leaf blades lobed or deeply toothed only towards the base.
6 Leaf blade outline oblong-lanceolate to ovate-triangular, much longer than wide.
\(7 \quad\) Petioles distinctly shorter than the leaf blades; leaf blades densely pubescent, the apex blunt, the basal teeth undeveloped or with a few coarse teeth on mature leaves; [of dry sandy clearings and banks] . . . V. fimbriatula
\(7 \quad\) Petioles equal to or longer than the leaf blades; leaf blades glabrate, the apex acute, the basal teeth welldeveloped, very coarse to lobe-like; [of mesic sandy soil of fields, meadows, and pine savannas] . V. sagittata
6 Leaf blade outline ovate to subrotund, about as wide as long.
8 Plant moderately to densely pubescent, at least on petioles and undersurfaces of leaves; mature leaves trilobed; [of mesic to dryish woodlands, in circumneutral or basic soils] . . . . . . . . . . V. palmata var. palmata
8 Plant glabrous or glabrate (hairs on leaf margins or on upper surface of the lobes); mature leaves either trilobed or 5-7-lobed; [of moist to wet habitats].
9 Mature leaves trilobed, with \(1(-2)\) reniform or obovate lobes on each side; spurred petal glabrous; [of streamsides, floodplains, levee forests]
9 Mature leaves deeply lobed with 2 3 lanceol pine savannas and pocosin ecotones]
V. septemloba

1 Leaf blades merely serrate along the margin, ovate to subrotund in outline, cordate to truncate at the base.
10 Leaf blades mostly longer than broad, narrowly ovate to long-triangular, tapering to an acute or even short-acuminate apex.
11 Foliage moderately to densely pubescent; leaves distinctly longer than wide; [of dry to mesic clearings and banks]..
V. fimbriatula

11 Foliage glabrous or glabrate; [plants of various habitats].
12 Lateral petals bearded with clavate hairs; spurred petal glabrous within; [of swamps and sphagnous

12 Lateral petals with hairs of essentially uniform width; spurred petal bearded within; [of various habitats]. 13 Basal teeth no larger than the others; leaf bases cordate; [of mesic forests, streamsides, and seeps]
V. affinis

13 Basal teeth longer than the others; leaf bases truncate to subcordate (ignore earliest 1-2 leaves).
14 Leaf outline broadly triangular, not much longer than wide; teeth on lower half of leaf numerous, pectinate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. brittoniana var. pectinata
14 Leaf outline narrowly triangular-ovate, much longer than wide; basal teeth few, very coarse
V. sagittata

10 Leaf blades about as wide as long or wider, ovate to suborbicular, the apex obtuse to acute.
15 Lateral petals bearded with clavate hairs; foliage glabrous or glabrate.
16 Petals light blue or light violet-blue, with a dark eye and dark veins; sepals \(8-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; all plants in population with unlobed leaves; [primarily of the Mountains]
V. cucullata

16 Petals violet-blue, with a white eye and dark veins; sepals 6-7 (-8) mm long; at least some plants in population with trilobed leaves; [primarily of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. esculenta 15 Lateral petals bearded with hairs of uniform width; foliage distinctly pubescent, glabrate, or glabrous.

17 Leaf blades glabrous or glabrate, or with hairs confined to just the basal lobes; petioles glabrous or glabrate. 18 Leaf blades with obvious area of hairs confined to upper surface of the basal lobes; spurred petal bearded; all plants in population with unlobed leaves
V. affinis

18 Leaf blades glabrous or glabrate, not as above; spurred petal glabrous or glabrate; all plants in population with unlobed leaves, or some leaves trilobed.
19 Blades green beneath; spurred petal glabrous; at least some plants in population with trilobed leaves
V. esculenta

19 Blades red-dotted or red-tinged beneath; spurred petal glabrous or glabrate; all plants in population with unlobed leaves
. V. sororia
17 Leaf blades moderately to densely pubescent on one or both surfaces, or on the petioles. 20 Leaf blades equally pubescent on both surfaces, or glabrate on both surfaces.

21 Leaf blades large, the apex acute, held high above the ground on long, ascending petioles, deciduous; peduncles shorter than to equalling the petioles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. sororia
21 Leaf blades small, blunt or rounded, essentially flat on the ground, evergreen or tardily deciduous; peduncles much longer than the petioles
V. villosa 20 Leaf blades much more pubescent on one surface than the other.

22 Leaf blades densely pubescent above, sparsely so below and on the petiole; leaf apex blunt to rounded; leaf blade often purple-tinged below . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. hirsutula
22 Leaf blades much more pubescent beneath and on petiole, glabrate above; leaf apex acute; leaf blade green beneath . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. septentrionalis

Viola affinis Le Conte, Thinleaf Violet, LeConte's Violet. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} (VA Watch List). [= RAB, F, G, GW, K, S, V, W, Y; < V. sororia -- C]

Viola appalachiensis L.K. Henry, Appalachian Violet. Mt (NC): serpentine barrens, rich cove forests (especially old road
beds through coves); rare (NC Rare). April-May. PA and WV south to sw. NC. [=K, Z; = V. walteri House var. appalachiensis (L.K. Henry) L.E. McKinney - X]
* Viola arvensis Murray, European Field-pansy. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, X]

Viola bicolor Pursh, Wild Pansy. (GA, NC, SC, VA\} [=K, X; = V. rafinesquii Greene -- RAB, C, G, S, W; = V. kitaibeliana J.A. Schultes var. rafinesquii Fernald -- F; V. rafinesquei, orthographic variant]

Viola blanda Willdenow, Sweet White Violet. (GA, NC, SC, VA \(][=F, G, S\); < V. blanda -- RAB, C, W, X (also see V. incognita); = V. blanda var. blanda -- K, V]

Viola brittoniana Pollard var. brittoniana. \{NC, SC, VA\} (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). [= RAB, G, K; < V. palmata var. palmata -- C ; = V. brittoniana -- \(\mathrm{F} ;<\mathrm{V}\). pedatifida G . Don ssp. brittoniana (Pollard) McKinney \(-\mathrm{X} ;<\mathrm{V}\). brittoniana -- \(\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{Y}]\)

Viola brittoniana Pollard var. pectinata (Bicknell) Alexander. \{NC, VA\} [= RAB, G, K; < V. palmata var. palmata -- C; = V. pectinata Bicknell -- F; < V. pedatifida G. Don ssp. brittoniana (Pollard) McKinney - X; < V. brittoniana -- V, Y]

Viola canadensis Linnaeus var. canadensis. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, C, K, V; \# V. canadensis var. rugulosa (Greene) C.L. Hitchcock -- RAB, C, misapplied as to plants in our area; = V. canadensis -- F, G, S; ><V. rugulosa Greene -- G, misapplied as to our plants; < V. canadensis -- W, X]

Viola cucullata Aiton, Blue Marsh Violet, Bog Violet. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, V, W, X, Y; V. cucullata var. cucullata -- F; V. obliqua Hill]

Viola esculenta Elliott. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} (VA Rare List). [=F, G, GW, S; < V. septemloba -- RAB, in part; < V. palmata var. palmata -- C; = V. \(\times\) esculenta Elliott (pro sp.) (septemloba \(\times\) triloba) -K\(]\)

Viola fimbriatula Smith. \{NC, VA\} In e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= RAB, F, G, S, W, Y; < V. sagittata Aiton -- C; V. sagittata Aiton var. ovata (Nuttall) Torrey \& A. Gray - K, V, X; V. sagittata var. fimbriatula Sm.]

Viola hastata Michaux, Spearleaf Violet, Silverleaf Violet, Halberd-leaf Violet. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, X]
Viola hirsutula Brainerd. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, F, G, K, S, W, V, X; < V. villosa Walter -- C]
Viola incognita Brainerd. \{NC, SC, VA\} (VA Watch List). [ \(=S\); < V. blanda -- RAB, C, X; > V. incognita var. incognita - F, G; \(>\) V. incognita var. forbesii Brainerd -- F, G; = V. blanda Willdenow var. palustriformis A. Gray -- K, V]

Viola labradorica Schrank, American Dog-violet. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): moist alluvial woodlands and forests, seepage slopes, marl ravines; uncommon. Late March-May. Labrador west to AK, south to e. VA, nw. SC, AL, and OH. Ballard concluded that \(V\). conspersa was not distinct from V. labradorica. [= K, V, X, Z; > V. conspersa Reichenbach -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W]

Viola lanceolata Linnaeus var. Ianceolata, Lanceleaf Violet. \{NC, SC, VA\} [= C, F, V; < V. lanceolata -- RAB, W, X; = V. lanceolata ssp. lanceolata -- GW, K; = V. lanceolata -- G, S]

Viola lanceolata Linnaeus var. vittata (Greene) Weatherby \& Griscom, Strap-leaf Violet. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= C, F, V; < V. lanceolata -- RAB, W, X; = V. lanceolata ssp. vittata (Greene) Russell -- GW, K; = V. vittata Greene -- G, S]

Viola macloskeyi F. Lloyd var. pallens (Banks ex Augustin de Candolle) C.L. Hitchcock, Wild White Violet. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): brookbanks, seepages; uncommon. Perhaps better recognized at the specific level, as \(V\). pallens, which seems distinct from the narrowly distributed V. macloskeyi, of CA, OR and e. NV. Ballard et al. (2001) suggest that Hispaniolan V. domingensis Urban is conspecific with V. macloskeyi sensu lato. [= RAB, C; = V. pallens (Banks ex Augustin de Candolle) Brainerd -- F, G, GW, S; > V. pallens var. pallens - G; > V. pallens var. subreptans Rousseaux -- G; = V. macloskeyi ssp. pallens (Banks ex Augustin de Candolle) M.S. Baker -- K, V, W; < V. macloskeyi F. Lloyd - X]
* Viola odorata Linnaeus, Sweet Violet, English Violet. Pd (NC, VA?), \{GA\}: gardens, lawns, disturbed places, persistent or weakly spreading from horticultural use; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, F, G, K, S, V, Z]

Viola palmata Linnaeus var. palmata, Wood Violet. [> V. palmata var. palmata -- RAB, in a narrower sense; >V. palmata var. triloba (Schweinitz) Gingins ex Augustin de Candolle -- RAB; < V. palmata var. palmata -- C; > V. triloba Schweinitz var. triloba -- F, G, K; > V. stoneana -- F, G; >< V. palmata -- F, G, S, V, W, X, in the narrow sense; > V. chalcosperma Brainerd -- F, S; < V ×palmata Linnaeus (pro sp.) - K; ? V. triloba Schweinitz -- S, W]

Viola palmata Linnaeus var. subsinuata Greene. (VA Watch List). [< V. palmata var. palmata -- C; ? V. triloba Schweinitz var. dilatata (Elliott) Brainerd - F, G, K; = V. subsinuata Greene - V, X]

Viola pedata Linnaeus, Bird's-foot Violet. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} April-May. Var. ranunculifolia is accepted by some recent authors; it needs additional study. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, V, W; > V. pedata var. pedata - F, G; > V. pedata var. lineariloba Augustin de Candolle -- F, G; > V. pedata var. pedata - X; >V. pedata var. ranunculifolia (Jussieu ex Poiret) Ging. ex Augustin de Candolle X]

Viola primulifolia Linnaeus, Primrose-leaf Violet. \(\{G A, N C, S C, V A\}\) May. [= RAB, C, GW, S, V, W, X; > V. primulifolia var. primulifolia - F, G; > V. primulifolia var. acuta (Bigelow) Torrey \& A. Gray -- F; > V. primulifolia var. villosa Eaton -- F, G; = V \(\times\) primulifolia Linnaeus (pro sp.) (lanceolata \(\times\) macloskeyi) -K ]

Viola pubescens Aiton var. pubescens, Hairy Yellow Forest Violet. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= K, V, X; = V. eriocarpa (Nuttall) Schweinitz var. eriocarpa -- RAB; <V. pubescens -- C, GW, W; >V. pubescens var. pubescens - F; >V. pubescens var. peckii House -- F; = V. pubescens -- G, S, in the narrow sense; V. eriocarpon (Nuttall) Schweinitz var. eriocarpon]

Viola pubescens Aiton var. scabriuscula Schweinitz ex Torrey, Smooth Yellow Forest Violet. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= K, V, X; = V. eriocarpa (Nuttall) Schweinitz var. leiocarpa Fernald \& Wiegand -- RAB; < V. pubescens -- C, GW, W, in part; > V. pensylvanica Michaux var. pensylvanica -- F; > V. pensylvanica var. leiocarpa (Fernald \& Wiegand) Fernald -- F; = V. eriocarpa -- G, S; = V. eriocarpon (Nuttall) Schweinitz var. leiocarpon Fernald \& Wiegand; V. pubescens Aiton var. leiocarpon (Fernald \& Wiegand) Seymour]

Viola rostrata Pursh, Long-spurred Violet. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): mesic forests, often under Tsuga; common. AprilMay. NH and Québec west to WI, south to GA and AL. [= RAB, F, G, K, S, V, W, X, Z]

Viola rotundifolia Michaux, Round-leaf Yellow Violet, Early Yellow Violet. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, V, W, X] Viola sagittata Aiton, Arrowhead Violet. \(\{G A, N C, S C, V A\}[=R A B, F, S, W, Y ;>V\). emarginata (Nuttall) Le Conte var.
emarginata -- RAB, F, G; > V. emarginata var. acutiloba Brainerd -- RAB, F, G; < V. sagittata -- \(C\) (also see V. fimbriatula); >V. sagittata var. sagittata -- G, K, V, X; ? V. emarginata -- S]

Viola septemloba Le Conte. Cp (GA, NC, SC): [=F, G, GW, K, S, W, Y; < V. septemloba -- RAB (also see V. esculenta); < V. palmata var. palmata -- C; V. septemloba ssp. septemloba - X]

Viola septentrionalis Greene. \{NC, VA\}: (VA Watch List). NC (McMillan pers. comm.). e. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997). [= G, K, W, Y; < V. sororia -- C, V; V. septentrionalis var. septentrionalis -- F; < V. sororia var. sororia - X]

Viola sororia Willdenow, Dooryard Violet, Confederate Violet, Common Blue Violet. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= W, Y; > V. palmata var. sororia (Willdenow) Pollard -- RAB; > V. papilionacea Pursh -- RAB, F, S; < V. sororia -- C, V (also see V. affinis, V. septentrionalis); > V. sororia - F, G, K, S, in a narrower sense; > V. langloisii Greene -- F, K, S; > V. latiuscula Greene -- F; > V. papilionacea var. papilionacea -- G; > V. papilionacea var. priceana (Pollard) Alexander -- G; > V. priceana Pollard -- S; V. sororia var. sororia - X]

Viola striata Aiton, Creamy Violet. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): mesic forests and woodlands, disturbed areas; common. March-June. MA west to WI, south to GA, AR, and e. OK. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, V, W, X, Z]
* Viola tricolor Linnaeus, Johnny-jump-up. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} [= RAB, C, F, G, K, V]

Viola tripartita Elliott var. glaberrima (Augustin de Candolle) Harper. [= RAB, G, S, W; < V. tripartita -- C, F, K, X]
Viola tripartita Elliott var. tripartita, Three-parted Violet. [= RAB, G, S, W; < V. tripartita -- C, F, K, X]
Viola villosa Walter, Southern Woolly Violet. \(\{G A, N C, S C, V A\}(N C W\) atch List, VA Watch List). [= RAB, F, G, K, S, X, Y; < V. villosa -- \(C\) (also see \(V\). hirsutula)]

Viola walteri House, Walter's Violet. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC), Cp (SC) \{GA\}: nutrient-rich woodlands and forests, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain) (NC Watch List, VA Rare List). March-May. W. VA west to s. OH and AR, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, F, G, K, S, W, Z; = V. walteri var. walteri - X]

Viola egglestonii Brainerd. In c. and se. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), IN, KY, and AL (Kartesz 1999). [=K, Y; = V. septemloba LeConte ssp. eggletonii (Brainerd) L.E. McKinney - X] Viola missouriensis Greene. Throughout TN (probably in NC and VA), in KY (Kartesz 1999), and scattered in PA (Rhoads \&
Klein 1993). [=K, Y; = V. sororia Willdenow var. missouriensis (Greene) L.E. McKinney - X] Viola nephrophylla Greene, Northern Bog Violet, south to PA and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= K, V] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{VISCACEAE (Mistletoe Family)}

A family of about 7 genera and 385 species, epiphytic hemiparasites, of cosmopolitan distribution. The recognition of the Viscaceae as distinct from Loranthaceae appears well warranted (see Z); however, the Viscaceae should likely be combined into the Santalaceae (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 2003). References: Kuijt (1982)=Z.

\section*{Phoradendron Nuttall (Mistletoe)}

A genus of about 235 species, epiphytic hemiparasites, of tropical and rarely temperate America. References: Kuijt (2003)=Y; Kuijt (1982) \(=\) Z.

Phoradendron serotinum (Rafinesque) M.C. Johnston ssp. serotinum, American Mistletoe, Christmas Mistletoe. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): parasitic on various species of trees, especially abundant in swamp forests (perhaps because they are less frequently cut and have older, more mature hardwoods); common (uncommon in Piedmont and Mountains). October-November (March); November-January (-May). Kuijt (2003) interprets this as a species with four subspecies; ssp. serotinum is the eastern component, ranging from NJ west to s . \(\mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{s}\). IN, and s . MO, south to s . FL and s . TX. The other three subspecies are distributed in sw. United States and \(n\). Mexico. Phoradendron is, of course, the mistletoe familiar (at least traditionally) in e. United States as a Christmas decoration. Z 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 preChristian European societies. The white berries of Ph. leucarpum are extremely poisonous. Their sticky flesh promotes the dispersal of the seeds by birds from tree to tree. The nomenclatural argument about which Rafinesquian epithet to adopt is arcane; the basionym "leucarpum" has nomenclatural precedence by 3 years, but the combination in Phoradendron can be considered a later homonym of Phoradendron leucocarpum Patschovsky. I here follow Kuijt (2003) in his decision to reject "leucarpum." [= Y; = Phoradendron leucarpum (Rafinesque) Reveal \& M.C. Johnston -- K; Ph. serotinum (Rafinesque) M.C. Johnston -- RAB, C, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Ph. flavescens (Pursh) Nuttall -- F, G, S]

VITACEAE (Grape Family)
A family of about 14 genera and 850 species, vines (rarely small trees or herbs), of tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds.

1 Branches and leaves distinctly fleshy, the leaves more than 1 mm thick when fresh; leaves 3-foliolate
Cissus
1 Branches and leaves herbaceous.
2 Leaves compound with (3-) 5-numerous leaflets.
Leaves bipinnate to tripinnate Ampelopsis arborea
3 Leaves palmately 3-5 (-7)-foliolate.4 Leaflets pinnately lobed; tendrils twining, lacking adhesive tips; berries yellow to orange when ripeAmpelopsis aconitifolia
4 Leaflets toothed or entire; tendrils not twining, usually terminating in adhesive tips; berries dark blue when ripeParthenocissus
2 Leaves simple, sometimes shallowly or deeply 3-5 (-7)-lobed.
5 Tendrils not twining, terminating in adhesive disks Parthenocissus
5 Tendrils twining, lacking adhesive disks.
6 Petals separate at their tips, falling individually; pith continuous through the node Ampelopsis
6 Petals connate at their tips, falling together; pith interrupted by a diaphragm at each node (except continuous inV. rotundifolia)Vitis
Ampelopsis Michaux (Peppervine)

A genus of about 25 species, vines, of temperate and subtropical America and Asia.
1 Leaves compound, either palmately 5 -foliolate (the leaflets additionally pinnately lobed) or bipinnate to tripinnate.
2 Leaves palmately 5 -foliolate, the leaflets additionally pinnately lobed; [introduced species, rarely escaped] A. aconitifolia
2 Leaves bipinnate to tripinnate into numerous leaflets to 6 cm long and 3 cm wide; [common native species of mesic to wet habitats]
A. arborea

1 Leaves simple, grape-like, to 12 cm long and 9 cm wide.
3 Leaves \(3(-5)\) lobed; young twigs pubescent A. brevipedunculata

3 Leaves not lobed; young twigs glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. cordata
* Ampelopsis aconitifolia Bunge. Pd (NC): planted as an ornamental, rarely escaping to suburban woodlands; rare, introduced from n. China. [= K]

Ampelopsis arborea (Linnaeus) Koehne, Peppervine. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): swamp forests, marshes, wet thickets, moist to wet maritime forests; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). June-October. Se. VA (and MD?) south to s. FL, west to TX and n. Mexico, north in the interior to s. IL. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]
* Ampelopsis brevipedunculata (Maximowicz) Trautvetter, Porcelain-berry. Pd, Cp (NC, VA), Mt (VA): thickets and disturbed areas; rare, introduced from ne. Asia. June-July; September. [= RAB, C, F, K; < A. heterophylla (Thunberg) Siebold \& Zuccarini -S ; = A. heterophylla (Thunberg) Siebold \& Zuccarini var. brevipedunculata (Maximowicz) C.L. Li]
*? Ampelopsis cordata Michaux, Raccoon-grape, False-grape. Mt, Cp, Pd (GA, VA): moist forests, bottomlands, and thickets, particularly where disturbed; rare (perhaps introduced only in all or part of our area). May-July. 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. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W]

Cissus Linnaeus
A genus of about 200 species, of tropical and warm temperate areas.
Cissus trifoliata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Marine-ivy. Cp (GA, *SC): dredge spoil; rare, probably introduced from further south. Se. SC (Jasper County) south through GA, FL, and west along the Gulf Coast to TX, AR, and Mexico. [= K, S; < C. incisa (Nuttall) Des Moulins -- GW, S]

\section*{Parthenocissus Planchon (Virginia-creeper, Woodbine)}

A genus of about 10 species, vines, of temperate Asia and North America.
1 Leaves 3-lobed to 3-foliolate; [introduced ornamental, rarely escaped] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. tricuspidata
1 Leaves (3-) 5 (-7)-foliolate (only a few leaves on a plant 3-foliolate); [native].
2 Inflorescence with a well-developed (zigzag) central axis, the dichotomous branches very unequal, the inflorescence therefore paniculiform; tendrils usually with numerous adhesive disks (though young shoots may not have the disks yet formed); leaves usually dull above; leaflets sessile or with petiolules to 10 mm long; [widespread in our area] P. quinquefolia

2 Inflorescence without a well-developed central axis, the dichotomous branches relatively equal, the inflorescence therefore corymbiform, as wide or wider than long; tendrils usually lacking adhesive disks (though sometimes swollen at the tip); leaves usually glossy above; leaflets with petiolules \(5-20(-30) \mathrm{mm}\) long; [in our area only in e. VA] . .. . P. vitacea

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Linnaeus) Planchon, Virginia-creeper. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, bottomlands, maritime forests and thickets, rock outcrops, mesic forests; common. May-July; July-August. ME west to IA, and NE,
south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; >P. quinquefolia - S; >P. hirsuta (Pursh) Graebner -- S]
* Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Siebold \& Zuccarini) Planchon, Boston-ivy. Pd (NC): frequently grown for ornament, rarely persisting or escaped; rare, introduced from Japan and China. [= C, F, G, K]

Parthenocissus vitacea (Knerr) A. Hitchcock. Cp (VA): rich alluvial forests, roadsides and dumps; rare. Québec west to Manitoba, WY, and CA, south to e. VA, OH, MO, TX, and AZ. [= C, G, K; = P. inserta (Kerner) Fritsch -- F, probably misapplied]

\section*{Vitis Linnaeus (Grape)}

A genus of about 65 species, vines, of temperate regions of Eurasia and North America. Rossetti et al. (2002) conducted a molecular phylogenetic study of Vitaceae and suggest that recognition of Muscadinia as a genus may well be warranted. References: Moore (1989)=Z. Key adapted with little modification from Moore (1989).

1 Tendrils simple; bark adherent (on all but the largest stems), with prominent lenticels; pith continuous through nodes; leaves relatively small and coarsely toothed, never deeply lobed; [subgenus Muscadinia].
2 Mature fruits < 12 mm in diameter; infructescences with > 12 berries; leaf blades often < 5 cm long; [of s . GA southwards]
V. rotundifolia var. munsoniana

2 Mature fruits > 12 mm in diameter; infructescences usually with < 12 berries; leaf blades usually > 5 cm long; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. rotundifolia var. rotundifolia
1 Tendrils bifid to trifid; bark shedding, the lenticels inconspicuous; pith interrupted by diaphragms at nodes; leaves relatively large and finely toothed, often deeply lobed; [subgenus Vitis].
3 Mature leaves glaucous beneath (the glaucescence sometimes rather obscured by pubescence); nodes often glaucous; [series Aestivales].
4 Mature 3-4 seeded berries more than 9 mm in diameter; mature leaves slightly to strongly arachnoid-pubescent beneath; nodes usually not glaucous; nodal diaphragms usually more than 2 mm in diameter V. aestivalis var. aestivalis

4 Mature 3-4 seeded berries less than 9 mm in diameter; mature leaves glabrous to glabrate beneath; nodes usually glaucous; nodal diaphragms usually less than 2 mm in diameter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. aestivalis var. bicolor
3 Mature leaves not glaucous beneath; nodes not glaucous.
5 Tendrils or inflorescences present at 3 or more consecutive nodes; leaves densely pubescent beneath; [series Labruscae] ...................................................................................... V. labrusca
5 Tendrils or inflorescences present at only 2 consecutive nodes; leaves glabrous or moderately pubescent beneath. 6 Leaves reniform, glabrous beneath at maturity; tendrils absent, present only opposite the uppermost nodes, or sometimes extending down the stem; [section Ripariae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. rupestris 6 Leaves cordate to cordate-ovate, glabrous to pubescent beneath at maturity; tendrils present opposite most nodes.
7 Nodal diaphragms less than 1 mm wide, usually less than 0.5 mm wide; growing shoot tips enveloped by enlarging, unfolded leaves; [section Ripariae]
V. riparia

7 Nodal diaphragms more than 1 mm wide; growing shoot tips not enveloped by enlarging, unfolded leaves.
8 Branchlets of the season more or less terete, glabrous or arachnoid-pubescent; mature 3-4 seeded berries usually greater than 8 mm in diameter; nodes usually not banded with red pigmentation; [series Cordifoliae].
9 Nodal diaphragms \(>2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; leaf apices usually long-acuminate; branchlets of the season with a purplish cast . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. palmata
9 Nodal diaphragms \(<2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; leaf apices acute to short-acuminate; branchlets of the season gray, green, or brown (sometimes purple only on one side) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. vulpina
8 Branchlets of the season angled, arachnoid-pubescent and/or hirtellous-pubescent (or nearly glabrous); mature 3-4 seeded berries less than 8 mm in diameter; nodes frequently banded with red pigmentation; [series Cinerescentes].
10 Branchlets of the season sparsely to densely hirtellous pubescent, often with arachnoid pubescence as well; leaf undersurfaces usually more-or-less uniformly hirtellous on the veins; [west of our area, approaching it in w. KY, w. TN, sc. AL, and FL Panhandle]
[V. cinerea var. cinerea]
10 Branchlets of the season lacking evident hirtellous trichomes (if present, obscured by the arachnoid pubescence; leaf undersurfaces lacking hirtellous pubescence, or only very sparsely so; [collectively widespread in our area].
11 Branchlets glabrate to only slightly arachnoid-pubescent; nodes usually banded with red pigmentation; leaves glabrous to very slightly arachnoid-pubescent beneath; [mostly of the Piedmont and Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. cinerea var. baileyana 11 Branchlets slightly to densely arachnoid-pubescent; nodes usually not banded with red pigmentation; leaves slightly to densely arachnoid-pubescent beneath; [mostly of the Coastal Plain]
V. cinerea var. floridana

Vitis aestivalis Michaux var. aestivalis, Summer Grape. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands, mostly upland; common. May-June; September-October. MA west to MO and IA, south to FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Z; = V.
aestivalis -- S; < V. aestivalis -- GW, W]
Vitis aestivalis Michaux var. bicolor Deam, Silverleaf Grape. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands, mostly upland; common. May-June; September-October. Ontario and MN south to n . GA and n . AL. \([=Z ;=V\). aestivalis var. argentifolia (Munson) Fernald -- RAB, C, F, G, K; = V. bicolor Le Conte -- S; < V. aestivalis -- GW, W]

Vitis cinerea (Engelmann in A. Gray) Engelmann ex Millardet var. baileyana (Munson) Comeaux, Possum Grape. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands, mostly bottomlands; common (rare in Coastal Plain). Late May-June; SeptemberOctober. S. PA, s. OH, and se. IN south to c. SC, c. GA, and AL. [= K, Z; = V. baileyana -- RAB, C, F, G, S; < V. vulpina -- GW; < V. cinerea -- W]

Vitis cinerea (Engelmann in A. Gray) Engelmann ex Millardet var. floridana Munson, Florida Grape. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd? (NC?, SC?, VA?): floodplain and other moist forests; common (rare in Piedmont). Late May-June; August-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to s. MS. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Z; V. simpsonii Munson -- S; < V. cinerea -- GW, W]

Vitis labrusca Linnaeus, Fox Grape. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands, wet, moist, and dry; common (uncommon in Mountains). May-June; September-October. ME west to s. MI, south to n. GA, n. AL, and n. MS. [= RAB, C, GW, K, S, W, Z; > V. labrusca var. labrusca - F, G; > V. labrusca var. subedentata Fernald -- F, G]

Vitis palmata Vahl, Red Grape, Cat Grape, Catbird Grape. Cp (GA): floodplain forests, riverbanks; rare (GA Special Concern). Mid June-late June; late July-October. IN, c. TN (Chester, Wofford, \& Kral 1997), sc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), and FL Panhandle west to MO and TX. [= C, F, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Vitis riparia Michaux, Riverbank Grape. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC?, VA): forests and woodlands, mostly moist to wet; uncommon. April-June; August-September. New Brunswick west to se. Saskatchewan, south to VA, NC, c. and w. TN, n. MS, LA, and e. TX, and in the Pacific Northwest. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, Z, W; V. riparia var. riparia -- F]

Vitis rotundifolia Michaux var. munsoniana (Simpson ex Munson) M.O. Moore, Munson Grape. Cp (GA): floodplain forests, banks of blackwater rivers; rare. Late April-May; late July-September. Sc. GA, s. AL, and FL. [= K, Z; = Muscadinia munsoniana (Simpson ex Munson) Small -- S; = Vitis munsoniana Simpson ex Munson]

Vitis rotundifolia Michaux var. rotundifolia, Muscadine, Scuppernong. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, swamps, dunes; common (uncommon in Mountains). May-June; August-October. DE west to KY and MO, south to FL and TX. Cultivars of this species are popular in the Southeastern United States for eating grapes and for a distinctive wine. \([=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}\); = V. rotundifolia -RAB, C, F, GW, W; = Muscadinia rotundifolia (Michaux) Small -- S]

Vitis rupestris Scheele. Mt, Pd (VA): along streams and in riverbank scour areas, especially in calcareous areas; uncommon (VA Rare List). April-May; August-September. MD, WV, sw. PA west to MO, south to VA, c. TN, and n. AR. [= C, F, K, W, S, Z]

Vitis vulpina Linnaeus, Frost Grape, Winter Grape, Chicken Grape. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests and woodlands, primarily upland, but also in bottomlands; common. May; July-September. Se. NY west to MO and e. KS, south to FL and nc. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, Z, W; < V. vulpina -- GW; V. cordifolia Michaux -- S]

Vitis cinerea (Engelmann in A. Gray) Engelmann ex Millardet var. cinerea, Graybark Grape, Pigeon Grape, may occur in our area, but is primarily more western, ranging from VA (?), w. KY, wc. TN, IN, and WI, south to sc. AL, Panhandle FL, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, Z; = V. cinerea -- S (sensu stricto); < V. cinerea -- GW, W]
* Vitis \(\times\) labruscana Bailey [aestivalis \(\times\) labrusca] is the commonly cultivated Concord Grape (and related cultivars). It is sometimes persistent after cultivation. [= K; = V. labruscana Bailey - F] \{not keyed\}
* Vitis vinifera Linnaeus, the European Wine Grape, has been increasingly cultivated in our area, especially in VA, now one of the leading wine-producing states in the United States. The climate of our area is too humid to be ideal for this species, and special measures are needed to reliably produce good crops of "vinifera" grapes. [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{ZYGOPHYLLACEAE (Creosote-bush Family)}

A family of about 27 genera and 285 species, trees, shrubs, and (rarely) herbs, of tropical and subtropical regions of the Old and New Worlds.

1 Fruit with tubercles, at maturity separating into 10 mericarps . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Kallstroemia
1 Fruit with spines, at maturity separating into 5 mericarps . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tribulus

\section*{Kallstroemia Scopoli}

A genus of about 17 species, of tropical and subtropical America. References: Porter 1969)=Z
*? Kallstroemia maxima (Linnaeus) Hooker \& Arnott, Greater Caltrop. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas, dunes; rare, native status uncertain. SC south to FL; West Indies; Mexico (Sinaloa and Tamaulipas) south throuigh Central America to northern South America (Venezuela, Colombia). Early collections from Charleston (Stephen Elliott) and Savannah suggest the likelihood of introduction via ballast. [= RAB, K, S, Z]

\section*{Tribulus Linnaeus}

A genus of about 25 species, of tropical and subtropical regions.

\footnotetext{
1 Petals 8-22 mm long; peduncle \(>2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; perennial . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. cistoides
1 Petals 3-5 mm long; peduncle \(<1 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; annual . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. terrestris
* Tribulus cistoides Linnaeus, Jamaican Fever-plant. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Africa. Introduced in GA, FL, LA, and TX (Kartesz 1999). [= K, S]

Tribulus terrestris Linnaeus, Puncture-weed, Caltrop, Devil's-thorn. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dunes, sandy roadsides, ballast; rare introduced from Mediterranean Europe. June-December. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S]
}

\title{
MONOCOTS
}

\section*{ACORACEAE Martinov 1820 (Calamus Family)}

The family consists only of Acorus. References: Thompson in FNA (2000); Bogner \& Mayo in Kubitzki (1998b).

\section*{Acorus Linnaeus 1753 (Calamus, Sweetflag)}

A genus of 2-4 species, widespread in north temperate and subtropical regions. 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: Thompson in FNA (2000); Grayum 1987.

1 Midvein of the leaves not well-developed, about equally as prominent as the lateral veins; mature fruits produced
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. A. A. americanus

1 Midvein of the leaves well-developed, distinctly more prominent than the lateral veins; mature fruits not produced A. calamus

Acorus americanus (Rafinesque) Rafinesque, American Calamus, Sweetflag. Cp (GA?, VA), Mt (GA): marshes, wet meadows, other wet areas, limey seeps; rare (GA Special Concern). May-June. Widespread in ne. North America. This species is apparently a fertile diploid. Because this species has not generally been recognized in floras, its distribution is poorly known; additional distributional records should be expected and sought. [= FNA, K; < A. calamus Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, in part; < A. americanus -- W, in part]
* Acorus calamus Linnaeus, European Calamus, Sweetflag. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): marshes, wet meadows, other wet areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia, now widespread in e. North America. May-June. The aromatic rhizome and leaves have been used medicinally and candied as a confection. Populations of \(A\). calamus introduced in our area are apparently sterile triploids from Europe, though diploid and tetraploid populations of \(A\). calamus are known from Asia. [= FNA, K; < A. calamus Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, in part only (also see A. americanus); < A. americanus -- W, in part]

\section*{AGAVACEAE Endlicher 1841 (Agave Family)}

A family of about 11 genera and 315 species, herbs and rosette shrubs, of temperate and tropical America. The placement of Camassia, Schoenolirion, and Hastingsia, sometimes grouped as Hyacinthaceae subfamily Chlorogaloideae, is uncertain; they are probably better placed in the Agavaceae, a position supported by molecular, serological, and biogeographic evidence. References: Verhoek \& Hess in FNA (2002a); Bogler \& Simpson (1995, 1996); Verhoek in Kubitzki (1998a).

\[
\text { Camassia Lindley } 1832 \text { (Wild Hyacinth, Quamash Lily, Camas Lily) }
\]

A genus of 6 species, of North America. The family placement of Camassia is uncertain; there is some increasing evidence that 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 in FNA (2002a); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a).
Camassia scilloides (Rafinesque) Cory, Wild Hyacinth, Quamash Lily, Eastern Camas Lily. Mt (GA, VA), Cp (NC), Pd (SC): moist forests, over circumneutral soils, in VA on limestone, in NC on slopes and natural levees along the Roanoke River, in SC over gabbro; rare (NC Threatened, SC Rare, VA Rare). April-May. W. PA and s. Ontario 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; Quamasia hyacintha (Rafinesque) Britton -- S]

\section*{Manfreda Salisbury 1866 (False-aloe)}

A genus of about 26 species, primarily in sw. United States, Mexico, and Central America. References: Verhoek in FNA (2002a); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a).

Manfreda virginica (Linnaeus) Salisbury ex Rose, Rattlesnake-master, Eastern False-aloe. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): granite flatrocks, diabase glades, xeric woodlands over mafic or calcareous rocks, sandhill woodlands; uncommon (VA Rare). Late May-mid July; August-October. E. SC, c. NC, sw. VA, WV, s. OH, s. IN, s. IL, and MO south to n. FL and TX. [= FNA, K, W; = Agave virginica Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F; > M. tigrina (Engelmann) Small -- S; > M. virginica - S, in a narrower sense; = Polianthes virginica (Linnaeus) Shinners]

\section*{Nolina \\ (see RUSCACEAE)}

\section*{Schoenolirion Torrey ex Durand (Sunnybell)}

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of \(s\). North America. References: Sherman in FNA (2002a).
1 Inflorescence with 1-6 branches; leaves without fleshy bases, withering to a persistent fibrous crown ....... Sch. albiflorum
1 Inflorescence rarely branched; leaves with fleshy bases, not fibrous.
2 Perianth white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Sch. wrightii]

2 Perianth golden-yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sch. croceum
Schoenolirion albiflorum (Rafinesque) R.R. Gates, White Sunnybell. Cp (GA): wet pinelands, cypress depressions, and Hypericum depressions; rare (GA Special Concern). E. GA south to FL and west to AL. [= FNA, K; = Sch. elliottii Feay ex A. Gray -GW; = Oxytria albiflora (Rafinesque) Pollard -- S]

Schoenolirion croceum (Michaux) Wood, Yellow Sunnybell. Pd (GA, SC), Cp (GA, NC?), Mt (GA): seepages on granite flatrocks, wet seepages in sandhills (allegedly); rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare). April-May; May-June. SC (and allegedly NC) south to n . 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. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K; = Oxytria crocea (Michaux) Rafinesque -- S]

Schenolirion wrightii Sherman, Texas Sunnybell, occurs east to AL. [= FNA, K; = Oxytria texana (Scheele) Pollard - S]

Yucca Linnaeus 1753 (Yucca, Adam's-needle)
A genus of about 40 species, of sw. North America, n. Mexico, se. United States, and the West Indies. References: Hess \& Robbins in FNA (2002a); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a); Ward (2004c)=Z.

1 Leaf margins fraying into filamentous threads; plant acaulescent (or essentially so); fruit erect.
2 Inflorescence branches glabrous; tepals 5-7 cm long; leaves 2-6 cm wide, stiff, the apex acute-acuminate to obtuse, often concave upwards at the apex \(\qquad\) \(Y\). filamentosa
2 Inflorescence branches scurfy-pubescent; tepals 3-5 cm long; leaves 1.5-4 cm wide, pliable, the apex attenuateacuminate, not notably concave . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Y. flaccida
1 Leaf margins not fraying, minutely notched-serrulate or entire, and hyaline; plant with a trunk; fruit pendulous (erect in \(Y\). recurvifolia).
3 Leaf margins minutely notched-serrulate, particularly towards the base; seeds 2.5 mm thick, marginless ..... Y. aloifolia
3 Leaf margins entire, smooth, hyaline-brown or hyaline-tellow; seeds ca. 1 mm thick, margined.
4 Leaf blades rigid, straight; fruits pendent, \(5.5-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [of NC south to FL] Y. gloriosa 4 Leaf blades recurved, flexible; fruits generally erect, 2.5-4.5 cm long; [of GA westwards] . . . . . . . . . Y. recurvifolia

Yucca aloifolia Linnaeus, Spanish Dagger. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dunes; uncommon. June-early July; October-December. E. NC (Carteret County) south to FL and west to LA. [= RAB, FNA, K, S]

Yucca filamentosa Linnaeus, Curlyleaf Yucca, Spoonleaf Yucca. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): woodlands, forests, dunes, roadsides, disturbed areas; common. Late April-early June; September-October. MD or s. NJ south to GA, west to MS; escaped from cultivation over a broader area of e. United States. [= FNA, F, S, W, Z; = Y. filamentosa var. filamentosa -- RAB; < Y. filamentosa -- C, G, K, in part (also see Y. flaccida); = Y. concava Haworth -- S]

Yucca flaccida Haworth, Weakleaf Yucca. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA*): woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas; rare (NC Watch List). Late April-early June; September-October. C. NC and TN south to FL and AL. Whether or not this taxon is valid (and if so, as a variety or as a species) has been unclear; further research is needed. The occurrence of this species in VA is apparently the result of cultivation and persistence. [= FNA, S, W; = Y. filamentosa var. smalliana (Fernald) Ahles -- RAB; < Y. filamentosa -- C, G, K, in part; = Y. smalliana Fernald -- F; > Y. flaccida var. flaccida - Z; > Y. flaccida var. smalliana (Fernald) D.B. Ward - Z]

Yucca gloriosa Linnaeus, Mound-lily Yucca, Spanish Bayonet. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dunes, shell middens; uncommon, rare in NC (NC Rare). (April), October; November-December. E. NC (Dare County) south to ne. FL, west to LA (Kartesz 1999). [= RAB, K, S; = Y. gloriosa var. gloriosa - FNA]

Yucca recurvifolia Salisbury, Curve-leaf Yucca. Cp (GA): dunes, dry sandy soils; rare. GA west to LA (?). [= S; = Y. gloriosa Linnaeus var. recurvifolia (Salisbury) Engelmann - FNA]

\section*{ALISMATACEAE Ventenat 1799 (Water-plantain Family)}

A family of about 12 genera and 80 species, herbs, subcosmopolitan in distribution. References: Haynes \& Hellquist in FNA (2000); Rogers (1983); Haynes, Les, \& Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Pistils in a single whorl, borne on a flat receptacle; stamens 6; inflorescence compound, many of the primary nodes bearing whorled branches which in turn bear whorled branches or whorled flowers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Alisma
1 Pistils spiraled in several to many whorls, borne on a globose receptacle; stamens 6-many; inflorescence racemose (or in some species of both Echinodorus and Sagittaria somewhat compound, with the lowermost node or two bearing branches which in turn bear whorled flowers).
2 Achenes turgid, with ribs or ridges; flower whorls subtended by 3 bracts and additional bracteoles . . . . . . . Echinodorus
2 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

\section*{Alisma Linnaeus 1753 (Water-plantain)}

A genus of about 9 species, herbs, subcosmopolitan in distribution. References: Haynes \$ Hellquist in FNA (2000); Haynes, Les, \& Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Leaf blades 2.7-5x as long as wide (or even narrower on submerged leaves), tapering at the base; petals pink, 2.3-3.7 mm long; achene with a dorsal ridge flanked by two dorsal grooves
A. gramineum

1 Leaf blades 1.3-2.5 (2.7)× as long as wide, rounded to subcordate at the base; petals white, either 1.8-2.5 mm or \(3.8-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; achene with a single dorsal groove.


Alisma gramineum Lejeune, Grassleaf Water-plantain. Cp (VA): in seasonally flooded areas in impoundments; rare (VA Watch List). June-August. This species is circumboreal, ranging in North America south to e. VA, NY, WI, MO, NM, and CA. The occurrence of this species in our area may be the result of dispersal by waterfowl; first reported for our area by Wieboldt et al. (1998). [= C, F, FNA, K; < A. plantago-aquatica Linnaeus var. americanum J.A. Schultes -- G]

Alisma subcordatum Rafinesque, Southern Water-plantain. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): marshes, ponds, stream edges; uncommon. April-November. MA west to ND, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; = A. plantagoaquatica Linnaeus ssp. subcordatum (Rafinesque) Hultén; A. plantago-aquatica var. parviflorum (Pursh) Torrey]

Alisma triviale Pursh, Northern Water-plantain, ranges south to s. PA and KY (and according to Fernald to MD and WV). [= C, F, FNA, K; < A. plantago-aquatica Linnaeus var. americanum J.A. Schultes -- G]

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

A genus of about 27 species, herbs, primarily of the American tropics and subtropics. References: Haynes \& Hellquist in FNA (2000); Haynes, Les, \& Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Leaf blades 1-3 cm long, 0.2-2 cm wide; achenes \(10-20\) per head; stamens 6 or 9 ; petals 1-3 mm long; scapes 5-10 cm tall, erect; [subgenus Helanthium] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. tenellu
1 Leaf blades \(5-20 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, 3-15 cm wide; achenes 40 or more per head; stamens ca. 21 ; petals 6-12 mm long, scapes 20-120 cm tall, erect or arching/reclining; [subgenus Echinodorus].
2 Scapes arching and rooting down at maturity; veins of the sepals papillose-roughened . . E. cordifolius ssp. cordifolius

2 Scapes rigidly erect at maturity; veins of the sepals smooth.
\begin{tabular}{ll}
3 & Stamens \(9-15\); plants to 70 cm tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. berteroi \\
3 & Stamens 21; plants to 200 cm tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [E. floridanus]
\end{tabular}

Echinodorus berteroi (Sprengel) Fassett, Tall Burhead. Cp (GA): \{habitats\}; rare. OH, IL, and ND south to w. FL, sw. GA, and TX. [= FNA, K; > E. berteroi var. lanceolatus (Engelmann ex S. Watson \& Coulter) Fassett -- C; = E. cordifolius -- S, misapplied; ? E. rostratus (Nuttall) Engelmann -- GW] \{synonymy\}

Echinodorus cordifolius (Linnaeus) Grisebach ssp. cordifolius, Creeping Burhead. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, ditches, wet thickets, especially on base-rich substrates, such as over calcareous or mafic rocks; common. June-November. MD south to FL, west to TX, south into tropical America, and north in the interior (primarily in the Mississippi Embayment) to s. IL. [= FNA; < E. cordifolius -- RAB, F, G, GW, K; = E. cordifolius var. cordifolius -- C; = E. radicans (Nuttall) Engelmann -- S]

Echinodorus tenellus (Martius) Buchenau, Mud-babies, Dwarf Burhead. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): on drawdown zones of Coastal Plain ponds, pineland ponds, blackwater riverbanks, or ponds in the Mountains with Coastal Plain affinities (Augusta County, VA); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). MA west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX, but widely scattered and disjunct in that range. See Belden et al. (2004) for a discussion of the species in Virginia. [= FNA, G, K; > E. parvulus Engelmann -- G, GW; > E. tenellus (Martius) Buchenau var. parvulus (Engelmann) Fassett -- C; > Helanthium parvulum (Engelmann) Britton -- S]

Echinodorus floridanus R.R. Haynes \& J.R. Burkhalter, Florida Burhead, is a recently named endemic, known only from Escambia County, FL. [= FNA, K]

\section*{Sagittaria Linnaeus 1753 (Arrowhead)}

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, primarily of the Americas. References: Haynes \& Hellquist in FNA (2000); Bogin (1955)=Z; Wooten (1973)=Y; Beal, Wooten, \& Kaul (1982)=X; Preston \& Adams (1961); Haynes, Les, \& Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b).

Identification notes: Portions of this key (and treatment) are provisional. The taxonomy and best characters to use in the linearleaved 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 stellate-pubescent; [subgenus Sagittaria] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. Iatifolia var. pubescens 2 Leaf blades glabrous.

3 Sepals appressed in fruit; lower flowers perfect, the stamens either functional or not; stamen filaments roughened with minute scales (except glabrous in S. spatulata); [subgenus Lophotocarpus].
4 Leaves primarily phyllodial, lanceolate or spatulate (sagittate leaves rare in the population and few on a given plant); flowers in 1-2 (-3) whorls; stamen filaments glabrous (use \(10 \times\) ); [native, of tidal marshes] . . S. spatulata 4 Leaves primarily sagittate (phyllodial leaves rare in the population and few on a given plant); flowers in 3-12 whorls; stamen filaments roughened with minute scales (use 10×); [either introduced aliens, sometimes in tidal marshes, or native, found in inland alkaline sites].
5 Petals white, immaculate; stamens of pistillate flowers functional; [of inland sites, native or introduced at a given locality] S. calycina

5 Petals white, with a purple spot at the base; stamens of pistillate flowers generally nonfunctional; [exotic, introduced around coastal ports]
S. montevidensis

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].
6 Leaves cordate basally, floating; stalks of the pistillate flowers stout, reflexed in fruit; stamens mostly fewer than 15 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. filiformis
6 Leaves sagittate basally, emersed; stalks of the pitillate not notably stout, ascending in fruit; stamens 15 or more.
7 Beak of the achene lateral (at a right angle to the long axis of the achene); bracts of the inflorescence 2-14 mm long, boat-shaped, obtuse or broadly acute.
8 Lowermost (pistillate) flowers on long pedicels (at least 20 mm ), the pedicels of the lowermost flowers longer than those in whorls above; inflorescence normally not bent; stamen filaments glabrous

\section*{S. Iatifolia var. latifolia}

8 Lowermost (pistillate) flowers sessile or on short pedicels (to 5 mm or rarely 10 mm long), the pedicels of the lowermost flowers notably shorter than those in whorls above; inflorescence normally bent at the lowest whorl of flowers; stamen filaments minutely roughened with minute scales S. rigida
7 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.
9 Bracts of the inflorescence thick and herbaceous, \(5-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, rounded at the tip; flowers in 2-4 whorls; achenes with facial resin-ducts; [of acidic, blackwater habitats of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . .

9 Bracts of the inflorescence papery and tan, 7-40 mm long, acuminate at the tip; flowers in 5-12

\section*{Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia, Working Draft of June 10, 2005 -- ALISMATACEAE}
whorls; achenes without resin-ducts; [primarily of other habitats, commectively widespread].
10 Petiole sharply 5-wing-angled in cross-section; inflorescence unbranched; fruiting heads 1.0-1.5 cm in diameter, globular S. australis

10 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 . . . S. brevirostra 1 Leaf blades linear or lanceolate, or modified as linear, bladeless phyllodia, these often of spongy texture.

11 Stalks of the pistillate flowers stout, reflexed in fruit; stamen filaments glabrous (except roughened with minute scales in \(S\). platyphylla and S. calycina).
12 Sepals appressed in fruit; lower flowers perfect, the stamens either functional or not; [subgenus Lophotocarpus].
13 Leaves generally primarily sagittate (phyllodial leaves generally rare in the population); flowers in 3-12 whorls; stamen filaments roughened with minute scales (use \(10 \times\) ); [of inland alkaline sites] . . . . . . . . . . . S. calycina
13 Leaves primarily phyllodial, lanceolate or spatulate (sagittate leaves rare in the population and few on a given plant); flowers in 1-2 (-3) whorls; stamen filaments glabrous (use 10×); [of tidal marshes] . . . . . . . S. spatulata
12 Sepals reflexed or at least widely spreading in fruit; lower flowers pistillate; [subgenus Sagittaria].
14 Plant generally with erect, emersed leaves with well-developed blades with firm texture, the blades lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate, 2-8 cm wide; stamen filaments roughened with minute scales . . . . . . . . . . . S. platyphylla
14 Plant with all leaves phyllodial, if expanded at the summit, the expanded blade of weak texture, floating. 15 Leaves very variable from population to population, in swiftly flowing black water typically about 100 cm long and 2-3 mm wide, in more stagnant water (or when emersed by dropping water levels, typically with lax petioles and floating blades, the blades lanceolate, or elliptic, the base cuneate, rounded, or cordate; [of nontidal waters]
S. filiformis

15 Leaves 2-30 cm long, 3-8 mm wide (sometimes with dilated tip to 20 mm wide); [of tidal, fresh to brackish waters]
S. subulata

11 Stalks of the pistillate flowers not notably stout, ascending or spreading in fruit; stamen filaments roughened with minute scales (except glabrous in S. engelmanniana).
16 Stamen filaments linear, less thick than the anther, changing little in diameter from near base to near summit.
17 Bracts of the inflorescence firm in texture, smooth; stamen filaments glabrous; [of inland acidic wetlands]
17 Bracts of the inflorescence either papillose or longitudinally striate-ribbed; stamen filaments roughened with minute scales; [of estuarine areas and associated nontidal wetlands].
18 Bracts and sepals striate-ribbed; stamen filaments \(2-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [rare, from e. SC southwards] .........
S. Iancifolia var. lancifolia

18 Bracts and sepals papillose; stamen filaments 1.5-3.5 mm long; [common, throughout our coastal area].
S. Iancifolia var. media

16 Stamen filaments either distinctly dilated towards the base (often broadly conic) or thickened throughout, the filament (at least basally) as thick or thicker than the anther.
19 Lowermost (pistillate) flowers sessile or on short pedicels (to 5 mm or rarely 10 mm long); inflorescence normally bent at the lowest whorl of flowers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. rigida
19 Lowermost (pistillate) flowers on longer pedicels; inflorescence normally not bent.
20 Leaves all phyllodia, the phyllodia terete or nearly so; [of DE and NJ northwards] . . . . . . . . . . [S. teres]
20 Leaves with blades and petioles, or if all phyllodia, the phyllodia flattened or triangular in cross-section; [collectively widespread].
21 Plants with corms and/or stolons, lacking coarse rhizomes.
22 Blades of emersed leaves lanceolate, narrowly spatulate; [of Mountain and upper Piedmont bogs, swamp forests, and adjacent ditches] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. fasciculat
22 Blades of emersed leaves linear (less than 3 mm wide); [of Coastal Plain depression wetlands]
21 Plants with coarse rhizomes, lacking corms and stolons.
23 Abaxial wing of fruit scalloped or toothed; [plants of \(n\). AL]
S. isoetiformis

23 Abaxial wing of fruit entire; [plants collectively widespread]. 24 Larger phyllodes \(0.8-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, the apices blunt (rarely acute); longer pistillate pedicels 2-5 (-6.5) cm long; median resin duct of mature achene linear, about as wide as the posterior duct (or ducts absent)
S. weatherbiana 24 Larger phyllodes to 1 cm wide (except sometimes wider in S. graminea var. chapmanii), the apices avute; longer pistillate pedicels \(1-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; median resin duct of mature achene club-shaped and \(2 \times\) the diameter of the posterior duct.
25 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 25 Inflorescence unbranched at the base; bracts of the inflorescence slightly to almost fully connate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. graminea

Sagittaria australis (J.G. Smith) Small. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, swamps, margins of ponds and lakes; common. June-October. NY west to s . IN and se. MO, south to SC and MS. [= C, F, FNA, K, W, X; >S. australis - S; = S. longirostra -- RAB, S, misapplied; = S. engelmanniana J.G. Smith ssp. longirostra -- G, GW, Z, misapplied]

Sagittaria brevirostra Mackenzie \& Bush, Midwestern Arrowhead. Mt (VA): \{habitat\}; rare. June-October. OH west to ND, south to w. VA, e. TN, AL, and TX. [= C, F, FNA, K, W, X; S. engelmanniana J.G. Smith ssp. brevirostra (Mackenzie \& Bush) Bogin -- G, Z]

Sagittaria calycina Engelmann. Pd* (NC*, SC*), Mt (VA): ponds; rare (VA Rare). May-September. N. OH and MI west to SD and CO, south to sw. VA, c. TN, LA, TX, and Mexico; disjunct in CA. Presumably only introduced in North Carolina and South Carolina. First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= RAB, C, W; = Lophotocarpus calycinus (Engelmann) J.G. Smith -- F; = S. montevidensis Chamisso \& Schlechtendahl ssp. calycina (Engelmann) Bogin -- FNA, G, GW, Z; > S. calycina var. calycina -- K]

Sagittaria chapmanii (J.G. Smith) C. Mohr, Chapman's Arrowhead. Cp (GA, NC, SC): limesink (doline) ponds with drawdown hydrology, mucky ditches; rare (NC Rare). May-September. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to s. AL. First reported for SC by Nelson \& Kely (1997). 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. [= S; = S. graminea Michaux ssp. chapmanii (J.G. Smith) R.R. Haynes \& C.B. Hellquist - FNA; = S. graminea Michaux var. chapmanii J.G. Smith - GW, K, Y, Z]

Sagittaria engelmanniana J.G. Smith. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA?, NC, VA): blackwater streambanks, sphagnum bogs, pocosins, beaver ponds; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-October. MA and NY south to n. FL and s. MS, primarily on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, W, X; = S. engelmanniana ssp. engelmanniana -- G, GW, Z]

Sagittaria fasciculata E.O. Beal, Bunched Arrowhead. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (SC): bogs, ditches adjacent to drained bogs, wooded seepage areas; rare (US Endangered, NC Endangered). May-July. Endemic to a several-county area in sw. NC and nw. SC, where most of its former habitat has been drained. The type material of S. macrocarpa J.G. Smith is ambiguous. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, W, Y; = S. macrocarpa J.G. Smith -- S; = S. graminea Michaux var. macrocarpa (J.G. Smith) Bogin -- Z]

Sagittaria filiform is J.G. Smith. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): swiftly flowing water of blackwater rivers and streams, blackwater lake shores; rare (NC Rare). May-September. As conceived here, probably ranging from MA south to FL and s. AL. The forms growing in swiftly flowing black water are remarkable and unlikely to be recognized as a Sagittaria unless in flower, with linear leaves over 100 cm long and only 1-3 mm wide, with \(5-7\) parallel ribbed veins, resembling \(S\). kurziana Glück of spring-fed streams of FL. The proper taxonomic treatment and associated nomenclature to apply to these plants remains unclear (see synonymy). [= FNA, K; \(=\) S. subulata (Linnaeus) Buchenau var. gracillima (S. Watson) J.G. Smith -- RAB, F, G, Z; = S. stagnorum Small -- GW; <S. subulata -- C, in part; > S. filiformis - S; > S. lorata (Chapman) Small -- S; > S. stagnorum - S]

Sagittaria graminea Michaux. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA), Mt (GA, VA): marshes, ponds, tidal areas; uncommon (rare in the Piedmont and Mountains). May-November. Newfoundland and Labrador west to MN and SD, south to s. FL and c. TX; West Indies. [= S. graminea Michaux var. graminea - RAB, C, G, GW, K, Y; > S. graminea - F; > S. eatonii J.G. Smith -- F; = S. graminea ssp. graminea - FNA; > S. graminea - S; > S. cycloptera (J. G. Smith) C. Mohr -- S; < S. graminea -- W; < S. graminea var. graminea -- \(Z\) (also see \(S\). isoetiformis)]

Sagittaria isoetiformis J.G. Smith. Cp (GA, NC, SC): clay-based Carolina bays, other seasonally flooded depressions; rare (NC Rare). June-September. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). See Godfrey \& Adams (1964) for additional discussion of this species. [= FNA, GW, K, S, Y; < S. teres -- RAB, S, misapplied; < S. graminea Michaux var. graminea -- Z, in part]

Sagittaria lancifolia Linnaeus var. lancifolia. Cp (GA, SC): marshes, swamps; rare. May-June. E. SC south to s. FL, west to FL Panhandle; West Indies; n. South America. [= C; = S. lancifolia -- RAB; = S. lancifolia ssp. lancifolia -- FNA, GW, K, Z; > S. angustifolia Lindley -- S ; \(>\) S. lancifolia - S , in a narrow sense]

Sagittaria lancifolia Linnaeus var. media Micheli. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): freshwater to brackish tidal marshes, ditches; common. June-October. S. DE south to n . FL, west to TX; scattered in Central America. If recognized as a species, this taxon is \(S\). falcata. [= C; = S. falcata Pursh -- RAB, F, G, S; = S. lancifolia ssp. media (Micheli) Bogin -- FNA, GW, K, Z]

Sagittaria latifolia Willdenow var. latifolia. July-October. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, swamps, farm ponds, ditches, bogs; common. June-September. Nova Scotia west to British Columbia, south to tropical America (rare in the Appalachian region). 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. [= C, G, GW, W, Z; > S. latifolia var. latifolia - RAB, F, in a narrower sense; > S. latifolia var. obtusa (Engelmann) Wiegand -- RAB, F; > S. planipes Fernald -- F; < S. latifolia - FNA, K; > S. latifolia -- S, in the narrow sense; > S. ornithorhyncha Small -- S]

Sagittaria latifolia Willdenow var. pubescens (Muhlenberg ex Nuttall) J.G. Smith. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, marshes; common. July-October. C. PA, OH, and TN, south to \(n\). FL and e. TX, primarily in the Appalachians. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, W, Z; < S. latifolia - FNA, K; = S. pubescens Muhlenberg ex Nuttall -- S]
* Sagittaria montevidensis Chamisso \& SchlechtendahI. Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas, marshes; rare, introduced from South America. July. Most of the collections from the southeastern United States are old collections around major seaports, suggesting that this plant was introduced on the ballast of sailing ships. [= RAB,K, S; = S. montevidensis ssp. montevidensis -FNA, GW, Z]

Sagittaria platyphylla (Engelmann) J.G. Smith. Cp (GA, SC, VA), Pd (NC): marshes, ditches, farm ponds; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, VA Watch List), perhaps introduced from the s. Midwest. June. 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). Known from numerous counties in sc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [=F, FNA, K, Y; = S. graminea Michaux var. platyphylla Engelmann -- RAB, G, Z; > S. platyphylla - S; > S. mohrii J.G. Smith -- S]

Sagittaria rigida Pursh, Sessile-fruited Arrowhead. Mt (VA): mountain ponds, wet meadows; rare (VA Rare). July-October. ME and MN, south to w. VA, nc. TN, MO, and NE. [=C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]

Sagittaria secundifolia Kral, Little River Water-plantain. Mt (GA): crevices in sandstone bedrock in streambeds; rare (US

Threatened, GA Threatened). Nw. GA and nc. AL. See Kral (1982) and Threlkeld \& Soehren (2003) for additional information. [= FNA, K]

Sagittaria spatulata (J.G. Smith) Buchenau. Cp (NC, VA): tidal marshes; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Rare). MaySeptember. New Brunswick south to e. NC along the coast. [= C, G; > Lophotocarpus spongiosus (Engelmann) J.G. Smith -- F; > S. calycina var. spongiosa Engelmann -- K; > S. montevidensis Chamisso \& Schlechtendahl ssp. spongiosa (Engelmann) Bogin -FNA, Z]

Sagittaria subulata (Linnaeus) Buchenau. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): tidal marshes and mud flats; uncommon. May-September. MA and NY south to FL and AL. [= FNA, GW, K, S; = S. subulata var. subulata -- RAB, G, Z; < S. subulata -- C, in part (also see S. stagnorum); > S. subulata var. subulata - F; > S. subulata var. natans (Michaux) J.G. Smith -- F]

Sagittaria weatherbiana Fernald. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fresh to brackish marshes, streambanks, pineland pools; uncommon. April-June. Se. VA south to n. FL. Isozyme studies by Hauber \& Legé (1999) provide evidence that this taxon should be given species status; its genetic identity with var. graminea is low, and comparable to the difference between \(S\). graminea (in the narrow sense) and S. platyphylla. [= F; = S. graminea Michaux var. weatherbiana (Fernald) Bogin -- RAB, C, G, GW, K, Y, Z; = S. graminea Michaux ssp. weatherbiana (Fernald) R.R. Haynes \& C.B. Hellquist - FNA]

Sagittaria sp. 1. Cp (NC, SC): beaverponds, old millponds; rare. Currently under research by Bruce A. Sorrie and Adrienne Edwards. \{not yet keyed\}

Sagittaria teres S. Watson ranges from MA south to DE and NJ. [= C, F, FNA, G, K; = S. graminea Michaux var. teres (S. Watson) Bogin] \{not yet keyed\}

ALLIACEAE J. Agardh 1858 (Onion Family)

\section*{References: Fay \& Chase (1996); Rahn in Kubitzki (1998a).}

1 Inflorescence a solitary flower; flowers blue, lavender, or white; fresh plant with an onion odor; [subfamily Gillesioideae] .....
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; [subfamily Allioideae] .. Allium
2 Tepals 10-15 mm long; ovary 3-celled, each with 6-10 ovules; fresh plant usually without an onion odor; [subfamily Gillesioideae]

Nothoscordum

\author{
Allium Linnaeus 1753 (Onion, Garlic, Leek, Ramps, Chives) \\ (also see Nothoscordum)
}

A genus of 500-700 species, herbs, of Eurasia, n. Africa, and North America (especially diverse in c. Asia). References: Mathew (1996) \(=\) Z; Rahn in Kubitzki (1998a); McNeal \& Jacobsen in FNA (2002a).

1 Leaves appearing before the flowers and withering before anthesis; leaves lanceolate to elliptic (the margins not parallel for most of the length), mostly more than 2 cm wide; [subgenus Rhizirideum].
2 Leaves (1.5-) 2-4 (-4.5) cm wide, without a distinct petiolar base, the basal portion white; flowers (6-) 10-18 (-25) per umbel (fruits often fewer by abortion); spathe bracts 1-2 cm long; fruiting pedicels (8-) 10-15 (-18) mm long. A. burdickii
2 Leaves (3-) 5-8 (-9) cm wide, with a distinct petiolar base, the petioles usually red or pink; flowers (15-) 30-55 (-63) per umbel (fruits often fewer by abortion); spathe bracts \(2-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; fruiting pedicels (10-) 15-25 (-30) mm long
A. tricoccum

1 Leaves present at flowering; leaves linear (the margins parallel for most of the length), mostly less than 2 cm wide.
3 Leaves cylindric (round or channeled-indented in cross section), hollow.
4 Stem stout, usually 1 cm or more in diameter; peduncles with a distinct swollen portion .................. A. cepa
4 Stem slender, less than 5 mm in diameter; peduncles without a distinct swollen portion; [subgenus Allium]
A. vineale

3 Leaves variously flattened or keeled (flat or V-shaped in cross section), not hollow.
5 Stem leafy for half its length; leaves \(1.5-4.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; [subgenus Allium].
6 Inflorescence of flowers only
A. ampeloprasum

6 Inflorescence of flowers and bulblets . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. sativum
5 Stem scapose, leafy only at its base; leaves less than 1.4 cm wide; [subgenus Amerallium].
7 Inflorescence erect, the peduncle not bent.
\(8 \quad\) Ovary or capsule crested with projections about 1 mm long; perianth segments acuminate.
9 Spathe bracts usually 5-nerved; ovary crests contorted, ascending; tepals reflexed; leaves 3-10 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. cuthbertii
9 Spathe bracts 1-nerved; ovary crests plane, flattened, spreading; tepals spreading; leaves 1-2 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
10 Inflorescence partly or entirely of bulblets
A. canadense var. canadense

10 Inflorescence entirely of normal flowers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. canadense var. mobilense
7 Inflorescence nodding, the peduncle bent 30-150 degrees in its uppermost several cm (at least in bud -- in \(A\). stellatum becoming erect in flower or fruit).
11 Flowers stellate, the tepals spreading; scape nodding in bud, becoming erect in flower or fruit; bulb ovoid [A. stellatum]
11 Flowers urceolate, campanulate, to nearly rotate, the tepals strongly to slightly incurved; scape nodding in bud, flower, and fruit; bulb elongate.
12 Perianth urceolate, deep magenta-purple; sepals obtuse; [plants of moderate to high elevations in the Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. allegheniense
12 Perianth campanulate to nearly rotate, pink, pale pink, or nearly white; sepals acute (obtuse in \(A\). oxyphilum); [of moderate to low elevations in the Mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain].
13 Plants flowering late August-early October; petals 6-9 mm long, pale pink to nearly white; leaves moderately to strongly keeled in cross section (the angle between the two lower flat faces generally 90-135 degrees), 4-12 mm wide; [of calcareous wet savannas of the outer Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. Apecies 13 Plants flowering June-early August; petals \(5-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, pink to pale pink (white to greenish white in A. oxyphilum); leaves rounded to moderately keeled in cross section (if keeled, the angle between the two lower flat faces generally 120-165 degrees), 2-8 mm wide; [of the Piedmont and Mountains].
14 Pedicels relatively stout, 1.6-3 cm long; petals pink or pale pink (sometimes nearly white); plants flowering June to early August; [widespread in our area, on moderately to strongly calcareous substrates].
A. cernuum

14 Pedicels relatively slender, 2-4 cm long; petals greenish white to white; plants flowering August; [of barrens developed over strongly acid shales in e. WV]
[A. oxyphilum]
Allium allegheniense Small, Allegheny Onion. Mt (NC, VA): in thin soils around outcrops, generally of mafic rocks (such as amphibolite or hornblende gneiss) or calcareous rocks, primarily at moderate to fairly high elevations (1000-1600m); uncommon (VA Watch List). July-early September; August-October. Although not recognized by most recent authors, A. allegheniense seems distinctive enough in morphology, distribution, and range to warrant taxonomic recognition. Known from w. NC, w. VA, and e. WV, possibly more widespread. [= K, S; < A. cernuum -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, W, in part]
* Allium ampeloprasum Linnaeus, Wild Leek. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: roadsides and other disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. Late May-early July; July-August. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, W, Z; > A. ampeloprasum var. ampeloprasum -K; > A. ampeloprasum var. atroviolaceum (Boiss.) Regel - K]

Allium burdickii (Hanes) A.G. Jones, Narrow-leaf Ramps, White Ramps. Mt (VA): northern hardwood forests, primarily at higher elevations than A. tricoccum, perhaps also in cove forests and rich mountain slopes; rare (VA Watch List). June; August. Only recently determined to be a separate taxon, A. burdickii is apparently rare in the Southern Appalachians. It blooms about a month earlier than A. tricoccum. See Jones (1979) for more details and discussion. Largely sympatric with \(A\). tricoccum, it is somewhat more northern and midwestern, ranging from ME west to ND and south to NJ, and in the Mountains to (?) w. VA. All material ascribed to A. burdickii in w. NC and e. TN appears to be A. tricoccum. [=K, W; = A. tricoccum var. burdickii Hanes -- C, FNA; < A. tricoccum - F, G]

Allium canadense Linnaeus var. canadense, Wild Onion. Pd, Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: bottomland forests, pastures, roadsides; common. Mid April-May; late May-June. Though native, often appearing weedy. New Brunswick west to ND, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, FNA, K; = A. canadense -- F, G, S, W]

Allium canadense Linnaeus var. mobilense (Regel) Ownbey. Cp, Pd (SC), \{GA, NC\}: dry woodlands; rare. Mid April-May; Late May-June. S. SC south to FL, west to TX. This taxon is perhaps better treated as a distinct species. [= RAB, FNA, K; > A. microscordion Small -- S; = A. mutabile Michaux -- F; > A. arenicola Small -- S; A. canadense ssp. mobilense (Regel) Traub \& Ownbey]
* Allium cepa Linnaeus, Garden Onion. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC): persisting from gardens, or appearing around compost or trash piles; rare as an escape (commonly grown), native to Eurasia. May-June; July. [= RAB, C, FNA, G; > A. cepa var. cepa -- K]

Allium cernuum Roth, Nodding Onion. Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \(\{G A\}\) : generally in open woodlands or around outcrops of shale, mafic, or calcareous rocks, in the mountains at low elevations; uncommon (SC Rare). June-early August; August-October. NY, MI, \(M N\), and British Columbia, south to GA and AZ. See discussion of \(A\). oxyphilum at end of genus. \([=S\); <A. cernuum -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, W, in part (also see A. allegheniense and/or A. oxyphilum); > A. cernuum var. cernuum -- K]

Allium cuthbertii Small, Cuthbert's Onion. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA, SC): in thin soils around rock outcrops, receiving nutrient-rich seepage and occurring with many strict calciphiles; rare (NC Rare). May-June; June-July. The bright emerald green ovary of the fresh flowers is striking and distinctive. Two morphological forms occur in our area, probably warranting taxonomic recognition. Typical \(A\). cuthbertii occurs on xeric Coastal Plain sands from c. SC south through GA and AL to FL; the perianth is white and the plants 1.5-3.5 dm tall. In NC, a peculiar form of \(A\). cuthbertii is apparently limited to a series of unusual granitic domes in the Brushy Mountains of Alexander and Wilkes counties; these plants are more robust (4-8 dm tall), and the perianth is always pink. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, W]
* Allium sativum Linnaeus, Garlic. \(\mathrm{Cp}, \mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{SC})\) : gardens, trash heaps, fields; commonly cultivated, rarely occurring as a waif or persistent in gardens. [=C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]

Allium species 1, Savanna Onion. Cp (NC): wet savannas over coquina limestone (marl); rare (NC Rare). Late August-early October; late September-November. This remarkable Coastal Plain relative of \(A\). cernuum was first discovered in 1981 by Steve Leonard in Pender County; it has since been found in similar sites in Onslow and Brunswick counties, always associated with other
endemic species of primarily montane genera, such as Thalictrum cooleyi and Parnassia caroliniana. It appears to warrant taxonomic status.

Allium speculae Ownbey \& Aase, Flatrock Onion. Pd (GA): seepy edges of vegetation mats on Lithonia granitic gneiss (and on sandstone in ne. AL); rare (GA Threatened). May-June; mid June-mid July. Endemic to wc. GA and ne. AL. See Patrick, Allison \& Krakow (1995) for additional information. [= FNA, K]

Allium tricoccum Aiton, Ramps, Red Ramps, Wild Leek, Rampscallions. Mt (GA, NC, VA): cove forests and mesic slope forests; common. June-July: August-September. See A. burdickii for a discussion of the two species of ramps. Nova Scotia and ND south to n . GA, n. AL, and MO. [= RAB, K, W; < A. tricoccum -- F, G, in part (see also A. burdickii); = A. tricocum var. tricoccum -- C, FNA; = Validallium tricoccum (Aiton) Small -- S]
* Allium vineale Linnaeus, Field Garlic. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): lawns, pastures, other disturbed places; common, introduced from Eurasia. Late May-June; June-August. This is the common weed, often known as "onion grass". [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, S, W; > A. vineale ssp. vineale -- K; > A. vineale var. vineale - Z; > A. vineale var. capsuliferum Koch - Z; > A. vineale var. compactum (Thuill.) Coss. - Z]

Allium oxyphilum Wherry occurs on shale barrens in WV (Greenbrier, Mercer, Monroe, and Summers counties). Although there has been much discussion of its taxonomic status, it is apparently distinct from \(A\). cernuum. It should be expected in VA, although the outcrops of suitable shales are quite limited (Bartgis, pers. comm.; Wieboldt, pers. comm.). [= K; < A. cernuum -- C, F, FNA, G, W, in part]

Allium stellatum Nuttall ex Ker-Gawler occurs east to c. TN. [= C, F, FNA, G, K]
Other members of the genus are widely cultivated for food, spice, or ornament; some may escape or persist. Some of the more familiar are A. porrum Linnaeus (Leek), A. oleraceum Linnaeus (Field Garlic), and A. schoenoprasum Linnaeus (Chives), introduced from Eurasia.

\author{
Brodiaea \\ (see Dichelostemma in THEMIDACEAE)
}

\title{
Dichelostemma Kunth \\ (see THEMIDACEAE)
}

Ipheion
(see Tristagma)

\section*{Nothoscordum Kunth 1843 (Grace Garlic, False Garlic)}

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, of the Americas (primarily South America). References: Rahn in Kubitzki (1998a)=Z; Jacobsen \& McNeal in FNA (2002a).

1 Leaves 1-4 mm wide; flowers 17 or fewer per umbel; flowers fragrant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. bivalve
1 Leaves \(4-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; flowers 15 or more per umbel; flowers not fragrant
N. gracile

Nothoscordum bivalve (Linnaeus) Britton, Grace Garlic, False Garlic. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): around granite flatrocks, in glades and barrens of various kinds, in open woodlands, and also weedy in fields and along roadsides; common (VA Rare). Mid March-mid May, and again in September-October; May-June, and again in October-November. Se. VA west to s. OH and KS, south to FL, TX, and South America. An onion-like plant, but generally lacking the odor of onion. [=C, F, G, K, S, W, Z; = Allium bivalve (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- RAB]
* Nothoscordum gracile (Aiton) Stearn. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from South America. [= FNA, K; = Nothoscordum borbonicum Kunth -- Z, misapplied?; = Allium inodorum Aiton -- RAB; = N. fragrans (Ventenat) Kunth -- S]

Tristagma Poepp. (Star-of-Bethlehem)
A genus of 3 species, herbs, of South America. References: Rahn in Kubitzki (1998a).
* Tristagma uniflorum (Graham) Traub, Star-of-Bethlehem. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): commonly cultivated, escaping to lawns, suburban woodlands, bottomlands, disturbed places; rare, introduced from South America. March-April. Reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= K; = Ipheion uniflorum (Graham) Rafinesque -- RAB]

\footnotetext{
* Alstroemeria pulchella Linnaeus f., Peruvian-lily, is naturalized in GA and other states along the Gulf Coast (Holmes in FNA 2002). [= FNA]
}

\section*{AMARYLLIDACEAE J. St. Hilaire 1805 (Amaryllis Family) \\ (also see AGAVACEAE and HYPOXIDACEAE)}

A family of about 59 genera and 850 species, nearly cosmopolitan (especially diverse in the tropics). References: Dahlgren, Clifford, \& Yeo (1985); Müller-Doblies \& Müller-Doblies (1996); Meerow \& Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Corona present (a fused tubular or flattened petaloid structure in the center of the flower, above the tepals)
2 Filaments used 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 \(2 \times\) as long as the tepals; [tribe Lycoridae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lycoris
3 Flowers white, yellow, or white-pink; stamens shorter than or about as long as the tepals.
4 Flowers yellow; [tribe Narcisseae, subtribe Narcissinae] Sternbergia
4 Flowers white or white-pink.
5 Tepals 3-10 cm long, white or sometimes white-pink.
6 Tepals spreading, separate, the perianth rotate; inflorescence a several-flowered umbel terminating the stem; [tribe Amaryllideae, subtribe Crininae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Crinum
6 Tepals ascending, overlapping, the perianth tubular; inflorescence of a single flower; [tribe Hippeastreae, subtribe Zephyranthinae]

Zephyranthes
5 Tepals 0.4-2.5 cm long, white, with small green or yellow spots; [tribe Narcisseae, subtribe Galanthinae].

7 Inner 3 tepals and outer 3 tepals of similar size and shape . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Leucojum

Crinum Linnaeus 1753 (Swamp Lily, String Lily)
A genus of about 65 species, pantropical, extending locally into warm temperate regions. References: Holmes in FNA (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 Flowers sessile; umbels 2-7-floweredl sepals and petals shorter than the tube .......................... . C. americanum
1 Flowers pedicellate; umbels 8-13-flowered; sepals and petals longer than the tube . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. bulbispermum
Crinum americanum Linnaeus, Swamp Lily, String Lily. Cp (GA, NC, SC): swamp forests; rare (NC Rare). June-October. Se. NC south to s. FL and west to TX. [= GW, K, S; C. americanum var. americanum - FNA]
* Crinum bulbispermum (Burman f.) Milne-Redhead \& Schweickerdt. Cp (GA?, NC, SC): commonly cultivated, occasional in waste areas; rare, introduced. June-July. [= FNA, K; C. longifolium (Linnaeus) Thunberg -- S]

\section*{Galanthus Linnaeus 1753 (Snowdrop)}

A genus of about 17 species, of Europe and w. Asia. See Bishop, Davis, \& Grimshaw (2001) for detailed information on the genus, especially on cultivars. References: Stace (1997)=Z; Straley \& Utech in FNA (2002a); Bishop, Davis, \& Grimshaw (2001); Meerow \& Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Leaves inrolled as they unfold, at least one leaf \(>1 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide at flowering; inner tepals with green blotch at base and apex; [series Latifolii] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [G. elwesii]
1 Leaves flat as they unfold, all leaves \(<1 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide at flowering; inner tepals with green blotch at apex only; [series \(G a l a n t h u s\) ].

\section*{G. nivalis}
* Galanthus nivalis Linnaeus, Snowdrop. Pd (NC, VA): persistent after cultivation; rare, introduced from a native range in southern and central Europe. February-March. [= F, FNA, K, Z]
* Galanthus elwesii Hooker f., Giant Snowdrop, Greater Snowdrop, is reported as cultivated and rarely naturalized in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). It is native of the eastern Meditteranean. [= FNA, Z; = G. elewesii - K, orthographic error]

\section*{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 coworkers (e.g. Smith \& Garland 1996, 2003; Smith \& Flory 1990; Smith \& Flory in FNA (2002a) have greatly improved our understanding of southeastern United States Hymenocallis. References: Smith \& Garland (2003)=Z; Meerow \& Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a); Smith \& Flory in FNA (2002a). Key adapted from on Smith \& Flory in FNA (2002a).

Identification notes: Hymenocallis can be distinguished vegetatively from Crinum by its distichous (vs. spiral) leaf arrangement and leaf margins entire (vs. finely toothed).

1 Staminal cup \(>4.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [of rocky river shoals of the Piedmont]
H. coronaria

1 Staminal cup \(<4.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont floodplains, and the GA Ridge and Valley].
2 Leaves oblanceolate, distinctly wider towards the tip.
3 Leaves coriaceous, not glaucous; scape bracts 3-4 (-6) cm long, the tip acute; bulbs rhizomatous; [of wet habitats] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. choctawensis
3 Leaves not coriaceous, distinctly glaucous; scape bracts 4-7 cm long, the tip long-acuminate; bulbs rhizomatous; [of moist but not mucky habitats] .
H. occidentalis var. occidentalis

2 Leaves liguliform, not wider towards the tip, the margins parallel throughout.
4 Staminal cups rotate at full anthesis; leaves chiefly arching low, often appearing prostrate; [of s. GA south into FL] .
4 Staminal cups funnelform at full anthesis but gradually spreading in time; leaves suberect to erect; [of se. NC south to FL].
5 Perianth segments (6-) 7-11.5 cm long; leaves 3-7 dm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. crassifolia
5 Perianth segments \(5.0-6.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; leaves \(1.5-2.5 \mathrm{dm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. pygmaea
Hymenocallis choctawensis Traub, Florida Panhandle Spiderlily, Choctaw Spiderlily. Cp (GA): floodplains; rare (GA Watch List). GA (floodplain of the Ochlockonee River) and FL west to LA. [= FNA, K, Z; < Hymenocallis sp. -- GW]

Hymenocallis coronaria (LeConte) Kunth, Shoals Spiderlily, Cahaba Lily. Pd (GA, SC): rocky river shoals, usually with Justicia americana and Podostemum ceratophyllum; rare (GA Endangered). Mid May-July; July-September. SC south and west to AL. Notable stands of this spectacular plant occur on the Saluda River (SC), Savannah River below I-20 (GA-SC border), and on the Cahaba River (Bibb County, AL). [= FNA, Z; ? H. caroliniana (Linnaeus) Herbert -- K, misapplied; ? H. occidentalis (Le Conte) Kunth -- RAB, S, misapplied; < Hymenocallis sp. -- GW]

Hymenocallis crassifolia Herbert. Cp (GA, NC, SC): tidal marshes, margins of tidal guts, banks of blackwater rivers; common. May-June; June-July. Se. NC south to n. FL. [= RAB, FNA, S, Z; < Hymenocallis sp. -- GW; ? H. floridana (Rafinesque) Morton - K, misapplied]

Hymenocallis duvalensis Traub, Dixie Spiderlily, Duval Spiderlily. Cp (GA): blackwater floodplain (Suwanee River); rare (GA Watch List). S. GA (floodplain of the Suwanee River) south to n. FL. [= FNA, K, Z; < Hymenocallis sp. -- GW]

Hymenocallis occidentalis (LeConte) Kunth var. occidentalis, Hammock Spiderlily, Woodland Spiderlily. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA, NC), Mt (GA, NC?): mesic soils of slopes and floodplain forests, gabbro glades and other calcareous upland flats; uncommon. NC west to AR and LA. Var. eulae (Shinn ers) G.L. Smith \& Flory is endemic in the West Gulf Coastal Plain. [= FNA, Z; < Hymenocallis sp. -- GW; < H. occidentalis - S; H. caroliniana (Linnaeus) Herbert - K, misapplied]

Hymenocallis pygmaea Traub, Pygmy Spiderlily, Waccamaw Spiderlily. Cp (NC, SC): banks of blackwater rivers; rare. MayJune; June-July. Se. NC south to ne. SC, perhaps endemic to the Waccamaw River drainage. Needing further study, but strikingly different in appearance from H. crassifolia. [= FNA, Z; < Hymenocallis sp. -- GW; ? H. palmeri S. Watson - K, misapplied]

\section*{Leucojum Linnaeus 1753 (Snowflake)}

A genus of about 10 species, of Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. References: Straley \& Utech in FNA (2002a); Meerow \& Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a).
* Leucojum aestivum Linnaeus, Snowflake. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): persistent after cultivation; rare, introduced from Europe. March-April. Reported naturalized in NC by Leonard (1971b). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G; > L. aestivum ssp. aestivum -- K]

\section*{Lycoris Herbert 1819 (Magic Lily)}

A genus of about 20 species, primarily e. Asian. References: Meerow \& Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a).
* Lycoris radiata (L'Héritier) Herbert, Magic Lily, Surprise Lily, Hurricane Lily. Pd, Cp (NC, SC): frequently cultivated, sometimes persistent for long periods of time, especially in lawns around older homes; rare, introduced from e. Asia. SeptemberOctober. Leaves and flowers are not present at the same time. [= RAB, K]

\section*{Narcissus Linnaeus 1753 (Daffodil, Jonquil, Narcissus, Buttercup)}

A genus of about 40-60 species, of Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. References: Stace (1997)=Z; Jefferson-Brown (1991)=Y; Straley \& Utech in FNA (2002a); Hanks (2002); Jefferson-Brown (1969); Meerow \& Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a).

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.

1 Perianth lobes 10-15 mm long; corona 3-5 mm long; leaves and stems cylindrical, hollow; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with 3-10 flowers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. jonquilla
1 Perianth lobes 20-50 mm long; corona 5-50 mm long; leaves and stems flattened, solid; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with 1-4 flowers.
2 Hypanthial tube (below the tepals) parallel-sided (though sometimes suddenly expanded at its apex); corona less than 10 mm long, usually wider than high; corona less than \(0.5 \times\) as long as the perianth lobes; corona rarely undulate; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with 1-10 flowers.
3 Corona of a single color, all white or yellow; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with (1-) 2 (-3) flowers . . . N. xmedioluteus 3 Corona rim red, contrasting with the white or yellow corona; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with 1 flower ... N. poeticus
2 Hypanthial tube (below the tepals) distinctly widening towards its apex; corona usually more than 10 mm long, usually as long as wide or longer than wide; corona more than \(0.5 \times\) as long as the perianth lobes; corona margin undulate; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with 1 flower.
4 Tepals linear to lanceolate, less than 5 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. bulbocodium
4 Tepals ovate, triangular-ovate, or suborbicular, more than 10 mm wide.
5 Corona 10-25 mm long, distinctly shorter than the perianth lobes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. xincomparabilis
5 Corona \(30-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, about as long as the perianth lobes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. pseudonarcissus
* Narcissus bulbocodium Linnaeus, Hoop-petticoat Daffodil. Cp (NC): grassy roadsides, established; rare (introduced from Eurasia). March. [= Y, Z]
* Narcissus ×incomparabilis P. Miller (prosp.) [poeticus \(\times\) pseudonarcissus], Nonesuch Daffodil. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. March-April. [= C, K, Z; = N. incomparabilis -- RAB, F, G]
* Narcissus jonquilla Linnaeus, Jonquil. Cp (GA, NC, SC): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. March-April. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]
* Narcissus \(\times \boldsymbol{m}\) edioluteus P. Miller (prosp.) [poeticus \(\times\) tazetta], Primrose-peerless. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. March-May. [= K, Z; = N. tazetta \(\times\) poeticus -- RAB]
* Narcissus poeticus Linnaeus, Poet's Narcissus, Pheasant's-eye Daffodil. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. March-May. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]
* Narcissus pseudonarcissus Linnaeus, Daffodil, Buttercup. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe.
February-April. [= RAB, C, FNA, K, Z; = N. pseudo-narcissus -- F, G, orthographic variant]
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.

Sternbergia Waldst. \& Kit. 1805 (Winter Daffodil)

A genus of about 8 species, of Meditteranean Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. References: Meerow \& Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a).
* Sternbergia lutea (Linnaeus) Ker-Gawler ex Sprengel, Winter Daffodil. Cp (VA): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. This species has yellow, Crocus-like flowers, in the autumn. [= K]
\[
\text { Zephyranthes Herbert } 1821 \text { (Atamasco-lily, Zephyr-lily, Rain-lily) }
\]

A genus of about 50 species, from s. North America and the West Indies south to s. South America. References: Flagg, Smith, \& Flory in FNA (2002a); Meerow \& Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Flowers (from base of ovary to apex of perianth) 3-5 cm long; stamens 1.5-2.5 cm long; stigma 1, 3-lobed; [introduced species, escaped from cultivation] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Z. candida
1 Flowers \(6-10 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; stamens \(4.5-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; stigmas 3 ; [native species, sometimes also cultivated].
2 Style and stigma as long as or shorter than the anthers; perianth segments erect-ascending at full anthesis, mostly 3-6 cm

2 Style and stigmas extending beyond the anthers; perianth segments spreading at full anthesis, mostly 5-8 cm long.
3 Mature leaves concave, \(3-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; perianth tube usually \(<2.3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; filaments \(>1.5 \times\) as long as the perianth tube . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Z. atamascan
3 Mature leaves grooved, 1-4 mm wide; perianth tube usually \(>2.3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; filaments \(<1.5 \times\) as long as the perianth tube
Z. treatiae

Zephyranthes atamasca (Linnaeus) Herbert, Common Atamasco-lily. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC): bottomland forests and adjacent road shoulders, wet meadows; common (rare in VA Piedmont, rare in Mountains). Late March-April; May-June. Se. and sc. VA south to n. FL, west to s. MS. [= FNA; = Z. atamasco -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, orthographic variant; = Zephyranthes atamasca var. atamasca -- K; = Atamosco atamasco (Linnaeus) Greene -- S, orthographic variant]
* Zephyranthes candida (Lindley) Herbert. Cp (GA, NC, SC): cultivated, persistent or spreading from cultivation; rare, introduced from South America. Late September-October. [= RAB, FNA, K; = Atamosco candida (Lindley) Small -- S]

Zephyranthes simpsonii Chapman, Florida Atamasco-lily. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dry to dry-mesic sandy soils (usually with admixture of shell hash) of coastal fringe sandhills or mainland maritime forests, usually associated with Quercus hemispherica, on barrier islands or within about 10 km of the ocean (NC, SC), pine flatwoods (GA); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). April-May; May-June. Se. NC (Brunswick and Columbus counties) and ne. SC (Horry and Georgetown counties); s. GA, c. and s. peninsular FL. The disjunct populations in NC and SC may differ from Z. simpsonii (sensu stricto) of s. GA and c. and s. peninsular FL, and needs additional study. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K; = Atamosco simpsonii (Chapman) Greene -- S]

Zephyranthes treatiae S. Watson. Cp (GA): wet savannas; uncommon. January-April. S. GA (Jones \& Coile 1998) south into FL. [= FNA, GW; = Z. atamasca (Linnaeus) Herbert var. treatiae (S. Watson) Meerow -- K; = Atamasco treatiae (S. Watson) Greene -- S]

ARACEAE de Jussieu 1789 (Arum Family)
(also see ACORACEAE)
A family of about 100-110 genera and about 4000 species, herbs and reduced aquatic herbs, cosmopolitan, but mostly tropical and subtropical. The Lemnaceae is phylogenetically embedded in the Araceae, and is here included in it as subfamily Lemnoideae (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 1998, 2003; Keating 2004). References: Thompson in FNA (2000); Mayo, Bogner, \& Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b); Keating (2004); Serviss, McDaniel, \& Bryson (2000); Landolt in FNA (2000); Landolt (1980); Landolt (1986); Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b); Les \& Crawford (1999).

1 Plant a floating aquatic (or stranded), the individual leaves \(<2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; [subfamily Lemnoideae].
2 Fronds rootless; fronds without nerves; reproductive pouch 1, terminal.
3 Fronds thick, globoid, less than 2 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Wolffia
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 \(1.5-3 \times\) as long as wide; all of the roots perforating the scalelike leaflet Landoltia
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 \(>2 \mathrm{~cm}\) long).
2 Plant a floating aquatic, with gray-green, velvety, cabbage-like leaves; [subfamily Aroideae, tribe Pistieae] . . . . . . Pistia
2 Plant rooted (even when growing in water), the leaves various, but not as above.
3 Leaves compound; [subfamily Aroideae, tribe Arisaemateae].
4 Bulblets lacking on the petiole; spadix free from the spathe; [native, common in our area] ......... Arisaema
4 Bulblets present at base and summit of the petiole; spadix fused to the spadix; [alien, rare] . . . . . . . [Pinellia]
3 Leaves simple.
5 Leaves peltate and cordate-hastate; [subfamily Aroideae, tribe Colocasieae] .................... Colocasia 5 Leaves not peltate, either cuneate, rounded, or hastate.

6 Spathe absent or obscure; leaf blade \(2.5-4 \times\) as long as wide, cuneate at the base, lanceolate or narrowly elliptic; leaf venation parallel; [subfamily Orontioideae, tribe Orontieae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Orontium
6 Spathe present, surrounding the spadix, at least at its base; leaf blade1-2.5× as long as wide, either hastate at the base (Peltandra), or rounded (Symplocarpus), or cordate (Calla), broadly ovate in outline. 7 Spathe white; leaves cordate; plants from elongate rhizomes; [subfamily Calloideae] . . . . . . [Calla] 7 Spathe green or white; leaves hastate or rounded at base; plants from fibrous roots, a short thick rhizome, or a corm.
8 Leaves ovate, rounded at base; spathe purple, or purple flecked with white; [subfamily
Orontioideae, tribe Symplocarpeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Symplocarpus
8 Leaves hastate at base (somewhat arrowhead-shaped); spathe green or white; [subfamily Aroideae].
9 Plant with fibrous roots; larger leaf blades less than 5 dm long; longer petioles less than 7 dm long; [subfamily Aroideae, tribe Peltandreae]

Peltandra

9 Plant with corm or rhizome; larger leaf blades more than 5 dm long; longer petioles 10-20 dm long; [subfamily Aroideae, tribe Caladieae]
[Xanthosoma]

\section*{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. Some of the taxa here recognized as subspecies of \(A\). triphyllum might better be considered 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. Ssp. triphyllum is tetraploid and does not produce fertile seed when crossed with the other (diploid) subspecies (Treiber 1980). References: Thompson in FNA (2000); Huttleston (1981)=Z; Treiber (1980)=Y; Huttleston (1949)=X; Gusman \& Gusman (2002)=Q; Renner, Zhang, \& Murata (2004); Mayo, Bogner, \& Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b). Key based on the references.

1 Leaf with (5-) 7-15 leaflets, arranged pedately on a semicircular axis; spadix 9-20 cm long, attenuate, long-exserted from the spathe; [section Tortuosa] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. Aracontium
1 Leaf with 3-5 leaflets, arranged palmately; spadix 3.5-8 cm long, clavate or cylindrical and blunt, included in the spathe; [section Pedatisecta].
2 Leaves glaucous beneath at maturity; spathe flange 2-9 mm broad; spathe hood green, or green with purple stripes; sterile spadix (appendix) clavate or cylindrical.
3 Lateral leaflets (of primary leaf if more than one) 2-parted or 2-lobed (rarely unlobed); sterile spadix 1-3 mm in diameter, cylindrical, curved outward; spathe hood green . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. triphyllum ssp. quinatum
3 Lateral leaflets (of primary leaf if more than one) undivided (rarely lobed); sterile spadix 4-10 mm in diameter, clavate, straight; spathe hood green, or green striped with purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. triphyllum ssp. triphyllum
2 Leaves green beneath at maturity (very rarely glaucous); spathe flange \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) broad; spathe hood green with white stripes, green with purple stripes, solid green, or solid purple; sterile spadix (appendix) cylindrical.
4 Spathe tube not fluted (rarely weakly fluted); spathe hood solid green or solid purple . . A. triphyllum ssp. pusillum 4 Spathe tube strongly fluted; spathe hood green with white or purple stripes . . . . . . A. triphyllum ssp. stewardsonii

Arisaema dracontium (Linnaeus) Schott, Green Dragon. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomlands and floodplains; uncommon (rare in Mountains and Coastal Plain). May; July. S. Québec, MI, and WI, south to FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, Q, W; = Muricauda dracontium (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

Arisaema triphyllum (Linnaeus) Schott ssp. pusillum (Peck) Huttleston, Small Jack-in-the-pulpit. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps and moist forests; common. March-May. CT, NY, and IN, south to FL and LA. Widespread in e. North America. This taxon is diploid \((2 n=28)\). [ \(=K, X, Z ;<A\). triphyllum -- RAB, F, FNA, GW, W, in part, some or all of the subspecies not recognized; = A. triphyllum var. pusillum Peck -- \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G}\); > A. pusillum (Peck) Nash -- \(\mathrm{S} ;>\) A. acuminatum \(\mathrm{Small}-\mathrm{-}\); < A. triphyllum ssp. pusillum - Q, Y, in part (also see ssp. quinatum)]

Arisaem a triphyllum (Linnaeus) Schott ssp. quinatum (Buckley) Huttleston, Southern Jack-in-the-pulpit. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): mesic forests; uncommon. March-April. Sc. NC, sw. NC, se. TN south to n. FL and e. TX. This taxon is of uncertain validity; Treiber lumps it with ssp. pusillum, while Huttleston recognizes it as a full species (Huttleston 1949) or as a ssp. (Huttleston (1981). This taxon is diploid \((2 n=28)\). \([=K, Z ;<A\). triphyllum -- RAB, FNA, W, in part, some or all of the subspecies not recognized; = A. quinatum (Buckley) Schott -- GW, S, X; <A. triphyllum ssp. pusillum - Q, Y, in part; A. polymorphum Buckley]

Arisaema triphyllum (Linnaeus) Schott ssp. stewardsonii (Britton) Huttleston, Bog Jack-in-the-pulpit. Mt (NC, VA): bogs and peaty swamps; rare (NC Rare). April-May. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to w. NC, e. TN, and n. IN (Treiber 1980). This subspecies is the most northern, and also has the most distinctive habitat, being restricted to distinctly wet, peaty sites. This taxon is diploid \((2 n=28)\). \([=K, Q, X, Y, Z ;<A\). triphyllum -- RAB, FNA, GW, W, in part, some or all of the subspecies not recognized; \(=A\). triphyllum var. stewardsonii (Britton) G.T. Stevens -- C, G; = A. stewardsonii Britton -- F]

Arisaema triphyllum (Linnaeus) Schott ssp. triphyllum, Common Jack-in-the-pulpit. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic forests; common. March-April. New Brunswick west to se. Manitoba, south to FL, LA, and e. TX (Treiber 1980). This taxon is tetraploid \((2 n=56)\). [ \(=K, Q, X, Y, Z ;<A\). triphyllum sensu lato -- RAB, F, FNA, GW, W, in part, some or all of the subspecies not recognized; = A. triphyllum var. triphyllum -- \(\mathrm{C} ;>\) A. triphyllum var. triphyllum - F ; > A. atrorubens (Aiton) Blume -- F ; = A. triphyllum sensu stricto -- S]

\section*{Arum Linnaeus 1753 (Arum)}

A genus of about 26 species, of temperate Eurasia. References: Thompson in FNA (2000); Mayo, Bogner, \& Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b).
* Arum italicum Linnaeus has been collected in NC, apparently persisting from horticultural planting. It has a large (more than 10 cm long) white spathe. It probably cannot be considered a naturalized component of our flora. [= FNA] \{not yet keyed\}

A monotypic genus, of circumboreal distribution. References: Thompson in FNA (2000); Mayo, Bogner, \& Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b).

Calla palustris Linnaeus, Wild Calla, Water-arum, is a circumpolar species of seepage swamps, ranging south in North America to sw. PA, w. MD, n. IL, c. MN, and British Columbia. [= C, F, FNA, G, K]

\section*{Colocasia Schott 1832 (Elephant's-ear, Taro, Dasheen)}

A genus of about 8 species, of tropical Asia. References: Thompson in FNA (2000); Mayo, Bogner, \& Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b); Serviss, McDaniel, \& Bryson (2000)=Z.
* Colocasia esculenta (Linnaeus) Schott, Elephant's-ear, Taro, Dasheen. Cp (GA, NC, SC): naturalized in ditches or shores; rare, 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. 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. See Serviss, McDaniel, \& Bryson (2000) for a discussion of various varieties cultivated in the southeastern United States, their identification, and their weediness. [= FNA, GW, K; > C. antiquorum Schott -- S; > C. esculenta var. antiquorum (Schott) Hubb. \& Rehder - Z; > C. esculenta var. esculenta - Z]

\section*{Landoltia D.H. Les \& D.J. Crawford}

A monotypic genus, now cosmopolitan. References: Landolt in FNA (2000); Landolt (1980)=Z; Landolt (1986)=Y; Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b); Les \& Crawford (1999)=X.
* Landoltia punctata (G.F.W. Meyer) D.H. Les \& D.J. Crawford. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps; uncommon, introduced from the Southern Hemisphere. Widespread worldwide. An introduced aquarium plant. 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. [= FNA, X; = Spirodela punctata (G.F.W. Meyer) C.H. Thompson - C, GW, K, Y, Z; Spirodela oligorrhiza (Kurz) Hegelmann -- RAB, F, G; = Lemna punctata G.F.W. Meyer]

Lemna Linnaeus 1753 (Duckweed)
A genus of 13 species, cosmopolitan. References: Landolt (1980)=Z; Landolt (1986)=Y; Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b); Landolt in FNA (2000). Key adapted from Landolt (1980, 1986).

1 Margin of fronds denticulate in the distal portion; fronds narrowed basally to an elongated, persistent, green stalk, the fronds therefore cohering in long, often branched chains of 3-50 fronds; fronds submerged (except when flowering or fruiting); [section Hydrophylla]
L. trisulca

1 Margin of fronds entire; fronds rounded basally, with a very small white stipe soon decaying, the fronds therefore cohering in simple clusters of 2-5; fronds normally floating.
2 Fronds with (0-) 1 nerve; anthocyanin absent in fronds (fronds green); [section Uninerves]
3 Fronds \(1-2 \times\) 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 L. minuta

3 Fronds \(1.3-3 \times\) 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. 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 \(1-2.5 \times\) as long as wide \(\qquad\)
L. 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 \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide L. 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].
6Plants forming small, olive-brown rootless turions, 0.8-1.6 mm in diameter, which sink to the bottom L. turionifera 6Plants without distinct turions.
7 Fronds, if reddish, only very slightly so below, and more darkly so above; plants flat (less than 1 mm thick) L. minor
7 Papule at the apex very prominent, those towards the node much smaller; fronds, if reddish, much more intensely red below than above; plants flat or occasionally gibbous (up to 2.5 mm thick) L. obscura

6 Papules along the median line not very prominent, those at the apex and near the node only slightly larger than those between; fronds, if reddish, only very slightly so below, and more darkly so above; plants flat (less than 1 mm thick) L. minor
6 Papule at the apex very prominent, those towards the node much smaller; fronds, if reddish, much more intensely red below

\section*{L. obscura}

Lemna aequinoctialis Welwitsch. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps; common, rare in VA. Widespread worldwide, except in n. North America and n. Eurasia. [= FNA, K, Y, Z]

Lemna minor Linnaeus. Cp (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC): still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps; common. Widespread in the Northern Hemisphere; scattered in the Southern Hemisphere, where perhaps in part introduced. [= FNA, K, Y, Z; L. minor -- RAB?, C, F, G, W, in part only (also see L. obscura)]

Lemna minuta Kunth. Cp, Mt (GA): quiet waters; rare. Widespread in North America, Central America, and South America; more local in Europe and Japan. [= C, FNA, K; L. valdiviana Philippivar. abbreviata Hegelmann -- F; L. minuscula Herter -- Y, Z]

Lemna obscura (Austin) Daubs. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps; common. NY west to MN and NE, south to FL, TX, Mexico, and the Bahamas. [=FNA, K, Y, Z; L. minor -- RAB?, C, F, in part]

Lemna perpusilla Torrey. Cp (NC), Pd (NC, VA): still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps; uncommon, rare in NC. Québec west to MN, south to NC, TN, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Y, Z]

Lemna trisulca Linnaeus. Cp (VA): still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps; rare. Widespread in the Northern Hemisphere; scattered in the Southern Hemisphere. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Y, Z]

Lemna valdiviana Philippi. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps; common. Widespread in North America, Central America, and South America. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, W, Y, Z; L valdiviana var. valdiviana -- F]

Lemna turionifera Landolt, south and east to c. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), WV, and n. AL (FNA). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Orontium Linnaeus 1753 (Golden Club)}

A monotypic genus, an aquatic herb, of e. North America. References: Thompson in FNA (2000); Mayo, Bogner, \& Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b).

Orontium aquaticum Linnaeus, Golden Club, Bog Torches, Never-wet. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): generally in peaty and stagnant water, such as beaver ponds, blackwater streams, swamps, pools in low pocosins, streambeds in the Piedmont, bogs and swamps in the mountains; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). March-April. MA and c. NY south to FL and west to LA, north in the inland to \(W\). NC, KY, and WV, primarily but by no means strictly Coastal Plain. Fresh leaves are unwettable, silveryglistening when forced under water. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

\section*{Peltandra Rafinesque 1819 (Arrow-arum)}

A genus of 2 species, endemic to e. North America. References: Thompson in FNA (2000); Blackwell \& Blackwell (1974)=Z; Mayo, Bogner, \& Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b).

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)
P. 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)
\(P\). virginica

Peltandra sagittifolia (Michaux) Morong, Spoonflower, White Arrow-arum. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pocosins of the outer Coastal Plain, sphagnous swamps; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). July-August. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: e. NC south to c. peninsular FL and west to se. LA. The reduction of \(P\). sagittifolia to a subspecies of \(P\). virginica (Blackwell \& Blackwell 1974) was based on confusion of true \(P\). sagittifolia with forms of \(P\). virginica. The two species are distinct. [= FNA, GW, K ; = P. sagittaefolia (Michaux) Morong -- RAB (an orthographic variant); P. glauca (Elliott) Feay -- S ; P. virginica ssp. luteospadix (Fernald) Blackwell \& Blackwell -- Z, misapplied; P. Iuteospadix Fernald, misapplied]

Peltandra virginica (Linnaeus) Schott, Green Arrow-arum, Tuckahoe. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, bogs, beaver ponds, pocosins, other stagnant, aquatic situations; common (rare in Mountains). May-June. ME, s. Québec, and n. MI south to s. FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; >P. virginica -F , in a narrow sense; > P. Iuteospadix Fernald -- F; > \(P\). virginica
ssp. virginica -- Z; >P. virginica ssp. Iuteospadix (Fernald) Blackwell \& Blackwell -- Z]

Pinellia Tenore 1839 (Pinellia)
A genus of about 6 species, herbs, of temperate e. Asia. References: Thompson in FNA (2000); Mayo, Bogner, \& Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b).
* Pinellia ternata (Thunberg) Makino ex Breitenbach, Pinellia, is introduced from Japan and rarely naturalized, at least north of our area, as in DC, se. PA, NJ, and s. NY. It is likely naturalized in our area, at least in n. VA. [= C, F, FNA, G, K]

\section*{Pistia Linnaeus 1753 (Water Lettuce)}

A genus of probably a single species, widespread in the tropics of both hemispheres. References: Thompson in FNA (2000); Mayo, Bogner, \& Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b).
* Pistia stratiotes Linnaeus, Water Lettuce. Cp (GA?, SC), Pd (NC): stagnant or slow-moving waters of rivers, sometimes cultivated in ponds, where it persists for a while (presumably eventually eliminated by cold winters); rare, introduced from farther south. This floating aquatic, pantropically distributed, appeared in the Waccamaw River of SC (downstream from NC) in 1990 and 1991, apparently successfully overwintering (Nelson 1993). Further south it is a noxious water-weed. Its occurrence as a naturalized component of GA's flora is undocumented; it is at least present as a cultivated plant in water gardens and presumable escapes. The orginal distribution is unclear. [=FNA, GW, K, S]

Spirodela Schleiden 1839
(also see Landoltia)

A genus of 2 species (with Landoltia removed), cosmopolitan. References: Landolt in FNA (2000); Landolt (1980)=Z; Landolt (1986) \(=\) Y; Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b); Les \& Crawford (1999)=X.

1 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) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. polyrrhiza
1 Roots (1-) 2-7 (-12) per frond; fronds with (3-) 5-7 nerves; fronds \(1.5-3 \times\) as long as wide; all of the roots perforating the scalelike leaflet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Landoltia punctata]

Spirodela polyrrhiza (Linnaeus) Schleiden, Greater Duckweed, Minnow-fole. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, VA), Mt (VA): still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps; common. Widespread worldwide. [= RAB, FNA, K, X, Y, Z; = S. polyrhiza -- C, F, G, GW, S, W, orthographic variant]

\section*{Symplocarpus R.A. Salisbury ex Nuttall 1818 (Skunk Cabbage)}

A genus of 3 species, of north temperate e. North America and ne. Asia. References: Thompson in FNA (2000); Mayo, Bogner, \& Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b).

Symplocarpus foetidus (Linnaeus) Salisbury ex W.P.C. Barton, Skunk Cabbage. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA): seepage-fed bogs and nonalluvial swamps; common in VA across the state, uncommon in NC (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain of NC). JanuaryMarch; July-September. Nova Scotia and s. Québec west to MN, south to n. NC, ne. TN, s. OH, and IL. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; = Spathyema foetida (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -- S; = Dracontium foetidum Linnaeus]
\[
\text { Wolffia Horkel ex Schleiden } 1844 \text { (Watermeal, Mud-mary) }
\]

A genus of 11 species, cosmopolitan. References: Landolt in FNA (2000); Landolt (1980)=Z; Landolt (1986)=Y; Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Fronds globoid to ovoid, 1-1.5× as deep as wide; thallus not brownish punctate above .................... W. 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).
2 Frond \(1.3-2 \times\) as long as wide, the upper side slightly convex, with an upward point apically W. borealis

2 Frond 1-1.5× as long as wide, the upper side with a prominent papilla centrally . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . W. brasiliensis
Wolffia borealis (Engelmann ex Hegelmann) Landolt ex Landolt \& Wildi. Cp (NC, VA), Pd (VA), Mt (VA): still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps; uncommon, rare in Piedmont and Mountains. Québec west to British Columbia, south to ne. NC, TN, MO, and CA. [= FNA, K, Y, Z; W. punctata Grisebach -- C, F, G, GW, misapplied; Bruneria punctata
(Grisebach) Nieuwland -- S, in part, misapplied]
Wolffia brasiliensis Weddell. Cp (VA), Pd (VA), Mt (VA): still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps; uncommon, rare in Piedmont and Mountains. Widespread in e. North America, Central America, and South America. [= FNA, K, W, Y, Z; W. papulifera C. Thompson -- RAB, C, F, G, GW; Bruneria punctata (Grisebach) Nieuwland -- S, in part]

Wolffia columbiana Karsten. Cp (NC, VA) \{also GA and SC according to FNA\}: still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps; uncommon. Widespread in North America, Central America, and South America. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, Y, Z; = Bruneria columbiana (Karsten) Nieuwland -- S]

Wolffiella Hegelmann 1895

A genus of 10 species, cosmopolitan. References: Landolt in FNA (2000); Landolt (1980)=Z; Landolt (1986)=Y; Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b).

Wolffiella gladiata (Hegelmann) Hegelmann, Mud-midgets. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): ponds, ditches, beaver-ponds millponds; common. April-June. MA and n. IL (s. WI?) south to FL and TX. [= FNA, GW, K, Y, Z; Wolffiella floridana (Donnell-Smith) C. Thompson -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S]

Xanthosoma Schott 1832
A genus of about 60 species, herbs, of tropical Central and South America. References: Mayo, Bogner, \& Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b); Serviss, McDaniel, \& Bryson (2000)=Z.
* Xanthosoma sagittifolium (Linnaeus) Schott, Elephant-ear, is cultivated in the Southeast, more frequently to the south, but sometimes in our area. It can be seen in ditches adjacent to ornamental plantings; it is uncertain whether it can be considered naturalized in our area. It is superficially similar to Colocasia, differing in its non-peltate leaves. [= K, Z; = Xanthosma sagittifolium -GW, orthographic error]

ARECACEAE Schultz 1832 or PALMAE de Jussieu 1789 (Palm Family)
A family of about 190 genera and 2000 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres. Coldhardy palms in other genera are sometimes planted in NC and SC, particularly near the coast. References: Zona in FNA (2000); Dransfield \& Uhl in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Leaves pinnate (with a well-developed central axis, the leaf blade much longer than wide); [introduced species]; [subfamily Arecoideae, tribe Cocoeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Butia]
1 Leaves palmate or costapalmate (lacking a central axis or with a shortcentral axis, the leaf blade about as long as wide; [native species]; [subfamily Coryphoideae, tribe Corypheae].
2 Petioles armed with sharp recurved teeth; [subtribe Livistoninae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Serenoa 2 Petioles smooth, unarmed (leaf sheaths with long needle-like spines in Rhapidophyllum).

3 Petioles and lower leaf surfaces green and glabrous; leaf sheaths without spines; [subtribe Sabalinae] ...... Sabal
3 Petioles and lower leaf surfaces more or less silvery pubescent; leaf sheaths bearing long (10-50 cm ) needle-like spines; [subtribe Thrinacinae]

Rhapidophyllum

A genus of about 8 species, trees, native of subtropical regions of South America. References: Dransfield \& Uhl in Kubitzki (1998b).
* Butia capitata (Mart.) Beccari, Brazilian Butia, South American Jelly Palm, is widely planted in the outer Coastal Plain of se. NC, e. SC, and e. GA. It persists and can appear naturalized in apparently semi-natural situations.

\section*{Cocos Linnaeus (Coconut Palm)}

A monotypic genus, the single species now pantropical. References: Zona in FNA (2000).
Cocos nucifera Linnaeus, Coconut Palm, rarely reaches our shores as propagules (coconuts), but is apparently not established. Photographic evidence has been supplied from Bear Island, Onslow County, NC, 11 June 1996 (Dave Owen, pers. comm. and photograph). [= FNA, K, S]

A monotypic genus, a shrub of se. North America (Henderson, Galeano, \& Bernal 1995). The closest relative to Rhapidophyllum is apparently Trachycarpus of the Himalayan region of se. Asia (Zona in FNA 2000). References: Zona in FNA (2000); Clancy \& Sullivan (1990); Dransfield \& Uhl in Kubitzki (1998b); Zona (1997)=Z.

Rhapidophyllum hystrix (Pursh) H. Wendl. \& Drude ex Drude, Needle Palm. Cp (GA, SC): moist to wet soils of small blackwater stream swamps, especially where underlain with coquina limestone ("marl"), hydric hammocks and rich, wetland-upland transitions; rare (SC Rare). Se. SC (Beaufort and Jasper counties) south to c. peninsular FL, and west to s. MS. becoming somewhat popular as a hardy palm that can be grown in the Southeast, north of its natural range. [= FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

\section*{Sabal Adanson 1763 (Palmetto)}

Sabal has 16 species, primarily distributed around the Caribbean Sea. The other species of se. United States are S. etonia Swingle ex Nash, of scrub habitats in peninsular FL, S. miamiensis Zona, endemic of s. FL pine rocklands, and S. mexicana Martius, of the s. TX coast (Henderson, Galeano, \& Bernal 1995). References: Zona in FNA (2000); Zona (1997)=Z; Dransfield \& Uhl in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Shrub, with subterranean, rhizomatous "trunk" (very rarely emerging as much as 1 meter from the ground); blade with midrib not decurved, typically appearing 1-2 cm long and oblique on the upper surface, 4-7 (-12) cm long on the lower surface; leaf with the deepest partition generally the terminal one, thus parting the leaf into 2 halves; segments with margins lacking filamentose fibrils S. minor

1 Tree, with erect trunk (though young plants appear as trunkless shrubs, similar in habit to S. minor); blade with midrib 5-50 cm long, decurved; leaf lacking a deep terminal partition dividing the leaf into 2 halves; margins of leaf segments with filamentose fibrils
S. palmetto

Sabal minor (Jacquin) Persoon, Dwarf Palmetto. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): swamps, maritime forests, low moist woods, especially in calcareous soils developed from shell limestone (marl); common. May-July; September-November. Ne. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, c. TX and s. AR; disjunct in Nuevo León (Goldman 1999). This palm reaches its northern limit in Dare County, NC. No other New World palm has a native range extending so far north. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Sabal palmetto (Walter) Loddiges ex J.A. \& J.H. Schultes, Cabbage Palmetto. Cp (GA, NC, SC): maritime forests, marsh edges, and other near-coastal communities; common, rare in NC (NC Rare). July; October-November. 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 further 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." [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Serenoa Hooker f. 1828 (Saw Palmetto)
Serenoa is monotypic shrub (Henderson, Galeano, \& Bernal 1995). Serenoa is most closely related to Acoelorraphe, of the West Indies, including s. FL (Zona in FNA 2000). References: Zona in FNA (2000); Zona (1997)=Z; Dransfield \& Uhl in Kubitzki (1998b).

Serenoa repens (Bartram) Small, Saw Palmetto. Cp (GA, SC): pine flatwoods and maritime forests; common (rare though locally dominant in SC). May-July; October-November. 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. Serenoa forms extensive clonal patches, connected by underground rhizomes, and is a dominant plant in many parts of FL and other Gulf Coast states, for instance in pine flatwoods or coastal scrub. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S]

\section*{ASPARAGACEAE (Asparagus Family)}

A family of a single genus and 170-300 species, widespread in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia (introduced elsewhere). References: Dahlgren, Clifford, \& Yeo (1985); Kubitzki \& Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).

\section*{Asparagus Linnaeus (Asparagus)}

A genus of 170-300 species, widespread in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia (introduced elsewhere). The "Asparagus Fern"
grown as a house plant is another species of Asparagus, A. setaceus (Kunth) Jessop, native to S. Africa. References: Kubitzki \& Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a); Straley \& Utech in FNA (2002a).
* Asparagus officinalis Linnaeus, Asparagus, Sparrowgrass, Garden Asparagus. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): commonly cultivated, commonly escaped to fencerows, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, native of Eurasia. April-May (or later); JulyOctober. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

\section*{BROMELIACEAE de Jussieu 1789 (Bromeliad or Pineapple Family)}

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 in FNA (2000); Smith \& Till in Kubitzki (1998b).

\section*{Tillandsia Linnaeus 1753 (Spanish-moss)}

A genus of about 540 species, herbs, of s. North America south to s. South America. References: Luther \& Brown in FNA (2000); Smith \& Till in Kubitzki (1998b). Key based in part on FNA.

1 Leaves distichous; inflorescence 1-2 (-3) flowered.
2 Plants in dense, more or less spherical clusters; inflorescence scapose, exserted from the cluster; corolla violet . . . . . . .

2 Plants in elongate, pendulous festoons; inflorescence sessile; corolla yellowish green ................ T. usneoides 1 Leaves spiral in a rosette; inflorescence more than 3-flowered.

3 Leaves narrowly linear, 1-5 mm wide.
4 Leaves densely and coarsely lepidote, appearing gray; floral bracts rose; corolla violet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. bartramii
4 Leaves finely lepidote, appearing green or reddish; floral bracts green or reddish; corolla lavender ..... T. setacea
3 Leaves broader, \(10-35 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
5 Scape 10-35 cm long; floral bracts imbricate, covering all of the rachis, or nearly all . T. fasciculata var. densispica
5 Scape 20-50 cm long; floral bracts widely spaced, leaving much of the rachis exposed at anthesis ... [T. utriculata]
Tillandsia bartramii Elliott, Bartram's Air-plant. Cp (GA): on tree branches in bayswamps, tidal swamp forests, and mesic hardwood bluffs; rare (GA Rare). E. GA south through Florida; disjunct in Tamaulipas. In five counties in e. GA, as far north as Liberty County (Jones \& Coile 1988), and reported for SC as extirpated (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K; ? T. myriophylla Small -- S]

Tillandsia fasciculata Sw. var. densispica Mez, Quill-leaf Airplant. Cp (GA): branches of trees, especially evergreen oaks; rare (GA Rare). Se. GA south through FL, and in the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. [= FNA, K; < T. fasciculata - S]

Tillandsia recurvata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Ball-moss, Bunch-moss. Cp (GA): on tree branches in maritime forests; rare (GA Threatened). Se. GA (Duncan 1985) south to s. FL; LA to AZ and south through Mexico, Central America, and South America; West Indies. Outside of our area, this species also occurs on rock cliffs and is frequent on powerlines. [= FNA, K; = Diaphoranthema recurvata (Linnaeus) Beer -- S]

Tillandsia setacea Sw., Wild-pine, Pine-needle Airplant. Cp (GA): in tree branches, especially on hardwoods, in mesic bluff forests; rare (GA Rare). Se. GA south to s. FL; West Indies; Mexico and Central America. [= FNA, K; T. tenuifolia Linnaeus -- S, misapplied]

Tillandsia usneoides (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Spanish-moss. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): branches of trees, especially in swamps, but elsewhere where air humidity is high enough, often even in dry forests (near Wilmington, NC Tillandsia is abundant on Quercus laevis in an extensive dry sandhill area which receives frequent fog from the Cape Fear, Brunswick, and Northeast Cape Fear rivers); common, very rare in lower Piedmont (VA Rare). April-June. S. MD (historically), se. VA south to s. FL, west to TX and Mexico, extending south to South America. T. usneoides is the only member of a very large genus to occur north of s. GA. The epithet 'usneoides' refers to its resemblance to the common lichen Usnea. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K; = Dendropogon usneoides (Linnaeus) Rafinesque -- S]

Tillandsia utriculata Linnaeus, Giant Wild-pine, is reported for GA by Kartesz (1999), but not by Luther \& Brown in FNA (2000). [ \(=\) FNA, K, S]

\section*{BURMANNIACEAE (Burmannia Family)}

A family of about 13-15 genera and 130 species, pantropical and warm-temperate. References: Wood (1983a)=Z; Lewis in FNA (2002a); Maas-van de Kamer in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Floral tube terete; ovary 1 -locular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Apteria
1 Floral tube 3-angled or 3-winged; ovary 3-locular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Burmannia

Apteria Nuttall (Nodding Nixie)

A monotypic genus, the single species distributed from s. North America south to c. South America. References: Lewis in FNA (2002a); Maas-van de Kamer in Kubitzki (1998a).

Apteria aphylla (Nuttall) Barnhart ex Small, Nodding Nixie. Cp (GA): acid swamps; rare. E. GA (Glynn County) west to e. TX, south to c. South America, and in the West Indies. [= FNA, GW, K, S]

\section*{Burmannia Linnaeus (Burmannia)}

A genus of about 63 species, autotrophic or mycotrophic herbs, pantropical (to warm temperate). References: Lewis in FNA (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 3-winged, violet; flowers in a spicate cyme (solitary in depauperate individuals) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. biflora
1 Floral tube obtusely 3 -angled, greenish to creamy white; flowers in a capitate cluster (solitary in depauperate individuals)
B. capitata

Burmannia biflora Linnaeus, Violet Burmannia. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, bogs, shores of Coastal Plain depression ponds; uncommon (SC Rare, VA Rare). August-November. Se. VA south to FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]

Burmannia capitata (J.F. Gmelin) von Martius, White Burmannia. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): savannas, bogs, shores of Coastal Plain depression ponds; uncommon. July-November. E. NC south to FL, west to TX and se. OK; West Indies, Central America, and South America. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S]

\section*{CALOCHORTACEAE}
(see LILIACEAE)

CANNACEAE de Jussieu 1789 (Canna Family)
A family of a single genus, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate America. References: Kress \& Prince in FNA (2000); Kubitzki in Kubitzki (1998b).

\section*{Canna Linnaeus 1753 (Canna)}

A genus of about 10-25 species, of tropical and warm temperate America. References: Kress \& Prince in FNA (2000); Kubitzki in Kubitzki (1998b).

Identification notes: The petals are generally sepaloid (sometimes brightly colored); the showy, colored portions of the flower are the staminodes.
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1 Flowers not tubular at the base (or with a short tube to 2 cm long); petals erect; [alien, cultivated and persistent]

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1 Flowers tubular at the base; petals reflexed; [native or cultivated].
2 Flowers yellow; capsule 5-6 cm long, ellipsoid (longer than broad); leaves glaucous; [native] . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. flaccida
2 Flowers red, orange, or mixed red-and-yellow; capsule 1.5-3 cm long, globose or subglobose (about as long as broad);
leaves green; [alien, cultivated and persistent]
C. indica
Canna flaccida Salisbury, Golden Canna, Yellow Canna. Cp (GA, SC): wet pine savannas, marshes, ditches; uncommon. May-early July; July-August. E. SC south to FL, west to TX, and south into Central America. [= RAB, FNA, K, S]

* Canna $\times$ generalis L.H. Bailey (pro sp.) [= C. glauca $\times$ indica], Common Garden Canna. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): cultivated and persisting; rare. June-September; August-October. [= RAB, FNA, K]
* Canna indica Linnaeus, Indian-shot, Platanillo. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): cultivated and persisting; rare. June-September;
August-October. [= FNA, GW, K, S]

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COLCHICACEAE Augustin de Candolle 1805 (Meadow Saffron Family)
As here circumscribed, a family of 19 genera and about 225 species, nearly cosmopolitan. The circumscription is uncertain and likely to change. References: Dahlgren, Clifford, \& Yeo (1985); Nordenstam in Kubitzki (1998a).
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1 Plant acaulescent, from a tunicated bulb . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Colchicum
1 Plant with leafy stem, from a rhizome . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .................... Uvularia

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A genus of about 90 species, of \(s\). Europe, n. Africa, and w. and c. Asia. References: Nordenstam in Kubitzki (1998a).
* Colchicum autumnale Linnaeus, Meadow Saffron, Autumn-crocus. Pd (NC): planted as an ornamental, at least longpersistent; rare, introduced from s. Europe. September-October. [= C, F, G, K]

\section*{Uvularia Linnaeus 1753 (Bellwort, Merrybells)}

A genus of about 5 species, of temperate eastern North America. References: Wilbur (1963)=Z; Uttal (1991)=Y; Utech \& Kawano in FNA (2002a); Nordenstam in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Leaves perfoliate, the margins scarious but smooth; [section Uvularia].
2 Tepals glabrous within; leaves puberulent beneath (or rarely glabrate); leaves below the fork (0-) 1 ( -2 ) ... U. grandiflora
2 Tepals conspicuously granular-papillose within; leaves glabrous and often glaucous beneath; leaves below the fork 2-4
Leaves sessile, the margins scarious and minutely papillose-denticulate; [section Oakesiella].
3 Undivided portion of the style \(0.5-1 \times\) as long as the style branches; upper stem and lower leaf surfaces puberulent to glabrous, light green; rhizome very short, with clustered, thickened roots.
4 Leaves cuneate at base, thin in texture, faintly reticulate on the undersurface, glabrous (rarely puberulent becoming glabrate); stems usually glabrous; [of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. puberula var. nitida 4 Leaves broadly rounded to somewhat clasping at base, firm in texture, obviously reticulate on the undersurface, puberulent (sometimes becoming glabrate); stems usually minutely puberulent in lines; [of the Mountains and Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. puberula var. puberula
3 Undivided portion of the style \(3-5 \times\) as long as the style branches; upper stem and lower leaf surfaces glabrous, usually also glaucous; rhizome elongate, with scattered, fibrous roots.
5 Pedicel bearing a sessile, leaf-like bract 5-17 mm below the flower; capsule sessile at base, conspicuously beaked at 5 Pedicel bractless; capsule on a stalk 2-4 (-6) mm long, not beaked ........................... U. sessilifolia

Uvularia floridana Chapman, Florida Bellwort. Cp (GA, SC): alluvial forests, moist ravines; uncommon. Mid March-early April. C. SC south to ne. and panhandle FL, west to c. MS, apparently rare and local throughout its range. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, Z; = Oakesiella floridana (Chapman) Small -- S]

Uvularia grandiflora J.E. Smith, Large-flowered Bellwort. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): cove forests and other moist, rich, forested sites; common. Mid April-mid May; July-August. S. Québec west to ND, south to w. NC, w. SC, n. GA, c. AL, MS, c. AR, and e. OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Uvularia perfoliata Linnaeus, Perfoliate Bellwort. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to fairly dry hardwood forests; common. April-early May; June-August. S. NH, s. Ontario, and c. OH, south to panhandle FL and LA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Uvularia puberula Michaux var. nitida (Britton) Fernald, Coastal Bellwort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist upland, acidic forests; uncommon. Late March-late April; August-October. Var. nitida ranges from Long Island NY south to GA in the Coastal Plain and Sandhills. Var. nitida is reported to intergrade with var. puberula in c. NC; elsewhere, the 2 varieties appear to be geographically allopatric and more-or-less morphologically distinguishable. While Wilbur (1963) chose not to recognize varieties, Uttal (1991) recently supported varietal recognition. [=C, Y; <U. pudica (Walter) Fernald -- RAB, nomen dubium; = U. pudica var. nitida (Britton) Fernald -- F, G; < U. puberula -- FNA, K, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Oakesiella puberula (Michaux) Small -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Uvularia puberula Michaux var. puberula, Appalachian Bellwort. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist upland, acidic forests, up to at least 1500 m ; common. Early April-Early May; August-October. Var. puberula ranges from s. PA to GA in the Mountains and (more rarely) Piedmont. [= C, Y; < U. pudica (Walter) Fernald -- RAB, nomen dubium; = U. pudica var. pudica -- F , G; < U. puberula -- FNA, K, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Oakesiella puberula (Michaux) Small -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Uvularia sessilifolia Linnaeus, Straw-lily, Wild-oats. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): moist hardwood forests, on slopes and mainly in bottomlands; common. Late March-early May; August-October. Nova Scotia west to ND, south to panhandle FL and n. LA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, W, Z; = Oakesiella sessilifolia (Linnaeus) S. Watson -- S]

\section*{COMMELINACEAE R. Brown 1810 (Spiderwort Family)}

A family of about 41 genera and 650 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of both hemispheres. References: Faden in FNA (2000); Faden in Kubitzki (1998b); Tucker (1989).

1 Spathes paired, terminating the stem, resembling foliage leaves in size, shape, texture, and coloration; [tribe Tradescantieae] Tradescantia
1 Spathes single, 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).
2 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
2 Spathe scale-like, scarious, and inconspicuous, not closely subtending and surrounding the flower pedicels; petals equal, in size and coloration.
3 Leaves linear, more than \(20 \times\) as long as wide; fertile stamens 6; petals bright pink; [of xeric, sandy or rocky habitats]; [tribe Tradescantieae]

Cuthbertia
3 Leaves lanceolate, less than \(20 \times\) as long as wide; fertile stamens 3 , alternating with 3 staminodia; petals pink to purplish or bluish; [of moist to aquatic habitats]; [tribe Commelineae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Murdannia

\section*{Callisia Loefling \\ (also see Cuthbertia)}

References: Faden in FNA (2000); Tucker (1989)=Z.

Callisia cordifolia (Swartz) E.S. Anderson \& Woodson. Mt (GA): disturbed area?; rare, presumably introduced from the native range in FL, Mexico, the West Indies, and n. South America. Reported for nw. GA (Faden in FNA 2000). [= FNA, K; ? Tradescantella floridana (S. Watson) Small - S; = Tradescantia cordifolia Swartz] \{genus not yet keyed\}

\section*{Commelina Linnaeus 1753 (Dayflower)}

A genus of about 170 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Faden in FNA (2000); Tucker (1989)=Z; Faden (1993)=Y; Brashier (1966) \(=\mathrm{X}\); Faden in Kubitzki (1998b). The key is adapted in part from X, Y, and \(Z\).

1 Spathes with margins free to the base; [introduced species, usually in weedy habitats].
2 Spathes generally whitish or pale green towards 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.
3 Larger petals light blue; sterile anthers entirely yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. communis var. communis
3 Larger petals intense violet blue; sterile anthers with brownish-purple spot . . . . . . . . . . C. communis var. Iudens
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.
\(4 \quad\) 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
C. caroliniana

4 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
C. diffusa

1 Spathes with margins fused basally; [native species, usually in natural habitats, or introduced and weedy].
5 Flowers peach-colored
[C. gambiae]
5 Flowers white and/or bluish.
6 Leaf sheaths ciliate with coarse reddish-brown hairs, the sheath not auriculate; middle petal blue, lilac, or lavender; [mostly of moist soils].
7 Annual from fibrous roots, the stem decumbent; leaf blades broadly elliptic-ovate, 2-9 cm long; leaf margin and upper surface pubescent; [alien, weedy] C. benghalensis

7 Perennial from horizontal rhizomes, often forming clonal patches of erect stems; leaf blades lance-oblong, 6-20 cm long; leaf margin and upper surface scabrous; [native, mostly of moist floodplain forests] . . . . . C. virginica
6 Leaf sheaths ciliate with white hairs, the sheath prolonged upwards into auricles; middle petal white; plant perennial from thickened, fibrous roots, not forming clonal patches; [mostly of dry, sandy or rocky soil].
8 Larger leaves 4-10 (-13) cm long, 0.4-1.4 cm wide; spathes 1-2 (-2.5) cm long; [primarily of the Coastal Plain, especially on sandhills and dunes] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. erecta var. angustifolia
8 Larger leaves (6-) 10-15 cm long, (1.1-) 1.5-3.5 cm wide; spathes (2.0) 2.5-3.6 cm long; [primarily of the Piedmont and Mountains]
C. erecta var. erecta
* Commelina benghalensis Linnaeus, Tropical Spiderwort, Bengal Dayflower. Cp (GA, NC): fields; common, introduced from tropical Asia and becoming a serious weed. This annual, pantropical weed is well established in FL and s. GA (Faden 1993). Spot infestations have been reported in NC as well (Wayne County). "This annual species can be recognized by: its funnelform 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). [= FNA, K, Y]

Commelina caroliniana Walter, Indian Dayflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC): moist disturbed areas; rare, apparently introduced from India and Bangladesh. June-October. Faden \((1989,1993)\) discusses in detail the taxonomy and history of this species. It was apparently introduced to our area early, probably as a weed in rice. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, S, Y; < C. diffusa -- GW, X, Z, in part; > C. hasskarlii C. B. Clarke (the earliest name applied to the species in India)]
* Commelina communis Linnaeus var. communis, Common Dayflower. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): gardens, bottomlands,
disturbed ground; common, introduced from the Old World. May-October. [=F, G, K, Z; < C. communis -- RAB, C, FNA, GW, S, W, \(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}\), infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Commelina communis Linnaeus var. Iudens (Miquel) C.B. Clarke, Bright-blue Dayflower. \{NC, VA\} The distribution of this taxon in our area is poorly known. May-October? Not recognized by many recent authors (see synonymy). [= F, G, K, Z; < C. communis -- RAB, C, FNA, GW, S, W, X, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Commelina diffusa Burmann f., Creeping Dayflower. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, disturbed ground; uncommon, introduced from the Old World. June-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, W; < C. diffusa -- GW, X, Z, in part only (also see C. caroliniana); C. Iongicaulis Jacquin -- S; C. diffusa var. diffusa -- FNA, K, Y]

Commelina erecta Linnaeus var. angustifolia (Michaux) Fernald, Sand Dayflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, VA), Mt (VA): dunes and dry sand flats on barrier islands, sandhills, other dry sandy sites, shale barrens, other dry rocky sites; common. JuneOctober. E. NC south to s. FL, west to TX, and north and west in the interior to IA, nw. NE, CO, and NM. Contrary to the specific epithet, C. erecta var. angustifolia is a trailing plant, the stems sometimes as long as 1.3 m . The taxonomy and distribution of the two varieties here recognized need further study. [ \(=C, F, F N A, G, K, X ;<C\). erecta -- RAB, W, Y, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > C. angustifolia Michaux -- S; > C. crispa Wooton -- S]

Commelina erecta Linnaeus var. erecta, Erect Dayflower. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry openings and woodlands, especially in thin soil around rock outcrops; common (uncommon in Mountains). June-October. PA west to MO and e. KS, south to FL and TX. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, X; < C. erecta -- RAB, W, Y, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = C. erecta -- S (in the narrow sense)]

Commelina virginica Linnaeus, Virginia Dayflower. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomlands, swamp forests, other moist to wet forests and forest edges; common (rare in the upper Piedmont and Mountains). July-October. Our most robust species of Commelina. NJ west to KS and OK, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, X, Y, Z]
* Commelina gambiae C.B. Clarke, a w. African species first collected in North America in 1976 (Manatee County, FL), is immediately distinguishable from our species by its peach-colored flowers and fused spathes. Faden (1993) reports that it "appears to be spreading rapidly," but whether it can spread northwards from peninsular FL is questionable. [= FNA; = Commelina nigritana Bentham var. gambiae (C. B. Clarke) Brenan -- K, Y]

\section*{Cuthbertia Small 1903 (Roseling)}

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of se. North America. There seems ample reason for recognizing Cuthbertia as distinct from Tradescantia, based on the single spathes (vs. paired), glabrous filaments (vs. hairy), differently shaped anther connectives, etc. Hunt \((1983,1986)\) has treated Cuthbertia as a section of Callisia Loefling, a decision followed with little additional comment or discussion by Tucker (1989). While this course may be warranted, the authors advocating it have presented little evidence to support it. Hunt (1986), in discussing a number of small tropical genera which he also reduces to sections of Callisia, states "this leaves two alternatives: to recognize numerous (perhaps 10) genera of 1-2 species, or to experiment with an amplification and sectionalization of Callisia, which I find the lesser of the two evils." He mentions that "the succulent habit ... is a principal unifying feature of the enlarged genus as a whole, reflecting the concentration of its species in tropical seasonal habitats, often on rocks." Cuthbertia is endemic to se. North America (a separate and more northerly distribution than the remainder of a broad Callisia), is only slightly succulent, occurs primarily in sandy habitats, and has a different base chromosome number ( \(x=6\) ) than some components of a broad Callisia. Until and unless a more compelling case is presented for the inclusion of Cuthbertia in Callisia, I prefer a more conservative and traditional maintenance of Cuthbertia, which is also more in line with the philosophy on the circumscription of genera. References: Faden in FNA (2000); Tucker (1989)=Z; Giles (1942); Giles (1943); Lakela (1972); Faden in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Leaves erect or ascending, the leaf blades \(1-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide (narrower than the sheaths) ...................... C. graminea
1 Leaves loosely spreading, the leaf blades \(4-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide (as wide as or wider than the sheaths) .............. C. rosea
Cuthbertia graminea Small. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills; common (VA Rare). May-July. Cuthbertia graminea includes 3 morphologically distinguishable cytological races, occupying different (but partially overlapping) ranges (Giles 1942, Giles 1943, Tucker 1989). The predominant race is tetraploid, occupying the outer Coastal Plain of VA, NC, and SC, middle Coastal Plain of NC and SC, fall-line sandhills of SC, and south into FL. The diploid race is endemic to the fall-line sandhills of sc. NC and nc. SC, a distribution similar to those of Pyxidanthera barbulata var. brevifolia, Liatris cokeri, and Lycopus cokeri. Rare hexaploids have been found at scattered sites in SC and FL. The tetraploid race averages about \(25 \%\) larger than the diploid in most vegetative and floral characters, and is reported to exhibit a greater ecological amplitude (Giles 1942, 1943). [=S; = Tradescantia rosea Ventenat var. graminea (Small) E.S. Anderson \& Woodson -- RAB, C, F, G; = Callisia graminea (Small) G. Tucker -- FNA, K, Z]

Cuthbertia rosea (Ventenat) Small. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, other dry woodlands; common (NC Watch List). May-July. [= S; = Tradescantia rosea Ventenat var. rosea -- RAB; = Callisia rosea (Ventenat) D.R. Hunt -- FNA, K, Z]

\section*{Murdannia Royle 1839 (Murdannia)}

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Faden in FNA (2000); Tucker (1989)=Z; Faden in Kubitzki (1998b).

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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. keisak

1 Flowers in stalked cymose racemes borne terminally or the uppermost leaf axil; capsules 4-5 mm long; seeds 1.0-1.5 mm long; pedicels about as long as the capsule . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. nudiflora
* Murdannia keisak (Hasskarl) Handel-Mazzetti. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): stream banks, canals, ditches, marshes, swamp forests, wet disturbed places; common (primarily in the Coastal Plain, uncommon in the Piedmont, rare in the Mountains), introduced from Asia, now widespread in the se. United States. September-October. [= C, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Z; = Aneilema keisak Hasskarl -- RAB, F]
* Murdannia nudiflora (Linnaeus) Brenan. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd? (GA?): moist sands, ditches, wet disturbed places; rare, introduced from Asia, now widespread in the tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres. May-October. This species apparently arrived in the se. United States earlier than M. keisak ( S , for instance, treats this species and not M. keisak), but is distinctly less common. [= FNA, GW, K, Z; = Aneilema nudiflorum (Linnaeus) Sweet -- RAB, S]

\section*{Tradescantia Linnaeus 1753 (Spiderwort) \\ (see also Callisia and Cuthbertia)}

A genus of about 70 species, herbs, of the New World. References: Faden in FNA (2000); Anderson \& Woodson (1935)=Y; Tucker (1989) \(=\) Z; Faden in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Leaves \(2.5-5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, 1-2 cm wide; plant decumbent, rooting at nodes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. fluminensis Leaves \(4-45 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(0.4-6.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; plant erect to ascending, not rooting at nodes.

1 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 \(6-25 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.0-5.0 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, mostly less than \(10 \times\) 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. subaspera
1 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 \(11-45 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(0.4-2.0(-4.5) \mathrm{cm}\) wide, mostly more than \(10 \times\) 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 al all paler than the upper.
2 Sepals, pedicels, and ovary glabrous or pubescent with eglandular hairs only (use 10× magnification); leaves glabrous or pilose at the junction of the blade and the sheath.
3 Pedicels glabrous; sepals glabrous or the tip with a tuft of eglandular hairs; leaves glaucous; sepals glaucous (or rarely also suffused with purple), not inflated-turgid
T. ohiensis

3 Pedicels pubescent; sepals eglandular-villous; leaves green; sepals green, inflated-turgid ........... T. virginiana
2 Sepals, pedicels, and ovary pubescent with glandular hairs or a mixture of glandular and eglandular hairs; leaves slightly to densely puberulent or pubescent.
4 Leaves dull green, densely pilose (rarely glabrate); sepals, pedicels, and ovary pubescent with a mixture of glandular and eglandular hairs; pedicels \(2.0-3.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long T. hirsuticaulis

4 Leaves glaucous to subglaucous, puberulent; sepals, pedicels, and ovary puberulent with glandular hairs only; pedicels 1.2-2.5 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. roseolens
* Tradescantia fluminensis Vellozo, Wandering Jew. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced and naturalized from GA south and west. [= FNA, K, Z]

Tradescantia hirsuticaulis Small, Hairy Spiderwort. Mt (NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC), Cp (GA): dry rocky woodlands, and rock outcrops (especially granitic flatrocks and domes); rare (NC Watch List). April-June. W. NC and w. SC southwest to \(n\). GA and \(n\). \(A L\); disjunct in AR and e. OK (its core range). There is some question about the validity of this species. [= RAB, FNA, K, W, Y, Z]

Tradescantia ohiensis Rafinesque, Smooth Spiderwort. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): woodlands and forests, alluvial bottoms, disturbed areas; common. April-July. MA west to MN, south to FL and TX, some of that range the result of naturalization from cultivation. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Z; ? T. reflexa Rafinesque -- S; ? T. canaliculata Rafinesque -- Y]

Tradescantia roseolens Small, Sandhill Spiderwort. Cp, Pd (GA, SC): dry sandy woodlands; rare (GA Rare). May-June. SC south through GA to s. peninsular FL. [= RAB, FNA, K, Y, Z; = T. longifolia Small -- S]

Tradescantia subaspera Ker-Gawler, Wide-leaved Spiderwort. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): dry to mesic woodlands and forests; common (VA Watch List). June-July. Nc. NC, w. VA, WV, OH, IN, IL, and MO, south to NC, SC, sw. GA, Panhandle FL, and AL. 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. [= RAB, FNA, W; > Tradescantia subaspera Ker-Gawler var. montana (Shuttleworth ex Britton) E.S. Anderson \& Woodson -- C, F, G, K, Y, Z; > T. subaspera var. subaspera - C, F, G, K, Y, Z; ? T. pilosa J.G.C. Lemaire -- S]

Tradescantia virginiana Linnaeus, Virginia Spiderwort. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA), Cp (VA): nutrient-rich forests and woodlands; common (rare south of VA) (NC Rare, SC Rare). April-July. ME west to MI and WI, south to n. GA, MO, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Y, Z; ? T. brevicaulis Rafinesque -- S]

Tradescantia ernestiana E.S. Anderson \& Woodson. Mt (GA): \{habitat\}; rare. Primarily Ozarkian (AR, MO, OK, disjunct east to nw. GA and ne. AL, and west to n. TX (Faden in FNA 2000). [= FNA, Y, Z] \{not yet keyed\}

Tradescantia hirsutiflora Bush. Cp (GA, SC?): In s. and e. GA, west to TX. Reported for SC (Richland Co.) (P. McMillan 2003). [= FNA, K, Y, Z; T. hirsuticaulis -- S, misapplied] \{not yet keyed\}

Tradescantia paludosa E.S. Anderson \& Woodson. Coastal Plain of AL and FL west to TX and AR. [= FNA, K, Y, Z; T. ohiensis Rafinesque var. paludosa (E.S. Anderson \& Woodson) D.T. MacRoberts]

\section*{CONVALLARIACEAE \\ [see RUSCACEAE]}

\section*{CYMODOCEACEAE N. Taylor 1909 (Manatee-grass Family)}

A family of about 5 genera and 16 species, estuarine aquatics, of tropical and subtropical (rarely temperate) waters. References: Kuo \& McComb in Kubitzki (1998b); Haynes in FNA (2000); Green \& Short (2003).

1 Leaves flat above the sheath; leaf tips 3-toothed; female plants with flowers with 1 pistil . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Halodule 1 Leaves terete or subterete above the sheath; leaf tips acicular; female plants with flowers with 1-2 pistils ..... [Syringodium]

\section*{Halodule Endlicher 1841 (Shoal-grass)}

A genus of about 6 species, of tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres. References: Haynes in FNA (2000); McRoy \& Helfferich (1977); Kuo \& McComb in Kubitzki (1998b); Green \& Short (2003)=Z.

Halodule wrightii Ascherson, Shoal-grass. Cp (NC, SC?): submerged in estuarine waters up to about 2 m deep, especially in Core and Pamlico sounds (North Carolina); common. E. NC (reported with unknown documentation from SC, 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. Haynes in FNA (2000) concludes that \(H\). beaudettei is not taxonomically distinct from H. wrightii (the older name). Seagrasses (an informal group including 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 invertebrates. 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). [= FNA, S, Z; > H. beaudettei (den Hartog) den Hartog -- RAB, GW, K]

\section*{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: Haynes in FNA (2000); Kuo \& McComb in Kubitzki (1998b); Green \& Short (2003)=Z.

Syringodium filiforme F.T. Kützing in R.F. Hohenacker, Manatee-grass, occurs in FL, westwards along the Gulf Coast, and in the West Indies; it is occasionally cast ashore in Georgia and the Carolinas following hurricanes, but there is no evidence that it grows in our area. It is the only other member of the family in e. North America. [= FNA, Z; = Cymodocea filiformis (F.T. Kützing in R.F. Hohenacker) Correll -- GW, K; = Cymodocea manatorum Ascherson -- S]

\section*{CYPERACEAE (Sedge Family)}

A family of about 100 genera and 5000 species, mostly herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Ball, Reznicek, \& Murray in FNA (2002b); Tucker (1987); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).

\footnotetext{
1 Achene enclosed in a perigynium (a sac-like structure); [subfamily Caricoideae, tribe Cariceae].
2 Leaf blades 0.5-25 (-52) mm wide, with a midrib, herbaceous, the apex acute; leaf margin various (smooth or scabrous, but not as described below) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Carex
2 Leaf blades 20-60 mm wide, without a midrib (with 40-100 parallel nerves all of equal prominence), leathery, the apex obtuse; leaf margin scarious, minutely crisped-ruffled (feeling scaberulous to the touch) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cymophyllus
1 Achene not enclosed in a perigynium.
3 Scales distichously imbricate; spikelets aggregated into spikes or heads; [subfamily Cyperoideae].
4 Inflorescence axillary; leaves predominantly cauline, conspicuously 3-ranked; perianth bristles subtending the
}

4 Inflorescence terminal, more-or-less scapose (though immediately subtended by leafy bracts); leaves predominantly basal, not 3-ranked; perianth bristles absent; [tribe Cypereae].
5 Inflorescences branched; spikelets 1-many-flowered; rachilla elongate; scales broadly rounded \(\qquad\) Cyperus 5 Inflorescences unbranched (the spikelets sessile); spikelets 1-2-flowered; rachilla not or only slightly elongate; scales conspicuously keeled

Kyllinga
3 Scales spirally imbricate; spikelets not usually aggregated.
\(6 \quad\) 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 imperfect, the pistillate ones 1-flowered, the staminate ones severalflowered; [subfamily Sclerioideae, tribe Sclerieae]

Scleria
6 Achene mostly brown, black, or tan; style base persistent as a differentiated tubercle (Bulbostylis, Eleocharis, Rhynchospora) or not (Cladium, Eriophorum, Fuirena, Hemicarpha, Isolepis, Lipocarpha, Schoenoplectus, Scirpus, Trichophorum); spikelets mostly or all perfect; [subfamily Cyperoideae].
\(7 \quad\) 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 more than 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] . . .
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
\(7 \quad\) Style base not persistent as a differentiated tubercle.
10 Achene not subtended by 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 \(0.5-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(1.8-3 \times\) as long as wide, minutely papillose in longitudinal lines; [tribe Cypereae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lipocarpha
12 Achenes 1.2-1.5 mm long, \(1-1.4 \times\) as long as wide, minutely pitted or transversely rugose. 13 Achenes minutely pitted in longitudinal lines; [tribe Cypereae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Isolepis 13 Achenes transversely rugose; [tribe Fuireneae] . . . . . . . . . . . . Schoenoplectus erectus 11 Involucral bracts 2-several, spreading, the inflorescence therefore appearing terminal.

13 Plants diminutive, to 5 dm tall; leaves \(3-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, to 1 mm wide; [tribe Abildgaardieae] . . . . . Bulbostylis
13 Plants moderate to very robust, \(7-30 \mathrm{dm}\) tall; leaves \(30-150 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide. 14 Flowers 1-2 per spikelet; [tribe Schoeneae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cladium 14 Flowers several-many per spikelet.

15 Style fimbriate; leaves 0.5-5 mm wide; [tribe Abildgaardieae] . . . . . . . . . Fimbristylis 15 Style smooth; leaves (2-) 5-18 mm wide; [tribe Scirpeae] . . . . . Scirpus georgianus
10 Achene subtended by either bristles, 3 stalked paddle-like scales, or 1-2 broad-based scales (in addition to the scales of the spikelets).
16 Achene subtended by stalked paddle-like scales or broad-based scales.
17 Achene subtended by a perianth of 3 stalked paddle-like scales; plants 2-7 dm tall; [tribe Fuireneae]

Fuirena
17 Achene lacking a perianth, but subtended by 1-2 broad-based scales; plants \(0.5-3 \mathrm{dm}\) tall; [tribe Cypereae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lipocarpha
16 Achene subtended by bristles.
18 Bristles 10 -many, more than \(5 \times\) as long as the achene, white to tawny, straight; [tribe Scirpeae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Eriophorum
18 Bristles 1-6, usually less than \(4 \times\) as long as the achene, brown, straight or conspicuously twisted (twisted if more than \(3 \times\) as long as the achene).
19 Involucral bracts lacking, or consisting only of the slightly modified basal scales of the solitary and terminal spikelet; [of hillsides, upland forests, or cliffs; never (in our area) in marshes, bogs, or streambeds]; [tribe Scirpeae] \(\qquad\) Trichophorum 19 Involucral bracts present, consisting either of a single, erect bract appearing as a continuation of the culm (the inflorescence thus appearing lateral) or of 2 or more spreading, foliaceous bracts (the inflorescence thus appearing terminal); [of marshes, bogs, streambeds, ditches, or (rarely) terrestrial or on rock outcrops].
20 Main involucral 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 20 Main involucral bracts 2-8, spreading and foliaceous (the inflorescence thus appearing terminal).
21 Spikelets \(10-40 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, 6-12 mm in diameter, 3-50 per culm; [tribe Fuireneae]

\section*{Bolboschoenus Palla (Bulrush)}

A genus of about 10-16 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. The distinction of this genus from Schoenoplectus is uncertain and controversial; it is generally accepted in the Old World, and generally not in the New World. References: Smith in FNA (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Ventral summit of leaf sheaths truncate or concave, the nerves destined for the leaf margins diverging gradually


1 Ventral summit of leaf sheaths convex, the nerves destined for the leaf margins diverging abruptly, making a nearly right-angle bend.
2 Bristles mostly equalling to surpassing the distinctly trigonous achene . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. fluviatilis
2 Bristles shorter than to equalling the lenticular or plano-convex achene.
3 Inflorescence relatively open, with (10-) 15-50 spikelets; bristles persistent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. novae-angliae
3 Inflorescence relatively congested, mostly with 5-20 spikelets; bristles more or less caducous . . . . . . . B. robustus
Bolboschoenus fluviatilis (Torrey) J. Soják, River Bulrush. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA): tidal and river marshes; rare (VA Rare). Juneearly July; July-August. New Brunswick west to Saskatchewan, British Columbia (Vancouver Island) and WA, south to VA, OH, IN, KS, AZ, and CA; disjunct in s. AL. [= FNA; = Scirpus fluviatilis (Torrey) A. Gray -- C, F, G; = Schoenoplectus fluviatilis (Torrey) M.T. Strong -- K, Z]

Bolboschoenus maritimus (Linnaeus) Palla ssp. paludosus (A. Nelson) T. Koyama, Alkali Bulrush, Salt-marsh Bulrush. Cp (VA): marshes; rare (VA Watch List). Interruptedly circumboreal, south in North America to VA, NY, MN, MO, OK, TX, and Mexico. [= FNA; Scirpus maritimus var. maritimus -- C; Scirpus maritimus var. fernaldii (Bicknell) Beetle -- F, in part (also see Bolboschoenus novae-angliae); Scirpus maritimus var. fernaldii (Bicknell) Beetle -- G; Scirpus maritimus Linnaeus; Schoenoplectus maritimus (Linnaeus) Lye - K]

Bolboschoenus novae-angliae (Britton) S.G. Smith, Salt-marsh Bulrush. Cp (NC, VA): fresh to brackish tidal marshes, ditches; rare (VA Watch List). Late June-July; July-September. ME to GA. Perhaps a hybrid of Schoenoplectus fluviatilis and Schoenoplectus robustus, but "apparently forming a persistent set of populations" (Cronquist 1991). Possibly better treated as a hybrid, Schoenoplectus \(\times\) novae-angliae; its distinctiveness and ecological behavior suggest that it should be treated as a species. See Schuyler (1975) for additional discussion. [= FNA; Scirpus cylindricus (Torrey) Britton -- C, K, Beal (1977), illegitimate name; Scirpus maritimus var. fernaldii (Bicknell) Beetle -- F, in part; = Scirpus robustus Pursh var. novae-angliae (Britton) Beetle -- G; = Schoenoplectus novae-angliae (Britton) M.T. Strong -- K, Z]

Bolboschoenus robustus (Pursh) J. Soják, Salt-marsh Bulrush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): brackish marshes; common (rare in Mountains). Late May-June (-September); late June-September. Along the coasts, from Nova Scotia to FL, west to TX, and into tropical America; also in CA. [= FNA, Z; Scirpus robustus Pursh -- RAB, C, F, GW, S, W; Scirpus robustus var. robustus -- G; Schoenoplectus robustus (Pursh) M.T. Strong -- K, Z]

\section*{Bulbostylis Kunth (Hairsedge)}

A genus of about 100 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate areas, concentrated especially in tropical Africa and tropical South America. References: Kral (1971)=Z; Kral in FNA (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).

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).
2 Inflorescence bracts widened abruptly at its base, the widened portion prominently fimbriate-pectinate; perennial, culms \(10-50 \mathrm{~cm}\) tall; achene \(1-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, white or yellowish, the apex retuse (the three lobes projecting beyond and surrounding the tubercle)
B. warei

2 Inflorescence bracts not widened abruptly at its base, the membranous margins smooth or ciliate; annual, culms 5-35 cm tall; achene \(0.5-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, pale brown or gray, the apex rounded or truncate (the three lobes not exceeding the tubercle).
3 Inflorescence bracts numerous and conspicuous, several much exceeding the cluster of spikelets; achenes 0.8-1.2 mm long, transversely rugose; spikelet scales usually greenish or pale brown, dull, puberulent . . . . B. stenophylla
3 Inflorescence bracts few and inconspicuous, none or sometimes one exceeding the cluster of spikelets (and then only slightly); achenes \(0.5-0.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, finely reticulate; spikelet scales usually reddish-brown, lustrous, smooth or nearly so .
B. barbata

1 Spikelets mostly on slender pedicels, the inflorescence therefore open and umbel-like.
4 Achenes finely transversely rugose, tan or brown (when ripe); spikelet scales 1.5-2.0 mm long, with truncate apices . B. 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.
5 Annual, to 1-2 (-3) dm tall; inflorescence a simple (rarely compound) umbel of few (3-9) lance-ovoid spikelets; longest
involucral bract seldom exceeding the inflorescence; leaf margins usually hispidulous spikelets; longest involucral bract commonly exceeding the inflorescence; leaf margins usually distinctly tuberculatescabrid
B. coarctata
* Bulbostylis barbata (Rottbøll) C.B. Clarke, Old World Hairsedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy fields; common, introduced from the Old World tropics (rare and perhaps not established in VA). July-October. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, W, Z; = Stenophyllus barbatus (Rottbøll) Britton -- S]

Bulbostylis capillaris (Linnaeus) Kunth ex C.B. Clarke, Common Hairsedge. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): thin soils on rock outcrops, especially granite domes and granite flatrocks (but also on mafic rocks, such as diabase), sandy soils, fields; common. July-October. ME to MN, south to FL and TX, and west to AZ and CA, also in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and s. Asia. 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, W, Z; > B. capillaris var. crebra Fernald -- F; > B. capillaris var. isopoda Fernald -F ; = B. capillaris ssp. capillaris -- K; = Stenophyllus capillaris (Linnaeus) Britton -- S]

Bulbostylis ciliatifolia (Elliott) Fernald, Savanna Hairsedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to wet sands of savannas, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (VA Watch List). July-October. Se. VA south to s. FL and west to s. AL. Kral (1971) describes this plant as occurring in generally wetter habitats and being much weedier than \(B\). coarctata. The sympatry of this taxon and \(B\). coarctata suggests that they are best recognized as species. [=F, G; = Bulbostylis ciliatifolia (Elliott) Fernald var. ciliatifolia - C, FNA, GW, K, Z; < B. ciliatifolia -- RAB, in part (also including B. coarctata); = Stenophyllus ciliatifolius (Elliott) C. Mohr -- S]

Bulbostylis coarctata (Elliott) Fernald, Elliott's Hairsedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, usually associated with longleaf pine and wiregrass; uncommon (VA Watch List). July-October. Se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. TX, north in the interior to sw. TN. [= F, G; = Bulbostylis ciliatifolia (Elliott) Fernald var. coarctata (Elliott) Kral - C, FNA, GW, K, W, Z; < B. ciliatifolia -- RAB, in part; = Stenophyllus coarctatus (Elliott) Britton -- S]

Bulbostylis stenophylla (Elliott) C.B. Clarke. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, dry savannas, and disturbed sandy areas; uncommon. July-October. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to w. FL, and in Cuba. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, Z; = Stenophyllus stenophyllus (Elliott) Britton -- S]

Bulbostylis warei (Torrey) C.B. Clarke, Ware's Hairsedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills; rare (NC Rare). July-October. Se. NC south to s. FL and west to s. AL. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, Z; = Stenophyllus warei (Torrey) Britton -- S]

Carex Linnaeus (Sedge)
(contributed by Thomas F. Wieboldt, Bruce A. Sorrie, and Alan S. Weakley, portions only complete at this time)
A genus of about 2000 (or more) species, herbs, cosmopolitan, especially temperate and boreal. References: Mackenzie (19311935)=M; Ball \& Reznicek in FNA (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Frye \& Lea (2001).
[Note: because of the size of the genus Carex in our flora, it will be completed in sections. Temporarily, the compound key will be structured so that sections can be accessed via keys such as Cronquist (1991); use Cronquist's key to groups and key to sections, then jump to completed sections in this treatment.]

\section*{Key to Sections (in very small part, and in fragments)}

1 Perigynia tapering gradually into a beak 0.4-0.6 mm long; culms trigonous, the angles rounded to sharp, glabrous to antrorsely scaberulous; leaves glabrous to scaberulous (or pilose basally); [of acid, sandy soils of the Coastal Plain]

Key 29a (section Hallerianae)
1 Perigynia abruptly contracted into a beak 1.0-1.3 mm long; culms trigonous, the angles flattened into wings, sparsely pilose; leaves pilose throughout; [of nutrient-rich, though often rather dry, forests of the Mountains] . . . Key 29b (section Hirtifoliae)

1 Perigynia with numerous impressed nerves, giving the perigynia a longitudinally corrugated appearance.
2 Perigynia tapering toward the base, obtusely trigonous in cross-section, usually pubescent proximally, the apex constricted to a distinct beak (nearly beakless in C. planispicata), the perigynia closely enveloping the achene at maturity

Key 34a (Section Oligocarpae)
2 Perigynia convex-rounded basally, more-or-less terete in cross-section, glabrous, the apex tapered but not constricted, beakless or the beak obscure, the perigynia loosely enveloping the achene at maturity . . . . Key 34b (Section Griseae)
1 Perigynia with few to many raised nerves.
3 Perigynia convex-rounded basally, more-or-less terete in cross-section, loosely enveloping the achene at maturity .
Key 33 (Section Granulares)
3 Perigynia tapered basally, sharply to bluntly trigonous in cross-section, closely enveloping the achene at maturity. 4 Plant long-rhizomatous; culms slender and firm; leaves \(1-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide ( -7 mm in C. biltmoreana)

\section*{Key 31 (Section Paniceae)}

4 Plant without obvious long rhizomes; culms broad, often wing-angled, and easily compressed; leaves 2-52 mm wide. 5 Perigynia acutely triangular in cross-section; perigynia with numerous (usually 40 or more) nerves (impressed in living perigynia and raised in dried perigynia) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key 32b (section Careyanae) 5 Perigynia obtusely triangular in cross-section; perigynia with fewer nerves . . . . Key 32a (section Laxiflorae)

\footnotetext{
1 Base of plant dark reddish-brown; leaves involute; perigynium beak 0.5-0.8 mm long; sheaths with red spots on the ventral surface; [alien, of coastal salt marshes] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key 39a (section Spirostachyae)
1 Base of plant dull brownish to white; leaves flat to folded; perigynium beak 1.4-2.3 mm long; sheaths white on the ventral surface; [native species of inland calcareous savannas or seeps] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key 39b (section Ceratocystis)
}

\section*{Key 3 -- section Leucoglochin (Orthocerates)}

A section of 5-6 species, of arctic, boreal, and alpine North America, Eurasia, and South America. References: Cochrane in FNA (2002b).
\(\qquad\)

Key 6 -- section Firmiculmes

A section of 3 species, of western North America. References: Crins in FNA (2002b).
\(\qquad\)

\section*{Key 7 -- section Leptocephalae (Polytrichoidae)}

A monotypic section, of North America and the West Indies. References: Cochrane in FNA (2002b).


\section*{Key 8 -- section Pictae}

A section of 2 species, of e. North America. References: Ball in FNA (2002b).
1 Plants monoecious, with 3-8 spikes per stem; leaf blades \(4-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, glaucous on the upper surface; [of the East Gulf Coastal Plain, east to sw. GA and panhandle FL]
C. baltzellii

1 Plants dioecious, witha single unisexual spike per stem; leaf blades 2-4.5 mm wide, green on the upper surface; [of areas west of area, east to c . TN and nc. GA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. picta]

\section*{Key 10 -- section Macrocephalae}

A section of 2 species, of maritime e. Asia and nw. North America. References: Mastrogiuseppe in FNA (2002b).
\(\qquad\)

\section*{Key 11 -- section Divisae}

A section of 14 species, subcosmopolitan. References: Reznicek \& Catling in FNA (2002b).
1 Beak of the perigynium \(1 / 5\) to \(1 / 3\) as long as the body; spikes 2-7; [alien, naturalized primarily in brackish to salty coastal habitats]
C. divisa

1 Beak of the perigynium \(1 / 3\) to \(1 / 2\) as long as the body; spikes \(5-15\); [alien, naturalized primarily inland along highways treated with salt]
C. praegracilis

\section*{Key 12 - section Holarrhenae (Intermediae)}

A section of 2 species, of temperate Northern Hemisphere. References: Reznicek \& Catling in FNA (2002b).

One species approaching our area
[C. sartwellii]

Key 13 -- section Ammoglochin (Arenariae)

A section of 14 species, of temperate Northern Hemishere. References: Reznicek in FNA (2002b).
One species in our area
C. arenaria
\{C. siccata\}

\section*{Key 15 -- section Phaestoglochin (Bracteosae)}

A section of ca. 27 species, mainly of temperate North America. References: Ball in FNA (2002b); Webber \& Ball (1984). Key adapted from C, M, and Webber \& Ball (1984).

1 Sheaths loose, membranaceous, and fragile on the ventral side, septate-nodulose and usually mottled or striped with green and white on the dorsal side.
2 Ripe perigynia yellowish-brown; scales with a slender tip surpassing the base of the beak of the subtended perigynium; [plants rare in our area, probably only adventive from further west].
3 Perigynia 4-5 mm long, \(2 \times\) as long as wide; perigynia nerveless or very obscurely nerved on the dorsal face . . . . . .
C. gravida var. gravida

3 Perigynia 3-4.5 mm long, 1.3-1.5x as long as wide; perigynia strongly few-nerved on the dorsal face
C. gravida var. Iunelliana

2 Ripe perigynia green; scales barely if at all reaching the base of the beak of the subtended perigynium; [plants common in our area].
4 Inflorescence narrowly ovoid in outline, 2-4 cm long, all the spikes congested together and overlapping; leaves mostly \(3-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; anthers 1.1-2.4 mm long; stigmas relatively slender, protruding 1.5 mm or more from the perigynium
C. aggregata

4 Inflorescence elongate in outline, 4-10 cm long, the lower spikes separated from one another (the internodes typically 1-3 cm ); leaves mostly 5-10 mm wide; anthers \(0.7-1.1(-1.3) \mathrm{mm}\) long; stigmas relatively stout, protruding slightly from the perigynium
C. sparganioides

1 Sheaths tight on the ventral side, neither septate-nodulose nor mottled with green and white on the dorsal side.
5 Perigynia corky-thickened in the lower \(1 / 3\) to \(1 / 2\) (and not more than 4.0 mm long); perigynia spreading or reflexed at maturity; perigynia (2-) 3-12 (-20) per spike; leaves \(0.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
6 Beak of perigynium smooth; pistillate scales acuminate, early deciduous.
7 Average perigynium width \(\geq 1.3 \mathrm{~mm}\); average spongy portion of the perigynium \(\geq 1.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; perigynium base distinctly nerved, bulging on the ventral surface, making the perigynium biconvex in cross-section; perigynium 2 \(2.5 \times\) as long as wide; perigynium gradually narrowed to a short beak; leaves \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide .... C. retroflexa
7 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. \(3 \times\) as long as wide; perigynium narrowed to a conspicuous beak; leaves \(0.75-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide . . . . . C. texensis 6 Beak of perigynium serrulate; pistillate scales obtuse, persistent.

8 Plants with creeping rhizomes, the culms arising scattered along the rhizome; perigynia \(4-5 \times\) as long as wide C. socialis

8 Plants densely cespitose, the culms arising from the center of clump; perigynia 2-3× as long as wide.
\(9 \quad\) Widest leaves \(0.9-1.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; base of fertile culm 0.7-1.4 mm wide.
10 Base of perigynium cuneate to rounded; distance from base of perigynium to base of achene 0.1-0.5 mm ; [primarily of the Mountains in our area].
C. appalachica

10 Base of perigynium rounded to truncate; distance from base of perigynium to base of achene 0.5-0.9 mm ; [widespread in our area]
C. radiata

9 Widest leaves \(1.7-3.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; base of fertile culm \(1.4-2.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
11 Stigmas \(0.03-0.06 \mathrm{~mm}\) thick, straight to slightly twisted; widest leaves less than 2.0 mm wide; perigynia 3-7 (-8) per spike
C. radiata

11 Stigmas 0.07-0.10 mm thick, mostly coiled; widest leaves more than 1.7 mm wide; perigynia (6-) 7-14 (-20) per spike . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. rosea
5 Perigynia not conspicuously corky-thickened at base (except corky-thickened in the rare alien, C. spicata, which has perigynia 4.0-5.5 mm long); perigynia ascending to spreading at maturity; perigynia (3-) 8-40 per spike; leaves 1-5 mm wide.
12 Inflorescence ovoid in outline, the spikes densely aggregated, nearly indistinguishable except by the projecting setaceous bracts which subtend each spike.
13 Perigynia 1.3-1.7× as long as wide, widest near the broadly rounded, truncate, or even subcordate base
C. leavenworthii

13 Perigynia \(1.6-2.5 \times\) as long as wide, widest just below the middle, the base broadly cuneate to rounded. 14 Pistillate scales (excluding the awns) shorter than the perigynium body; culms not greatly exceeding the leaves.
C. cephalophora

14 Pistillate scales (excluding the awns) as long as or exceeding the perigynium body; culms much exceeding the leaves.
C. mesochorea

12 Inflorescence spicate-racemose, the individual spikes readily distinguishable (often separated by an exposed internode of the axis).

15 Pistillate scales brown or reddish-purple; [alien, sparsely naturalized in our area].
16 Roots and basal sheaths brown to black; perigynia not corky-thickened at base; ligule blunt, wider than long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. divulsa 16 Roots and basal sheaths purplish-tinted; perigynia corky-thickened at base; ligule acute, longer than wide
C. spicata

15 Pistillate scales green, hyaline, or pale tan; [native in our area (except C. austrina), common and widespread in our area].
17 Perigynia ascending, nerveless on the ventral surface; scales acuminate to awned; lowest inflorescence bract elongate, the free portion \(10-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
C. austrina

17 Perigynia spreading, either nerved or nerveless on the vegral surface; scales acuminate; lowest inflorescence bract short, delicate, the free portion \(5-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
18 Perigynia 3.0-3.5 mm long, nerveless on the upper (ventral) face ... C. muehlenbergii var. enervis
18 Perigynia \(3.5-4.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, nerved on both faces
C. muehlenbergii var. muehlenbergii

\section*{[C. muricata]}

\section*{Key 16 -- section Multiflorae}

A section of 7 species, of North America (including Mexico). References: Standley in FNA (2002b).
1 Beak of the perigynium about equaling the body; leaves usually exceeding the culm; lowermost pistillate bract often more than 5 cm long
C. vulpinoidea

1 Beak of the perigynium much shorter than the body; leaves usually shorter than the culm; lowermost pistillate bract often less than 2 cm long.
2 Body of the perigynium broadly suborbicular, 2.2-3.0 mm wide, broadly rounded to truncate at the base; perigynium redpunctate
C. triangularis

2 Body of the perigynium broadly ovate, \(1.0-2.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, broadly cuneate to rounded at the base; perigynium not red punctate.
3 Perigynia 2.5-3.5 mm long, \(1.6-2.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, strongly nerved, yellowish-brown at maturity; [usually in acidic habitats, widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. annectens var. annectens
3 Perigynia 2.2-2.7 mm long, \(1.5-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, nerveless or obscurely nerved, golden yellow at maturity; [usually in calcareous habitats, apparently restricted in our area to VA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. annectens var. xanthocarpa

\section*{[C. fissa var. aristata]}

\section*{Key 17 -- section Vulpinae}

A section of ca. 15 species, of North America, temperate Eurasia, Africa, and Australia. References: Jones \& Reznicek (1995); Standley in FNA (2002b). Key 2 adapted from Jones \& Reznicek (1995).

\section*{Key 1}

1 Leaf sheath fronts yellow, thickened, and not fragile at the top; leaf blades papillose adaxially (at \(25 \times\) magnification)
C. laevivaginata

1 Leaf sheath fronts green or whitish, thin, and fragile at the top; leaf blades not papillose adaxially.

\section*{2 Leaf sheath fronts smooth.}

3 Larger perigynia \(6-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves to 12 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. crus-corvi
3 Larger perigynia \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves to 7 mm wide.
4 Perigynia smoothly rounded at base, not distended; perigynium veins 3-5 abaxially, 0 adaxially
[C. alopecoidea]
4 Perigynia cordate at base, distended; perigynium veins 10-12 abaxially, 7 adaxially . . . . . . C. oklahomensis
2 Leaf sheath fronts rugose.
5 Perigynia broadly rounded at base, not distended; perigynium veins 3-5 abaxially, 0 adaxially ....... C. conjuncta
5 Perigynia cordate or truncate at base, distended; perigynium veins 15 abaxially, 7 adaxially.
6 Perigynia (5-) avg. 5.4 (-6) mm long, the beak more than 3 mm long; larger leaves mostly 8-17 mm wide;
perigynium scales cuspidate to short-awned; [mostly of the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont]
C. stipata

6 Perigynia (4-) avg. 4.7 (-5) mm long, the beak less than 2.5 mm long; larger leaves mostly \(4-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; perigynium scales acuminate to cuspidate; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. stipata var. stipata

\section*{Key 2}

1 Beak of the perigynium shorter than the body.
2 Perigynia somewhat abruptly contracted into a beak ca. \(0.5 \times\) as long as the perigynium body; ventral surface of the
perigynium with several incomplete veins basally; culms sharply triangular and narrowly winged, somewhat spongy and easily crushed; dorsal leaf sheaths green; ventral leaf sheaths with scattered red dots, and transversely rugose; [normally of shaded locations]
C. conjuncta

2 Perigynia tapering into a beak, much shorter than the perigynium body; ventral surface of the perigynium with several inconspicuous complete veins; culms inconspicuously triangular to roundish, not winged, neither spongy nor easily crushed; dorsal leaf sheaths dark blue-green with conspicuous white dots; ventral leaf sheaths without scattered red dots, not transversely rugose; [nomally of sunny locations]
C. oklahomensis

1 Beak of the perigynium as long as, or longer than, the body.
3 Ventral leaf sheath margins with orange-red dots; achene ovate-lanceolate; perigynium wall adhering to achene
C. crus-corvi

3 Ventral leaf sheath margins without orange-red dots; achene broadly ovate to ovate-orbicular; perigynium wall not adhering to the achene (or only slightly so).
4 Ventral leaf sheaths not transversely rugose, more or less concave at the apex and not prolonged upward past the base of the blade, thickened, not friable . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. Iaevivaginata
4 Ventral leaf sheaths transversely rugose, more or less convex at the apex and prolonged upward past the base of the blade, friable.
5 Perigynia (5-) avg. 5.4 (-6) mm long, the beak more than 3 mm long; larger leaves mostly 8-17 mm wide; perigynium scales cuspidate to short-awned; [mostly of the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont]
C. stipata var. maxima

5 Perigynia (4-) avg. \(4.7(-5) \mathrm{mm}\) long, the beak less than 2.5 mm long; larger leaves mostly \(4-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide;
perigynium scales acuminate to cuspidate; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. stipata var. stipata

\section*{Key 18 -- section Heleoglochin (Paniculatae)}

A section of 11-12 species, of temperate North America, Eurasia, n. Africa, and Australsia. References: Cochrane in FNA (2002b).
1 Perigynia obovoid, 1.3-1.5× as long as wide; sheaths concave at the mouth; leaves 3-8 mm wide; [of swamps of the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont]
C. decomposita

1 Perigynia ovoid, ca. \(2 \times\) as long as wide; sheaths prolonged beyond the blade; leaves 2-3 mm wide; [of calcareous wetlands of the Mountains]
C. prairea
\{C. diandra\}

\section*{Key 19 -- section Glareosae (Heleonastes)}

A section of 20-25 species, circumboreal, but extending in montane areas to South America, New Zealand, and Australia. References: Toivonen in FNA (2002b).
1 Spikes (1-) 2 (-3); perigynia 1-5 per spike, 2.5-4 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. trisperma var. trisperma

1 Spikes 4-9; perigynia 5-30 per spike; 1.7-2.5 mm long.
2 Perigynia (10-) 15-30 per spike; perigynium without ventral nerves (or the nerves very obscure); spike at maturity somewhat bristly appearing in silhouette because of the perigynium beaks ..... C. brunnescens var. sphaerostachya
2 Perigynia 5-10 (-15) per spike; perigynium ventrally nerved; spike at maturity nearly smooth in silhouette (the perigynium beaks strongly appressed)
3 Culms \(15-60 \mathrm{~cm}\) tall; inflorescence 3-5 (-7) cm long, all but the lowest spikes approximate, the lowest spikes 0.5-2.5 cm apart . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. canescens var. canescens
3 Culms 30-90 cm tall; inflorescences 6-12 (-15) cm long, the lower and middle spikes well-spaced, the lowest spikes 2-5 cm apart . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. canescens var. disjuncta

\section*{Key 20 -- section Stellulatae}

A section of ca. 15 species, semicosmopolitan (except Africa). References: Reznicek \& Ball (1980); Reznicek in FNA (2002b). Key based on Reznicek \& Ball (1980).

1 Spikes usually solitary; leaves involute; anthers 2.0-3.6 mm long; [rare disjuncts in Coastal Plain bogs] ............ . C. exilis
1 Spikes 2-8; leaves flat or folded; anthers 0.6-2.2 (-2.4) mm long.
2 Perigynium beak smooth-margined (use at least \(10 \times\) magnification).
2 Perigynium beak serrulate on margin (use at least \(10 \times\) magnification).
3 Widest leaves 2.8-5.0 mm wide.
4 Lower perigynia of spikes mostly \(1.1-1.6 \times\) as long as wide; perigynia mostly \(2.1-3.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide C. atlantica ssp. atlantica

4 Lower perigynia of spikes (1.5-) 1.7-3× as long as wide; perigynia mostly 1.2-2.0 mm wide . . . . . . . . C. ruthii
3 Widest leaves \(0.8-2.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
5 Terminal spikes entirely staminate; anthers (1.0-) 1.2-2.2 (-2.4) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. sterilis

5 Terminal spikes partly or entirely pistillate; anthers 0.6-2.2 (-2.4) m long.
6 Terminal spikes without a distinct narrowed base of staminate scales, the staminate portion less than 1 mm long
C. sterilis

6 Terminal spikes with a distinct narrowed base of staminate scales \(1.0-16.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
7 Lower perigynia 2.0-3.0 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. atlantica
7 Lower perigynia 0.9-2.0 mm wide.
8 Lower perigynia mostly 2.8-4.8 mm long; lower perigynia (1.7-) 1.8-3.6× as long as wide; perigynia beaks \(0.95-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, mostly \(0.45-0.85 \times\) as long as the perigynium body
C. echinata ssp. echinata

8 Lower perigynia mostly 1.9-3.0 mm long; lower perigynia 1.0-2.0 (-2.2)× as long as wide; perigynia beaks \(0.4-0.95 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, mostly \(0.2-0.5 \times\) as long as the perigynium body.
9 Perigynia mostly nerveless over the achene on the adaxial surface; beak of perigynia conspicuously setulose-serrulate; perigynia often more-or-less convexly tapered from widest point to the beak, thus forming a weak shoulder; [of calcareous sites, in our area restricted to the Mountains of VA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. interior
9 Perigynia mostly 1-10-nerved over the achene on the adaxial surface; beak of perigynia more sparsely serrulate, with definite spaces between the often single teeth; perigynia more-or-less cuneate or concavely tapered from widest point to the beak, not forming a shoulder; [of a variety of situations, not generally calcareous].
10 Widest leaves \(1.6-2.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; infructescence mostly \(18-45 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. atlantica
10 Widest leaves \(0.6-1.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; infructescence mostly \(8-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [primarily of the Coastal Plain in our area, widely scattered elsewhere]
C. howei

Key 21 -- section Deweyanae
A section of 8 species, of North America and e. Asia. References: Naczi (1990); Naczi in FNA (2002b).
Perigynia 1.3-1.6 mm wide, \(3-4 \times\) as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. deweyana var. deweyana]
1 Perigynia 0.8-1.2 mm wide, \(4-5 \times\) as long as wide.
2 Widest leaf (1.3-) 1.5-2.9 (-3.1) mm wide; culms (0.5-) 0.6-1.0 (-1.1) mm thick at mid-height; plant densely to loosely cespitose, the rhizome internodes \(0.2-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of swamp forests and other wetlands, widespread in our area] . . . .

2 Widest \(28-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide culms \(10-1.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) thick at mid-height plants densely cespitose bromoides ssp. bromoides 1.0 (-8.5) mm long; [of seeps and bogs in the Blue Ridge and Blue Ridge Escarpment region]
C. bromoides ssp. montana

\section*{Key 22 -- section Ovales}

A section of ca. 85 species, largely North American, but also occurring in Central and South America and Eurasia. References: Mastrogiuseppe, Rothrock, Dibble, \& Reznicek in FNA (2002b); Rothrock, Reznicek, \& Ganion (1997).
C. alata
C. albolutescens (C. straminea misapplied)
C. argyrantha
C. bebbii
C. bicknellii var. bicknellii
C. brevior
C. cristatella
C. festucacea
C. hormathodes (C. straminea var. invisa)
C. longii (C. albolutescens misapplied)

C, molesta
C. normalis
C. ovalis
C. projecta
C. reniformis
C. scoparia var. scoparia
C. silicea
C. straminea
C. suberecta
C. tenera var. tenera
C. tribuloides var. sangamonensis
C. tribuloides var. tribuloides

\section*{Key 24 -- section Mitratae (Praecoces)}

A section of ca. 20 species, of Europe, e. Asia, and Australia. References: Standley in FNA (2002b).
One species in our area
C. caryophyllea

\section*{Key 25 -- section Phyllostachyae}

A section of ca. 10 species, of North America. References: Crins, Naczi, Reznicek, \& Ford in FNA (2002b); Naczi, Reznicek, \& Ford (1998); Ford et al. (1998); Naczi \& Ford (2001); Ford \& Naczi (2001). Key adapted in part from Naczi, Reznicek, \& Ford (1998), Catling, Reznicek, \& Crins (1993), and Naczi \& Ford (2001).

1 Lowest pistillate scales 2.4-4.5 mm wide, much wider than the the perigynia, appressed against and essentially concealing them; staminate flowers 2-4 per spike; [northern species, south to PA] [C. backii]
1 Lowest pistillate scales \(1.2-2.5(-3) \mathrm{mm}\) wide, not more than \(1.5 \times\) as wide as the perigynia, spreading and not concealing them; staminate flowers \(5-25\) per spike.
2 Achenes subglobose, \(1-1.5 \times\) as long as wide; staminate scales more or less truncate.
3 Tallest culm 3.2-9.1 cm high, 15-32\% of plant height; terminal spike with 4-8 perigynia; wider leaves with hyaline margins 0.05-0.2 mm wide; hyaline margins of distal pistillate scales \(0.05-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; perigynium beak \(30-38 \%\) (\(43 \%\) ) of perigynium length; [of calcareous glades in w. VA and north and west of our area] ....... C. juniperorum
3 Tallest culm 9.0-41 cm high, 39-86\% of plant height; terminal spike with 1-4 perigynia; wider leaves with green margins; hyaline margins of distal pistillate scales \(0.3-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; perigynium beak \(34-53 \%\) of perigynium length; [of rich forests or rocky calcareous glades and woodlands].
4 Longest (per plant) staminate portion of terminal spike (4.9-) 5.8-13.5 mm long; proximalmost staminate scale in terminal spike 1.1-1.8 (-2.1) mm long, 13-26 (-35)\% of length of staminate portion of terminal spike; perigynium beaks (1.9-) 2.3-3.9 mm long, 39-53\% of perigynium length; shoot bases lacking red-purple; [of rich mesic forests widespread in our area, especially VA] \(\qquad\) C. jamesii

4 Longest (per plant) staminate portion of terminal spike 3.4-5.6 (-6.2) mm long; proximalmost staminate scale in terminal spike (1.9-) 2.1-3.3 mm long, (35-) 44-77\% of length of staminate portion of terminal spike; perigynium beaks 1.4-2.3 (-2.5) mm long, 34-44\% of perigynium length; shoot bases tinged with reddish-purple; [of c. TN and c. KY and westwards]
[C. timida]
2 Achenes ellipsoid, 1.5-2.0× as long as wide; staminate scales obtuse to acute.
5 Tallest culm 0.18-0.38x as tall as plant; perigynia (7.0-) \(7.5-10.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; perigynium beaks (3.6-) 4.1-6.4 mm long; culms erect; peduncles usually erect to spreading
C. superata

5 Tallest culm 0.41-0.87× as tall as plant; perigynia 4.5-8.0 mm long; perigynium beaks 1.7-4.3 mm long; culms erect to spreading; peduncles usually widely spreading to nodding.
6 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
C. basiantha

6 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 \(1.7-2.6(-2.8) \mathrm{mm}\) long; achenes \(1.8-2.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
C. willdenowii

\section*{Key 26 -- section Acrocystis (Montanae)}

A section of ca. 35 species, subcosmopolitan in temperate and boreal regions. References: Crins \& Rettig in FNA (2002b); Rettig (1988); Cusick (1992); Rettig \& Crins (1996). Key based in part on Rettig (1988), C, and M.

NOTE TO USERS: This key does not accomodate two to four new species in our area; they are under study, and will likely be added in the near future. Most will key towards C. deflexa.

1 Spikes borne above the middle of the culm, but also with some of the pistillate spikes borne on short or elongate peduncles from the base of the culm.
2 Terminal staminate spike \(2-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, closely associated with one or more pistillate spikes, the lowest of these subtended by a foliaceous bract mostly surpassing the staminate spike
2 Terminal staminate spike \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, alone or associated with a pistillate spike, the subtending bract not surpassing the staminate spike.
3 Perigynia subcoriaceous, 3.5-4.5 mm long, the body glabrous or very sparsely short-pubescent; leaf blades thick, stiff, deep green, spreading at maturity, 2-4.5 mm wide; plants loosely cespitose with short-ascending stolons; achenes brownish at maturity, shining, pitted C. tonsa

3 Perigynia membranaceous, 2.5-4.25 mm long, the body short-pubescent; leaf blades thinnish, not stiff, light green, erect or ascending at maturity, \(1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; plants densely cespitose; achenes, brownish-black or black, at
maturity, either minutely pitted or obscurely and irregularly pitted.
4 Perigynia (3.0-) 3.2-4.2 mm long, \(1.2-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, the beak 1.2-1.6 (-2.0) mm long, from about a half to nearly as long as the body; achenes oblong-obovoid, the outer covering dull grayish-black, appearing minutely roughened, the achenes at maturity black, very obscurely and irregularly pitted ........... C. rugosperma
4 Perigynia 2.2-2.9 (-3.2) mm long, 1-1.3 mm wide, the beak \(0.4-0.9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, less than half the length of the body; achenes orbicular-obovoid, the outer covering pitted, the achenes at complete maturity brownish-black, very closely and minutely pitted
C. umbellata

1 Spikes all borne close together above the middle of the culm, the terminal one staminate, the lateral ones pistillate (rarely a few spikes borne near the base).
5 Body of the perigynium (excluding the beak and the contracted base) subglobose or spherical, about as wide as long. 6 Plants cespitose; leaves \(1.8-4.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.

7 Perigynium tooth (0.1-) 0.2-0.5 mm long; pistillate scales \(3.4-4.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, (1.4-) \(1.6-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, conspicuously exceeding the perigynia; plants densely cespitose, the culms erect, arching at the tips; [of nw. SC, sw. NC, and adjacent GA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. communis var. amplisquama
7 Perigynium tooth 0.1-0.2 (-0.3) mm long; pistillate scales 2.5-4.1 mm long, (1.2-) 1.4-1.6 (-2.0) mm wide, about as long as the perigynia; plants loosely cespitose, the culms prostrate; [widely distributed]
C. communis var. communis

6 Plants with long rhizomes, forming clonal patches; leaves \(1.0-3.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
8 Beak of perigynium (0.2-) 0.6-1.0 (-1.2) mm long; perigynium body 2.2-3.4 mm long, 1.0-1.8 mm wide; culm smooth; [widely distributed in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. pensylvanica
8 Beak of perigynium (1.0-) 1.2-1.6 (-2.6) mm long; perigynium body 3.1-4.6 mm long, 1.0-1.3 (-1.5) mm wide; culm scabrous, at least near the summit; [(in our area) of the Mountains of sw. VA, w. NC, and nw. SC].
9 Beak of the perigynium averaging 1.5 mm long, the orifice oblique; leaves mostly 1.1-1.3 mm wide; perigynium pubescent only on the summit, at the base of the beak; male spikes less than 15 mm long; culms scabrous throughout; leaves more-or-less smooth on the lower surface
C. Iucorum var. austrolucorum

9 Beak of the perigynium averaging 1.3 mm long, the beak split more-or-less equally; leaves mostly 1.5-2.8 mm wide; perigynium pubescent over the body; male spikes more than 15 mm long; culms scabrous only near the summit; leaves scabrous on the lower surface
[C. Iucorum var. Iucorum]
5 Body of the perigynium (excluding the beak and the contracted base) ellipsoid to obovoid, distinctly longer than wide or thick, often also wider than thick, and slightly trigonous.
10 Plants with long rhizomes, forming clonal patches; [collectively of the Coastal Plain and, less commonly, Piedmont).
11 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

11 Achene body (1.1-) 1.2-1.3 (-1.4) mm long, trigonous; fertile culms 20-43 cm tall, equalling or exceeding the leaves; basal sheaths usually not fibrillose; pistillate scales (2.3-) 2.6-3.0 (-3.4) mm long . . . C. physorhyncha 10 Plants cespitose; [collectively widespread in our area].

12 Achene body (1.3-) 1.4-1.6 (-1.7) mm long; fertile culms mostly 10-20 cm tall; pistillate scales (2.9-) 3.1-3.4 mm long
C. nigromarginata

12 Achene body (0.9-) 1.2-1.3 (-1.5) mm long; fertile culms mostly 17-35 cm tall; pistillate scales (2.0-) 2.5-3.1 (3.2) mm long.

13 Scales of the median portion of the staminate spike with a weak to moderately prominent midrib usually not extending to the tip, and minute teeth rarely present on the midrib (visible at \(15 \times\) or greater); perigynium teeth mostly \(0.2-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; staminate spike \(8.4-11.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; culms erect to ascending, equalling or exceeding the leaves, the inflorescence typically conspicuous; pistillate scales with green midrib, hyaline margins, and usually reddish-tinged; [mostly of loamy or clayey soils of the Piedmont and Mountains] .
C. albicans

13 Scales of the median portion of the staminate spike either with a strong, prominent midrib extending to the tip (or even aristate), and with minute teeth usually present on the midrib (visible at \(15 \times\) or greater); perigynium teeth mostly \(0.15-0.25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; staminate spike \(5.0-8.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; culms lax or weakly ascending, often shorter than, curving under, and more-or-less hidden by the leaves; pistillate scales with green midrib, hyaline margins, and only rarely reddish-tinged; [mostly of acid, sandy soils of the Coastal Plain]
C. emmonsii

\section*{Key 28 -- section Clandestinae (Digitatae)}

A section of ca. 20 species, circumboreal. References: Crins in FNA (2002b).
1 Pistillate scales short-awned
C. pedunculata
1 Pistillate scales acute [C. richardsonii]

A section of 5 or more species, s. North America to Central America, s. Europe, sw. Asia, and n. Africa. References: Ball in FNA (2002b); Jones \& Jones (1993). Key adapted from Jones \& Jones (1993).
1 Perigynia densely white-villous apically, glabrous basally; achene body \(2.0-2.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, long-stipitate ........ C. dasycarpa
1 Perigynia puberulent throughout; achene body \(3.0-3.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, sessile . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. tenax

Key 29b - section Hirtifoliae
A monotypic section, of e. North America. References: Ball in FNA (2002b); Jones \& Jones (1993).
\(\qquad\)

\section*{Key 30 -- section Albae}

A section of 4 species, north temperate. References: Ball in FNA (2002b).
One species in our area
C. eburnea

\section*{Key 31 -- section Paniceae}

A section of 14 species, of temperate parts of North America and Eurasia, and montane Central America and South America. References: Rothrock \& Reznicek in FNA (2002b).

1 Perigynia with a distinct beak, 1.0-2.2 mm long.
2 Basal leaves with well-developed blades; basal sheaths brown; perigynia glabrous; [of moist, usually calcareous habitats of the Coastal Plain]
C. chapmanii

2 Basal leaves reduced to bladeless sheaths; basal sheaths strongly purple; [of dry, acidic habitats of the Mountains]
1 Perigynia beakless, or with an indistinct beak less than 0.5 mm long.
3 Basal sheaths with well-developed blades; basal sheaths brown to strongly purple.
4 Pistillate spike \(5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, with ca. 6 vertical rows of perigynia; perigynia 3.3-4.2 mm long, 2.0-2.5 mm wide; leaves \(3-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, blue green
C. meadii

4 Pistillate spike \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, with ca. 2-3 vertical rows of perigynia; perigynia \(2.5-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(1.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; leaves 2-4.5 mm wide, pale green
C. tetanica

3 Basal sheaths bladeless, or with blades to 3 cm long; basal sheaths strongly purple.
5 Culms to 10 dm tall, (2-) 3-5 mm in diameter near base; larger leaves ca. 5 mm wide; plants forming large clumps; [plants of shallow soils on sloping rock outcrops]
C. biltmoreana

5 Culms to 5 dm tall, ca. 1-2 mm in diameter near the base; larger leaves ca. 2-4 mm wide; plants forming small, spaced clumps, interconnected by long-creeping rhizomes; [plants of mountain slopes in more-or-less deep soils]
C. woodii

\section*{Key 32a -- section Laxiflorae}

A section of ca. 16 species, of North america and Central America. References: Bryson \& Naczi in FNA (2002b); Naczi, Kral, \& Bryson (2001). Key based in part on Naczi, Kral, \& Bryson (2001).

1 Perigynium with 1 distinct and 5-6 much less distinct nerves per face, narrowly cuneate basally; perigynium beak short and usually abruptly bent; foliage dark green; bracts surpassing the staminate spike . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. Ieptonervia
1 Perigynium with 6-many distinct nerves per face (the central one slightly more distinct); perigynium beak various; foliage various; bracts various.
2 Perigynium with a short, bent beak, usually abruptly bent to one side.
3 Spikes loosely flowered, most perigynia not overlapping.
4 Bracts very broad, \(8-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; basal leaves very wide, up to 40 mm wide; plant glaucescent; basal sheaths purple or brown
C. albursina

4 Bracts narrow, 2.5-6 mm wide; basal leaves narrow, 3-8 mm wide; plant green; basal sheaths purple, often weathering to brown
C. ormostachya

3 Spikes densely flowered, the perigynia overlapping.
5 Basal sheaths brown; uppermost bract overtopping the staminate spike; staminate spike sessile or short-stalked
C. blanda

5 Basal sheaths purple when fresh, weathering to brown; uppermost bract rarely overtopping the staminate spike; staminate spike usually long-stalked
C. gracilescens

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).
6 Perigynium beaks long (to 1.5 mm long) and excurved; basal sheaths green, white, and brownish striped; [endemic to the escarpment gorge area near the SC-NC-GA tricorner] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. radfordii
6 Perigynium beaks straight or slightly curved; basal sheaths either purple, wine-red, or brownish, not prominently green-and-white striped; [collectively widespread in our area].
7 Basal sheaths purple or wine-red (may weather to brown in C. gracilescens).
8 Spikes densely flowered, the perigynia overlapping . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. gracilescens 8 Spikes loosely flowered, the spikelets not overlapping.

9 Mature leaf blades of sterile shoots 4-5 (-6) mm wide, green; culms green, chalky red at base (best seen in fresh material); pistillate spikes (3-) 5-7 (-8) flowered; staminate spike on a peduncle 0-1 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. manhartii
9 Mature leaf blades of sterile shoots (6-) 7-10 mm wide, glaucous; culms glaucous, bright red at base (best seen in fresh material); pistillate spikes (4-) 7-11 (-15) flowered; staminate spike on a peduncle 2-3 (-6) cm long \(\qquad\) C. purpurifera

7 Basal sheaths brown, not purple or wine-red.
10 Mature perigynia obovoid.
11 Spikes overlapping, densely flowered; staminate spike more-or-less obscured; plant green
c.........

11 Spikes scattered, loosely flowered; staminate spike prominently exserted; plant usually glaucescent
......................
12 Spikes overlapping, the staminate more-or-less obscured and overtopped by the uppermost bract .
C. crebriflora

12 Spikes scattered, the staminate prominent and exceeding the uppermost bract.
13 Spikes densely flowered; perigynium beaks curved; lowest spike exserted on a long, arching, peduncle ................................................................. C. styloflex
13 Spikes loosely flowered; perigynium beaks straight; lowest spike on a short, erect or ascending, peduncle
C. striatula
\{add C. kraliana, C. chapmanii\}

\section*{Key 32b -- section Careyanae}

A section of 8 species, of tempearte e. North America. References: Bryson \& Naczi in FNA (2002b).
1 Basal sheaths purplish, sometimes mixed with brown.
2 Widest leaf blade 3-6 mm wide; peduncles of lateral spikes usually drooping . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. austrocaroliniana
2 Widest leaf blade \(10-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; peduncles of lateral spikes usually erect or spreading.
3 Bracts of middle and basal portions of culms with blades 2.1-9.2 cm long; perigynia 5.0-6.6 mm long; longest (per plant) lateral spike with 4-9 perigynia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. careyan
3 Bracts of middle and basal portions of culms bladeless, or with blades 0.1-1.9 cm long; perigynia 3.7-4.9 mm long; longest (per plant) lateral spike with 9-13 perigynia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. plantaginea 1 Basal sheaths brownish, lacking any purple coloration.

4 Widest leaf blade 11-25 mm wide; leaf blades of vegetative shoots \(3.8-9.0 \times\) as wide as bract leaves; bract blades from middle and basal portions of the culms 2.0-6.2 cm long; foliage glaucous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. platyphylla
4 Widest leaf blade \(2-14 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; leaf blades of vegetative shoots \(1.0-3.5 \times\) as wide as bract leaves; bract blades from middle and basal portions of the culms 4.5-24 cm long; foliage green or glaucous.
5 Basalmost scale of each lateral spike sterile (lacking a perigynium) or subtending a staminate flower.
6 Foliage usually bright green; longest (per plant) terminal spike 0.6-2.0 (-2.3) cm long; widest leaf blade 5.3-8.3 mm wide C. laxiculmis var. copulata

6 Foliage usually glaucous; longest (per plant) terminal spike (1.0-) 1.2-2.5 cm long; widest leaf blade 6.4-11.8 mm wide C. laxiculmis var. laxiculmis

5 Basalmost scale of each lateral spike subtending a perigynium.
7 Terminal spikes 0.6-1.4 (-1.6) mm wide; staminate scales obtuse, those from the 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) \(\times\) as tall as the tallest culm.
8 Perigynia spirally imbricate; longer lateral spikes with (6-) 8-13 perigynia; peduncles of proximal spikes usually erect, the longest (per plant) peduncle (7.0-) 15-42 (-49) mm long; bract blade of distalmost lateral spike 5.6-17 (-26) \(\times\) as long as wide; loosely or densely cespitose; [primarily of the Coastal Plain in our area, though extending rarely into the Piedmont and Mountains]
8 Perigynia distichously imbricate; longer lateral spikes with 4-8 (-9) perigynia; peduncles of proximal spikes usually drooping or nodding, the longest (per plant) peduncle (28-) 44-84 (-91) mm long; bract blade of distalmost lateral spike (12-) \(17-51 \times\) as long as wide; densely cespitose; [primarily of the Mountains and Piedmont]
C. cumberlandensis

7 Terminal spikes (1.0-) 1.2-2.7 mm wide; staminate scales acute, those from the the middle region of the staminate spike \(3.6-5.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; vegetative shoots shorter than or slightly taller than the culms, the tallest vegetative shoot 0.5-1.3 (-1.8) \(\times\) as tall as the tallest culm.
9 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. digitalis var. macropoda
9 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.
10 Perigynia 2.5-3.3 mm long, the apex barely excurved . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. digitalis var. digitalis 10 Perigynia 3.2-4.2 mm long, the apex noticeably excurved . . . . . . . . . . . C. digitalis var. floridana

Key 33 -- section Granulares
A section of ca. 6 species, of tempearte North America south through Mexico to Central America. References: Cochrane \& Naczi in FNA (2002b).
1 Staminate peduncle elongate, overtopping the uppermost pistillate spike
C. crawei
1 Staminate peduncle none, or shorter than the uppermost pistillate spike
C. granularis
\{add C. gholsonii, C. microdonta\}

\section*{Key 34a -- section Oligocarpae}

\section*{References: Naczi (1989).}

1 Leaf-sheaths hispidulous; perigynia broadest well above the middle; basal sheaths brownish.
2 Leaves glaucescent, usually papillate abaxially; pistillate scale margins entire; perigynia 3.7-5.1 mm long, 1.5-1.8 mm wide; [of the Cumberland Plateau of n. AL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. brysonii]
2 Leaves deep green, abaxially smooth or sparsely scabrous on midrib; pistillate scale margins denticulate; perigynia 4.56.2 mm long, 1.9-2.3 mm wide; [of ne. United States, south in our area to w. NC and w. VA] ......... C. hitchcockiana

1 Leaf-sheaths glabrous; perigynia broadest near the middle; basal sheaths purple, greenish-white, or light tan.
3 Basal sheaths greenish-white or light tan; old leaf bases persistent as brownish fibrils; perigynium beak obscure, essentially absent C. impressinervia

3 Basal sheaths purple; old leaf bases not persistent as fibrils; perigynium beak absent to well-developed, 0-1.0 mm long.
4 Perigynia 1.6-2.6× as long as wide; widest leaf 1.8-4.0 mm wide; achene beak 0.05-0.3 (-0.5) mm long; longest pistillate spikes with 4-8 (-10) perigynia
. C. oligocarpa
4 Perigynia (2.4-) 2.5-3.3x as long as wide; widest leaf (3.0-) 3.5-6.5 mm wide; achene beak (0.3-) 0.4-0.7 mm long; longest pistillate spikes with (5-) 7-14 perigynia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. planispicata
\{add C. acidicola, C. thornei\}

\section*{Key 34 -- section Griseae (Oligocarpae)}

A section of ca. 21 species, of North America (including Mexico). References: Naczi \& Bryson in FNA (2002b); Naczi, Bryson, \& Cochrane (2002); Naczi (1989, 1993, 1997). Key based on Naczi (1997), in part.

1 Perigynia tapering toward the base, obtusely trigonous in cross-section, usually pubescent proximally, the apex constricted to a distinct beak (nearly beakless in C. planispicata), the perigynia closely enveloping the achene at maturity.
2 Leaf-sheaths hispidulous; perigynia broadest well above the middle; basal sheaths brownish.
3 Leaves glaucescent, usually papillate abaxially; pistillate scale margins entire; perigynia 3.7-5.1 mm long, 1.5-1.8 mm wide; [of the Cumberland Plateau of n . AL] .
[C. brysonii]
3 Leaves deep green, abaxially smooth or sparsely scabrous on midrib; pistillate scale margins denticulate; perigynia 4.5-6.2 mm long, 1.9-2.3 mm wide; [of ne. United States, south in our area to w. NC and w. VA] . . C. hitchcockiana

2 Leaf-sheaths glabrous; perigynia broadest near the middle; basal sheaths purple, greenish-white, or light tan.
4 Basal sheaths greenish-white or light tan; old leaf bases persistent as brownish fibrils; perigynium beak obscure, essentially absent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. impressinervia
4 Basal sheaths purple; old leaf bases not persistent as fibrils; perigynium beak absent to well-developed, 0-1.0 mm long.
5 Perigynia 1.6-2.6× as long as wide; widest leaf 1.8-4.0 mm wide; achene beak 0.05-0.3 (-0.5) mm long; longest pistillate spikes with 4-8 (-10) perigynia
5 Perigynia (2.4-) 2.5-3.3x as long as wide; widest leaf (3.0-) 3.5-6.5 mm wide; achene beak (0.3-) 0.4-0.7 mm long; longest pistillate spikes with (5-) \(7-14\) perigynia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. planispicata
1 Perigynia convex-rounded basally, more-or-less terete in cross-section, glabrous, the apex tapered but not constricted,
beakless or the beak obscure, the perigynia loosely enveloping the achene at maturity.
6 Widest leaf (5.1-) 6.2-11.1 (-13.5) mm wide; foliage glaucous; pistillate scales awnless or short-awned, the awns 0-0.9 (1.9) mm long.

7 Perigynia (4.0-) 4.2-5.5 (-6.0) mm long, (2.0-) 2.1-2.7× as long as the achene bodies, spreading to ascending; achene stipes (0.2-) 0.3-0.5 (-0.6) mm long; pistillate spikes (5.0-) 5.9-8.0 (-9.6) mm wide; achene beaks vertical to slightly bent, usually bent \(0-30^{\circ}\) from the vertical
C. flaccosperma
\(7 \quad\) Perigynia 3.2-4.5 (-4.7) mm long, 1.6-2.0× as long as the achene bodies, usually ascending; achene stipes 0.05-0.3 (-0.5) mm long; pistillate spikes (3.3-) 4.2-6.1 (-7.3) mm wide; achene beaks slightly bent to recurved, usually bent \(30-90^{\circ}\) from the vertical.
8 Perigynia 3.2-4.0 (-4.1) mm long, (1.5-) 1.8-2.3 (-2.5)× as long as wide; longest pistillate spike with (14-) 19-45 (-65) flowers, densely flowered, with the ratio [mm of spike length/number of flowers] \(=(0.56-)\) 0.67-1.1 (1.3); longest peduncle of staminate spike 0.5-15 (-31) mm long
C. glaucodea 8 Perigynia (3.7-) 3.9-4.5 (-4.7) mm long, (1.9-) 2.1-2.6 (-2.8)× as long as wide; longest pistillate spike with 11-25 \((-28)\) flowers, rather loosely flowered, with the ratio [mm of spike length/number of flowers] = (0.97-) 1.0-1.3 (1.6); longest peduncle of staminate spike (1.5-) 7.5-37 (-62) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. pigr

6 Widest leaf 2.0-6.8 (-9.1) mm wide; foliage green; pistillate scales relatively long-awned, the awns (0.2-) 1.1-8.3 (-13.7) mm long.
9 Axis of inflorescence and pistillate spike peduncles scabrous; perigynia 2.5-4 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . C. conoidea
9 Axis of inflorescence and pistillate spike peduncles smooth; perigynia 3-6 mm long.
10 Plants densely to loosely cespitose; culm purple-red coloration extending (3.5-) 4.0-7.3 cm up from the base; widest leaves 2.4-4.0 (-5.3) mm wide; achene stipe 0.6-0.8 (-0.9) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. godfreyi
10 Plants densely cespitose; culm purple-red coloration extending 0-3.6 (-3.9) cm up from the base; widest leaves 3.3-6.8 (-9.1) mm wide; achene stipe ( \(0.2-\) ) 0.3-0.6 mm long.

11 Perigynia 1.5-1.9 (-2.2) mm wide, (2.2-) 2.5-3.1× as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. amphibola 11 Perigynia (1.7-) 1.8-2.6 mm wide, 1.8-2.4 (-2.6) \(\times\) as long as wide. 12 Widest leaves 3.3-5.6 (-8.0) mm wide; achene stipe (0.3-) 0.4-0.6 mm long . . . . . . . . C. corrugata 12 Widest leaves (4.8-) 5.0-6.8 (-9.1) mm wide; achene stipe (0.2-) 0.3-0.4 (0.5) mm long . . . C. grisea
\{add C. ouachitana\}

\section*{Key 35 -- section Hymenochlaenae ("Gracillimae")}

A section of 50-60 species, semicosmopolitan. References: Waterway in FNA (2002b).
1 Lowest pistillate bract auriculate but not sheathing; terminal spike normally staminate (rarely with a few perigynia terminally); leaf blades \(1-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; basal sheaths purplish or red; [of cliffs and rock outcrops at moderate to high elevations in the Mountains]
C. misera

1 Lowest pistillate bract sheathing (the sheath short in C. prasina); terminal spike normally gynecandrous, rarely merely staminate (often merely staminate in C. prasina); leaf blades \(1.5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; basal sheaths purplish or red (brownish or greenish in C. prasina); [of various habitats, only rarely as above].
2 Perigynia strongly trigonous, the lateral ribs at the angles, broadest below the middle; basal sheaths brownish or greenish; leaf sheaths glabrous on the hyaline ventral portion
C. prasina

2 Perigynia terete to obscurely trigonous, the lateral ribs not at the angles, broadest near the middle; basal sheaths purplish or red; leaf sheaths pubescent on the hyaline ventral portion (glabrous in C. gracillima).
3 Perigynia densely white-hirsute; achenes brown with dark red spots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. roanensis 3 Perigynia glabrous; achenes without dark red spots.

4 Leaf sheaths glabrous on the hyaline ventral portion; larger leaves 3-9 mm wide ............. C. gracillima
4 Leaf sheaths pubescent on the hyaline ventral portion; larger leaves \(1.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
5 Perigynia 2.5-3.0 mm long, 0.9-1.2 mm wide; perigynium beaks absent or very short, the orifice entire; leaf blades1.5-2.5 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. aestivalis
5 Perigynia 3.0-4.6 mm long, \(1.4-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; perigynium beaks very short to short, the orifice bidentate; leaf blades 2-6 mm wide.
6 Perigynia 3.0-4.0 mm long, \(1.5-1.75 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; leaves \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide . . . . . . . . . . C. aestivaliform is
6 Perigynia 3.5-6 mm long, 1.75-2.0 mm wide; leaves \(3-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
7 Upper pistillate scales awned; perigynia 4.5-6 mm long; leaves \(4-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
C. davisii

7 Upper pistillate scales acuminate; perigynia \(3.5-4.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide C. oxylepis

\section*{Key 36 -- section Hymenochlaenae ("Sylvaticae")}

1 Achene sessile in the base of the perigynium; perigynia 3.2-6 mm long; sterile shoots with leaves \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; [either alien and rarely naturalized in our area, or native and rare].
2 Perigynia 3.2-4.8 mm long, abruptly narrowed to a short stipe; [native, of northern hardwoods forests in the Mountains of NC and VA]
C. arctata

2 Perigynia 5-6 mm long, sessile; [alien, rarely naturalized in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. sylvatica

1 Achene on a stipe \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; perigynia (4.5-) 5.6-8.0 (-10) mm long; sterile shoots with leaves 2-8 mm wide; [native, collectively common and widespread in our area].
3 Internodes between the perigynia mostly \(1.0-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\); sheaths of the pistillate bracts puberulent at the mouth.

3 Internodes between the perigynia mostly 2.0-4.0 (-6.0) mm ; sheaths of the pistillate bracts glabrous at the mouth.
5 Perigynia puberulent, (5-) avg. \(7(-9) \mathrm{mm}\) long; pistillate scales usually with the midrib excurrent as a short awn C. allegheniensis

5 Perigynia glabrous, (4.5-) avg. 5.6-7 (-10) mm long; pistillate scales usually with the midrib terminating below the apex, not excurrent.
\(6 \quad\) Perigynia (6-) \(7.0(-10) \mathrm{mm}\) long, broadest below the middle, tapering with straight or slightly convex sides to a conspicuous beak with a hyaline tip; [of swamps, bogs, and other moist to wet habitats, nearly throughout our area]
C. debilis

6 Perigynia (4.5-) \(5.6(-7) \mathrm{mm}\) long, broadest near the middle, tapering with concave sides to a short beak lacking a hyaline tip; [of dry to moist upland forests and openings in the Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. flexuosa
\{C. castanea\}

\section*{Key 38 -- section Hymenochlaenae ("Longirostres")}

1 Perigynia several-nerved, the beak much shorter than the body; basal sheath not conspicuously fibrous .... C. cherokeensis
1 Perigynia 2-ribbed (otherwise nearly nerveless), the beak about as long as the body; basal sheath conspicuously fibrous
[C. sprengelii]

\section*{Key 39a -- section Spirostachyae (Extensae)}

A section of ca. 15 species, of Eurasia. References: Crins \& Reznicek in FNA (2002b).


Key 39b - section Ceratocystis
A section of 7 species, in temperate North America, Eurasia, and Australia. References: Crins in FNA (2002b).
1 Pistillate scales coppery brown; terminal (staminate) spike 6-24 mm long; pistillate spikes 2-5 per culm; culms 1-8 dm tall; [of calcareous seepages in the Mountains of VA and northwards]
C. flava

1 Pistillate scales yellowish green; terminal (staminate) spike (9-) 17-39 mm long; pistillate spikes 1-2 (-3) per culm; culms \(5-12.5\) dm tall; [of calcareous savannas of the Coastal Plain of NC]
C. Iutea

\section*{Key 40 -- section Porocystis (Virescentes)}

A section of 10 species, of temperate North America, Central America, and South America. References: Ball in FNA (2002b).
1 Terminal spike staminate (rarely gynecandrous, with fewer than \(25 \%\) of the flowers pistillate)............... . C. pallescens
1 Terminal spike gynecandrous (and with more than \(30 \%\) of the flowers pistillate).
2 Perigynia densely pubescent; larger lateral spikes 2-4 mm wide; ligules longer than wide.

2 Perigynia glabrous, minutely papillose, or with few scattered hairs; larger lateral spikes (3.5-) 4-8 mm wide; ligules as wide as long.
4 Perigynia pubescent, minutely papillose, 2.5-4.0 mm long; pistillate scales attenuate, at least some with awns 0.5-2.0 mm long
C. bushii

4 Perigynia glabrous or sparsely pilose, non-papillose, \(2.0-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; pistillate scales awnless, or awn to 0.5 ( -1.0 ) mm long.
5 Mature perigynia terete, subterete, or subtriangular in cross-section, spreading at greater than 45 degrees from the rachis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. caroliniana
5 Mature perigynia triangular in cross-section, appressed-ascending at less than 45 degrees from the rachis.
6 Leaf blades glabrous or nearly so, especially on the lower surface; sheaths glabrous to sparsely pubescent, sometimes densely pubescent at the summit; [primarily of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont] .. C. complanata

6 Leaf blades soft-pubescent; sheaths soft-pubescent; [primarily of the Mountains and Piedmont]

\section*{Key 41 -- section "Hirtae"}



\section*{Key 43 -- section Shortianae}

A monotypic section, of e. North America. References: Cochrane in FNA (2002b).
\(\qquad\)

Key 45 -- section Limosae ("Scitae")
A section of 6 species, in cool temperate parts of North America, Eurasia, and South America. References: Ball in FNA (2002b).
One species in our area
C. barrattii

\section*{Key 44 -- section Glaucescentes (Pendulinae)}

A section of 3 species, of se. North America. References: Standley in FNA (2002b).
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]
C. 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
C. 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
C. verrucosa

\section*{Key 47 -- section Racemosae (Atratae)}

A section of ca. 60 species, of North America nd Eurasia. References: Murray in FNA (2002b).
\(\qquad\)

\section*{Key 48/49 -- section Phacocystis (Cryptocarpae and Acutae)}

A section of 70-90 species, cosmopolitan. References: Standley, Cayouette, \& Bruederle in FNA (2002b); Standley (1983);
Bruederle \& Fairbrothers (1986); Bruederle, Fairbrothers, \& Hanks (1989). Key based in part on C.
1 Lowest spike erect or ascending.
2 Lower sheaths scabrous, reddish-brown, the sheath fronts (ventral faces) with prominent veins forming a persistent network; lower sheaths usually bladeless . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. stricta
2 Lower sheaths glabrous, the sheath fronts (ventral faces) not forming a persistent network; lower sheaths usually with leaf blades.
3 Perigynia evidently nerved on both faces
C. emoryi 3 Perigynia not nerved, or very faintly nerved.

4 Longest bracts overtopping the spikes; perigynia flattened, elliptic to obovate; pistillate scales acute to obtuse, generally shorter than the perigynia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. aquatilis var. substricta
4 Longest bracts shorter than the spikes; perigynia inflated, obovate; pistillate scales acuminate, longer than the perigynia
[C. haydenii]
1 Lowest spike pendent.
5 Pistillate scales awnless, the sides black or deep purple-brown . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. torta
5 Pistillate scales awned, the sides medium brown.
6 Sheath backs glabrous [prickles \(0-1(-5)\) per \(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\) of sheath surface 5 cm from base]; perigynia somewhat inflated, obovoid, rounded above to an abrupt beak; lowest bract of the infructescence 1.7-6.2 dm long.
7 Perigynia strongly obovoid, \(3-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(2-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; achene symmetrical . . . . C. crinita var. brevicrinis 7 Perigynia ellipsoid to slightly obovoid, 2-3 (-3.5) mm long, 1-2 mm wide; achene usually shortened on one side, therefore asymmetrical
C. crinita var. crinita

6 Sheath backs scabrous [prickles (1-) 5-54 per mm \({ }^{2}\) of sheath surface 5 cm from base]; perigynia flattened, elliptic to ovoid, tapering from near or below the middle to a minute beak; lowest bract of the infructescence 0.7-3.5 dm long. 8 Perigynia smooth to slightly papillate towards the apex, the papillae mostly less than \(10 \mu \mathrm{~m}\) long; lower pistillate scales usually acute or acuminate, tapering into the awn; sheaths strongly scabrous; [mainly distributed in our area in the Mountains]
C. gynandra

8 Perigynia densely granular-papillate throughout, the papillae mostly more than \(13 \mu \mathrm{~m}\) long; lower pistillate scales usually truncate or retuse, abruptly awned; sheaths finely scabrous; [mainly distributed in our area in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont]
C. mitchelliana

\section*{Key 50 -- section Collinsiae}

A monotypic section, of e. North America. References: Standley in FNA (2002b).
One species in our range
C. collinsii

\section*{Key 51 -- section Rostrales (Folliculatae)}

1 Pistillate scales usually awned (rarely merely cuspidate); pistillate scales (including the awn, if present) \(0.5-1.2 \times\) as long as the perigynia; larger leaves mostly 6-16 mm wide; pistillate spikes normally not staminate at apex (rarely with a few staminate flowers); [primarily of the Mountains and Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. folliculata
1 Pistillate scales acute or long-acuminate (rarely short-awned); pistillate scales (including the awn, if present) \(0.3-0.6 \times\) as long as the perigynia; larger leaves mostly \(4-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; pistillate spikes normally staminate at apex; [primarily of the Coastal Plain]
C. Ionchocarpa
\{C. turgescens, C. michauxiana\}
[Key 52 -- section Pseudocypereae] -- see Key 55

\section*{Key 53 -- section Paludosae and section Carex (in part)}

\section*{References: Reznicek \& Catling in FNA (2002b); Reznicek (1993).}

1 Culm leaves 1.5-3.3 mm wide; culms 8-30 cm tall (and often appearing even shorter because of being partly buried in sand); perigynium walls corky; [introduced, in coastal sands].
C. pumila (of section Paludosae)

1 Culm leaves 4-15 mm wide; culms 30-150 cm tall; perigynium walls not corky-expanded; [native, in swamps, marshes, wet meadows].
2 Perigynia pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. trichocarpa (of section Carex)
2 Perigynia glabrous
3 Teeth of the perigynium beak 1.5-3 mm long; [of the Mountains of VA] . . . . . . . . C. atherodes (of section Carex)
3 Teeth of the perigynium beak \(0.4-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [mainly of the Coastal Plain]
4 Stems phyllopodic, central, surrounded by old leaf bases; lower sheaths green or slightly pink; ligules about as long as wide; [of the Coastal Plain of NC, SC, and VA] . . . . . . . . . . . C. hyalinolepis (of section Paludosae)
4 Stems aphyllopodic, lateral, not surrounded by old leaf bases; lower sheaths strongly purple; ligules much longer than wide; [of the Coastal Plain and Mountains of VA] . . . . . . . . . C. lacustris (of section Paludosae)

\section*{Key 54 -- section Squarrosae}

A section of 4 species, of e. and c. North America and temperate South America. References: Ford in FNA (2002b). Key based on FNA.

1 Terminal spike usually entirely staminate; pistillate scales with an awn equaling or surpassing the perigynium; achenes 1.2-2.1 mm long.
2 Pistillate scales 0.4-0.9 (-1.1) mm wide, the body wide and translucent; staminate scales 0.9-1.6 mm wide, tightly imbricate in the spike; plants colonial, long-rhizomatous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. aureolensis
2 Pistillate scales 0.1-0.4 mm wide, the body narrow and indistinct; staminate scales 0.3-0.8 mm wide, irreegularly imbricate with spreading tips; plant cespitose, short-rhizomatous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. frankii
1 Terminal spike gynecandrous, mainly pistillate; pistillate scales awnless, or with a short awn not surpassing the perigynium; achenes \(2.0-3.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
3 Achene 1.9-2.5× as long as wide; style persistent, strongly kinked at the base; spikes 1-2 (-3) per stem ... C. squarrosa
3 Achene 1.2-1.9x as long as wide; style deciduous, straight or slightly curved; spikes (1-) 2-4 (-6) per stem ... C. typhina

Key 55 -- section Vesicariae [including 52-Pseudocypereae]
A section of ca. 45 species, semicosmopolitan. References: Reznicek \& Ford in FNA (2002b). Key adapted from Reznicek \& Ford in FNA (2002b).

1 Pistillate scales with a prominent, scabrous awn (the body of the scale often ciliate as well).
2 Plants extensively colonial from elongate, creeping rhizomes; staminate scales acute to acuminate, essentialy smoothmargined except at the very tip; perigynia \(7-11\)-nerved . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. schweinitzin
2 Plants densely to loosely cespitose, the rhizomes connecting individual culms in a clump no more than ca. 10 cm long; staminate scales (at least some of them) witha distinct, scabrous awn; perigynia 6-25-nerved.
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.
4 Spikes 9-14 (-15) mm thick; widest leaves 2.4-4.0 (-5) mm wide; spikes usually 2.5-3.5× as long as wide; perigynia 4.8-6.6 (-7.6) mm long, the beaks usually \(0.7-1.3 \times\) as long as the body . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. baileyi
4 Spikes (12-) 15-22 mm thick; widest leaves (4.0-) 4.5-13 mm wide; spikes usually less than \(2.5 \times\) as long as wide if less than 15 mm thick; perigynia (6-) \(6.5(-10.8) \mathrm{mm}\) long, the beaks \(0.6-0.9 \times\) as long as the body ..... C. Iurida

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.
5 Mature perigynia reflexed; perigynia obscurely trigonous; pistillate spikes 4-7 cm long, 12-18 mm in diameter; teeth of the perigynium beak \(1.2-2.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, divergent C. comosa

5 Mature perigynia spreading or ascending; perigynia round in cross-section; pistillate spikes 1.5-4 (-5) cm long, \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; teeth of the perigynium beak \(0.3-0.9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, straight

6 Leaves flat, U-, V-, or W-shaped in cross-section, the widest 1.5-12 (-15) mm wide; stems round to trigonous, often scabrous-angled; [collectively widespread].
7 Achenes asymmetrical, deeply indented or invaginated on one face; widest perigynia (4.0-) 4.5-7 mm wide; beaks 2.4-4.8 mm long, smooth
[C. tuckermanii]

7 Achenes symmetrical; widest perigynia (2-) 2.5-3.5 (-4.5) mm wide; beaks 1-4.2 (-4.8) mm long, scabrous or smooth. 8 Perigynium beaks finely scabrous (at least near the tip and on the teeth), 2.4-4.2 (-4.8) mm long; widest leaves 1.8-4.3 (-5) November \(5,2004 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
C. bullata

8 Perigynium beaks smooth, 1-4.5 mm long; widest leaves \(1.5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
9 Pistillate spikes globose or short ovoid, ca. 3-20-flowered; [plants of the Coastal Plain from e. NC southwards]
9 Pistillate spikes cylindric, ca. 20-150-flowered; [plants collectively of the Mountains, from nw. NC northwards].
10 Bract of lowest pistillate spike (excepting isolated spikes from long-sheathing bracts on the lower part of the stem) (2.5-) 3-9× as long as the inflorescence; staminate spike often 1 , slightly (if at all) elevated above the summit of the crowded pistillate spikes; perigynia reflexed . . . . . . . [C. retrorsa]
10 Bract of lowest pistillate spike (excepting isolated spikes from long-sheathing bracts on the lower part of the stem) \(0.5-2.5 \times\) as long as the inflorescence; staminate spikes 2-4 ( -5 ), well elevated above the summit of the crowded pistillate spikes; perigynia spreading or ascending.
11 Plant colonial from long-creeping rhizomes; widest leaves (4.5-) 5-12 (-15) mm wide; ligules about as long as wide; basal sheaths usually spongy-thickened and only slightly or not red-
tinged . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. utriculata
11 Plant cespitose; widest leaves \(1.8-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; ligules longer than wide; basal sheath not spongy-thickened and often tinged with reddish-purple . . . . . . . . . C. vesicaria var. vesicaria

\section*{Key 56 -- section Lupulinae}

A section of 6 species, of e. North America. References: Reznicek \& Ball (1974); Reznicek in FNA (2002b); Uttal (1971). Key adapted in part from Reznicek \& Ball (1974) and Reznicek in FNA (2002b).

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.
2 Perigynia rhombic-ovoid, cuneate to the base, 8-35 per spike, radiating in all directions and therefore forming a globular spike .
C. grayi

2 Perigynia lanceoloid to ovoid, convex to the base, 1-12 (-20) per spike, ascending to spreading (the lowest sometimes slightly reflexed) and therefore forming an ovoid to obovoid spike.
3 Perigynia 3-5 mm wide at the widest point; achenes broadest above the middle, with a pronounced shoulder rounding abruptly to the tip; style of mature achene with a half to full coil in its lower portion; [of high elevations in our area, generally in spruce-fir or northern hardwoods forests]
C. intumescens var. fernaldii

3 Perigynia \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide at the widest point; achenes broadest at the middle, smoothly rounded to the tip; style of mature achene straight or arcuate; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. intumescens var. intumescens
1 Sheath of uppermost leaf usually \(>1.7 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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 . . . .

\section*{C. 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. Iupuliformis
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 ........................................................... C. Iouisianica
6 Staminate peduncle \(0.5-6(-7) \mathrm{cm}\) long, shorter than to exceeding the uppermost pistillate spike by \(<2 \mathrm{~cm}\); plants solitary or loosely cespitose in small clumps connected by stout, short rhizomes . . . . . . . . . C. Iupulina

\section*{Key 57 - section Rhynchocystis}

A section of 5 species, of Europe, w. Asia, and Europe. References: Reznicek in FNA (2002b).
One species in our area
C. pendula
[some species accounts still skeletal at this time]
Carex abscondita Mackenzie. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC): rich bottomlands and other forests; common. April-June. MA south to n. FL, west to LA, north in the interior to w. VA, s. IN, and s. AR. See C. magnifolia for discussion of the two taxa. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=24\). [= C, F, G, M, S, W; C. abscondita -- RAB, FNA, K, in part only (also see C. magnifolia); C. abscondita var. rostellata Fernald -- F]

Carex aestivaliformis Mackenzie. Mt (GA, VA): wet meadows (VA), upland submesic forests (GA); rare (GA Special

Concern). Considered by some to be a hybrid, but with little known documentation or evidence for or against its alleged hybrid status; further study is needed. [= C, G, M; C. ×aestivaliformis -- F, FNA, K]

Carex aestivalis M.A. Curtis ex A. Gray, Summer Sedge. Mt (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]
Carex aggregata Mackenzie. (NC, VA). Other useful characters include: culms relatively smooth; pistillate scales sharppointed, the tip reaching to about the base of the perynium; and perigynia nerveless. [=F,FNA, K, M; C. sparganioides Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. aggregata (Mackenzie) Gleason -- C, G]

Carex alata Torrey. Cp (GA, VA), Pd (VA), \{NC, SC\}: May-June. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W]
Carex albicans Willdenow ex Sprengel. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: dry woodlands and forests; common. April-May. ME west to IL, and OK, south to DE, NC, SC, n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), TN, and MO. [C. artitecta Mackenzie -- RAB, F, M, W; C. albicans var. albicans -- C, FNA, K; C. artitecta var. subtilirostris F.J. Hermann -- F; C. nigro-marginata Schweinitz var. muhlenbergii (A. Gray) Gleason -- G; C. varia Muhlenberg ex Willdenow -- S, in part]

Carex albolutescens Schweinitz. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, VA), \{NC, SC\}: [= C, F, FNA, K; C. albolutescens -- G, GW, in part only (also see C. longii); C. straminea misapplied]

Carex albursina Sheldon, White Bear Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): nutrient-rich cove forests, over mafic or calcareous rocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). April-June. VT and s. Québec west to MN, south to SC (P. McMillan pers. comm. 2003, specimen at CLEMS), nw. GA, and AR. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=22\). \([=R A B, C, F\), FNA, K, M, S, W; C. laxiflora var. latifolia Boott -- G]

Carex allegheniensis Mackenzie. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): swamps, bogs, other moist to wet habitats, boggy pools in floodplains; uncommon. May-June. PA south to n. GA, mostly in the Appalachian Mountains. [= M, S; C. debilis Michaux var. pubera A. Gray -- RAB, C, F, G, K; C. debilis var. rudgei L.H. Bailey - FNA, in part; C. debilis var. intercursa Fernald -F, K; C. debilis -- GW, W, in part]

Carex amphibola Steudel. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}. \{distribution and abundance needing additional herbarium investigation\} MayJune. [= RAB, FNA, G, M, S; C. amphibola var. amphibola -- F, K; C. amphibola var. rigida (Bailey) Fernald -- F, K; C. amphibola -GW, in part only]

Carex annectens (Bicknell) Bicknell var. annectens. [= F, G; C. annectens -- RAB, FNA, K, M, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. vulpinoidea var. ambigua -- C , in part; C. vulpinoidea -- GW, in part]

Carex annectens (Bicknell) Bicknell var. xanthocarpa (Kükenthal) Wiegand. See Cusick (1996). [= F, G; C. annectens -RAB, FNA, K, M, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. vulpinoidea var. ambigua -- C, in part; C. vulpinoidea -- GW, in part; C. brachyglossa Mackenzie -- M]

Carex appalachica J. Webber \& P.W. Ball, Appalachian Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to mesic forests, rock outcrops; uncommon (GA Special Concern). First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= C, FNA, K; C. rosea -- RAB, G, W, in part; C. radiata -- F, M, S, misapplied]

Carex aquatilis Wahlenberg, Aquatic Sedge. Mt (VA): mountaintop pond, with Dulichium arundinaceum, Vaccinium macrocarpon, Juncus canadensis, and Utricularia sp.; rare (VA Rare). Newfoundland west to ND, south to NJ, s. PA, OH, IN, IA, and NE; disjunct in w. VA (Augusta County). First reported for VA by Wieboldt et al. (1998). [= G; Carex aquatilis Wahlenberg var. substricta Kükenthal -- C, FNA; C. aquatilis var. altior (Rydberg) Fernald -- F; C. aquatilis -- G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. aquatilis var. aquatilis -- K; C. substricta (Kükenthal) Mackenzie -- M]

Carex arctata W. Boott, Black Sedge, Drooping Woodland Sedge. Mt (NC, VA): northern hardwood and spruce forests, bog edges; rare (VA Rare). Newfoundland west to MN, south to PA, w. VA, nw. NC, and OH. First reported for our area (in Highland County, VA) by Fleming \& Ludwig (1996). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]
* Carex arenaria Linnaeus, Sand Sedge. Cp (NC, VA): moist to dry sandy hammocks; rare, probably introduced from Europe. May-June. Fernald (1950) considers this plant native in se. VA, and populations of it in Carolina Beach State Park, New Hanover County, NC, certainly appear native. In North America, known from MD south to se. NC; also on ballast in OR (Mackenzie 19311935). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex argyrantha Tuckerman, Silvery-flowered Sedge, Hay Sedge. Mt (NC, VA), Pd? (VA?): wet meadows or dry soils; common (NC Rare). in e. TN (Unicoi County). June-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, K, W; C. aenea, misapplied]

Carex atherodes Sprengel, Awned Sedge. Mt (VA): marl fens; rare (VA Rare). Circumboreal, south in North America to NY, n. VA, WV, MO, CO, UT, and OR. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex atlantica Bailey. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs and seepages; uncommon. May-June. Nova Scotia west to MI and nw. IN, south to n . FL and e. TX. Reznicek \& Ball (1980) found the distinction of C. incomperta 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 further north) with no evidence of intergradation or hybridization. I prefer to treat them at the species level. [= GW; > C. atlantica - RAB, F, G, M, S, W, in a narrower sense; = C. atlantica var. atlantica -- C; > C. incomperta Bicknell -RAB, F, G, M, S, W; = C. atlantica ssp. atlantica -- FNA, K]

Carex aureolensis Steudel. \{separate from frankii\} \{Pd, Mt, Cp (NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests; common. May-July.\} VA, KY, IL, and NE south to FL, TX, and NM. [= FNA; < C. frankii -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, M, S, W, in part]
* Carex austrina Mackenzie. Pd (NC), Cp (VA): roadsides, apparently introduced with hay used for erosion control; rare, introduced from sc. United States. May. First reported for our area by Bryson et al. (1996). [= F, FNA, K, M; C. muhlenbergii var. australis Olney -- C, G; C. muhlenbergii -- S, in part; C. muhlenbergii var. austrina Small]

Carex austrocaroliniana Bailey, South Carolina Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC): nutrient-rich, moist coves in the sw. mountains of NC and adjacent SC, often with some seepage; uncommon (SC Rare). April-May. Endemic to the southern end of the Southern Appalachians, in Blue Ridge of sw. NC, ne. SC, n. GA, and e. TN, extending west to the Cumberland Plateau of TN. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=28-30\). [= FNA, K, W; C. austro-caroliniana -- RAB, M, S, an orthographic variant]

Carex baileyi Britton, Bailey's Sedge. Mt (NC, VA): bogs; uncommon (NC Watch List). June-July. NH south to KY, NC, and TN, primarily Appalachian. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S; C. lurida Wahlenberg var. gracilis (Boott) Bailey]

Carex baltzellii Chapman, Baltzell's Sedge. Cp (GA): steepheads, beech-magnolia slopes, and mesic to dry-mesic hammocks; rare (GA Endangered). Sw. GA west to Panhandle FL. [= FNA, K, M, S]

Carex barrattii Schweinitz \& Torrey, Barratt's Sedge. Cp (NC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): peaty bogs and marshes; rare (NC Endangered, VA Rare). April-May. CT south to NC (at least formerly), on the Coastal Plain, and disjunct inland in places with many Coastal Plain affinities, as in w. VA (Augusta County), sw. NC (Henderson County, where now extirpated), nw. SC, sc. TN (Coffee County), n. GA, and n. AL. This species flowers and fruits rarely. Reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997) and Horn (1999). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Carex basiantha Steudel, Southern Willdenow's Sedge. Cp (NC, SC): mesic forests, bottomlands, and lower slopes, over calcareous or mafic rocks; rare. Se. NC south to \(n\). FL, west to e. TX, and north to nw. GA, c. TN, and c. AR. [= FNA, K; C. willdenowii Schkuhr ex Willdenow -- RAB, in part; C. willdenovii -- S, in part (see also C. superata and C. willdenowii) and orthographic variant; C. willdenowii var. pauciflora Olney ex L.H. Bailey in J.M. Coulter; C. willdenowii Schkuhr ex Willdenow var. megarrhyncha Hermann, misapplied]

Carex bicknellii Britton. Pd (SC): prairie-like openings and barrens over gabbro; rare. ME west to Saskatchewan, south to DE, OH, MO, OK, and NM; disjunct in nc. SC. First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= FNA; = C. bicknellii var. bicknellii - K; < C. bicknellii -- C, F, G, M, in part (also see C. opaca)]

Carex biltmoreana Mackenzie, Biltmore Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC): in thin soils on medium to high elevation granitic domes and other sloping rock outcrops, often dominant in thin-soil herbaceous mats, but also occurring in adjacent woodlands under open to nearly closed canopy of Quercus spp., Fraxinus americana, Carya glabra, and Juniperus virginiana var. virginiana; rare (GA Threatened, NC Rare, SC Rare). May-June. Endemic to sw. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA (Rabun and Towns counties). This distinctive endemic sedge may be recognized by its robust size (culms to a meter tall, to 5 mm in diameter at the base), habit (large clumps on sloping rock outcrops), and restricted habitat (in periodic seepage on exfoliation domes). Once considered very rare, \(C\). biltmoreana proves to be limited to a narrow range and distinctive habitat, but regularly present and even locally dominant on the \(50-\) 100 granitic domes within 100 km of Brevard, NC. It often occurs with other endemic species, such as Houstonia longifolia var. glabra, Krigia montana, Pycnanthemum montanum, and Packera millefolia. An excellent illustration appears in Massey et al. (1983). [= RAB, FNA, K, M, S, W]

Carex blanda Dewey. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): cove forests, bottomlands, and other mesic, nutrient-rich forests; common. April-June. ME and s. Québec west to ND, south to c. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), panhandle FL, and TX. Naczi (1999b) reports chromosome numbers of \(n=15-18\). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, M, S, W; = C. laxiflora var. blanda (Dewey) Boott -- G]

Carex brevior (Dewey) Mackenzie ex Lunell. Mt, Pd? (VA): dry forests and margins; uncommon. May-June. c. TN. [= F, FNA, G, K, W; < C. festucacea -- RAB, GW, in part; < C. brevior -- C, in part only (see also C. molesta and C. molestiformis); < C. festucacea Schkuhr ex Willdenow var. brevior (Dewey) Fernald]

Carex bromoides Willdenow ssp. bromoides, Common Brome Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, bogs, seeps, other wetlands; uncommon. May-July. Ssp. bromoides ranges from New Brunswick west to e. MN, south to \(n\). FL and e. TX, and disjunct in Mexico. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=32-34\). [= FNA, K; < C. bromoides -RAB, C, F, G, GW, M, S, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex bromoides Willdenow ssp. montana Naczi, Blue Ridge Brome Sedge. Mt (NC, SC, VA): mountain bogs in the Blue Ridge, seepages in the Blue Ridge Escarpment; rare (NC Watch List). June-July. Ssp. montana is known only from sw. VA, w. NC, and nw. SC. This newly named taxon needs further study in order to better understand its habitats and distribution. Naczi (1999b) provided additional evidence for its recognition, in the form of different chromosome numbers ( \(\mathrm{n}=30-31\) for ssp. montana and \(\mathrm{n}=32\) 34 for ssp. bromoides). [= FNA, K; < C. bromoides -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, M, S, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex brunnescens (Persoon) Poiret var. sphaerostachya (Tuckerman) Kükenthal, Brown Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): grassy balds, bogs, moist forests at moderate to high elevations; common (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). June-July. The species is circumboreal, in North America ranging south to NJ, OH, MI, and MN, south to w. NC, nw. SC, e. TN, and n. GA. Var. sphaerostachya is apparently the only infraspecific taxon (of four) to reach our area. See Gaddy (1981) for the report of this species in SC. [= F; <C.brunnescens -- C, G, RAB, M, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = C. brunnescens ssp. sphaerostachya (Tuckerman) Kalela -- FNA, K]

Carex bullata Schkuhr ex Willdenow. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC): bogs; uncommon. May-June. Nova Scotia south to GA, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but with scattered occurrences inland (as in AR and the Eastern Highland Rim of sc. TN). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S; > C. bullata var. bullata - G; > C. bullata var. greenii (Böckler) Fernald -- G]

Carex bushii Mackenzie. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (NC, VA): meadows; uncommon (VA Watch List). May-June. MA and s. NY west to MO and KS, south to NC, GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), MS, and TX; disjunct in MI. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W; C. caroliniana Schweinitz var. cuspidata (Dewey) Shinners]

Carex buxbaumii Wahlenberg, Brown Bog Sedge, Buxbaum's Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA), Pd (VA): bogs, fens, and seepages (especially over calcareous or mafic rocks); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). June-July. Circumboreal, in North America ranging from Newfoundland west to s. and w. AK, south to se. VA, w. NC, nw. SC, n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), c. TN, KY, n. AR, CO, UT, and CA. Reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997) and Hill (1999). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]

Carex calcifugens Naczi. Cp (GA, NC, SC): rich bluff forests, less typically evergreen maritime forests; rare. Se. NC south to FL. See Naczi, Bryson, \& Cochrane (2002). [= FNA]

Carex canescens Linnaeus var. canescens, Silvery Sedge. Mt (VA): \{habitat\}; rare. Var. canescens.... [= F, G; C. canescens -- C, M, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. canescens ssp. canescens -- FNA, K]

Carex canescens Linnaeus var. disjuncta Fernald, Silvery Sedge. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): bogs, swamps, often in disturbed areas; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). June. Var. disjuncta ranges from Newfoundland west to MN, south to VA, NC, SC, OH , and IN. [= RAB, F, G; C. canescens -- C, M, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. canescens ssp. disjuncta (Fernald) Toivonen -- FNA, K]

Carex careyana Torrey ex Dewey, Carey's Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): nutrient-rich moist forests, mostly over
calcareous rocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Watch List). May-June. NY west to MI and IA, south to sw. NC, AL and MO. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=34\). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M, W]

Carex caroliniana Schweinitz, Carolina Sedge. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests; common. May-June. NJ, PA, MO, and OK south to SC, e. GA, and TX; apparently disjunct in Panhandle FL and adjacent sw. GA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S, W]
* \{Carex caryophyllea Latourette, Spring Sedge. Cp? (VA?): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. This species may not actually be known to occur in our area; it has been reported as naturalized south to DC and is likely to be in VA. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]\}

Carex cephalophora Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\} [=F,FNA, K, M, S; C. cephalophora -- RAB, W, in part only (also see C. mesochorea); C. cephalophora var. cephalophora -- C, G]

Carex chapmanii Steudel, Chapman's Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): edges of calcareous pine savannas, calcareous slopes and bottomlands; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). April-May. Se. NC south to FL, on the Coastal Plain; allegedly disjunct in nc. TN (Chester et al. 1993). The affinities of this species are questionable; it is usually placed in section Paniceae, but may actually belong to Laxiflorae. [= RAB, FNA, K, S; C. chapmannii -- M, orthographic variant; C. styloflexa Buckley var. fusiformis (Chapman ex Dewey) Wiegand]

Carex cherokeensis Schweinitz, Cherokee Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC), Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA*?): moist, rich, calcareous forests; rare (NC Rare). May-June. Se. NC, nw. SC, sw. NC, nc. TN, se. MO, and OK, south to Panhandle FL and west to e. TX and se. OK; disjunct in the Mountains of VA, where perhaps introduced (Belden et al. 2004). This species is much more common in the sc. United States. [= RAB, FNA, G, K, M, W]

Carex collinsii Nuttall, Collins's Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): Chamaecyparis bogs and pocosins in the Coastal Plain, bogs in the southwest mountains of NC (where associated with other Coastal Plain disjuncts); uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Watch List). June-July. RI to wc. GA on the Coastal Plain, disjunct in the mountains of nw. NJ, PA, sw. NC, and possibly TN (Chester et al. 1993). C. collinsii is a very distinctive species; the slender perigynia teeth are reflexed 180 degrees (thus appressed back against the perigynium). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W; C. collinsiae -- GW, orthographic error]

Carex communis Bailey var. amplisquama (F.J. Hermann) J. Rettig. Mt (GA, NC, SC): dry, open woodlands; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). July-August. Endemic to n. GA, nw. SC, and sw. NC (Rabun, Towns, White, Union, Lumpkin, Fannin, Murray, and Gilmer counties, GA, Oconee and Greenville counties, SC, and Polk County, NC) (Rettig 1988, Hill \& Horn 1997, Gaddy, pers. comm.). Following Rettig's (1988) determination that C. amplisquama is better treated as a variety of Communis, the combination was made by Rettig \& Crins (1996). The two taxa differ in achene micromorphology, flavonoid chemistry, and minor morphological characters (Rettig 1988). [= FNA, K; = C. amplisquama F.J. Hermann -- W]

Carex communis Bailey var. communis. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): dry woodlands and forests; common. May-June. Prince Edward Island west to MN, south to n. SC, c. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), and AR. [= FNA, K; = C. communis -- RAB, C, F, G, \(M, S, W\), in the narrow sense]

Carex comosa Boott, Bottlebrush Sedge, Bristly Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): swamps, marshes; common. April-June. Québec west to MN, south to FL and LA; also in w. North America. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S, W]

Carex complanata Torrey \& Hooker. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): forests; common. May-June. NJ and s. PA south to FL, west to TX and MO; apparently disjunct in AZ. [= F, FNA, K, M, S; = C. complanata var. complanata -- C, G; < C. complanata -RAB, GW, W, in part only (also see C. hirsutella)]

Carex conjuncta Boott, Soft Fox Sedge. Cp, Pd, Mt (VA): mesic forests; rare (VA Rare). May-July. NY, NJ, MN, and SD, south to VA, sc. TN, and AR. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M, W]

Carex conoidea Schkuhr ex Willdenow, Field Sedge. Mt (NC, VA): seepage and fen over mafic rocks (amphibolite); rare (NC Threatened, VA Rare). May-June. Newfoundland west to MN, south to nw. NC (Ashe Co.) and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S]

Carex corrugata Fernald. Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: wet calcareous forests (NC Rare). \{distribution and abundance needing additional herbarium investigation\} May-June. Se. VA and KY south to TN and AL. See Hill (1992). [= F, FNA, K; < C. grisea -RAB, G, M, S, in part; < C. amphibola -- GW, in part; C. amphibola Steudel var. turgida Fernald]

Carex crawei Dewey, Crawe's Sedge. Mt (VA): dry calcareous barrens; rare (VA Rare). Québec west to British Columbia, south to NJ, w. VA, c. TN, AL, and AR. First reported for VA by Ludwig (1999). Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=\) 30. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S]

Carex crebriflora Wiegand. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland and other nutrient-rich forests: uncommon. AprilJune. VA south to FL, west to TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]

Carex crinita Lamarck var. brevicrinis Fernald. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: swamps, wet forests; common (VA Watch List). May-June. MA south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to KY and MO. [= C, F, FNA, K; < C. crinita Lamarck var. crinita -- RAB, G, GW, in part; < C. crinita -- M, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < C. crinita -- W, in part only (also see C. gynandra and C. mitchelliana), and infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex crinita Lamarck var. crinita. Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC), \{GA\}: swamps, wet forests, bogs; common (rare in Mountains) May-June. Newfoundland west to MN and Alberta, south to GA, TN, and AR. [= C, F, FNA, K; < C. crinita Lamarck var. crinita -- RAB, G, GW, in a broader sense; < C. crinita -- M, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < C. crinita -- W, in part only (also see C. gynandra and C. mitchelliana), and infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex cristatella Britton, Crested Sedge. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): grassy balds, bogs, wet meadows; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). May-June. See Fox, Godfrey, \& Blomquist (1952) for the first report from NC. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W]

Carex crus-corvi Shuttleworth ex Kunze, Crowfoot Sedge, Ravenfoot Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, especially over calcareous substrates; rare (VA Rare). May-June. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to IN, s. Ontario, MI, and MN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S; > C. crus-corvi var. crus-corvi-F; > C. bayardii Fernald -- F; > C. cruscorvi var. virginiana Fernald]

Carex cumberlandensis Naczi, Kral, \& Bryson, Cumberland Sedge. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: rich, mesic, deciduous or
mixed forests; common. May; June. Sw. PA, s. OH, s. IL south to c. NC, c. SC, c. GA, sc. AL, e. MS, and w. TN; disjunct in nw. AR. [= FNA; included in the concept of \(C\). abscondita by earlier authors]

Carex dasycarpa Muhlenberg, Velvet Sedge. Cp (GA, SC): maritime forests, other sandy forests; rare (GA Rare). May-June. E. SC south to FL, west to MS. Gaddy \& Rayner (1980) report this species from a number of barrier islands in Beaufort and Charleston counties, SC. [= RAB, FNA, K, M, S]

Carex davisii Schweinitz \& Torrey (section Gracillimae), Davis's Sedge. Pd (VA): rich forests; rare. VT, Ontario, and MN south to VA (Fairfax County) (Steury 2004), e. WV, nc. TN (Chester et al. 1993), AR, and TX. First reported for VA by Steury (2004). [ = C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex debilis Michaux. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): swamps, bogs, other moist to wet habitats; common. May-August. MA west to s. IN, south to FL and TX. For other taxa often treated as varieties of C. debilis, see C. allegheniensis and C. flexuosa. [= M, S; C. debilis var. debilis -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K; C. debilis -- GW, W, in part (see also C. allegheniensis and C. flexuosa)]

Carex decomposita Muhlenberg, Cypress-knee Sedge, Epiphytic Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): blackwater swamp forests, often growing on cypress knees, cypress bases, or fallen logs (often at or near water level); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). NY west to MI, south to sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), FL, and TX. See Gaddy \& Rayner (1980). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S]

Carex deflexa Hornemann. Mt (NC): seepage at high elevations; rare (NC Rare). Greenland west to AK, south to MA, n. NY, n. MI, and n. MN; apparently disjunct in the high mountains of w. NC. [= C, F, G, K, M; C. deflexa var. deflexa - FNA]

Carex digitalis Willdenow var. digitalis. Infraspecific taxa need separating: \{Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich forests; common.\} April-June. ME west to WI, south to FL and e. TX. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=24\). [= F, FNA, K; C. digitalis - RAB, C, F, G, M, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex digitalis Willdenow var. floridana (L.H. Bailey) Naczi \& Bryson. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich forests; common. AprilJune. MD south to FL, west to TX. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(\mathrm{n}=24\). [= FNA; C. digitalis var. asymmetrica Fernald -- F, K; C. digitalis - RAB, C, F, G, M, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex digitalis Willdenow var. macropoda Fernald. Infraspecific taxa need separating: \{Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich forests; common.\} April-June. PA and IL south to FL and TX. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=24\). [=F, FNA, K; < C. digitalis - RAB, C, F, G, M, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Carex divisa Hudson, Divided Sedge. Cp (NC, VA): brackish marshes; rare, introduced from the Old World. May-June. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K]
* Carex divulsa Stokes. Reported for Washington, DC; its occurrence in our area is uncertain. [= C, F; C. divulsa ssp. divulsa -FNA, K; C. virens -- G, M, misapplied]

Carex eburnea Boott, Bristle-leaf Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): calcareous cliffs, bluffs, and outcrops; common, rare south of VA (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). May. Newfoundland west to AK, south to w. VA, w. NC, nw. SC, c. AL, n. AR, NE, s. Alberta, and s . British Columbia; reports from TX are referrable to a new species. Locally abundant on limestone bluffs, easily recognized vegetatively by its wiry stems and leaves (ca. 0.5 mm wide). [ \(=\) RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]

Carex echinata Murray ssp. echinata, Star Sedge. Mt (NC, VA): bogs; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-June. Ssp. echinata is circumboreal, ranging in North America from Newfoundland west to Saskatchewan, south to DE, PA, IN, IA, and ND, and in the mountains to w. NC and e. TN; also in w. North America from AK (Aleutians) and British Columbia south to CO, UT, and s. CA. Ssp. phyllomanica (Boott) Reznicek occurs along the western coast of North America from s. AK south to n. CA. [= FNA, K; C. muricata Linnaeus var. angustata (Carey) Carey ex Gleason -- RAB, G, misapplied; C. echinata var. echinata -- C; C. muricata var. cephalantha (Bailey) Wiegand \& Eames -- G; C. angustior Mackenzie -- F, M, S; C. cephalantha (Bailey) Bicknell -- F; C. muricata -W, in part]

Carex elliottii Schweinitz \& Torrey, Elliott's Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): bogs; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-June. NC south to c. pen. FL and west to s. AL. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, M, S]

Carex emmonsii Dewey ex Torrey, Emmons's Sedge. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry, sandy woodlands; rare (NC Watch List). April-May. Nova Scotia west to WI, south to PA, NC, SC, and TN. [= RAB, F, W; = C. albicans Willdenow ex Sprengel var. emmonsii (Dewey ex Torrey) J. Rettig -- C, FNA, K; C. nigro-marginata Schweinitz var. minor (Boott) Gleason -- G; C. varia Muhlenberg ex Willdenow -- S, in part; C. albicans -- M, misapplied]

Carex emoryi Dewey in Torrey. Mt (VA): \{habitat\}; rare. May-June. NY and ND south to w. VA, s. IL, n. AR, and TX. [= C, F, FNA, K, M; C. stricta Lamarck var. elongata (Böckeler) Gleason -- G]

Carex exilis Dewey, Coastal Sedge. Cp (NC): peaty seepage bogs; rare (NC Threatened). May-June. Newfoundland and Labrador west to Ontario and n. MN, south to NJ, DE, MD, NY, and n. MI; disjunct southwards in sc. NC, se. MS, and sw. AL. The southern occurrences are remarkably disjunct from the Canadian, northern Coastal Plain, and Great Lakes distribution. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M]
* Carex extensa Goodenough, Long-bracted Sedge. Cp (VA): salt marshes, introduced around seaports; rare, introduced from Europe. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex festucacea Schkuhr ex Willdenow, Fescue Sedge. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: uncommon (NC Watch LIst). MayJune. [= C, F, FNA, K; <C. festucacea -- RAB, GW, W, in part only; <C. festucacea -- G, in part only (also see C. straminea)] Carex fissa Mackenzie var. aristata Hermann. Cp (GA, SC): wet savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). Extreme se. SC (Jasper Co.), se. GA (Clinch County) (Sorrie 1998b) and s. MS (Bryson et al. 1996) south into n. and c. peninsular FL. The SC distribution is documented by a voucher (Crins 9848 \& D. Brunton) at MICH. Probably a species distinct from C. fissa. [= FNA, GW, K ; < C. fissa -- M, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex flaccosperma Dewey. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\} \{distribution and abundance needing additional herbarium investigation\} May-June. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to s. MO. [= FNA, G, K, M, S; < C. flaccosperma -RAB, C, GW, in part only (also see C. glaucodea); C. flaccosperma var. flaccosperma -- F]

Carex flava Linnaeus, Yellow Sedge. Mt (VA): calcareous seeps; rare (VA Rare). June. Circumboreal, ranging south in

North America to NJ, PA, IN, ID, and British Columbia; disjunct in sw. VA (Giles County). First reported for VA by Wieboldt et al. (1998). [= C, K; > C. flava var. flava - F, G; > C. flava var. fertilis Peck -- F; > C. flava var. laxior (Kükenthal) Gleason -- G]

Carex flexuosa Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. Mt (NC, SC, VA): dry to moist upland forests, openings, granitic domes, rock outcrops; common. May-July. Newfoundland west to MN, south to VA and MO, and in the Appalachian Mountains to w. NC and e. TN. [= M, S; = C. debilis var. rudgei Bailey -- RAB, C, F, G, K; < C. debilis var. rudgei L.H. Bailey - FNA, in part; < C. debilis -- GW, W, in part]

Carex floridana Schweinitz, Florida Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): dry, sandy woodlands; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, VA Watch List). March-May. E. NC south to FL, west to TX. [= FNA, K, M, S; = C. nigromarginata Schweinitz var. floridana (Schweinitz) Kükenthal -- RAB, F]

Carex folliculata Linnaeus. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp? (NC): bogs, boggy forests, high elevation forests (spruce-fir); uncommon (GA Special Concern). May-July. Newfoundland west to WI, south to NC, e. TN, and sc. TN. [=FNA, K, M, S, W; = C. folliculata var. folliculata -- RAB, C, F, G; < C. folliculata -- GW, in part only (also see C. Ionchocarpa)]

Carex frankii Kunth. \{Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA)\}: bottomland forests; common. May-July. \} W. NY and s. Ontario west to MI and se. NE, south to GA, AR, and OK. [= FNA; < C. frankii-RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, M, S, W, in part only (also see C. aureolensis)]

Carex gholsonii Naczi \& Cochrane, Gholson’s Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): moist calcareous forests, especially marl flats and bottomlands over coquina; rare. NC south to FL, west to AL. See Naczi, Bryson, \& Cochrane (2002). [= FNA]

Carex gigantea Rudge, Giant Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC), Mt (GA): swamps, bottomland forests, cypress depressions; common (rare in Piedmont). June. DE south to s. FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), IN and OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S]

Carex glaucescens Elliott, Blue Sedge, Southern Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): blackwater swamps, pocosins, wet pine savannas, seepage bogs, other acid and peaty situations; common. July-September. E. MD south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX; disjunct in nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and c. TN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S]

Carex glaucodea Tuckerman ex Olney. (NC, VA): \{distribution and abundance needing additional herbarium investigation\} May-June. MA and Ontario west to s. IN and MO, south to NC, sc. TN, and AR. [= FNA, G, K, M, S; C. flaccosperma -- RAB, C, GW, in part; C. flaccosperma Dewey var. glaucodea (Tuckerman ex Olney) Kükenthal -- F]

Carex godfreyi Naczi, Godfrey's Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): calcareous swamps and bottomlands; rare. May-June. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL and west to Panhandle FL and sw. GA. See Naczi (1993) for additional information. [= FNA, K; included in concept of \(C\). grisea by earlier authors]

Carex gracilescens Steudel. Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA), \{GA\}: nutrient-rich forests; rare (SC Rare). May-June. VT and s. Québec west to WI, south to SC, AL, LA, and e. TX. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=17,19,20\). [= RAB, F, FNA, K, M, S, W; C. gracilescens -- C, in part only (also see C. ormostachya); C. laxiflora var. gracillima (Boott) Boott ex B.L. Robinson \& Fernald -- G]

Carex gracillima Schweinitz. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, M, W; C. gracillima var. gracillima -- F]
Carex granularis Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. Mt (VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): moist, nutrient-rich forests, especially bottomlands, mostly over calcareous rocks (limestone, dolostone, coquina limestone) or mafic rocks (diabase); common, rare south of VA (NC Watch List). May-June. ME and Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to FL, OK, and ne. TX. 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. C. haleana Olney [= C. granularis var. haleana (Olney) Porter] is alleged to differ primarily in its more slender perigynia ( \(1.0-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide vs. \(1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) ). See \(F\) and \(M\) for more information; further study is needed. [=RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; > C. granularis var. granularis - F; > C. granularis var. haleana (Olney) Porter -- F; > C. granularis - M, in a narrow sense; > C. haleana Olney -- M]

Carex gravida Bailey var. gravida. Pd (VA): fields; uncommon. [= C, F, G, K; < C. gravida - FNA, in part; = C. gravida -- M, in the narrow sense]
* Carex gravida Bailey var. Iunelliana (Mackenzie) F.J. Hermann. Pd (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\} (VA Watch List). Reported as new to MD (Calvert County) (Steury 1999). [= RAB, C, F, G, K; < C. gravida - FNA, in part; = C. Iunelliana Mackenzie -- M]

Carex grayi Carey. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): bottomland forests; common (rare in Mountains) (GA Special Concern). May-June. Sw. Québec west to WI and IA, south to GA and OK; apparently disjunct in Panhandle FL. [= RAB, C, FNA, K, W; = C. grayii -- G, GW, M, orthographic variant; > C. grayii var. grayii - F; > C. grayii var. hispidula A. Gray -- F; = C. asa-grayi Bailey -- S]

Carex grisea. (VA). \{distribution and abundance needing additional herbarium investigation\} May-June. [= FNA, K; C. grisea -- RAB, G, M, S, in part only (also see C. corrugata); C. amphibola -- GW, in part; C. amphibola var. turgida]

Carex gynandra Schweinitz. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): mountain bogs, swamp forests, seepages; common. May-June. Newfoundland west to MN, south to WI, n. VA, w. NC, n. GA, e. TN, OH, and WI. This is the most montane and northern element of the C. crinita complex, and the usual one encountered in the Mountains of our area. [=C, FNA, K, M, S; = C. crinita Lamarck var. gynandra (Schweinitz) Schweinitz \& Torrey -- RAB, F, G, GW; < C. crinita -- W, in part]

Carex hirsutella Mackenzie. Mt, Pd, Cp? (NC, SC, VA) \{GA\}: forests; common. May-June. ME, s. Ontario, and IA, south to GA and ne. TX. [= F, FNA, K, M, S; = C. complanata Torrey \& Hooker var. hirsuta (Bailey) Gleason -- C, G; < C. complanata -RAB, GW, W, in part]
* Carex hirta Linnaeus. Cp (VA): dry sandy areas; rare, introduced from Europe. The report of C. hirta for NC (Burk 1961, RAB) is based on a misidentification of C. pumila (Reznicek 1993). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex hirtifolia Mackenzie. Mt (VA): nutrient-rich, though often rather dry, forests and woodlands; uncommon (VA Watch List). May-June. New Brunswick west to MN, south to MD, sw. VA, c. TN, KY, MO, and e. KS. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M, W]

Carex hitchcockiana Dewey. Mt (NC, VA): rich moist forests, especially over limestone, other calcareous, or mafic rocks; uncommon (NC Rare, VA Watch List). June-July. MA west to MN, south to NC, sc. TN, and AR. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M, W] Carex horm athodes Fernald. Cp (NC, VA): freshwater and slightly brackish tidal marshes; rare (NC Rare). [=F, FNA, K, M;
= C. straminea Willdenow ex Schkuhr var. invisa W. Boott -- C, G]
Carex howei Mackenzie, Howe's Sedge. Cp (NC, SC), Pd, Mt (NC), \{GA\}: bogs and seepages; uncommon. May-June. Nova Scotia west to MI and nw. IN, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX, predominantly (but by no means strictly) on the Coastal Plain. See C. atlantica for discussion of the relationship between the two taxa. [= RAB, F, G, GW, M, S, W; = C. atlantica var. capillacea (Bailey) Cronquist -- C; = C. atlantica Bailey ssp. capillacea (Bailey) Reznicek -- FNA, K]

Carex hyalinolepis Steudel. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, swamp forests; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-June. NJ south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to KS; disjunct around the Great Lakes in MI, IN, and s. Ontario. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, M, S; C. lacustris Willdenow var. laxiflora Dewey -- G; = C. hyalinolepsis -- GW, misspelling]

Carex hystericina Muhlenberg ex Willdenow, Porcupine Sedge. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (GA): calcareous marshes and wet meadows; common (GA Special Concern). June-July. New Brunswick west to British Columbia, south to w. VA, sc. TN, w. TX, and n. CA. [= C, FNA, G, K; = C. hystricina -- F, M, W, orthographic variant]

Carex impressinervia Bryson, Kral, \& Manhart. Pd (NC): moist forests; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). April-May. Sc. NC south to AL and west to MS, apparently very rare and widely scattered. See Bryson, Kral, \& Manhart (1987) for additional information on this species. [= FNA, K]

Carex interior Bailey, Inland Sedge. Mt (VA): calcareous seepage areas; rare (VA Rare). May-June. Newfoundland and Labrador west to s. AK, south to w. VA, n. AR, n. AZ, and n. CA; disjunct in Mexico (Chihuahua). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M, W]

Carex intumescens Rudge var. fernaldii Bailey. Mt (NC, VA): spruce-fir forests, northern hardwood forests, grassy balds; common. June-July. Newfoundland west to Manitoba, south to NY, n. PA, MI, MN, and, at higher elevations in the Appalachians, to w. VA, w. NC, and e. TN. See Uttal (1971) and Reznicek \& Ball (1974) for different views on the validity of this variety. [ \(=\mathrm{F}\); < C. intumescens -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex intumescens Rudge var. intumescens. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, wet forests; common. May-July. Nova Scotia west to WI, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. [=F; <C. intumescens -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex jamesii Schweinitz, James's Sedge. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (VA), \{GA\}: nutrient-rich bottomlands and mesic slopes over calcareous or mafic rocks; uncommon. May-June. MD and NY west to MI, MN, and e. NE, south to c. SC, GA, and LA. Naczi (1999b) reports chromosome numbers of \(n=33,35\). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, W]

Carex joorii Bailey, Joor's Sedge, Hummock Sedge, Cypress-swamp Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA): swamps, upland depression swamps in the Piedmont, sphagnous wetlands; common, rare in the Piedmont. June-October. E. MD south to panhandle FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to TN, MO, and OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S]

Carex juniperorum Catling, Reznicek, \& Crins. Mt (VA): calcareous glades and barrens; rare. This species was recently described, and is so far known only from alvars in s. Ontario, calcareous glades and barrens in s. OH and ne. KY, and has recently been found in Montgomery Co., VA (Belden et al. 2004). [= FNA, K]
* Carex kobomugi Ohwi, Sea Isle Sedge, Japanese Sedge. Cp (NC, VA): sand dunes; uncommon, introduced from Japan. March-July. C. kobomugi is distinctive in its short stout culms, and its terminal, headlike, dioecious inflorescences. This species is planted as a stabilizer of coastal dunes. [= C, F, FNA, G, K]

Carex kraliana Naczi \& Bryson, Kral's Sedge. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (SC, VA), \{GA\}: mesic forests, slightly acidic to circumneutral: common. MD, OH, and IN south to FL and TX. See Naczi, Bryson, \& Cochrane (2002). [= FNA]

Carex lacustris Willdenow, Lakeshore Sedge. Cp, Mt (VA): marshes, swamp forests; rare (VA Rare). Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to e. VA, w. VA, and NE. [= C, F, FNA, K, M; C. lacustris var. lacustris -- G]

Carex laevivaginata (Kükenthal) Mackenzie. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): marshes, swamp forests, alluvial forests; common. May-June. MA, MI, and MN, south to n. FL, AL, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, W; = C. laevivaginata -- S, orthographic variant]

Carex lasiocarpa Ehrhart var. americana Fernald, Slender Sedge. Mt (NC, VA): in shallow water of alkaline spring seep, on hummocks in acidic basin marsh, and in high elevation fen over amphibolite; rare (VA Rare). A circumboreal species, ranging south in North America to NJ, WV, MD (C. Frye, pers. comm. 2000), VA, nw. NC, IA, and WA. First reported for VA by Wieboldt et al. (1998). Found for the first time in NC in the valley of Long Hope Creek (Ashe County, NC), in July 1999 by A.S. Weakley and P.D. McMillan. [= C, F, G, K; = C. lasiocarpa ssp. americana (Fernald) Hultén - FNA; < C. lasiocarpa -- M, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. lanuginosa Michaux (formerly misapplied to C. pellita)]

Carex laxiculmis Schweinitz var. copulata (Bailey) Fernald. (NC, VA). VA, Ontario, and WI south to NC, AL, and AR. Var. copulata (Bailey) Fernald, has sometimes been considered the hybrid C. digitalis \(\times\) laxiculmis; current evidence suggests that it is not a hybrid but is not consistently separable from C. laxiculmis (Manhart 1984). Naczi (1999b) reports chromosome numbers for the two varieties, \(\mathrm{n}=22,23,25\) for var. laxiculmis, and \(\mathrm{n}=23-24\) for var. copulata; normal pairing further suggests that var. copulata is not a hybrid. [=FNA, K; <C. laxiculmis -- RAB, G, K, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = C. ×copulata (Bailey) Mackenzie - F, M]

Carex laxiculmis Schweinitz var. laxiculmis. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): rich slope or alluvial forests; common. April-June. S. ME west to s. WI and s. IA, south to NC, nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), n. AL, and MO. [= FNA, K; < C. laxiculmis -- RAB, G, K, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = C. laxiculmis -- F, M (narrow sense)]

Carex laxiflora Lamarck. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland and other nutrient-rich forests; common. May-June. Varieties have been recognized; their appropriate disposition is uncertain. Var. laxiflora ranges from ME and s. Québec 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 scaberulous), and in having the bract sheaths with serrulate angles (vs. entire or erose angles). [=RAB, C, FNA, M, W; >C. laxiflora var. serrulata F.J. Hermann - F, K; > C. laxiflora var. laxiflora - F, K; C. laxiflora var. laxiflora -- G (in a broader sense); C. heterosperma Wahlenberg -- S]

Carex leavenworthii Dewey. Pd, Mt (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]
Carex leptalea Wahlenberg var. harperi (Fernald) Weatherby \& Griscom. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt? (NC, SC, VA): bogs,
seeps, blackwater bottomlands, usually in saturated conditions with Sphagnum spp.; common. May-June. NJ south to FI, west to TX, inland in thye interior to IN and MO. Var. harperi is considered to differ from the typic variety in its larger perigynia, larger spikes, more aristate pistillate scales, and more southern range; it needs additional study. [= F, G; < C. leptalea - RAB, C, GW, M, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. leptalea ssp. harperi (Fernald) W. Stone -- FNA, K; C. harperi Fernald]

Carex leptalea Wahlenberg var. leptalea. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): bogs, seeps, usually in saturated conditions with Sphagnum spp.; common. May-June. Labrador west to AK, south to NC, TN, MO, SD, NM, and CA. [= F, G; < C. leptalea -- RAB, C, GW, M, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. leptalea ssp. leptalea -- FNA, K]

Carex leptonervia (Fernald) Fernald. Mt (NC, VA): nutrient-rich forests, such as rich, seepy northern hardwoods forests; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). May-June. Newfoundland west to MN, south to NJ, PA, IN, and WI, and in the Appalachians south to NC. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]

Carex lonchocarpa Willdenow. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pocosin margins, small blackwater stream swamps; common. MayJuly. S. MD south to FL, west to LA. Recognition of C. lonchocarpa at the species level is supported by its distinctive achene micromorphology (Wujek \& Menapace 1986). [= FNA, K, M; C. folliculata Linnaeus var. australis Bailey -- RAB, C, F, G; C. folliculata -- GW, in part; C. smalliana Mackenzie -- S]

Carex longii Mackenzie, Long's Sedge. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}. [= C, F, FNA, K; C. albolutescens -- RAB, W, misapplied; C. albolutescens -- G, GW, in part]

Carex louisianica Bailey. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC): calcareous forests; common (rare in Piedmont). May-July. S. NJ south to c. peninsular FL, w. to TX, north in the interior to KY, IN, and MO; disjunct in ne. OH. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S, W]

Carex lucorum Willdenow ex Link var. austrolucorum J. Rettig, Appalachian Woodland Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): xeric to mesic wooded slopes, usually in oak forests and northern hardwood forests; uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, VA Rare). C. lucorum var. austrolucorum is endemic to the Southern Appalachians, ranging from sw. VA south through w. NC and e. TN to nw. SC and ne. GA. It has been reported from further north, in sc. WV (Boone County) (Cusick 1996). Var. Iucorum differs in having the leaves broader (mostly 1.5-2.8 mm wide vs. mostly \(1.1-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) ), the beak averaging shorter ( 1.3 mm vs. 1.5 mm ), chromosome number \(n=20\) (vs. \(n=13\) ), and various details of flavonoid chemistry and achene micromorphology (see Rettig 1988 for details). While the two taxa can be difficult to tell apart on morphological grounds, they are clearly separate taxa. C. lucorum var. austrolucorum was first reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= FNA, K; C. pensylvanica Lamarck var. distans Peck -- RAB, F, G (misapplied as to our plants); C. lucorum -- C, M, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. pensylvanica -- W, in part]

Carex lupuliformis Sartwell ex Dewey, False Hop Sedge. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), \{GA \(\}\) : wet forests, especially around ponds; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-July. VT and Québec west to se. WI, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M; C. Iupulina -- GW, in part]

Carex lupulina Muhlenberg ex Willdenow, Hop Sedge. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): bottomland forests; common (rare in Mountains). June-September. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W; C. Iupulina -- GW, in part only (also see C. lupuliformis); C. Iupulina var. pedunculata A. Gray -- F]

Carex lurida Wahlenberg. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, marshes, ditches; common. June-September. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to FL and Mexico. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S]

Carex lutea LeBlond, Golden Sedge. Cp (NC): wet savannas shallowly underlain by coquina limestone, with open camopy of Taxodium ascendens, Pinus palustris, and Liriodendron tulipifera; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). May. Endemic to Pender and Onslow counties, NC, where associated with other narrow endemics, such as Thalictrum cooleyi and Allium species 1, and other rare species, such as Plantago sparsiflora, Parnassia caroliniana, Rhynchospora thornei, and others. See LeBlond et al. (1994) for additional information. [= FNA, K]

Carex magnifolia Mackenzie. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC): bogs, acid swamps; uncommon? (rare in Mountains). April-May. E. NC south to FL, and disjunct in mountain bogs with Coastal Plain affinities, as in Henderson County, NC. 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, boggier habitats. Manhart (1984) found that it differed chemically from C. abscondita. Further study is needed to verify its taxonomic status. [=M, S; <C. abscondita -- RAB, FNA, K, in part]

Carex manhartii Bryson, Blue Ridge Purple Sedge, Manhart's Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): cove forests and montane oakhickory forests, mostly at medium to fairly high elevations, especially over mafic rocks (such as amphibolite) and calcareous rocks (such as marble), but occurring on more acidic substrates as well; uncommon (GA Threatened, NC Rare, SC Rare). April-May. Endemic to w. NC, sw. VA, nw. SC, ne. GA, and se. TN, in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Once considered very rare, this species is now known to be locally common in portions of sw. NC and adjacent ne. GA. For more information on the Virginia occurrence, see Belden et al. (2004). [= FNA, K, W; included in concept of C. purpurifera by most earlier authors]

Carex meadii Dewey, Mead's Sedge. Pd (NC, VA), Mt (VA): on low, moist clayey soils over mafic rocks (such as diabase) or calcareous rocks; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). May-June. NJ west to MI and Saskatchewan, south to nc. NC, GA, AR, sw. LA, and TX. The species forms large clonal patches with a distinctive bluish cast at the time of flowering and fruiting. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=28\). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]

Carex mesochorea Mackenzie. Pd, Cp (SC, VA), \{GA, NC\}: dry forests and woodlands; rare (VA Watch List). scattered in TN. attributed to NC and VA (Kartesz 1999). First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= F, FNA, K, M, S; C. cephalophora -- RAB, W, in part; C. cephalophora Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. mesochorea (Mackenzie) Gleason -- C, G]

Carex misera Buckley, Wretched Sedge. Mt (GA, NC): moderate to high elevation cliffs and rock outcrops; rare (GA Threatened). A Southern Blue Ridge endemic: nw. NC and w. TN south to ne. GA (Rabun County). Schell \& Waterway (1992) discuss interesting geographic patterns of allozyme diversity in this narrowly endemic species. [= RAB, FNA, K, M, S, W; C. juncea, apparently misapplied]

Carex mitchelliana M.A. Curtis, Mitchell's Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC, SC): swampy woodlands and forests; rare. May-June. Se. MA west to PA and KY, south to panhandle FL, n. AL, and sc. TN. This species has a scattered
distribution throughout its range, and is apparently rare. Bruederle, Fairbrothers, \& Hanks (1989) and Bruederle (1999) providea dditional information about this species. Allozyme studies suggest that C. mitchelliana is less closely related to C. gynandra, C. crinita var. crinita, and C. crinita var. brevicrinis than they are to one another. [=C,F,FNA, K, M, S; C. crinita Lamarck var. mitchelliana (M.A. Curtis) Gleason -- RAB, G, GW; C. crinita -- W, in part]

Carex molesta Mackenzie ex Bright, Troublesome Sedge. (VA). (VA Watch List). \(\}[=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{FNA}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{K}\); < C. brevior -- C, in part]

Carex muehlenbergii Schkuhr ex Willdenow var. enervis W. Boott. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}. (VA Watch List). [= K; C. muhlenbergii -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. muhlenbergii var. muhlenbergii -- C , in part; \(C\). muhlenbergii var. enervis -- F, G, orthographic variant; C. plana Mackenzie -- M, S]

Carex muehlenbergii Schkuhr ex Willdenow var. muehlenbergii. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}. [= K; C. muhlenbergii -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. muhlenbergii var. muhlenbergii -- \(C\), in a broader sense (also including var. enervis); \(C\). muhlenbergii var. muhlenbergii -- F, G, orthographic variant; C. muhlenbergii -- M , in the narrow sense; \(C\). muhlenbergii -- S , in part (also see C. austrina)]

Carex nigromarginata Schweinitz. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands and forests; common. March-May. DE and NJ west to WI, south to SC, GA, and TX. [= C, FNA, K, M, W; C. nigromarginata var. nigromarginata -- RAB, F; C. nigro-marginata var. nigro-marginata -- G, orthographic variant; C. nigro-marginata -- S, orthographic variant]

Carex normalis Mackenzie. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): mesic forests; May-June. ME, Québec, and Ontario south to GA and AR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W]

Carex oblita Steudel. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC, SC): swamps and other wet habitats; common? (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). NJ south to sc. GA, west to e. LA, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but extending much less commonly inland to the Piedmont and Mountains. [= M, S; C. venusta Dewey var. minor Böckler -- C, F, G, K; C. venusta -- RAB, FNA, GW, W, in part]
*? Carex oklahomensis Mackenzie, Oklahoma Sedge. Mt (NC, VA): seepage; rare (probably adventive from farther west) (NC Watch List, VA Rare). Se. MO west to KS, south to MS, AR, and ne. TX; disjunct (and probably adventive) in w. NC (Graham County) and w. VA (Giles County). First reported for VA by Wieboldt et al. (1998). [= F, FNA, K, M; C. stipata Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. oklahomensis (Mackenzie) Gleason]

Carex oligocarpa Schkuhr ex Willdenow, Few-fruited Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA), Cp (GA, VA): rich forests, over calcareous or mafic rocks; common (rare in GA, NC, and SC) (GA Special Concern). May-June. MA west to MN, south to FL and TX. C. oligocarpa sensu stricto in SC (McMillan pers. comm., specimen at CLEMS). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]

Carex oligosperma Michaux. Mt (NC): bogs and seeps at high elevations; rare (NC Endangered). Newfoundland west to Mackenzie, south to CT, c. PA, n. IN, WI, and MN; disjunct in ne. OH, WV (Hardy County) and NC (Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, and Watauga counties). [= C, F, FNA, G, M; C. oligosperma var. oligosperma - K]

Carex ormostachya Wiegand, Necklace Spike Sedge. Mt (VA): northern hardwood forest; rare (VA Rare). S. Canada south to ME, MA, PA, w. VA (Augusta County), n. OH, MI, and WI. [= F, FNA, K, M; < C. gracilescens -- C, in part; = C. laxiflora var. ormostachya (Wiegand) Gleason -- G]
* Carex ovalis Goodenough. Mt (NC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. Known to range in North America from Newfoundland and NY south to n. NC and ne. TN. [= FNA, K; C. leporina Linnaeus -- C, F, G, misapplied; C. tracyi Mackenzie]

Carex oxylepis Torrey \& Hooker. Cp, Pd (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}. calcareous forests. Var. oxylepis widespread in TN; var. pubescens restricted in TN to c. TN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, M, S, W; C. oxylepis var. oxylepis -- K; C. oxylepis var. pubescens J.K. Underwood - K]

Carex pallescens Linnaeus, Pale Sedge. Mt (VA): grassy balds at high elevations, other grassy openings; rare (VA Rare). June-July. Circumboreal (in ne. North America and n. Eurasia); in North America ranging from Newfoundland, Québec, and MN, south to w. NC, e. TN, and MI. C. pallescens is reported to occur on Big Bald, Unicoi County, TN, immediately adjacent to the NC line (Churchill et al. 1992). [= C, FNA, G, K, M, W; C. pallescens var. neogaea Fernald -- F]

Carex pedunculata Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. pedunculata, Longstalk Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): nutrient-rich dry to mesic forests, usually over calcareous or mafic rocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Watch List). April. Var. pedunculata ranges from Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, and ND, south to NJ, w. VA, sw. NC, nw. GA (Dade County) (Jones \& Coile 1988), n. AL, c. IN, c. IL, and n. IA. Var. erythrobasis (Léveillé \& Vaniot) Koyama occurs in Korea. It may well prove that these two widely disjunct taxa should be recognized at the species level. [=FNA; C. pedunculata -- C, F, G, K, M, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex pellita Muhlenberg. Mt (VA): wet meadows; uncommon. New Brunswick west to British Columbia, south to w. VA, w. TN, AR, and CA. McClintock \& Waterway (1994) discuss the distinctiveness of C. pellita and C. lasiocarpa, as well as the misapplication of the name C. lanuginosa to the species now properly called C. pellita. [=C, FNA, K; C. lanuginosa Michaux -- F, M, misapplied; C. lasiocarpa Ehrhart var. latifolia (Böckler) Gilly]

Carex pensylvanica Lamarck. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): dry to moist woodlands and forests, grassy balds, shale barrens, rock outcrops; common. April-June. ME west to s, Manitoba and ND, south to SC, n. GA, TN, and AR. [= FNA, K; C. pensylvanica var. pensylvanica -- RAB, C, F, G; C. pennsylvanica -- M, S, orthographic variant; C. pensylvanica -- W, in part (see also C. lucorum var. austrolucorum)]

Carex physorhyncha Liebmann ex Steudel, Bellow's-beak Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): dry woodlands; rare (NC Watch List). Se. VA south to FL, west to AR, OK, TX, and Mexico. [= RAB, F, M, S, W; C. albicans Willdenow ex Sprengel var. australis (Bailey) J. Rettig -- FNA, K]

Carex picta Steudel, Painted Sedge. Mt (GA): mesic forests; uncommon. S. IN south through KY and c. TN to nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), c. AL, and LA. Reported (erroneously?) for VA (Kartesz 1999). Locally abundant and forming "doughnut clumps", sometimes aggregated to form a coarse turf. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S]

Carex pigra Naczi, Lazy Sedge. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC), \{GA\}: moist forests; uncommon. May-June. Se. VA west to se. and sc. TN, south to n . FL, s. AL, and ne. MS. See Naczi (1997) for additional information. [= FNA, K; included in concept of \(C\).
flaccosperma and/or C. glaucodea by earlier authors]
Carex planispicata Naczi. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): rich to fairly acid mesic forests, on slopes and floodplains; common. C. NJ west to s. IN, se. MO, and se. OK, south to c. GA, s. MS, and se. TX. See Naczi (1999a) for additional information. [= FNA; C. grisea Wahlenberg var. rigida L.H. Bailey; C. amphibola var. rigida (L.H. Bailey) Fernald]

Carex plantaginea Lamarck, Plantainleaf Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): rich cove forests, mostly over mafic or calcareous rocks, montane alluvial forests; uncommon (SC Rare, VA Watch List). April-May. New Brunswick west to MN, south to MD, NJ, VA, NC, ne. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), e. TN, c. TN, KY, and s. IN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]

Carex platyphylla Carey, Broadleaf Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): rich cove forests, mostly over mafic or calcareous rock; uncommon (GA Special Concern). April-June. ME and s. Québec west to WI, south to NC, e. TN, and MO. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=35\). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]

Carex polymorpha Muhlenberg, Variable Sedge. Mt (VA): dry, acidic ridgetop forests; rare (US Species of Concern, VA Endangered). May-June. ME south to MD, VA, and WV. Standley, Dudley, \& Bruederle (1991) studied genetic variability in this species. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M, W]
* Carex praegracilis W. Boott, Freeway Sedge. Mt (VA): median of interstate highway; rare, introduced from w. North America. May-June. This species is apparently spreading through ne. North America as the result of the winter salting of highways. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex prairea Dewey ex Wood, Prairie Sedge. Mt (VA): calcareous wetlands; rare (VA Rare). Québec west to Yukon, south to NJ, w. VA, OH, NE, MT, and British Columbia. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex prasina Wahlenberg. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA?), Pd (NC): ME, Ontario, and WI south to GA and MS. In nearly all TN counties adjacent to NC and VA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S, W]

Carex projecta Mackenzie. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \(\{G A\}\) : moist forests; rare (NC Rare). May-June. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K]
* Carex pumila Thunberg. Cp (NC): open disturbed sand flats; rare, introduced from Asia. May. See Reznicek (1993) for additional information. [= FNA, K; C. hirta -- RAB, misidentification]

Carex purpurifera Mackenzie, Limestone Purple Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist, rich cove forests, at low elevations, over calcareous or mafic rocks; rare (GA Threatened, VA Rare). May-June. W. VA and KY south to n. GA and n. AL, mostly west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, but with scattered disjunct populations on calcareous or mafic sites in the Blue Ridge. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=17-19\). [=FNA, K; C. purpurifera - RAB, C, M, S, W, in part only (see also C. manhartii); C. laxiflora var. purpurifera (Mackenzie) Gleason -- G]

Carex radfordii Gaddy, Radford's Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC): very nutrient-rich, moist cove forests in the Blue Ridge Escarpment region, over calcareous or mafic rocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). May-June. Endemic to the Blue Ridge Escarpment of sw. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA. See Gaddy (1995) for additional information. Naczi (1999b) reports a different chromosome number for C. radfordii \((\mathrm{n}=23)\) than for the related C. purpurifera ( \(\mathrm{n}=17,18,19\) ). [= FNA, K]

Carex radiata (Wahlenberg) Small. \(\{G A, N C, S C, V A\}\). [=C, FNA, K; C. rosea -- RAB, G, W, in part; C. rosea -- F, M, S, misapplied]

Carex reniformis (Bailey) Small, Kidney Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC), \{SC\}: rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K]

Carex retroflexa Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}. See Downer \& Hyatt (2003). [= F, FNA, K, M, S; C. retroflexa -- RAB, W, in part (also see C. texensis); C. retroflexa var. retroflexa -- C, G]

Carex roanensis F.J. Hermann, Roan Mountain Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, VA): mesic forests; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). W. VA south to w. NC and e. TN. See Hermann (1947) for additional information. Closely related to C. virescens. Reported for VA by Wieboldt et al. (1998). Present in e. KY (M. Evans, pers. comm.). [= FNA, K, W]

Carex rosea Schkuhr ex Willdenow, Rosy Sedge. Pd (GA), \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}: dry to dry-mesic hardwood forests; uncommon (GA Special Concern). [= C, FNA, K; C. rosea -- RAB, G, W, in part (also see C. appalachica and C. radiata); C. convoluta -- F, M, S; C. flaccidula Steudel]

Carex rugosperma Mackenzie. Mt (SC, VA): distribution and habitats in our area obscure. Prince Edward Island west to MN, south to MD, VA, IN, IL, and MO. See C. umbellata for discussion. Reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= G, M; < C. umbellata -- RAB, C, W, in part; C. umbellata -- F, misapplied; = C. tonsa (Fernald) Bicknell var. rugosperma (Mackenzie) Crins FNA, K]

Carex ruthii Mackenzie, Ruth's Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): seepage areas, in forest or open areas; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). May-June. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. VA south through w. NC and e. TN to nw. SC and n. GA. [= C, F, FNA, K, M, S; = C. muricata Linnaeus var. ruthii (Mackenzie) Gleason -- RAB, G; < C. muricata -- W, in part] Carex scabrata Schweinitz. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): seepage slopes, brook-banks, often in shade; common (GA Special Concern). May-July. Nova Scotia west to MI, south to NJ, n. GA, OH, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S, W] Carex schweinitzii Dewey ex Schweinitz, Schweinitz's Sedge. Mt (VA): bogs; rare (VA Rare). June. VT west to n. MI, south to NJ (and MO?); disjunct in Newfoundland. The distribution of this species is local and fragmented. The alleged occurrences of \(C\). schweinitzii in w. NC are based on misidentification of C. utriculata. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S]

Carex scoparia Sckuhr ex Willdenow var. scoparia. Mt (GA, VA), Pd, Cp (VA), \{NC, SC\}: bogs, swamp forests, marshes, seepy ledges, ditches; common (GA Special Concern). May-June. [= F, FNA, K; < C. scoparia -- RAB, C, G, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex seorsa Howe. Cp, Pd (NC, SC), \{GA, VA\}: acidic swamp forests; common (GA Special Concern). May-June. MA south to GA in the Coastal Plain, scattered inland westwards to NY, OH, MI, IN, AR, and TN. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S, W] Carex shortiana Dewey, Short's Sedge. Mt (VA): calcareous bottomlands and meadows; rare (VA Watch List). May-June. PA, s. Ontario, IL, and IA, south to w. VA, e. TN, AR, and OK. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M, W]

Carex siccata Dewey, Bronze Sedge. Mt (NC): grassy balds; rare (NC Endangered). Labrador and Newfoundland west to Yukon, south to CT, NY, PA, MI, and ID; disjunct in w. NC and e. TN (Roan Mountain). June-August. [= K; ? C. foenea Willdenow -

\section*{C; C. aenea -- RAB, F, G, W]}

Carex silicea Olney, Seabeach Sedge. Cp (VA): beaches and shores; rare (VA Rare). Newfoundland south to VA. [= C, F, FNA, G, K]

Carex socialis Mohlenbrock \& Schwegman. Cp (GA, NC, SC): blackwater and brownwater swamp forests and bottomlands; rare (GA Special Concern). 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. [= C, FNA, K]

Carex sparganioides Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. Pd (GA), \(\{N C, S C, V A\} .[=R A B, F, F N A, K, M, W ; C\). sparganioides var. sparganioides -- C, G]
* Carex spicata Hudson. (VA). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex squarrosa Linnaeus. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), Mt (VA): bottomland forests; common. June-July. CT west to se. ME and NE, south to NC, n. SC, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S, W]

Carex sterilis Willdenow, Sterile Sedge. Mt (VA): mafic fens; rare (VA Rare). Newfoundland west to Saskatchewan, south to sw. VA (Grayson County), ne. TN, IL, and MO. Outside of our area, C. sterilis is primarily a species of calcareous fens or seepages First reported for VA by Wieboldt et al. (1998). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex stipata Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. maxima Chapman. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): marshes, ditches, alluvial forests; common. May-June. NJ south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to s. MO, s. IN, and w. KY, primarily on the Coastal Plain. The validity of this variety needs additional study. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K; < C. stipata -- GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = C. uberior (C. Mohr) Mackenzie -- M, S]

Carex stipata Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. stipata. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): marshes, ditches, alluvial forests; common. May-June. Newfoundland west to AK, south to SC, TN, KS, NM, and Mexico. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K; < C. stipata -- GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = C. stipata -- M, S, in the narrow sense]

Carex straminea Willdenow ex Schkuhr, Straw Sedge. (NC, VA) (VA Rare). [= F, FNA, K; C. straminea var. straminea -- C, G; C. richii (Fernald) Mackenzie -- M]

Carex striata Michaux var. brevis Bailey. Cp (NC, SC, VA): pocosins, limesink ponds, small depression ponds, clay-based Carolina bays, acid peaty swamps, wet savannas (dominated by Pinus serotina and/or Taxodium ascendens); common, rare in VA (VA Watch List). May-June. E. MA south to SC. See Reznicek \& Catling (1986) for discussion of the nomenclatural change. [= C, FNA, K; C. walteriana -- RAB, GW, M, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. walteriana Bailey var. brevis (Bailey) Bailey -- F, G]

Carex striata Michaux var. striata, Pocosin Sedge. Cp (GA, SC): pocosins, limesink ponds, small depression ponds, claybased Carolina bays, acid peaty swamps, wet savannas (dominated by Pinus serotina and/or Taxodium ascendens); uncommon. May-June. SC south to \(n\). FL and e. panhandle FL. [= C, FNA, K; C. walteriana Bailey -- RAB, GW, M, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. walteriana var. walteriana -- F, G]

Carex striatula Michaux. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): bottomland and other nutrient-rich forests; common. May-June. Se. NY and PA west to TN, south to FL and TX. The distinction of this species as separate from C. laxiflora is problematic and requires additional study. Naczi (1999b) reports chromosome numbers of \(n=18,20\). [ \(=\) RAB, C, F, FNA, K, M, W; C. laxiflora var. angustifolia Dewey -- G; C. Iaxiflora -- S, misapplied]

Carex stricta Lamarck. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA), \{SC?\}: bogs, sedge meadows, depression ponds, old beaver ponds; common. May-June. Québec and Nova Scotia west to Manitoba, south to n. NC and TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, GW, K, M, S, W; C. stricta var. strictior (Dewey) Carey -- F; C. stricta var. stricta -- G; C. strictior Dewey -- M, S]

Carex styloflexa Buckley. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, wet forests; common. May-June. CT west to s. OH, south to FL and se. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]

Carex suberecta (Olney) Britton, Prairie Straw Sedge. Mt (VA): calcareous wetlands; uncommon (VA Watch List). [= C, F, FNA, G, K]

Carex superata Naczi, Reznicek, \& B.A. Ford. Mt (VA), Pd (SC), \{GA\}: Nc. SC, sw. VA, sc. KY, and ne. MS, south to Panhandle FL and s. AL. Reported for sw. VA (as C. willdenowii var. megarrhyncha) by Wieboldt et al. (1998). [= FNA, K; < C. willdenowii -- RAB, F , in part; < C. willdenovii -- \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{S}\), in part (see also C. basiantha and \(C\). willdenowii) and orthographic variant; C. willdenowii Schkuhr ex Willdenow var. megarrhyncha Hermann -- K]

Carex swanii (Fernald) Mackenzie. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), Pd (VA): nutrient-rich forests, woodlands, and openings; common. May-June. Nova Scotia, s. MI, s. WI, south to nw. SC and ne. AR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W; = C. virescens Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. swanii Fernald]
* Carex sylvatica Hudson. (NC). , rare, native of Europe. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex tenax Chapman. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): sandhills; rare. May-June. Sc. NC south to FL, west to MS; also in sw. LA and se. TX. [= RAB, FNA, K, M; C. validior Mackenzie -- S]

Carex tenera Dewey var. tenera, Slender Sedge. Pd (NC, VA), Mt (GA, VA), Cp (VA) \{SC\}: low forests; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). ne. TN, n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= F, FNA; C. tenera -- RAB, C, G, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex tetanica Schkuhr, Rigid Sedge. Mt, Cp (NC, VA), Pd (NC): moist forests; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). May-June. MA west to MN, NE, and Alberta, south to NJ, VA, and NC. [RAB, C, F, FNA, K, M; C. tetanica var. tetanica -- G]

Carex texensis (Torrey) Bailey. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} See Downer \& Hyatt (2003). [= F, FNA, K, M, S; < C. retroflexa Muhlenberg ex Willdenow -- RAB, in part; = C. retroflexa var. texensis (Torrey) Fernald -- C, G]

Carex tonsa (Fernald) Bicknell. \{GA, SC, VA\} \{Distribution and habitats in our area obscure\}; common. Québec west to Alberta, south to VA, IN, and WI. See C. umbellata for discussion. [=F, G, K, M; C. umbellata -- RAB, C, W, in part; C. tonsa var. tonsa - FNA, K]

Carex torta F. Boott, Streambed Sedge, Twisted Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): rocky streambeds, often dominant in patches in mountain streams; common (GA Special Concern). April-May. Nova Scotia west to Ontario, south to sc. NC, SC, nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), AL, TN, and OH. See Gaddy (1981) for the first report of this species in SC. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]

Carex triangularis Böckler. Cp (SC), \{GA\}: moist forests; rare. April-June. [= RAB, F, FNA, G, K, M, S; < C. vulpinoidea --

GW, in part]
Carex tribuloides Wahlenberg var. sangamonensis Clokey. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\}: \{\} May-June. [= FNA, G, K; < C. tribuloides -- RAB, C, F, GW, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex tribuloides Wahlenberg var. tribuloides. \(\{\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA}\}\). May-June. [= FNA, G, K; < C. tribuloides -- RAB, C, F, GW, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex trichocarpa Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): wet meadows, marshes; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-July. Québec west to MN, south to DE, nw. NC, WV, IN, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, W]

Carex trisperma Dewey var. trisperma, Three-seeded Sedge. Mt (NC, VA): bogs and swamps at high elevations, usually growing in living Sphagnum, in shaded situations under shrubs or trees in montane wetlands; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). June. Labrador west to Saskatchewan, south to NJ, MD, OH, n. IN, IL, and MN; and in the mountains to w. NC and WV. Var. billingsii O.W. Knight is more northern, apparently ranging south to NJ and PA. It differs from var. trisperma in the following ways: leaves \(0.2-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide (vs. 1-2 mm wide), spikes 1-2 (vs. 1-3), perigynia 1-3 per spike (vs. 1-6), and perigynia \(2.5-3.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (vs. \(3.3-\) 4.0 mm long). It needs additional study. [=C, F, FNA, G, K, M; < C. trisperma -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Carex turgescens Torrey, Pinebarren Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhill seepage bogs, streamhead pocosins, pocosinsandhill ecotones, canebrakes, in highly acidic, sandy-peaty soils; rare (NC Watch List). May-June. Sc. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to se. LA, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, M, S]

Carex typhina Michaux. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests; common (uncommon in Mountains). June-July. ME and Québec west to WI and se. MN, south to GA and LA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, M, S, W]

Carex umbellata Schkuhr ex Willdenow. Pd, Mt (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}. Distribution and habitats in our area obscure. Newfoundland west to Saskatchewan, south to VA, TN, IL, and MN. It seems very possible that southern members of the \(C\). umbellata complex may not correspond to any of the taxa "distinguished" in the northeastern United States. C. tonsa, C. rugosperma, and C. umbellata are circumscribed by various authors in different ways. This group needs critical study. [= FNA, G, K, M; C. umbellata -- RAB, C, W, in part only (also see C. rugosperma and C. tonsa); C. abdita Bicknell -- F]

Carex utriculata Boott, Beaked Sedge. Mt (NC, VA): wet meadows; rare (VA Rare). Boreal American, ranging south to DE, w. VA, nw. and sw. NC, ne. TN (Johnson County), IN, NE, NM, and CA. Recently verified for NC. [= C, FNA, K; C. rostrata Stokes var. utriculata (Boott) Bailey -- F, G; C. rostrata -- M, misapplied as to our material; C. schweinitzii - RAB, misidentification]

Carex venusta Dewey. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, peat bogs, mossy wetlands, and other wet habitats; common? (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). Se. VA south to panhandle FL, on the Coastal Plain. [=M, S; =C.venusta var. venusta -- C, F, G, K; < C. venusta -- RAB, FNA, GW, W, in part (see also C. oblita)]

Carex verrucosa Muhlenberg. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pocosins, wet pinelands, pond cypress wetlands; uncommon. JulySeptember. Se. NC south to s. to FL, west to w. LA. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, M, S; C. glaucescens Elliott var. androgyna M.A. Curtis]

Carex vesicaria Linnaeus var. vesicaria, Inflated Sedge. Mt (NC, VA): bogs, rare (VA Rare). Circumboreal, ranging south in North America to DE, w. VA, nw. NC, KY, IN, MO, NM, and CA. [= C, F; C. vesicaria -- FNA, G, in the broad sense; C. vesicaria var. monile (Tuckerman) Fernald - K; C. vesicaria -- M, in a narrower sense; C. monile Tuckerman]

Carex vestita Willdenow. Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): low forests; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). April-May. S. ME south to se. VA and nc. NC. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex virescens Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA): nutrient-rich forests, woodlands, and openings; common. May-June. S. ME, NY, and s. MI, south to e. VA, w. NC, nw. SC, and MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, M, S, W]

Carex vulpinoidea Michaux. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}. [= RAB, F, FNA, G, M, S, W; C. vulpinoidea var. vulpinoidea -C, K; C. vulpinoidea -- GW, in part only (also see C. annectens and C. triangularis)]

Carex willdenowii Schkuhr ex Willdenow. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, VA): dry-mesic upland oak forests; common. MayJune. MA, VT, NY, s. Ontario, and c. IN, south to nc. SC, n. AL, and s. IL; disjunct in c. AR. Naczi (1999b) reports chromosome numbers of \(n=31,39\). [= FNA, K; C. willdenowii -- RAB, F, W, in part only (see also C. basiantha and C. superata); C. willdenovii -C, G, M, S, in part only (see also C. basiantha and C. superata) and orthographic variant]

Carex woodii Dewey, Wood's Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist slopes and cove forests over mafic rocks (such as amphibolite), ultramafic rocks (such as olivine), or felsic rocks; uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). May-June. NY west to Manitoba, south to NC, nw. SC, n. GA, and MO. This species forms clonal patches reminiscent of C. pensylvanica, but has perigynia glabrous and filled by the achene at maturity; the foliage also has a paler green cast. It has probably been much overlooked in the past. Naczi (1999b) reports chromosome numbers of \(n=22,26\). [ \(=\) RAB, C, F, FNA, K, M, W; = C. tetanica var. woodii (Dewey) Wood -- G]

Carex acidicola Naczi (section Griseae). In GA and AL (Naczi, Bryson, \& Cochrane 2002). [= FNA] \{not yet keyed\} Carex acutiformis Ehrhart. Introduced in MD (FNA, Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}
Carex alopecoidea Tuckerman. In n. WV and e. TN (Chester et al. 1993), DE, DC, MD (Standley in FNA 2002b). [= FNA, K] Carex backii Boott (section Phyllostachyae). Ranges south to ne. PA and NJ. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]
Carex bebbii Olney ex Fernald (section Ovales). Mt (VA): ; rare. South to NJ and c. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993); disjunct at Big Meadows, VA (Townsend, pers. comm. 2004). [= C, F, FNA, G, K] \{not yet keyed\}

Carex brunnescens (Persoon) Poiret var. brunnescens. Reported for our area by FNA. Resolve. [= F; C. brunnescens ssp. brunnescens -- FNA, K]

Carex brysonii (section Griseae). Ranging in the Cumberland Plateau of n. AL. See Naczi (1993) for additional information. [= FNA, K]

Carex bulbostylis Mackenzie (section Griseae). Reports for GA in Jones \& Coile (1988) are probably based on misidentifications. In TN (FNA, Kartesz 1999). [= K; Carex amphibola Steudel var. globosa (Bailey) Bailey] Carex castanea Wahlenberg (section Hymenochlaenae), Chestnut Sedge. In TN (FNA). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M] Carex cephaloidea (Dewey) Dewey (section Bracteosae), ranges south to MD, NJ (Kartesz 1999), and s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= FNA, K; C. sparganioides Muhlenbergia ex Willdenow var. cephaloidea (Dewey) Carey -- C]

Carex deweyana Schweinitz var. deweyana (section Deweyanae) ranges south to ec. PA, in rich forests and openings. Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of \(n=27\). [= C, F, FNA, K]

Carex diandra Schrank (section Heleoglochin) has been reported from TN on the basis of a destroyed specimen; it is a more northern species, known also to range south to PA and w. MD. [= FNA, K]

Carex distans Linnaeus (section Spirostachyae), introduced in MD and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}
Carex fissa Mackenzie var. fissa. Cp (VA): introduced at old railroad stockyard, well-established; rare, introduced from sc. United States. [= FNA, K]

Carex geyeri Boott, Elk Sedge (section Firmiculmes), occurs as a disjunct (introduced?) from w. North America in Centre County, PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, FNA, K]

Carex haydenii Dewey. Not known from our area, but approaching it from the north. Newfoundland and Québec west to SD, south to s. PA, MD (C. Frye, pers. Comm. 2000), IL, and IA. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M]

Carex hyalina Boott, east to TN. [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}
Carex limosa Linnaeus (section Limosae), ranges south to se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), NJ, and DE (Kartesz 1999). [= C, FNA, K]

Carex lucorum Willdenow ex Link var. lucorum (section Acrocystis), Northern Woodland Sedge, ranges from New Brunswick west to MN, south to MD (Cecil County; C. Frye, pers. comm. based on specimen at DOV) and PA. See C. Iucorum var.
austrolucorum for distinguishing characteristics. [= FNA, K; C. pensylvanica Lamarck var. distans Peck -- RAB, F, G; C. lucorum -C, M, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. pensylvanica -- W, in part]

Carex michauxiana Böckeler (section Rostrales). In MD (FNA). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}
Carex microdonta Torrey \& Hooker (section Granulares), east to AL and FL. [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}
Carex molestiform is Reznicek \& P.E. Rothrock (section Ovales). Mt (VA). [= FNA; C. brevior, misapplied] \{not yet keyed\}
* Carex muricata Linnaeus ssp. lamprocarpa Čelakovský (section Bracteosae), a European alien, ranges south to e. PA (Rhoads
\& Klein 1993). [= FNA; C. muricata -- C, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
Carex muskingumensis Schweinitz (section Ovales). Ranging east to KY and nc. TN. [= C, F, FNA, G, K]
Carex novae-angliae Schweinitz (section Acrocystis) ranges south to e. PA and WV (Kartesz 1999), occurring in moist forests.
It will key most closely to C. nigromarginata, from which it differs in having the lowest pistillate spike remote from the next lowest and not overlapping it. [= K]
* Carex opaca (F.J. Hermann) P.E. Rothrock \& Reznicek. Cp (VA): introduced at old railroad livestock yard, well-established; rare, introduced from sc. United States. [= FNA; C. bicknellii Britton var. opaca F.J. Hermann - K]

Carex ouachitana Kral, Manhart, \& Bryson (section Griseae). Disjunct in nc. TN from the Ouachita Mountain of AR and OK. [= FNA, K]

Carex pauciflora Lightfoot (section Leucoglochin), Few-flowered Sedge, south to bogs in WV (Grant, Randolph, and Tucker counties). [= C, FNA, K]
* Carex pendula Hudson (section Rhynchocystis), Pendulous Sedge, introduced in VA (FNA, Kartesz 1999), native of Europe. [= FNA, K] \{add synonymy\}

Carex pseudocyperus Linnaeus, south to NJ and PA (FNA, Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}
Carex retrorsa Schweinitz occurs in swampy forests and wet meadows south to DE, MD, and sc. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993,
Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, G, K, M]
Carex richardsonii R. Brown. Pd? (VA?): dry, rocky forests; rare if present. VT west to Alberta, south to DC, OH, IN, IA, and
SD. This species ranges south to DC (according to C); it is likely to be present in our area, in \(n\). VA. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M] Carex sartwellii Dewey (section Holarrhenae), south to MD and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA; C. sartwellii var. sartwellii -- K]
\{add synonymy\}
Carex sp. 1, Canebrake Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): canebrakes and acid swamps; uncommon. [<C. novae-angliae Schweinitz - FNA, in part] \{not yet keyed\} Carex sp. 2. Mt (NC, VA): ultramafic seepages; rare. Carex sprengelii Dewey ex Sprengel (section Hymenochlaenae), Sprengel's Sedge, Long-beaked Sedge, south to NJ, e. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), and DE (Kartesz 1999). [= C, FNA, K, M] Carex thornei Naczi (section Griseae). Cp (GA): mesic decdiduous forests, often in the upper floodplain. Endemic to the drainage of the Apalachicola/Chattahoochee and Flint in s. GA and s. AL south to nw. FL. See Naczi, Bryson, \& Cochrane (2002). [= FNA]

Carex timida Naczi \& B.A. Ford. East to AL, TN, and KY. Related to C. jamesii and C. juniperorum, from which it was separated by Naczi \& Ford (2001). [= FNA]

Carex trisperma Dewey var. billingsii O.W. Knight, south to NJ and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, M; < C. trisperma -RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished] \{not yet keyed\}

Carex tuckermanii F. Boott occurs in calcareous swampy forests and wet meadows south to WV, sc. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), NJ, and MD (FNA, Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, FNA, K; C. tuckermani -- G, M, orthographic variant] Carex wiegandii Mackenzie (section Stellulatae), south to c. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= FNA, K]

\section*{Cladium P. Browne (Sawgrass, Twig-rush)}

A genus of 3-4 species, herbs, subcosmopolitan. References: Bridges, Orzell, \& Burkhalter (1993); Tucker in FNA (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b). Key based closely on Bridges, Orzell, \& Burkhalter (1993).

1 Plants 1-3 m tall, coarse, from short rhizomes, forming dense tussocks; leaves 3-15 dm long, 5-12 mm wide, stiff and flat (or broadly \(V\)-shaped), the margins and midrib (beneath) harshly serrate (saw-toothed); inflorescence a narrow panicle 3-9 dm
long, the branches bearing several fascicles of spikelets; achene base broadly rounded to truncate; [of tidal freshwater to brackish marshes or outer coastal plain calcareous savannas]
C. jamaicense

1 Plants \(0.4-1 \mathrm{~m}\) tall, relatively delicate, from creeping rhizomes, forming loosely tufted colonies; leaves \(1-3 \mathrm{dm}\) long, \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, flat to channeled (terete apically), margins only slightly scabrous; inflorescence 0.5-3 dm long, of 2-4 umbelliform cymes, the branches rigidly ascending and bearing simple glomerules of spikelets; achene base squarely truncate to slightly flaring; [of Coastal Plain acidic seepages and tidal freshwater to slightly brackish marshes, Mountain fens or bogs] ..... C. mariscoides

Cladium jamaicense Crantz, Sawgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): in circumneutral to alkaline situations, including brackish marshes, and rarely somewhat inland in savannas underlain by coquina limestone; common (VA Rare). July-October. Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. TX, and in the West Indies. 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. C. jamaicense is sometimes treated as one component (ssp. jamaicense) of a multi-continental C. mariscus complex. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW; = C. mariscus (Linnaeus) Pohl ssp. jamaicense (Crantz) Kükenthal -- K; = Mariscus jamaicensis (Crantz) Britton -- S]

Cladium mariscoides (Muhlenberg) Torrey, Twig-rush, Fen-sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA): in strongly acidic to circumneutral situations, including acidic seepage at the margins of brackish marshes, in wet flats under Pinus serotina and Taxodium ascendens (Gaddy \& Rayner 1980), in mucky seepage bogs in the fall-line sandhills, in peaty fens and bogs in the Mountains (especially over mafic or ultramafic rocks, such as amphibolite); uncommon (NC Rare, SC Rare). July-September. Widespread and rather common north of the glacial boundary, with scattered and disjunct occurrences southward in VA, NC, SC, GA, panhandle FL, KY, s. AL, se. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999), and e. TX. Bridges, Orzell, \& Burkhalter (1993) discuss in detail the phytogeography of this plant, particularly in reference to its southern occurrences, which are curiously fragmented and disjunct. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Mariscus mariscoides (Muhlenberg) Kuntze -- S]

\section*{Cymophyllus Mackenzie ex Britton (Fraser's Sedge)}

A monotypic genus, endemic to the Appalachians. Cymophyllus is a peculiar plant, generally considered a relict species most closely (but not very) related to Carex, but recent molecular evidence suggests that it may be best re-merged into Carex. References: Reznicek in FNA (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).

Identification notes: The foliage slightly resembles some of the broader-leaved species of Carex (such as Clatyphylla or \(C\). plantaginea) or genera of the Liliaceae. Immediately distinctive, however, are the minutely undulate-scaberulous leaf margins.

Cymophyllus fraserianus (Ker-Gawler) Kartesz \& Gandhi, Fraser's Sedge, Lily-leaf Sedge. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): cove forests, mostly rather acidic and associated with Rhododendron maximum, at moderate elevations; uncommon (GA Threatened, NC Watch List, VA Watch List). May-June. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic: w. MD and s. PA south through w. VA and WV to w. NC, e. TN, nw. SC, and n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). Kartesz \& Gandhi (1991) have shown that the Ker-Gawler's epithet fraserianus has priority over Andrews's fraseri. [= FNA, K; Cymophyllus fraseri (Andrews) Mackenzie -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W; Carex fraseriana Ker-Gawler; Carex fraseri Andrews]

Cyperus Linnaeus (Umbrella Sedge)
(see also Kyllinga)
A genus of about 500 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate areas. References: Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Tucker, Marcks, \& Carter in FNA (2002b).

This treatment is adapted from a manuscript of Tucker, Marcks, \& Carter and other sources. It needs substantial customization and revision prior to publication. Key lead 4 in the main key is problematic.

1 Inflorescences unbranched (the spikelets sessile); spikelets 1-2-flowered; rachilla not or only slightly elongate; scales conspicuously keeled; lowest 2 scales of spikelet greatly reduced . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . see Kyllinga
1 Inflorescences branched (the spikes pedunculate); spikelets 1-many-flowered; rachilla elongate; scales generally broadly rounded; lowest 2 scales of spikelet not greatly reduced.

\section*{2 Stigmas 2; achenes lenticular.}

3 Achenes dorsiventrally flattened, borne with a flattened face toward the rachillas; [subgenus Juncellus] ..... Key A 3 Achenes laterally flattened, borne with an edge towards the rachilla; [subgenus Pycreus] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key B
2 Stigmas 3; achenes trigonous.
4 Spikelets borne in digitate clusters (rarely singly), or in umbellate or glomerulate heads; [subgenus Pycnostachys] . .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key C
4 Spikelets borne in spikes on a conspicuous rachis.
5 Rachilla articulate at the base of each scale, the mature spike therefore disarticulating into segments consisting of a scale, an achene, and a cartilaginously thickened section of the rachilla (and its wings); [subgenus Diclidium]

Key D
5 Rachilla continuous, or articulate only at the base; [subgenus Cyperus] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key E

Key A -- subgenus Juncellus -- stigmas 2; achenes lenticular; achenes dorsiventrally flattened, borne with a flattened face toward the rachillas
1 Plants \(1-3(-6) \mathrm{dm}\) tall; leaf blades \(0-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) long \(\ldots \ldots\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. Iaevigatus
1 Plants to 10 dm tall; leaf blades \(20-40 \mathrm{~cm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. serotinus]

1 Plants 1-3 (-6) dm tall; leaf blades 0-7 cm long
[C. serotinus]

\section*{Key B -- subgenus Pycreus -- stigmas 2; achenes lenticular; achenes laterally flattened, borne with an edge tow ards the rachilla}


Key C -- subgenus Pycnostachys -- stigmas 3; achenes trigonous; spikelets borne in digitate clusters (rarely singly), or in umbellate or glomerulate heads

1 Scales folded in half their entire length (conduplicate).

\section*{2 Perennial.}


2 Annual.
5 Scales cuspidate, with a cusp 0.6-1.2 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. cuspidatus
5 Scales blunt or slightly mucronate.
6 Spikelets 30-20 per head; styles ca. 0.1 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. difformis
6 Spikelets 3-12 per head; styles 0.3-0.4 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. fuscus
1 Scales 2-keeled in the lower third to half (bicarinate).
7 Leaves bladeless; inflorescence bracts ca. 20, borne horizontally; stamens 3
[C. involucratus]
7 Leaves with leaf blades; inflorescence bracts 2-10, borne variously; stamens 1 (-2)
8 Stems sharply 3 -angled, the faces concave, the angles harshly scabrous; leaf blades and inflorescence bracts with conspicuous cross-veins
C. virens

8 Stems rounded, obscurely 3-faced, or 3-angled, the faces flat or convex, smooth or slightly scabrous; leaf blades and involucral bracts lacking conspicuous cross-veins.
9
9
9 Stems slightly scabrous, the prickles pointing downwards (retrorse) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
10 Achene bases swollen, spongey
C. surinamensis

10 Achene bases not swollen and spongey.
11 Achenes narrowly ellipsoid to linear, about \(3-6 \times\) as long as wide.
12 Achenes ellipsoid to narrowly ellipsoid, 0.9-1.1 mm long, 0.3-0.4 mm wide, about \(3 \times\) as long as wide; style 0.2-0.4 mm long; stigmas 0.4-0.6 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. entrerianus
12 Achenes linear, 1.2-1.4 mm long, \(0.2(-0.3) \mathrm{mm}\) wide, about \(5-6 \times\) as long as wide; style \(0.5-0.8\) mm long; stigmas 0.6-1.0 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. pseudovegetus
11 Achenes broadly ellipsoid, about 2-2.5× as long as wide (the stipe or cuneate base typically conspicuous).
13 Annual; longest inflorescence bract erect or strongly ascending; anther ca. 0.5 mm long

13 Perennial; longest inflorescence bract horizontal or slightly ascending (less than 30 degrees); anther 0.8-1.2 mm long.
14 Scales declined 3-45 degrees from the rachilla; achenes with a stipe . . . . . . C. eragrostis
14 Scales declined (45-) 60-90 degrees from the rachilla; achenes cuneate at the base
C. ochraceus

Key D -- subgenus Diclidium -- stigmas 3; achenes trigonous;
spikelets borne in spikes on a conspicuous rachis; rachilla articulate at the base of each scale, the mature spike therefore disarticulating into segments consisting of a scale, an achene, and a section of the rachilla (including its wings)

One species in our area
C. odoratus

\section*{Key E-- subgenus Cyperus -- stigmas 3; achenes trigonous; spikelets borne in spikes on a conspicuous rachis; rachilla continuous, or articulate only at the base}

1 Upper scales of the spikelet with a straight or excurved mucronate or cuspidate apex 0.4-1.2 mm long.
2 Plant a rhizomatous perennial, culms single
[C. schweinitzii]
2 Plant an annual, culms several, cespitose.
3 Achenes 0.2-0.6 mm wide; stamen 1; culms 2-16 cm tall.
4 Achenes \(0.5-0.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(<2 \times\) as long as wide, cuneate to the base; scales \(1.0-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(9-13\)-nerved; filaments ca. 2.5 mm long; anthers \(0.4-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. granitophilus
4 Achenes (0.2-) 0.3-0.4 (-0.5) mm wide, \(>2 \times\) as long as wide, with a minute stipe at the base; scales \(0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, (5-) 7-9 (-11)-nerved; filaments ca. 1.5 mm long; anthers \(0.3-0.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . C. squarrosus
3 Achenes \(0.5-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; stamens 3 ; culms (2-) 6-50 cm tall.
5 Achenes obovoid, truncate at the apex; leaves flat to V-shaped; live plants not viscous to the touch


5 Achenes elipsoid, with a beak 0.5-1.2 mm long; leaves involute; live plants viscous to the touch . . C. oxylepis
1 Upper scales blunt, or with a mucro \(<0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
6 Spikelets linear, 1.2-1.6 mm wide; scales not overlapping, the tip of each scale just reaching or falling short of the base of the next scale on the same side of the rachilla
C. distans

6 Spikelets oblong-ovate to linear-oblong, (1.5-) 1.0-3.0 (-4.0) mm wide; scales overlapping, the tip of each scale reaching to at least the base of the next scale on the same side of the rachilla.
7 Spikelets strongly compressed, \(>2 \times\) as wide as thick (in cross-section); scales spreading or appressed.
8 Scales obovate-orbiculate, notched at the tip; styles less than 0.1 mm long.
9 Rachilla wingless; scales scarcely mucronate C. iria

9 Rachilla narrowly winged; scales distinctly mucronate
[C. amuricus]
8 Scales elliptic to oblong or ovate, acute to obtuse, not notched at the tip; styles 0.3-1.3 mm long.
10 Rachilla with hyaline, whitish, or straw-colored wings \(0.2-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
11 Culms terete (at least towards the base), nodose-septate; inflorescence bracts 2 (-4), all erect; leaf blades generally absent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. articulatus
11 Culms trigonous, not nodose-septate; inflorescence bracts 3-7, horizontal, ascending, or reflexed; leaf blades present.
12 Scales persistent; rachilla persistent; elongate stolons up to 15 cm long present, bearing tubers.
13 Scales purplish red to reddish brown, with green midveins; base of culm indurate; stolons wiry, springy when dried . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. rotundus
13 Scales yellowish brown to brown; base of culm soft; stolons spongy, flexible when dried. 14 Style and stigma combined \(<4.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long ...... C. esculentus var. leptostachyus 14 Style and stigma combined \(>4.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long .... [C. esculentus var. macrostachyus]
12 Scales deciduous; rachilla deciduous; rhizomes up to 5 cm long present, not bearing tubers.
15 Scales 3.2-4.5 (-6) mm long; anthers 0.3-0.5 mm long; stigmas 3-4 mm long; achenes narrowly oblong . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. strigosus
15 Scales 1.5-2.5 (-3.1) mm long; anthers 0.7-1.8 mm long; stigmas 1-2 ( -3 ) mm long. 16 Achenes coarsely punctate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. planifolius 16 Achenes smooth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. grayi 10 Rachilla wingless, or with wings \(0-0.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.

17 Longest inflorescence bract erect or strongly ascending . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. schweinitzii]
17 Longest inflorescence bract horizontal, weakly ascending, or reflexed.
18 Longest inflorescence bract weakly ascending.
19 Rachis (to which the spikelets are attached) glabrous; achenes \(1.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; spikes subglobose to broadly ovoid; [of upland sites, of NC northwards] . . . . . . . . C. houghtonii
19 Rachis hispidulous; achenes 1.0-1.2 mm long; spikes loosely oblong-ovoid; [of wetland sites, of SC southwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. pilosus


21 Scales 2.5-3.8 mm long, usually fitting loosely over the mature achene, the margins spreading or loosely clasping it; spikelet with 5-22 scales
C. Iupulinus ssp. Iupulinus

21 Scales 1.8-2.5 mm long, usually fitting tightly over the achene, the margins tightly clasping it; spikelets with 3-7 scales . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. Iupulinus ssp. macilentus
7 Spikelets subterete or quadrangular, 1-1.5×as wide as thick (in cross-section); scales appressed. after the achenes fall; spikelets with (6-) 12-20 (-40) scales . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. erythrorhizos
Scales persistent; rachillas either deciduous (the mature spikelets generaly falling as a single unit from the rachis) or persistent; rachilla wings persistent; spikelets with 2-8 scales.
23 Spikelets reflexed (some of the uppermost spreading to ascending).
24 Culms glabrous; leaves and inflorescence bracts nearly glabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. hystricinus
24 Culms (at least the upper portion) scaberulous or puberulent; leaves and inflorescence bracts puberulent on the upper surface.
lower surfaces; culm obtusely trigonous to nearly terete
C. plukenetii
lorescence rays smooth (or with a very few hairs), leaves and inflorescence bracts pubescen on the upper surface and on the midvein only on the lower surface; culm sharply 3 -angled

23 Spikelets ascending to spreading (some of the lowermost reflexed).
.
27 Spikelets ellipsoid, 2-3×as long as wide; spikelets with 1-2 (-3) fertile scales \(\ldots\) [C. aggregatus] ppis
............................................................................ C. strigosus
Scales reddish brown or tawny, the tips barely reaching the base of the next scale

Spikes ovoid, globose, or obovoid, \(1-2 \times\) as long as wide.
\(>4\) m long, achenes >2 mm long.
0 Spikes ellipsoid to obovoid.
31 Spikelets subquadrangular, the terminal scale elongate, forming a subulate tip to the spikelet; leaves and inflorescence bracts \(3-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, smooth C. hystricinus leaves and inflorescence bracts mostly \(>10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, scabrous on the upper surfaces. 32 Spikes dense, with 50-90 spikelets, each with 3-6 (-7) fertile scales; achenes conspicuously falcate-curved, \(3-4 \times\) as long as wide
C. lancastriensis

2 Spikes loose, of 13-75 spikelets, each with 4-8 (-11) fertile scales; achenes straight, \(5-6 \times\) as long as wide
C. tetragonus

34 Spikelets linear, \(0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide C. thyrsiflorus
compressed
35 Scales ascending; achenes oblong-fusiform, gradually narrowed to both ends .....
5 Scales appressed; achenes elongate, abruptly constricted at the tip.
36 Spikes loose, globose to hemispheric; spikelets angular in cross-section, with 3-8 fertile scales; scales yellow-greenish . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. croceu
Spikes tight, globose, oblong, or oblong-cylindric; spikelets subterete in cosssection, with 1-3 (-4) fertile scales; scales straw-colored or brown on the sides. 37 Spikes globose; spikelets (3.5-) 4.0-7.0 mm long; scales membranous, Spikes oblo firm, brown or straw-colored, 1.8-2.6 mm long; achenes 1.2-2.0 mm long ..
C. retrorsus

Cyperus acuminatus Torrey \& Hooker ex Torrey. Mt (NC, VA), \{GA\}: \{habitat\}; rare (VA Rare). IL west to ND, south to w. LA, TX, and \(n\). Mexico; disjunct from WA to s. CA; disjunct eastwards at scattered localities in VA, NC, TN, KY, and OH (where probably native, and NY and NH (where probably introduced). [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W]

Cyperus articulatus Linnaeus. Cp (GA, SC): marshes; rare. July-September. Se. SC south to s. FL west to e. TX, and southinto tropical America. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S]

Cyperus bipartitus Torrey. Cp, Pd (NC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA), \{SC\}: low fields, ditches, marshes; uncommon. JulySeptember. ME and Québec west to MN and WA, south to GA, LA, TX, NM, AZ, and CA. [= C, FNA, GW, K, W; C. rivularis Kunth -- RAB, F, G, S]

Cyperus compressus Linnaeus. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy fields, disturbed areas; common (uncommon in Piedmont). July-September. Pantropical and warm temperate, north in North America to s. NY, s. OH, s. IL, and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Cyperus croceus Vahl. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA), Mt (VA): savannas, pine flatwoods, disturbed areas; common. JulyOctober. NJ and MO south through the New World tropics. \{problems in circumscription; check specimens\} [=C, FNA, K; C. globulosus Aublet -- RAB, F, G, GW, S?, W, misapplied; C. multiflorus (Britton) Small -- S; C. retrorsus Chapman var. robustus (Böckler) Kükenthal -- RAB, K; C. plankii Britton -- S?]

Cyperus cuspidatus Kunth. Cp (GA, SC): sandy fields, disturbed areas; rare. July. S. SC south to FL, west to AL; and in New World tropics. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S]

Cyperus dentatus Torrey, Toothed Flatsedge. Cp (NC, SC), Mt (VA): low sandy areas; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). JulyOctober. Nova Scotia and Québec south to e. SC; disjunct inland in WV, s. TN, and nw. IN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Cyperus diandrus Torrey. Cp, Pd (VA), Mt (GA, VA): \{habitat\}; rare (VA Rare). ME west to ND, south to VA, c. TN, n. AL, IL, MO, and IA. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Cyperus difform is Linnaeus, Smallflower Umbrella Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Old World tropics. See Bryson et al. (1996). [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K]
* Cyperus distans Linnaeus f. Cp (NC): marshes; rare, probably introduced from tropical America (NC Watch List). JulySeptember. [= RAB, FNA, K, S]

Cyperus distinctus Steudel. Cp (GA, SC): marshes; rare (SC Rare). July-September. E. SC south to s. FL, west to e. LA. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K]

Cyperus echinatus (Linnaeus) Wood. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): sandy woodlands, forests, and fields; common. July-September. CT and NY west to s. OH, IL, and se. KS, south to n. FL, TX, and ne. Mexico. [= C, FNA, K; C. ovularis (Michaux) Torrey -- RAB, G, GW, S, W; C. ovularis var. ovularis -- F; C. ovularis var. sphaericus Böckler -- F]

Cyperus entrerianus Böckler. Cp (GA): \{habitat\}; rare. E. GA south to FL and west to e. TX. [= FNA, K] * Cyperus eragrostis Lamarck. Cp (SC); disturbed wetlands; rare, introduced from tropical America. See Bryson et al. (1996), Brown \& Marcus (1998). [= FNA, K]

Cyperus erythrorhizos Muhlenberg, Redroot Flatsedge. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): marshes, ditches; uncommon. July-September. MA west to ND and WA, south to n. FL, LA, TX, AZ, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; C. halei Torrey ex Britton -- S]

Cyperus esculentus Linnaeus var. Ieptostachyus Böckler, Yellow Nutsedge, Yellow Nutgrass, Wild Chufa, Earth-almond. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common. July-October. The species is pantropical and warm temperate. [= FNA; > C. esculentus var. leptostachyus - K, in a narrower sense; > C. esculentus var. sativus Böckler-- K; < C. esculentus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < C. Iutescens Torrey \& Hooker -- S]

Cyperus esculentus Linnaeus var. macrostachyus Böckler, Yellow Nutsedge, Yellow Nutgrass, Wild Chufa, Earth-almond. \{GA, NC, SC\} July-October. The species is pantropical and warm temperate. [= FNA; C. esculentus var. esculentus -- K, in a broad sense; < C. esculentus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < C. lutescens Torrey \& Hooker -- S]

Cyperus filicinus Vahl. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish marshes; common. July-September. ME to s. FL, west to LA; West Indies. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S; = C. polystachyos Rottböll var. filicinus (Vahl) C.B. Clarke; < C. polystachyos -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Cyperus filiculmis Vahl. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd? (NC, SC, VA): sandy or rocky woodlands, forests, and fields; common. July-October. Se. MD south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. [= FNA, RAB; < C. lupulinus ssp. lupulinus -- K, in part only (also see C. Iupulinus]

Cyperus flavescens Linnaeus. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): low fields, ditches, marshes; common. July-September. Pantropical and warm temperate, north in North America to MA, MI, MO, and KS. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; C. flavescens var. poiformis (Pursh) Fernald -- F]

Cyperus flavicomus Michaux. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): ditches, marshes; common (GA Special Concern). July-October. Se. VA and KY south through the New World tropics. [= C, FNA, K, W; C. albomarginatus (Martius \& Schrader ex Nees) Steudel -- RAB, F, G, GW; C. sabulosus (Martius \& Schrader ex Nees) Steudel -- S]
* Cyperus fuscus Linnaeus, Black Galingale, Brown Galingale. Cp (VA): \{habitat\}; rare, introduced from Eurasia. See McKenzie et al. (1998). [= C, F, FNA, G, K]

Cyperus granitophilus McVaugh, Granite Flatsedge. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Mt (GA): granitic flatrocks, rarely on diabase flatrocks and Altamaha Grit glades; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). Sc. VA south to ec. AL in the Piedmont; disjunct in se. and c. TN on sandstone and limestone and in sc. GA on Altamaha Grit. [= FNA, GW, K; included in concept of C. squarrosus by some earlier authors]

Cyperus grayi Torrey. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): dry soils; uncommon. July-September. NH south to GA. [= RAB, C, FNA, K, W; C. grayii -- F, G, orthographic variant; C. filiculmis var. oblitus Fernald \& Griscom -- F?]

Cyperus haspan Linnaeus. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): marshes, low fields, ditches; common (VA Watch List). JulySeptember. Pantropical in distribution, north in North America to se. VA. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S; C. haspan var. americanus Böckler -- F]

Cyperus houghtonii Torrey, Houghton's Flatsedge. Pd (NC), Mt (VA): dry upland sites; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). July. MA, VT, and Québec west to MN, south to w. VA, WV, nc. NC, and nw. IN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W]

Cyperus hystricinus Fernald. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt? (GA, NC, SC): dry woodlands and forests; rare. JulySeptember. NJ south to n. FL, west to e. TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain. \{check specimens of this and relatives -- discrepancy between mapped and stated ranges\} [= C, FNA, K, S; C. retrofractus -- RAB, F, W, misapplied; C. retrofractus (Linnaeus) Torrey
var. hystricinus (Fernald) Kükenthal -- F, G]
Cyperus iria Linnaeus. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, ditches, disturbed wet areas; common, introduced from Old World. July-October. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]

Cyperus laevigatus Linnaeus. Cp (NC): brackish marshes; rare, introduced from sw. North America nad New World tropics. [= RAB, FNA, K, S; C. careyi Britton -- S]

Cyperus lancastriensis Porter ex A. Gray. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, forests, and fields; common. July-September. NJ west to WV, OH, and MO, south to GA and AR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Cyperus lanceolatus Poiret. Cp (GA): wet places; rare. Se. GA and ne. FL west to LA and c. TX (?). [= FNA, GW, K; C. densus Link -- S]

Cyperus lecontei Torrey ex Steudel. Cp (GA, NC, SC?): limesink ponds, low pinelands; rare (NC Rare). July-September. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to LA. Sorrie (1998b) reports it for e. GA (Glynn County). [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S]

Cyperus lupulinus (Sprengel) Marcks ssp. Iupulinus. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): \{additional herbarium check\} MA and VT west to MN, south to NC, n. SC, TX; disjunct in ID, WA, and OR. [= FNA, K; C. filiculmis Vahl -- RAB, S, W, in part; C. lupulinus -- C; C. filiculmis Vahl var. filiculmis -- F, G; C. martindalei Britton -- S]

Cyperus lupulinus (Sprengel) Marcks ssp. macilentus (Fernald) Marcks. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA), \{SC\}: rare (GA Special Concern). \{additional herbarium check\} ME, Québec, and MN south to w. VA, w. NC, nw. GA, and MO. [=FNA, K; C. filiculmis Vahl -- RAB, S, W, in part; C. filiculmis Vahl var. macilentus Fernald -- F, G; C. lupulinus -- C]

Cyperus ochraceus Vahl. Cp (GA): wet areas; rare. Se. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), FL, LA, TX, West Indies, Central America. [= FNA, GW, K, S]

Cyperus odoratus Linnaeus. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (VA): low fields, marshes, ditches; uncommon. July-September. Pantropical, north in North America to MA, se. ME, Ontario, MN, KS, NM, AZ, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; C. engelmannii Steudel -- RAB, F, G, GW, S; C. ferruginescens Böckler -- RAB, F; C. ferax L.C. Richard -- S; C. longispicatus J.B.S. Norton -- S; C. speciosus Vahl -- S]

Cyperus ovatus Baldwin. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy beaches, maritime forests, and pinelands; rare. July-October. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to s. AL. [= FNA, K; C. retrorsus Chapman var. cylindricus (Elliott) Fernald \& Griscom; > C. retrorsus var. deeringianus (Britton ex Small) Fernald ex Griscom -- RAB; < C. retrorsus -- C, G, GW, W, in part; > C. deeringianus Britton ex Small -- S]
* Cyperus oxylepis Nees ex Steudel. Cp (GA, SC) \{habitat\}; rare, introduced from South America. See Bryson et al. (1996). [= FNA, GW, K]
* Cyperus pilosus Vahl. Cp (SC): rice fields; rare, introduced from e. Asia. [= FNA, K]

Cyperus planifolius L.C. Richard. Cp (GA): brackish marshes; rare. Se. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) south to s. FL; West Indies; Central and South America. [= FNA, GW, K; C. brunneus Swartz - S]

Cyperus plukenetii Fernald. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): sandhills, sandy woodlands, and dry, disturbed areas; common (rare in Piedmont) (VA Rare). July-October. NJ, KY, MO, and se. OK, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, W; C. retrofractus var. retrofractus -- G, misapplied; C. retrofractus -- S, misapplied]

Cyperus polystachyos Rottböll. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): low fields, ditches, and marshes; common. July-October. Pantropical and warm temperate, north in North America to ME, MA, KY, MO, and OK. [= FNA, GW; Cyperus polystachyos Rottböll var. texensis (Torrey) Fernald -- RAB, C, F, G, K, W; C. polystachyos var. polystachyos -- K; C. polystachyos var. paniculatus (Rottböll) C.B. Clarke; C. microdontus Torrey -- S; C. odoratus -- S, misapplied; C. paniculatus Rottböll -- S]

Cyperus pseudovegetus Steudel. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): marshes, ditches, depressions; common. JulyOctober. NJ and MA, west to s. IL, s. MO, and OK, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; C. virens -- F, misapplied]
* Cyperus pumilus Linnaeus. Cp (GA): disturbed wet areas; rare, ilntroduced from the Old World, occurring in \(n\). FL and se. GA. [= FNA, GW, K]

Cyperus refractus Engelmann ex Böckler. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry sandy or rocky woodlands and forests; rare (VA Watch List). July-September. NJ west to OH and MO, south to SC, GA, AL, and AR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Cyperus retrofractus (Linnaeus) Torrey. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry sandy or rocky woodlands and fields; common. July-September. NJ west to s. OH, and se. MO, south to GA. AL, and AR. [=C, FNA, K; C. dipsaciformis Fernald -- RAB, F, S, W; C. retrofractus (Linnaeus) Torrey var. dipsaciformis (Fernald) Kükenthal -- G]

Cyperus retrorsus Chapman. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC): dry woodlands, forests, and rock outcrops; common. July-October. S. NY south to FL, west to TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but north in the interior to KY and se. OK. [= C, G, GW, \(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{W}\); C. retrorsus Chapman var. retrorsus -- RAB, K; C. retrorsus var. retrorsus -- F; C. retrorsus var. nashii (Britton) Fernald -- F; C. nashii Britton --- S; C. torreyi Britton -- S]
*? Cyperus rotundus Linnaeus, Purple Nutsedge, Nutgrass, Cocograss. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (SC): gardens, fields, disturbed areas; common. June-October. Pantropical and warm temperate in distribution (though extending less far north than C. esculentus). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]
* Cyperus sanguinolentus Vahl. Cp (GA): ditches, disturbed wet areas; rare, introduced from Asia, known in North America from e. GA west to LA. See Carter \& Bryson (2000) for detailed information. [= FNA; > Cyperus louisianensis Thieret -- K]

Cyperus squarrosus Linnaeus. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA), Cp (GA): moist depressions and seepages on granitic and other rocks, drawdown riverbanks, moist disturbed sites; rare (NC Watch List). July-September. Nearly cosmopolitan in distribution, in Old World and New World. Similar to the closely related C. granitophilus. [= C, FNA, K; C. aristatus Rottböll -- RAB, G, GW, W; C. inflexus Muhlenberg -- F, S]

Cyperus strigosus Linnaeus, False Nutsedge. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, ditches, wet disturbed areas; common. July-October. Québec west to SD, south to FL and TX; also in w. North America. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S, W; C. strigosus var. strigosus -- F, G; C. strigosus var. robustior Britton -- F; C. strigosus var. stenolepis (Torrey) Kükenthal -- G; C.
praelongatus Steudel -- S; C. stenolepis Torrey -- S]
Cyperus surinamensis Rottböll. Cp (GA, SC): "disturbed clay-sand beds" (RAB); rare. September-October. Se. SC south to s. FL, west to KS, OK, TX, and south into Mexico and tropical America. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S]

Cyperus tetragonus Elliott, Four-angled Flatsedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): maritime forests and dunes; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). July-September. E. NC south to FL; also reported for AZ and NM. [= RAB, FNA, K, S]

Cyperus thyrsiflorus Junghuhn. Cp (GA): swamps and streambanks; rare (GA Special Concern). Se. GA and FL peninsula west to se. TX. [= FNA, K; C. hermaphroditus (Jacquin) Standley - S, misapplied]

Cyperus virens Michaux. Cp (GA, NC), Pd (GA, NC?): marshes and ditches; rare. July-September. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX; West Indies, Mexico to Argentina. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S]
* Cyperus aggregatus (Willdenow) Endlicher, native of tropical America, has been collected as a waif in NJ, PA, AL, and FL. [= FNA, K; C. cayennensis (Lamarck) Britton - S; C. flavus (Vahl) Nees]
* Cyperus amuricus Maximowicz, native of e. Asia, is naturalized in DE, PA, NJ, and NY. [= FNA, G, K; C. microiria Steudel -F].
* Cyperus involucratus Rottböll, introduced from Africa, naturalized north at least to FL. [= FNA, K; C. alternifolius Linnaeus, misapplied]

Cyperus retroflexus Buckley. AL west to NM, south to Mexico. [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}
Cyperus schweinitzii Torrey occurs in sandy soils from VT, MA, MN, and Albert, south to NJ, e. PA, n. KY, OH, MO, TX, NM, UT, and Mexico. It occurs in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and NJ. [= FNA, K]
* Cyperus serotinus Rottböll, naturalized in s. NJ, DE, and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K]

\section*{Dulichium Persoon (Threeway Sedge)}

A monotypic genus, an herb, North American (known as fossils from Europe). References: Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Mastrogiuseppe in FNA (2002b).

Identification notes: The combination of the distichous Cyperus-like spikelets and numerous, distinctly 3-ranked, cauline leaves makes Dulichium distinctive.

Dulichium arundinaceum (Linnaeus) Britton var. arundinaceum, Threeway Sedge. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): streambanks, marshes, bogs, ditches; common. July-September. Var. arundinaceum ranges from Newfoundland west to MN, south to FL and TX; also from MT and British Columbia south to CA. A second variety, var. boreale Lepage, is endemic in Québec. [= FNA; < D. arundinaceum -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Eleocharis R. Brown (Spikerush)
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: Smith et al. in FNA (2002b); Socorro González-Elizondo \& Peterson (1997); Roalson \& Friar (2000); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).

Identification notes: "Scale" refers to the flower scales. "Sheath" refers to leaf sheaths. "Bristle" refers to perianth bristles.
1 Culms producing vegetative proliferations rather than normal fertile spikelets ...................................... Key A
1 Culms producing at least some fertile spikelets (vegetative proliferations may or may not also be present).
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-) \(4-8 \times\) as long as wide; [subgenus Limnochloa] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key B
2 Spike more than \(2 \times\) 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,

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. tricostata has 3 keel-like ribs, but achene surface appears granular).
4 Achenes lenticular or biconvex; styles 2-branched . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key \(\mathbf{D}\)
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.
2 Base of whorl abruptly widened from culm, forming a distinct shoulder; whorl divisions many per whorl (commonly 20 or
more); whorl divisions usually 0.2 mm or less wide, finely capillary (often less than 0.1 mm , but same may apperoach 0.3 mm ); surface texture of divisions obviously beaded (under dissecting microscope)
E. confervoides

2 Base of whorl gradually widened from culm, vase-shaped, not forming a istinct shoulder; whorl divisions fewer per whorl (commonly 15 or less); whorl divisions usually 0.3 mm or more wide ( 0.5 mm or more, but the finest secondary or tertiary divisions as slender as 0.15 mm ); surface texture of divisions not beaded (under dissecting microscope) . . . E. vivipara
1 Each culm producing a single whorl of proliferations.
3 Upper portion of sheath firm, the edge closely red-dotted; sheath tip less than 1 mm long ................ E. 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. baldwinii
4 Spikelet proliferations polystichous or spirally disposed; lowest scale longer than others E. brittonii or E. microcarpa

\section*{Key B -- spikerushes with the spike about as thick as the culm (subgenus Limnochloa)}

1 Culm nodose-septate, about 5 mm in diameter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. equisetoides
1 Culm not nodose-septate, 1-5 mm in diameter.
2 Spike \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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].
3 Culms \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, live culms terete when fresh; tubercle base confluent with the summit of the achene ...

3 Culms 2-4 mm in diameter, sharply 3-4-angled when fresh; tubercle base distinctly constricted, forming a "waist" . .
E. quadrangulata

2 Spike 1-2 mm in diamater, 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].
4 Achene body \(0.8-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; scales mostly ca. 3.5 mm long; culms terete when fresh
E. elongata

4 Achene body \(1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; scales mostly ca. 5 mm long; culms 3 -angled when fresh
E. robbinsii

\section*{Key C - spikerushes with achenes with several distinct longitudinal ribs with very narrow horizontal cells between}

1 Culms about 0.5 mm thick, firm, not wrinkling in drying; spikes \(3-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [widespread] ..................... E. 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]
E. radicans

\section*{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 Achenes maturing purplish black to black; scales with prominent purple faces and green midrib .......... E. flavescens
2 Achenes maturing olive green to brownish; scales muted, without prominent markings.
E. olivacea

1 Apex of sheath firm, somewhat thickened, opaque, with a definite edge.
3 Rhizomatous perennials growing from thick horizontal rhizomes.
4 Basal (sterile) scales 2-3, the lowest not encircling the base of the spike; [of the Mountains, rarely the Piedmont] ...
E. palustris

4 Basal (sterile) scale solitary and spathiform, encircling the base of the spike; [of either the Mountains, upper Piedmont, or outer Coastal Plain].
5 Achenes prominently reticulate-pitted; [of the outer Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . E. fallax \{ambigens phase\}
5 Achenes smooth to faintly reticulate; [of the Mountains, rarely Piedmont, or outer Coastal Plain].
6 Culms slender to filiform; scales obtuse, 30-40 per spike; [of basic soils, of the Mountains and rarely Piedmont] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. erythropoda
6 Culms thicker, somewhat inflated; scales acute, 5-30 per spike; [of brackish habitats of the outer Coastal Plain]
E. halophila

3 Tufted or cespitose annuals without thick horizontal rhizomes.
7 Tubercle nearly or actually as broad as the achene, and appearing confluent with it, broader than high.
8 Tubercle flat-deltoid, \(1 / 4\) as high as the the achene; bristles shorter than the achene body; [plants of clay soils
only] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. engelmannii
8 Tubercle short-conic, \(1 / 3-1 / 2\) as high as the achene; bristles much exceeding the tubercle; [plants of a variety of soils]
E. obtusa

7 Tubercle less than \(2 / 3\) as broad as the achene, conic, taller than broad.
9 Achene body pale brown, about 1 mm long
[E. ovata]
9 Achene body black, 0.5-1.0 mm long.
10 Spikes lance-ovoid to subcylindric; achene body -.5-0.6 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. atropurpurea

\section*{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 . . . . . . . . . . E. tortilis
2 Tubercle as broad or broader than the achene; culms ascending to erect, subterete, not twisted
E. 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]
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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. parvula
5 Plants robust, culms broad, flattened, 20-80 (or more) long, at least some arching and rooting at tips
E. rostellata

3 Tubercle not confluent with the achene summit, constricted at the base.
6 Achenes with prominenet keel-like angles or ribs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. tricostata
6 Achenes with rounded angles.
7 Scales 2-ranked; spikes usually 2-4-flowered . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. baldwinii \(7 \quad\) Scales spirally imbricate; spikes many-flowered.

8 Achenes white or very pale gray.
9 Bristles present.
10 Tubercle depressed-deltoid; scales rounded, appressed
E. brittonii

10 Tubercle conic or deltoid; scales acute to attenuate, the tips free
E. microcarpa

9 Bristles none.
11 Sheath base pinkish to straw-colored; spikes lane-ovate to oblong, 1.5-5 mm long .. E. brittonii
11 Sheath base purple-red; spikes ovoid, 2-3 mm long; [plant very rare, Santee Canal, SC, late
1800's] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. Enigrescens
8 Achenes yellowish, brown, or olive.
12 Horizontal rhizomes absent.
13 Achene body 1.2-1.5 mm long; tubercle slender-conic with narrow base; [of basic soils inland] .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. intermedia
13 Achene body 0.6-0.8 mm long; tubercle braod-conic with wide base; [of the Coastal Plain]
E. vivipara

12 Horizontal rhizomes present.
14 Achenes not honeycomb-reticulate.
15 Bristles present; culms rounded; [of coastal, brackish soils] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. albida
15 Bristles absent; culms strongly flattened; [of inland basic soils] . . . . . . . . . E. compressa
14 Achenes honeycomb-reticulate.
16 Achenes 1.2-1.7 mm long, at maturity normally with bristles ..... E. fallax \{fallax phase\}
16 Achenes 0.7-1.2 mm long, with or without bristles.
17 Mature achenes with bristles; achenes yellow or brown; culms 0.6-1.0 mm thick; [rare, on outer Coastal Plain of NC and SC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. montevidensis
17 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].
18 Culms 6-8-angled; mature achenes yellow to orange, with prominent transverse bands.
E. elliptica

18 Culms 4 (-5) angled; mature achenes olive, without transverse bands.
19 Culms 0.4-0.8 mm wide, prominently wing-angled; tubercle depressed
E. tenuis var. pseodoptera

19 Culms 0.2-0.4 mm wide, angles not wing-like; tubercle broadly conic or depressed.
20 Tubercle broadly conic, about \(1 / 4-1 / 5\) as high as the achene body . . .
E. tenuis var. tenuis

20 Tubercle depressed, about \(1 / 8\) as high as the achene body
E. tenuis var. verrucosa

Eleocharis acicularis (Linnaeus) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. Cp, Pd (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S]
Eleocharis albida Torrey, White Spikerush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish pools; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S]

Eleocharis atropurpurea (Retz.) J. \& K. PresI. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA*): clay-based Carolina bays, other pineland ponds, disturbed wetlands; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). Reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= C, FNA, GW, \(\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S}\) ]

Eleocharis baldwinii (Torrey) Chapman, Baldwin Spikerush. Cp, Pd (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}. (VA Rare). [= RAB, C, FNA, GW,

K; E. capillacea Kunth - S, misapplied; E. prolifera Torrey - S; E. baldwinii - S, in a narrower sense]
Eleocharis brittonii Svenson ex Small. \{GA, NC, SC\}. [= FNA, K, S; E. microcarpa Torrey -- RAB, C, GW, in part]
Eleocharis cellulosa Torrey. Cp (GA, NC, SC): fresh to brackish interdune swale ponds on barrier islands; rare (NC Rare).
July-September. E. NC south to s. FL, west to TX and Mexico; also in the West Indies, Bermuda, and Central America. See Gaddy \& Rayner (1980) for the report of this species in SC. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S]

Eleocharis compressa Sullivant var. compressa, Flattened Spikerush. Mt (GA, VA): limestone glades and barrens; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). See Brown \& Marcus (1998). In nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= FNA; E. compressa -- C, GW, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; E. elliptica -- Harvill, misapplied]

Eleocharis confervoides (Poiret) G. Tucker. Cp (GA): submersed in lakes and ponds; rare. GA and FL; West Indies; Central and South America; Asia; Africa; n. Australia. This taxon, often segregated into the monotypic genus Websteria, is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres. Its retention in Eleocharis is supported by a molecular phylogenetic study (Roalson \& Friar 2000). [= Websteria confervoides (Poiret) S. Hooper -- FNA, GW, K; = Websteria submersa (C. Wright) Britton -- S; = Scirpus confervoides Poiret]

Eleocharis elongata Chapman. Cp (GA, NC): quiet waters of limesink (doline) ponds; rare (NC Rare). July-August. Se. NC south to FL, west to s. AL, s. MS, and TX (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999); also Jamaica. [= FNA, GW, K, S]

Eleocharis engelmannii Steudel, Engelmann Spikerush. (GA, NC, SC, VA) (NC Watch List). [= RAB, FNA, K, S]
Eleocharis equisetoides (Elliott) Torrey, Horsetail Spikerush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): quiet waters of limesink (doline) ponds, natural lakes, borrow pits, ditches, artificial millponds; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-September. MA south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. TX; also near the Great Lakes from NY west to MI and MO. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S]

Eleocharis erythropoda Steudel, Bald Spikerush. \{GA, NC, VA\}. (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). [= RAB, FNA, GW, K; E. palustris -- C, in part; E. calva Torrey - S]

Eleocharis fallax Weatherby. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish marshes; rare (GA Special Concern). [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K; E. ambigens Fernald - FNA]

Eleocharis flavescens (Poiret) Urban var. flavescens. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [=C, FNA, K; E. flavescens -- RAB, GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Eleocharis geniculata (Linnaeus) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. (GA?, NC, SC). [= FNA, GW, K; E. caribaea (Rottböll) S.F.Blake -- RAB, C, S]

Eleocharis halophila (Fernald \& Brackett) Fernald. Cp (NC, VA): (NC Threatened, VA Rare). [= RAB, K; < E. palustris -- C, in part; < E. uniglumis (Link) Schultes - FNA; = E. uniglumis var. halophila Fernald \& Brackett]

Eleocharis intermedia J.A. Schultes, Matted Spikerush. Mt (VA): muddy calcareous seepage areas; rare (VA Rare). The fruiting culms are of widely different lengths, the lowermost sprawling and much shorter than the longer. [= C, FNA, K]

Eleocharis melanocarpa Torrey, Black-fruited Spikerush. Cp (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}: (NC Watch List, VA Rare). MA south to FL, west to s. MS; disjunct in e. TX, s. MI, and n. IN (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S]

Eleocharis microcarpa Torrey var. filiculmis Torrey. (NC, SC, VA). [= FNA; < E. microcarpa -- RAB, C, GW, K, in part only; E. torreyana Boeckeler - S, in part]

Eleocharis microcarpa Torrey var. microcarpa. (SC). [=FNA; < E. microcarpa -- RAB, C, GW, K, in part only; E. microcarpa - S, in part; E. torreyana Boeckeler - S, in part]

Eleocharis montevidensis Kunth, Sand Spikerush. Cp (GA, NC, SC): maritime wet grasslands; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). Reported for SC by Nelson \& Kelly (1997). [= RAB, FNA, GW, K]

Eleocharis nigrescens (Nees) Steudel. Cp (SC): pond margins, flatwoods; rare. SC to FL; West Indies, Mexico; South America; Africa. [= FNA, GW, K; E. setifolia (A. Richard) Raynal; E. microcarpa -- RAB, in part; E. carolina Small -- S]

Eleocharis obtusa (Willdenow) J.A. Schultes. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}. [=FNA, GW, K, S; E. ovata -- RAB, C, FNA, in part]

Eleocharis olivacea Torrey var. olivacea. \{GA, SC, VA\}. [= K; E. flavescens (Poiret) Urban var. olivacea (Torrey) Gleason -C, FNA; E. olivacea - S; E. flaccida (Reichenbach) Urban - S]

Eleocharis palustris (Linnaeus) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes, Small's Spikerush. \{NC, SC, VA\}. (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). E. smallii is sometimes separated as the eastern North American member of the north temperate E. palustris complex. [= FNA, K; E. smallii Britton; E. palustris -- RAB, C, in part]

Eleocharis parvula (Roemer \& J.A. Schultes) Link ex Bluff, Nees, \& Schauer, Little-spike Spikerush. Cp, Pd (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}: shallow waters of managed impoundments. (NC Watch List). [= RAB, FNA, GW, K; E. parvula var. parvula -- C]

Eleocharis quadrangulata (Michaux) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): pools, marshes; uncommon. June-September. MA west to Ontario and MI, south to n. FL and TX. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S]

Eleocharis radicans (A. Dietrich) Kunth, Rooting Spikerush. \{VA\}. (VA Rare). [= C, FNA, GW, K]
Eleocharis robbinsii Oakes, Robbins Spikerush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): quiet waters of limesink (doline) ponds, natural lakes; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). July-August. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick west to Ontario, south to s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999); also near the Great Lakes, from NY west to IN and WI. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S]

Eleocharis rostellata (Torrey) Torrey, Beaked Spikerush. \{GA?, NC, SC, VA\}. (NC Rare, VA Watch List). [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K]

Eleocharis tenuis (Willdenow) J.A. Schultes var. pseudoptera (Weatherby ex Svenson) Svenson. \{NC, VA\}. [= FNA, K; E. tenuis -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; E. elliptica Kunth var. pseudoptera (Weatherby ex Svenson) L. Harms; E.capitata (Linnaeus) R. Brown - S, in part]

Eleocharis tenuis (Willdenow) J.A. Schultes var. tenuis. \(\{G A, N C, S C, V A\}\). [= FNA, K; E. tenuis -- RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; E. capitata (Linnaeus) R. Brown - S, in part]

Eleocharis tenuis (Willdenow) J.A. Schultes var. verrucosa (Svenson) Svenson. (GA, SC, VA) (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). [= FNA, K; E. verrucosa (Svenson) E. Harms -- GW; E. capitata (Linnaeus) R. Brown - S, in part] Eleocharis tortilis (Link) J.A. Schultes. Cp (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K]

Eleocharis tricostata Torrey, Three-angle Spikerush. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA}),\{\mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA}\}\). (NC Watch List, VA Rare). [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S]

Eleocharis tuberculosa (Michaux) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. Cp, Pd (GA), \{NC, SC, VA \}. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K; E. simplex (Elliott) A. Dietrich - S; E. tuberculosa - S, in a narrower sense]

Eleocharis vivipara Link, Viviparous Spikerush. Cp (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}. (NC Watch List, VA Rare). [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S; E. curtisii Small]

Eleocharis aestuum Hines ex A. Haines. In DE, NJ, northwards. [= FNA]
Eleocharis bicolor Chapman, in GA, FL. [= FNA, K, S]
Eleocharis bifida S.G. Smith, in GA, TN, KY, AL. [= FNA]
Eleocharis elliptica Kunth, south to PA, NJ, and WV (Kartesz 1999, FNA). [= FNA, K; E. tenuis (Willdenow) J.A. Schultes var. borealis (Svenson) Gleason -- C]

Eleocharis interstincta (Vahl) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. AL and FL southwards. [= FNA, K]
Eleocharis lanceolata Fernald. In nc. TN. [= FNA, K]
Eleocharis minima Kunth, is reported from specimens from sc. GA (Sorrie, pers. comm.). [= FNA, K; E. uncialis Chapman S]

Eleocharis montana (Kunth) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. Cp (GA): In sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= FNA, K; E. nodulosa (Roth) Schultes - S; E. montana var. nodulosa (Roth) Svenson]

Eleocharis ovata (Roth) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. South to MD, DE, KY, NJ, PA (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K; E. ovata -- RAB, C, in part] \{keyed\}

Eleocharis wolfii (A. Gray) A. Gray ex Britton. Pd (GA): shallow ephemeral pools on granitic flatrocks; rare (GA Special Concern). In sc. TN, AL, and GA westwards. [= FNA, K]
subgenus Eleocharis
section Eleocharis
series Eleocharis
subseries Eleocharis: erythropoda, fallax, halophila, palustris, smallii
subseries Truncatae: compressa, elliptica, intermedia, montevidensis, tenuis, tricostata, verrucosa
series Albidae: albida
series Melanocarpae: melanocarpa
series Rostellatae: rostellata
series Tenuissimae
subseries Chaetariae: baldwinii, brittonii, 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, quadrangulata, robbinsii
subgenus Scirpidium
section Scirpidium: acicularis, radicans

\section*{Eriophorum Linnaeus (Cottongrass, Cottonsedge, Bogwool)}

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, primarily north temperate, boreal, and arctic. References: Ball \& Wujek in FNA (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Foliaceous bracts (subtending the head of spikelets) 2 or 3 , spreading, the inflorescence therefore appearing terminal. 2 Blade of the uppermost leaf on the stem much shorter than its sheath . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [E. gracile] 2 Blade of the uppermost leaf on the stem as long as the sheath or longer [E. tenellum]
1 Foliaceous bract (subtending the head of spikelets) solitary, erect, appearing as a continuation of the culm and the inflorescence therefore appearing lateral.
3 Scales (subtending the flower) prominently 3-7-nerved . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. virginicum
3 Scales (subtending the flower) 1-nerved . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [E. viridicarinatum]
Eriophorum virginicum Linnaeus, Tawny Cottongrass. Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): peaty sites, limited in habitat throughout the region, occurring in the Mountains in bogs and fens, in the Piedmont (formerly) in bogs, in the fall-line sandhills in burned-out pocosins, in the Coastal Plain in pocosins, acidic seeps, and peat-burn pools; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, VA Watch List). July-September. Labrador and Newfoundland west to Ontario and MN, south to se. NC, sw. NC, e. KY; disjunct in se. GA at Okefenokee Swamp. Very variable in size, from 5-15 dm tall, with heads ranging from 1-6 cm in diameter, the larger plants primarily in the Coastal Plain and the smaller in the Mountains. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Eriophorum angustifolium Honckeny ssp. scabriusculum Hultén is erroneously attributed to NC and TN by Kartesz (1999). [=

\section*{K] \{not keyed\}}

Eriophorum gracile W.D.J. Koch ex Roth, Slender Cottongrass, south to s. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), NJ, w. MD (C. Frye, pers comm. 2000), and DE (Kartesz 1999). [= C, FNA; E. gracile var. gracile -- K]

Eriophorum tenellum Nuttall, Conifer Cottongrass, south to se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= C, FNA, K]

Eriophorum vaginatum Linnaeus, south to PA and NJ (Ball \& Wujek in FNA 2002b). [= FNA; Eriophorum vaginatum Linnaeus var. spissum (Fernald) Boivin -- K] \{not yet keyed\}

Eriophorum viridicarinatum (Engelmann) Fernald, Darkscale Cottongrass, is seemingly indicated for our area by S; no documentation for this distribution is known. It does range south to e. and w. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= C, FNA, K]

\section*{Fimbristylis Vahl (Fimbry)}

A genus of about 250-300 species, herbs, primarily warm temperate and tropical. References: Kral (1971)=Z; Kral in FNA (2002b); GW; Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b). Key largely adapted from Z.

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
2 Achene terete; spikelets subglobose to ovoid, 2-4 mm long; ligule absent F. miliacea

1 Style branches 2; achene lenticular or terete; plant an annual or perennial.
3 Plants diminutive annuals, the culms 1-6 (-15) cm tall.
4 Achene cylindrical, \(2-4 \times\) as long as wide, curved like a tiny banana; inflorescence bracts 1-2 cm long . F. perpusilla
4 Achene obovate, \(1-1.5 \times\) as long as wide, not curved; inflorescence bracts 4-10 cm long ................ F. vahlii
3 Plants small to large annuals or perennials, the culms (6-) 15-150 cm tall.
5 Plant a medium-sized to robust perennial, the culms generally 5-15 dm tall, either cespitose, with a hardened base, and deeply set in the substrate, or rhizomatous, the rhizomes either slender or thick
6 Plant cespitose, lacking rhizomes; bases of leaves hard, leathery, dark brown, deeply set in the substrate, the base of the plant generally \(5-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) below the ground surface; achene (1.3-) 1.5-2 mm long . . . . F. castanea
6 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.
\(7 \quad\) Plant a robust perennial to \(15(-20) \mathrm{dm}\) tall, with elongate, slender, scaly, pale-to-reddish rhizomes (excavate carefully); leaves usually flat or keeled, \(2-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; stem usually flattened and scabrousedged above; ligule a line of short, pale hairs
F. caroliniana

7 Plant a medium-sized perennial to 10 dm tall, rhizomatous, the rhizomes short, thick, and knotty (rarely also with slender rhizomes); leaves usually involute, ca. 1 mm wide; stem usually terete or oval in crosssection, smooth; ligule absent or poorly developed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. puberula var. puberula
5 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.
8 Spikelets pale, usually solitary ( -3 ) on the scape (and thus appearing somewhat like an Eleocharis) .........
8 Spikelets dark, usually in a complex inflorescence.
9 Face (one side) of the achene with 15 or more longitudinal rows of rounded pits, the achene margin noticeably paler . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. tomentosa
9 Face (one side) of the achene with 13 or fewer longitudinal rows of rectangular pits, the achene margin not noticeably paler.
10 Plant a perennial; leaves spreading, 2-5 mm wide; achenes lacking warts.
11 Plant bulbous at base, and also with scale-covered short rhizomes; spikelet scales glabrous or puberulent; [plant a rare native of rock outcrops in GA and AL] . . . . . . . . . . . F. brevivaginata
11 Plant neither bulbous nor rhizomatous; spikelet scales glabrous; [plant weedy, probably introduced in North America] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. dichotoma
10 Plant an annual; leaves spreading or ascending, 1-4 mm wide; achenes with or without warts.
12 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. decipien
12 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 (Allioni) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): wet, disturbed areas, thin soils of rock outcrops; common, variously interpreted as entirely alien or partly native. July-September. Ranging north to VA and MO. [= C, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Z; F. dichotoma -- RAB, in part only; F. baldwiniana (J.A. Schultes) Torrey -- F, S]

Fimbristylis autumnalis (Linnaeus) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to wet disturbed areas; common. August-October. Throughout e. North America, from ME west to MN and SD and south to s. FL and TX; also widespread
in the Old World and New World tropics. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; F. autumnalis var. mucronulata (Michaux) Fernald -- F; F. geminata (Nees) Kunth -- S]

Fimbristylis brevivaginata Kral, Flatrock Fimbry. Pd (GA): pools and seepage over granite; rare (GA Special Concern). Also in the Cumberland Plateau of AL, on sandstone (Kral 1992). See Kral (1992) for details. [= FNA, K]

Fimbristylis caroliniana (Lamarck) Fernald. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish or alkaline sands of marsh edges and dune swales, less typically in savannas or pine flatwoods; common (VA Watch List). July-September. NJ south to s. FL and west and south to TX and the Yucatan Peninsula. This species often grows in proximity to \(F\). castanea, which, however, occupies the brackish marsh itself. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, Z; F. spadicea (Linnaeus) Vahl -- RAB, in part only; F. harperi Britton ex Small -- S]

Fimbristylis castanea (Michaux) Vahl. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish marshes and dune swales; common. JulySeptember. NY (Long Island) south to s. TX and adjacent Mexico, and on the Yucatan peninsula and in the West Indies. Replaced southward (as in the West Indies and Central America by the closely related F. spadicea (Linnaeus) Vahl. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z; F. spadicea (Linnaeus) Vahl -- RAB, in part only]
*? Fimbristylis decipiens Kral. Cp (GA, NC), Pd (GA): wet, disturbed areas; rare, possibly introduced. July-September. E. NC south to n . FL and west to e. TX. [= FNA, GW, K, Z]
* Fimbristylis dichotoma (Linnaeus) Vahl. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): wet, disturbed areas; rare, presumably introduced. July-September. Ranging north to VA. [= FNA, GW, K, Z; F. dichotoma -- RAB, in part only (also see F. annua and F. tomentosa); F. diphylla (Retz.) Vahl -- S]

Fimbristylis miliacea (Linnaeus) Vahl. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC, SC): disturbed wet ground; common, introduced from Asia. July-September. 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. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, S, W, Z, misapplied?; F. littoralis Gaudichaud -- K]

Fimbristylis perpusilla Harper ex Small \& Britton, Harper's Fimbry. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): drawdown zones of natural depression ponds or exposed banks of blackwater rivers; rare (GA Endangered, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Endangered). JulySeptember. The "range" consists of geographically scattered and "irregularly apparent" populations, usually on the drawdown zones of natural ponds or rivers, in the Coastal Plain from DE and e. MD south through e. VA, se. NC, and ne. SC, to sw. GA, and disjunct in the Cumberland Plateau of se. TN, where associated with other Coastal Plain species (Wofford \& Jones 1988). See Leonard (1981a, 1981b) and Leonard (1987) for the first reports of the species in SC and NC. The species characteristically occurs on dry to moist banks exposed in summer by falling water levels, often with other diminutive annuals, such as Hemicarpha micrantha, Oldenlandia uniflora, Juncus repens, Lindernia dubia, Eleocharis baldwinii, and Eragrostis hypnoides. At known locations it does not appear every year; presumably it is present in a seedbank which germinates only under favorable hydrologic (and other?) conditions. [= C, FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Fimbristylis puberula (Michaux) Vahl var. puberula. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): savannas, pine flatwoods, bogs, wet meadows or prairie-like areas; common (VA Rare). July-September. Var. puberula ranges from Long Island, NY south to s. FL and west to TX, KS, and NE; var. interior (Britton) Kral ranges from NE south to TX and west to NM and AZ. [=C, FNA, K, Z; F. spadicea (Linnaeus) Vahl -- RAB, W, in part only; F. drummondii (Torrey \& Hooker) Böckler -- F; F. puberula -- GW, S; F. anomala Böckler -- S]
* Fimbristylis schoenoides (Retzius) Vahl, an Asian introduction. Cp (GA): disturbed wetlands; uncommon, introduced from Asia. Reported for sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and also occurs in se. GA (B. Sorrie, pers. comm.). [= FNA, GW, K]
* Fimbristylis tomentosa Vahl. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt, Pd (NC, SC): wet, disturbed areas; uncommon, presumably introduced. July-September. Ranging north to NC, e. TN, and AR. [= FNA, GW, K, Z; F. dichotoma -- RAB, in part only]

Fimbristylis vahlii (Lamarck) Link. Cp (GA, SC?): on exposed silty or clayey sediments; rare (SC Rare). July. Primarily from MO south to MS and e. TX, but with scattered outliers as far away as NJ, SC (?), IL, and KS; also in western United States, Mexico, Central America. Note that the basis of the SC record is uncertain, and may be based on a misidentification of \(F\). perpusilla. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z]

\section*{Fuirena Rottbøll (Umbrella-sedge)}

A genus of about 30 species, herbs, primarily in Africa and America, in tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Kral (1978a) \(=\) Z; Kral in FNA (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Sheaths of leaves glabrous, the largest leaf blades \(0-2(-5) \mathrm{cm}\) long; plant strongly rhizomatous, the culms usually about 10 cm apart.
2 Blades of culm leaves \(<5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; spikelets mostly lance-ovoid, sessile in terminal clusters and also often with additional sessile or peduncled clusters lower on the culm; involucrral bract longer than the spikelets
F. longa

2 Blades of culm leaves very short ( \(<0.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long); spikelets mostly ovoid, sessile in terminal clusters; subtending involucral bract shorter than the spikelets
F. scirpoidea

1 Sheaths of leaves sparsely to densely hirsute, the largest leaf blades 10-15 cm long; plant more-or-less cespitose, annual or perennial, if perennial the rhizomes short and cormlike, the culms usually arising together.
2 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 .
F. breviseta

2 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.
3 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
F. squarrosa

3 Perianth bristles as long as or exceeding the achene body; anthers about 0.5 mm long; blades of the perianth scales mostly awned; annual . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . F. pumila

Fuirena breviseta (Coville) Coville in Harper, Short-bristled Umbrella-sedge. July-October. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, ditches, other wet habitats; common (VA Rare). A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. TX, primarily in the outer Coastal Plain. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z; < F. squarrosa -- RAB, in part only]

Fuirena longa Chapman, Chapman's Umbrella-sedge. Cp (GA): pond margins; rare, possibly introduced (GA Special Concern). Panhandle FL and sw. GA west to e. TX. Possibly a hybrid derivative of F. breviseta and F. scirpoidea. [= FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Fuirena pumila (Torrey) Sprengel, Dwarf Umbrella-sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, ditches, other wet habitats; common. July-October. 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). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, Z; F. squarrosa -- S, misapplied]

Fuirena scirpoidea Michaux, Southern Umbrella-sedge. Cp (GA, NC?): natural lakes, pineland depression ponds, wet savannas; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). July-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and FL, west to se. TX, also in Cuba and apparently 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. [= C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Fuirena squarrosa Michaux, Hairy Umbrella-sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC): savannas, seepages, ditches, bogs, other wet habitats; common. July-October. 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. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, \(Z\); < F. squarrosa -- RAB, in part only (also see F. breviseta); F. hispida Elliott -- S]

\section*{Hemicarpha Nees \& Arnott}
(see Lipocarpha)

\section*{Isolepis R. Brown (Club-rush)}

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 uncertain. References: Smith in FNA (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Achenes 1.0-1.5 mm long; scales in middle of spikelet 1.8-2.0 mm long, with a short awn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I. carinata
1 Achenes 0.7-0.9 mm long; scales in middle of spikelet 1.0-1.2 mm long, mucronate ................... . pseudosetacea
Isolepis carinata Hooker \& Arnott ex Torrey. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (NC, VA): moist soils adjacent to granitic flatrocks, moist sandy sites, low fields; rare (VA Watch List). May-June. C. NC, TN, and se. KS south to panhandle FL and c. TX; also in CA. [= FNA, K; Scirpus koilolepis (Steudel) Gleason -- RAB, C, F, G, GW; Scirpus carinatus (Hooker \& Arnott ex Torrey) A. Gray -- S (not S. carinatus Sm.); Isolepis koilolepis Steudel]

Isolepis pseudosetacea (Daveau) Gandoger. Cp? (GA): moist soils; rare. E. GA west to sw. MO, AR, and c. TX. This species often grows intermixed with I. carinata and may be more widespread in our area. [= FNA; Isolepis molesta (M.C. Johnston) S.G. Smith -- K; Scirpus molestus M.C. Johnston]

\section*{Kyllinga Rottbøll (Greenhead Sedge)}

A genus of about 60 species, pantropical to warm temperate, especially in Africa. References: Delahoussaye \& Thieret (1967)=Z; Tucker (1987)=Y; Tucker (1984)=X; Tucker in FNA (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Plant a rhizomatous perennial, mat-forming, the culms arising singly along the rhizome; anthers 0.8-1.1 mm long.
2 Achene 1.0-1.2 (-1.3) mm long; scale keel denticulate or smooth; stamen 2 (rarely 1); longest inflorescence bract erect .
K. brevifolia

2 Achene 1.5-1.8 mm long; scale keel smooth; stamens 2-3; longest inflorescence bract horizontal to slightly reflexed
K. gracillima

1 Plant a cespitose annual or perennial, the culms arising clumped; anthers 0.2-0.5 mm long.
3 Mature achene purple black, with stipe and apiculus contrastingly light in color; achene obovate, 0.7-0.8 (-0.9) mm wide; scale keel denticulate or smooth
K. odorata

3 Mature achene uniformly tan or light brown, not bicolored; achene oblong, 0.4-0.6 (-0.7) mm wide; scale keel denticulate


Kyllinga brevifolia Rottbøll, Perennial Greenhead Sedge. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA?): moist soils of fields, ditches, lawns; rare. June-September. Pantropical, north in North America to n. NC, se. OK, and CA. Likely to occur in s. VA. [= FNA, K, S, X, Y; Cyperus brevifolius (RottbølI) Endlicher \& Hasskarl -- F, G, in part; Cyperus brevifolius -- RAB, GW, Z]
*? Kyllinga gracillima Miquel, Asiatic Greenhead Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC), Mt (NC, VA): river sand bars, tidal
marshes, tidal shores, moist soils of pastures and ditches; rare. See Bryson et al. (1996). K. gracillima Miquel (1866) appears to be the oldest valid combination in the genus Kyllinga, predating K. brevifolioides (Thieret \& Delahoussaye) Tucker (1987). Some authors consider this taxon to be introduced from e. Asia; others consider it possibly native. Its distribution in North America is still somewhat obscure (because of confusion with C. brevifolia), but it is currently known from scattered locations in NC, SC, VA, CT, PA, MD, TN, AL, GA, NJ, DE, AR, MS, and KY. Reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997), as K. brevifolioides. [= FNA, K; Cyperus brevifolius (Rottbøll) Endlicher \& Hasskarl -- F, in part; Cyperus brevifolioides Thieret \& Delahoussaye -- RAB, C, GW, W, Z; K. brevifolioides (Thieret \& Delahoussaye) Tucker -- Y]

Kyllinga odorata Vahl, Whitehead Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): moist soils of fields, ditches, lawns, shores of ponds and rivers, sand and gravel bars; common. July-September. Pantropical, north in North America to ne. NC and se. AR. Likely to occur in se. VA. [= K, S, X, Y; Cyperus sesquiflorus (Torrey) Mattfeld \& Kükenthal ex Kükenthal -- RAB, C, GW, Z]

Kyllinga pumila Michaux, Annual Greenhead Sedge. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist soils of fields, ditches, lawns, shores of ponds and rivers; common. July-October. Pantropical, north in North America to e. PA, MO, and e. KS. [= K, S, X, Y; Cyperus tenuifolius (Steudel) Dandy -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, W, Z]

\section*{Lipocarpha R. Brown}

A genus of about 35 species, herbs, pantropical and extending into warm temperate regions. References: Tucker (1987)=Z; Tucker in FNA (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).

*? Lipocarpha aristulata (Coville) G. Tucker. Cp (SC): moist ground; rare. Se. SC south to FL, west to the mw. and w. United States; the eastern occurrences may be adventive. [= FNA, K, Z; Hemicarpha aristulata (Coville) Smyth -- F, GW; H. micrantha var. aristulata Coville -- C, G]

Lipocarpha maculata (Michaux) Torrey, American Lipocarpha. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): ditches, moist exposed soil; uncommon (VA Rare). July-September. Ranging from se. VA south to s. FL, west to AL. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Lipocarpha micrantha (Vahl) G. Tucker. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (SC, VA), \{GA\}: riverbank draw-down zones, other moist sandy areas; rare (SC Rare, NC Rare, VA Rare). July-August. ME west to Ontario and MN, south to s. FL and TX; south into tropical America. Several recent authors have advocated submerging Hemicarpha in Lipocarpha, including Tucker (1987). [= FNA, K, Z; Hemicarpha micrantha (Vahl) Pax -- RAB, F, GW, S; Hemicarpha micrantha var. micrantha -- C; Hemicarpha micrantha var. minor (Schrader) Friedland -- G]

\section*{Oxycaryum Nees}

A monotypic genus of tropical and subtropical America and Africa. References: Bruhl in FNA (2002b).
* Oxycaryum cubense (Poeppig \& Kunth) Lye, Cuban Bulrush. Cp (GA): swamps, marshes, ponds, ditches; uncommon, aggressively weedy, probably adventive from the New World tropics. See Bryson et al. (1996). [= FNA, K; = Scirpus cubensis Poeppig \& Kunth - GW, S] \{not yet keyed\}

Rhynchospora Vahl (Beaksedge, Beakrush)
(contributed by Richard J. LeBlond)

A genus of about 250 species, subcosmopolitan, but concenrated in tropical and warm temperate America. See Thomas (1984) for the reasons for the inclusion of Dichromena in Rhynchospora. References: Gale (1944)=Z; Kral in FNA (2002b); Kral (1996, 1999); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b). Distributions given for tropical America are largely derived from Thomas (1992).

Identification notes: measurements and descriptions of the achene are of the achene body only, not including the tubercle, unless otherwise indicated.

\section*{Key to groups}


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) ........ Key E
5 Achene surface transversely ridged, rugose, or honeycombed-reticulate (sometimes faintly so) . . . Key F

Key A - beaksedges with tubercles 3-23 mm long
1 Spikelets in 1-4 globose clusters; tubercle 3-5 mm long; leaf blades 2-8 mm wide ............................ Rh. tracyi
1 Spikelets in more than 4 paniculate or corymbose clusters; tubercle 10-23 mm long; leaf blades 6-20 mm wide.
2 Longest bristles shorter than the achene.
Achene \(5-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(2.8-3.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
Achene \(4.4-5.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(2.4-2.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
Rh. corniculata var. corniculata Rh. corniculata var. interior
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.
5 Achene 3.0-3.8 mm wide; tubercle base \(1.8-2.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; [primarily of fresh tidal marshes]
Rh. macrostachya var. colpophila
5 Achene 2.6-3.1 mm wide; tubercle base 1.0-1.8 mm wide; [primarily of non-tidal wetlands]
Rh. macrostachya var. macrostachya
4 Plants rhizomatous; primary clusters with 1-6 loosely clustered spikelets; achene (3.5-) 4.0-4.8 mm long.
6 Bristles 2-8 mm long, the central bristle longest on one face, shortest or absent on the other .... Rh. careyana
6 Bristles \(7-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, essentially of equal length . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. inundata

\section*{Key B - beaksedges with basally-white bracts (White-bracted Sedges)}

1 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

Rh. colorata
1 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

Rh. Iatifolia

\section*{Key C-beaksedges with plumose bristles}

1 Spikelets 2-4 mm long, borne several to many in clusters, none of the spikelets on slender stalks; achene 1.4-1.8 mm long, 0.91.4 mm wide

Rh. plumosa
1 Spikelets (4-) \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, borne singly or a few together in loose clusters, some or all spikelets on slender stalks; achene 1.72.6 mm long, \(1.2-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.

2 Achene obovoid, 1.7-2.0 mm long, 1.2-1.5 mm wide, the tubercle seated on its summit without a constriction or basal flange; longer bristles no more than half as long as achene

Rh. breviseta
2 Achene broadly elliptic, 1.9-2.6 mm long, \(1.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, its summit constricted below a collar-like flange at the base of the tubercle; longer bristles three-fourths to exceeding length of achene Rh. oligantha

\section*{Key D - beaksedges with bristles retrorsely barbed (at least distally) or antrorsely barbed and straplike (flattened)}

1 Bristles 8-25, retrorsely barbed distally, antrorsely barbed proximally; spikelets white, turning tan with age.
2 Spikelets with 2-3 florets; bristles 8-12; achene 1.6-2.1 mm long, 0.9-1.3 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. alba
2 Spikelets with 1 floret; bristles 16-25; achene 2.0-2.4 mm long, 1.3-1.5 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . .......... Rh. 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 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.
5 Achene 1.1-1.2 mm wide, 1.8 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. cephalantha var. attenuata 5 Achene 1.2-1.8 mm wide, 2.1-2.6 mm long.

6 Spikelet clusters 1-3 (-4), subglobose to loosely hemispherical, the lateral clusters mostly subterminal ...
............................................................ . Rh. cephalantha var. cephalantha
6 Spikelet clusters 4-7, densely subglobose, the lowest clusters remote
Rh. cephalantha var. pleiocephala
4 Clusters globose to turbinate; achene (measured from base of bristles) 1.3-1.8 mm long, \(0.65-0.95 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; tubercle 0.7-1.6 mm long.
7 Clusters turbinate to hemispheric (rarely subglobose), the lowest spikelets usually spreading-ascending to
spreading; larger leaves less than 2 mm wide; achene 1.6-1.8 mm long; tubercle 1.0-1.6 mm long
Rh. chalarocephala
7 Clusters globose to subhemispheric, the lowest spikelets usually reflexed; larger leaves more than 2 mm wide; achene 1.3-1.6 mm long; tubercle 0.7-1.2 mm long

Rh. microcephala
3 Spikelets 1-5 fruited (if 1-fruited, then the axis terminated by a sterile floret); clusters 2-many, ovoid to turbinate (rarely globose).
8 Clusters numerous, usually 20 or more; tubercle \(1.3-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; achene \(1.1-1.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(1.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the summit narrowly truncate, the faces umbonate, the margin thickened and wire-like; leaves \(2.5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide Rh. glomerata var. glomerata
8 Clusters 2-8; tubercle 0.4-1.2 mm long; achene \(0.6-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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.
9 Achene 0.6-0.8 mm wide, 1.1-1.3 mm long; tubercle \(0.4-0.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; bristles more-or-less equaling the achene [Rh. knieskernii]
9 Achene 0.8-1.2 mm wide, \(1.3-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; tubercle \(0.8-1.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; bristles more-or-less equaling the tubercle.
10 Inflorescence typically with 1 terminal and 1 lateral cluster, the clusters ovoid, with 1-10 spikelets each; achene 1.8-2.0 mm long, 0.8-1.0 mm wide, \(2-3 \times\) as long as wide; leaves \(0.2-0.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide

Rh. capillacea
10 Inflorescence with 1-6 lateral clusters, the clusters turbinate with usually more than 10 spikelets; achene 1.3-1.8 mm long, \(0.9-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, \(1.5-2 \times\) as long as wide; leaves \(1.5-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.

11 Scales chestnut brown, the inner with a mucro 0.1-0.2 mm long; longer bristles 0.4 mm shorter than to 0.3 mm longer than the tubercle; achene and tubercle 2.4-2.8 mm long; tubercle 0.9-1.2 mm long; [widespread in our area]

Rh. capitellata
11 Scales tan, the inner without a mucro, or mucro less than 0.05 mm long; longer bristles exceeding tubercle by 0.3-1.0 mm ; achene and tubercle 2.0-2.4 mm long; tubercle \(0.5-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [of the Coastal Plain].

Rh. leptocarpa

\section*{Key E-beaksedges with bristles smooth, or antrorsely barbed and filiform, or absent, the achene surface smooth, minutely pitted, or finely striate}

Bristles \(12 \ldots\).
2 Leaves with a short taper at the tip, blunt to acute, but not long-acuminate; achene surface minutely pitted near the margin.
3 Basal leaves 4-6 mm wide, ciliate, rosulate; scales acuminate, the midrib ciliate; bristles 6 , less than one-half the length of the achene . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. ciliaris
3 Largest basal leaves \(2.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, eciliate, not rosulate; scales aristate, the midrib eciliate; bristles \(3-4\), 1 or more equaling or exceeding the tubercle

Rh. solitaria
2 Leaves long-acuminate at the tip; achene surface smooth or finely striate.
4 Scales white to pale tan; bristles absent or 1-3 rudimentary.
5 Base of plant not bulb-like, not enclosed in bladeless sheaths; achene 1.0-1.2 mm long, 0.8-1.0 mm wide ...
. Rh. chapmanii
4 Scales tan, rufous, or brown; bristles present (if rudimentary, then 4-6).
6 Achene 0.6-1.1 mm wide, pyriform, obovoid, or narrowly elliptic, pale to dark brown but not blackish; tubercle margin setose (bearing bristle-like projections).
7 Achene narrowly elliptic or narrowly obovoid, 1.2-1.5 mm long by 0.6-0.7 mm wide, twice as long as wide; tubercle 0.8-1.2 mm long
[Rh. curtissii]
7 Achene broadly elliptic to obovoid or pyriform, less than twice as long as wide; tubercle 0.4-1.5 mm long.
8 Leaves 2-4 (-5) mm wide; stipe subtending achene \(0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long \(\ldots \ldots .\). . . . . . . Rh. crinipes
8 Leaves 0.2-1.5 (-2) mm wide; stipe subtending achene less than 0.4 mm long.
9 Leaves to \(1.5(-2) \mathrm{mm}\) wide; achene \(1.0-1.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(0.9-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; tubercle \(0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
10 Culms solitary to loosely cespitose by slender rhizomes; terminal internode straight; clusters turbinate to ovoid; achene \(1.0-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, uniformly medium to dark brown; tubercle 0.7-1.5 mm long; bristles usually of two lengths, some equaling the tubercle, and some equaling or shorter than the achene
[Rh. fusca]
10 Culms solitary to cespitose, without slender rhizomes; terminal internode often arched; clusters corymbose to hemispheric; achene 1.3-1.7 mm long, pale to reddish-brown, often translucent centrally, with a distinctly thickened wire-like margin; tubercle 0.5-1.0 mm long; all bristles more-or-less equaling the tubercle

Rh. harperi
9 Leaves filiform, less than 1 mm wide; achene \(0.8-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(0.6-0.9 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; tubercle 0.4 0.8 mm long.

11 Culms without rhizomes; spikelets 2.5-4 mm long; achene translucent centrally; tubercle \(0.4-0.6 \mathrm{~mm}\) long

Rh. filifolia

11 Culms with delicate rhizomes; spikelets \(5-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; achene uniformly opaque; tubercle \(0.6-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long

Rh. pleiantha
6 Achene more than 1 mm wide (except 0.8 mm wide in \(R h\). fernaldii with a blackish surface), suborbicular or broadly ellipsoid; tubercle margin smooth or roughened but not setose.
12 Achene 0.8 mm wide, \(0.9-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, blackish
Rh. fernaldii
12 Achene 1.1-1.7 mm wide, 1.3-2.0 mm long, brown to dark brown.
13 Tubercle 1.0-2.6 mm long, long-attenuate to subulate ....................... . . Rh. gracilenta
13 Tubercle \(0.2-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, triangular to triangular-attenuate or with a strap-like beak. 14 Bristles rudimentary to \(1 / 2\) as along as achene body.

15 Larger leaves 2-4 mm wide; mature culms to 13 dm long; floral fascicles (1-) 2-4; tubercle 0.4-0.7 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. fascicularis var. fasciculari

15 Larger leaves to 1 mm wide; mature culms to 4.5 dm long; floral fascicles 1 (-2); tubercle \(0.2-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . .

Rh. debilis
14 Bristles more than \(1 / 2\) as long to exceeding achene body.
16 Basal leaves filiform to (rarely) 1.3 mm wide, the longer approaching length of culm; tubercle narrowed above the base into a strap-like beak

Rh. wrightiana
16 Basal leaves \(1.3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, all much shorter than the culm; tubercle triangular to triangular-attenuate.
17 Longer bristles equaling to exceeding the achene body; achene body elliptic, 1.1-1.3 mm wide; tubercle triangular-attenuate; larger basal leaves \(1.3-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide

Rh. fascicularis var. distans
17 Longer bristles less than \(1 / 2\) as long to rarely exceeding achene body; achene suborbicular, 1.2-1.5 mm wide; tubercle triangular; larger basal leaves 2-4 mm wide .

Rh. fascicularis var. fascicularis

\section*{Key F -- beaksedges with bristles smooth, or antrorsely barbed and filiform, or absent, the achene surface transversely ridged, rugose, or honeycombed-reticulate}

1 Bristles absent (or apparently so at \(10 \times\) ); achene \(0.5-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; tubercle \(0.1-0.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, skull-cap like.
2 Achene including tubercle 1.0-1.2 mm long, the achene surface evidently reticulate and obscurely transversely ridged, the body ellipsoid; bristles present, white, barely visible at \(20 \times\), the longest shorter than the achene body

Rh. thornei
2 Achene including tubercle \(0.6-0.9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the body obovoid; bristles absent.
3 Achene surface smooth, faintly reticulate, not transversely ridged . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. divergens

1 Bristles present or absent; if absent, then achene more than 1 mm long or 0.7 mm wide, and tubercle triangular to subulate. 4 Culms and leaves filiform.

5 Achene including tubercle \(1.0-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; tubercle minute, skullcap-like .
Rh. thornei
5 Achene including tubercle \(1.5-2.9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; tubercle triangular to triangular-acuminate.
6 Tubercle \(0.3-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; bristles shorter than the achene . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. rariflora
6 Tubercle 0.8-1.4 mm long; bristles subequaling to exceeding the tubercle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. stenophylla
4 Culms stouter; leaves wider, not filiform.
7 Achene faces flat or concave; when one face is concave, the opposite face is sometimes slightly convex (slightly biconvex Rh. decurrens and Rh. microcarpa are keyed here for convenience).
8 Achene at least twice as long as wide, elliptic-oblong; tubercle subulate, 0.8-1.2 mm long ..... Rh. inexpansa
8 Achene less than twice as long as wide, obovate; tubercle triangular, 0.2-0.9 mm long.
9 Longer bristles exceeding the achene body.
10 Achene \(\pm 2.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(\pm 1.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; tubercle \(\pm 0.9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long .................... Rh. punctata
10 Achene 0.8-1.2 mm long, 0.7-1.2 mm wide; tubercle \(0.2-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
11 Larger leaves (3-) 4-6 mm wide; bristles exceeding tubercle; achene faces flattened Rh. elliottii
11 Larger leaves 1-3 (-4) mm wide, bristles half as long as achene to equaling tubercle; achene
faces slightly convex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
9 Longer bristles shorter than to equaling achene body, or absent.
12 Larger leaves 4-5 mm wide; achene 1.4-1.6 mm wide; tubercle 0.6-0.8 mm long, abruptly rising from a flaring basal collar

Rh. compressa
12 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.
13 Bristles rudimentary or absent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . R R R perplexa
13 Bristles one-half as long to equaling achene.
14 Achene 1.3-1.8 mm long, 0.9-1.2 mm wide, the faces flat with 10-12 transverse ridges ...
Rh. torreyana
14 Achene \(0.8-1.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(0.7-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, the faces slightly biconvex with \(6-12\) transverse ridges.
15 Clusters elongate; achene \(1.0-1.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(0.8-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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

15 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 . . Rh. microcarpa
7 Achenes biconvex or tumid.
16 Achene dark reddish-brown to black, 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.
17 Achene lenticular and transversely ridge, \(\pm 1.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(\pm 1.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. culixa 17 Achene tumid, lightly pitted or cancellate in a honeycomb pattern, 1.5-4.2 mm long, 1.4-3.6 mm wide. 18 Leaves 4-8 mm wide; achene 3.0-4.2 mm long, 3.0-3.6 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. megalocarpa 18 Leaves \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; achene no more than 2.7 mm long or 2.5 mm wide.

19 Achene \(2.0-2.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(2.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
Rh. grayi
19 Achene 1.5-1.8 mm long, 1.4-1.7 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. harveyi
16 Achene amber, reddish-brown, or black, 0.7-1.8 mm long, \(0.7-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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).
20 Bristles absent; achene 0.7-1.0 mm long.
21 Scales broadly ovate, obtuse to sub-acute; achene strongly transversely ridged; tubercle depressed, broader than long; style not persistent \(\qquad\) Rh. nitens
21 Scales lance-ovate, acute; achene weakly transversely ridged; tubercle triangular-lanceolate, as long as broad or longer; style usually persistent Rh. scirpoides
20 Bristles present (occasionally detached in \(R h\). decurrens and \(R h\). miliacea with achenes 1.0-1.4 mm long).
22 Bristles not exceeding the achene body.
23 Cluster branches stiff; bristles \(3 / 4\) or less as long as the achene; achene tumid above, somewhat compressed below, 1.0-1.8 mm long, 1.0-1.6 mm wide; tubercle conical-attenuate, the edges somewhat concave.
24 Larger leaves 3-4.5 mm wide; achene 1.3-1.8 mm long, 1.3-1.6 mm wide . . Rh. recognita 24 Larger leaves 1.5-2.5 mm wide; achene 1.0-1.4 mm long and wide.

25 Longer bristles \(1 / 3-1 / 2\) the length of the achene; achene surface alveoli longitudinally narrow (typically \(0.02-0.05 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide between the longitudinal walls), the latitudinal walls raised into horizontal ridges; tubercle base 0.6-0.7 mm wide

Rh. globularis var. globularis
25 Longer bristles 2/3-3/4 the length of the achene; achene surface alveoli nearly as wide as long (typically \(0.05-0.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide between the longitudinal walls), the latitudinal walls obscurely or not at all raised into horizontal ridges; tubercle base 0.7-0.9 mm wide

Rh. globularis var. pinetorum
23 Cluster branches flexuous; bristles one-half as long to equaling the achene (or longer in \(R h\). microcarpa); achene slightly biconvex, 0.8-1.4 mm long, 0.7-1.0 (-1.2) mm wide.
26 Clusters elongate; achene narrowly obovate to elliptic, averaging 8-12 transversed ridges; most tubercle bases convexly seated on the achene summit and somewhat decurrent along the achene margins, the tubercle surface often whitish-waxy

Rh. 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

Rh. microcarpa
22 Bristles equaling or longer than the tubercle.
27 Primary branches of the inflorescence spreading at right angles from the culm, each spikelet or small cluster on slender spreading or reflexed stalks Rh. miliacea
27 Primary branches of the inflorescence ascending.
28 Spikelets 6-9 mm long
Rh. odorata
28 Spikelets less than 5 mm long.
29 Tubercle 0.2-0.5 mm long, the edges smooth.
30 Spikelets \(3.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; bristles exceeding the tubercle; achene \(1.3-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, 1.2-1.3 mm wide Rh. saxicola
30 Spikelets 2.5-3 mm long; longer bristles about equaling the tubercle; achene 0.81.2 mm long, \(0.7-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.

31 Inflorescence occupying the upper 1/4-1/2 of the culm, the lowest 2-4 nodes barren . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. microcarpa 31 Inflorescence occupying 2/3-3/4 of the length of the culm, the lowest lateral panicle at the first or second node above the base

Rh. sulcata
29 Tubercle 0.4-0.8 mm long, the edges setose or uneven with waxy or crusty irregular protuberances.
32 Achene obovate to suborbicular, 1.2-1.6 mm wide, latitudinal alveoli walls strongly raised into transverse ridges . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rh. caduca
32 Achene slenderly obovoid, \(0.8-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, latitudinal alveoli walls weakly or not at all raised into transverse ridges

Rh. mixta

Rhynchospora alba (Linnaeus) Vahl, Northern White Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): mountain bogs and fens, peaty situations in the Coastal Plain, such as low pocosins in peat domes or large Carolina bays, and floating peat mats in limesink (doline) ponds and bay lakes, possibly also in seepage bogs with abundant Sphagnum, generally occurring in the most open, harshest, and peatiest areas; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). July-October. Widespread in northern North America, south to se. NC, nw. NC, ne. GA, ne. TN, MN, ID, and CA; disjunct in se. GA (Charlton Co., at the Okefenokee Swamp) (Williges \& Loftin 1995), s. AL (Escambia Co.; specimen at CLEMS), and the mountains of Puerto Rico. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Rhynchospora baldwinii A. Gray, Baldwin's Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, seepages; uncommon (rare in Sandhills). July-August. Se. NC south to c. FL and west to LA. [= RAB, C, FNA, K, S, GW, Z]

Rhynchospora breviseta (Gale) Channell, Short-bristle Beaksedge. Cp (NC, SC): wet savannas; rare (NC Rare). JulySeptember. Se. NC south to c. FL and west to s. MS; West Indies. This species will colonize disturbances (roadsides, powerline corridors), but not aggressively. The leaf tips of Rh. breviseta are acute and minutely serrulate, while those of the closely related Rh. oligantha are blunt and smooth; these characters are, however, often difficult to determine. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K; Rh. oligantha A. Gray var. breviseta Gale -- Z]

Rhynchospora caduca Elliott, Angle-stem Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): savannas, hardwood swamps, other wet areas; uncommon (VA Watch List). July-September. 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. See notes under Rh. miliacea. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; Rh. patula A. Gray --S]

Rhynchospora capillacea Torrey. Mt (VA): calcareous wetlands; rare (VA Rare). Newfoundland west to Saskatchewan, south to w. VA, ne. TN, and n. AR. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]

Rhynchospora capitellata (Michaux) Vahl, Brownish Beaksedge. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): 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; common (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain). July-September. Widespread in e. North America, south to nc. GA. The only common beaksedge in the Mountains of our area. A somewhat similar species, Rh. knieskernii, occurs north of our area, but should be looked for here; they are discussed at the end of this genus. Sorrie (2000) has clarified the relationships and distinctions of this taxon with Rh. leptocarpa. [= C, F, G, S, W; Rh. capitellata -- RAB, FNA, GW, K, Z, in part (also see Rh. leptocarpa)]

Rhynchospora careyana Fernald, Carey's Horned Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): limesink (doline) depression ponds and in intermittently flooded depression meadows; rare (NC Watch List). July-September. Apparently ranging from se. NC south to FL, but the range poorly known because of confusion with \(R h\). inundata, from which it is perhaps not specifically distinct. [= FNA, K, S; listed in synonymy under \(R h\). corniculata in GW, but would actually key to \(R h\). inundata]

Rhynchospora cephalantha A. Gray var. attenuata Gale, Small Bunched Beaksedge. Cp (GA?, NC, SC, VA): savannas, sandhill seeps, openings in streamhead pocosins; rare ( \(N C\) Watch List, VA Rare). July-October. The range of this variety is poorly known; is reported by Z from NC, SC, AL, and MS. Recent collections from MD and VA extend the range. See discussion in Sorrie et al. (1997). [= Z; Rh. cephalantha -- RAB, C, GW, K, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Rh. axillaris -- S, in part, the varieties not recognized]

Rhynchospora cephalantha A. Gray var. cephalantha, Common Bunched Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas; common (VA Rare). July-October. S. NJ south to FL and west to LA. Often weedy, this species occurs commonly along wet roadsides, powerline corridors, and the like. [=F, G, Z; Rh. cephalantha -- RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; \(R h\). axillaris -- \(S\), infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Rhynchospora cephalantha A. Gray var. pleiocephala Fernald \& Gale, Many-headed Bunched Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas; uncommon (VA Rare). July-October. Se. VA south to FL and west to LA. [= F, G, Z; Rh. cephalantha -- RAB C, FNA, GW, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Rh. axillaris -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Rhynchospora chalarocephala Fernald \& Gale, Loose-head Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, limesink ponds, and swamps, often weedy and occurring in abundance on wet roadsides and in powerline corridors; common (rare in Piedmont). July-September. S. NJ south to c. FL and west to LA; disjunct in nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and sc. TN (Coffee County). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Z]

Rhynchospora chapmanii M.A. Curtis, Chapman's Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas, seepage bogs, sandy margins of limesink (doline) ponds, and other wet, acid habitats; uncommon. July-September. Se. NC south to c. FL and west to e. LA; Belize, Nicaragua. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora ciliaris (Michaux) C. Mohr, Fringed Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas, sandhill seeps; uncommon. July-September. Se. NC south to s. FL and west to LA. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora colorata (Linnaeus) H. Pfeiffer, Narrowleaf Whitetop Sedge. Cp (NC, SC, VA): wet savannas, ditches, dune swales; uncommon (VA Rare). May-September. Primarily a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to TX; Mexico (Tabasco, Chiapas, Yucatán), West Indies, Belize, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela. [= C, FNA, K; Dichromena colorata (Linnaeus) H. Pfeiffer -- RAB, F, G, GW, S]

Rhynchospora compressa Carey ex Chapman. Cp (GA, SC): savannas; rare. s. SC south to 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). [= FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora corniculata (Lamarck) A. Gray var. corniculata, Short-bristle Horned Beaksedge. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): pondcypress savannas in Carolina bays, swamp forests, other wetlands; uncommon. July-September. Var. corniculata ranges from DE south to FL and west to LA, extending north into KY and MO, also in the West Indies. Var. interior, possibly 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. [= C, F, G; Rh. corniculata (Lamarck) A. Gray -- RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Rhynchospora crinipes Gale, Alabama Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC): sand-clay bars in bed of small blackwater river in the

Sandhills (NC) and Coastal Plain (GA); rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Endangered). July-September. This very rare species is related to \(R h\). filifolia, but is a coarser plant, readily distinguishable by characters of the achene, culm, and leaves. Anderson (1988) discusses its systematics, habitat, and rarity. It has been reported only from a few locations in s. AL, w. FL, sc. GA, and sc. NC. Sorrie et al. (1997) report its occurrence in NC. [= FNA, GW, K, Z]

Rhynchospora culixa Gale, Georgia Beaksedge. Cp (GA): pine savannas, flatwoods; rare (GA Special Concern). GA and FL. [= K, Z; Rh. harveyi W. Boott var. culixa (Gale) Kral - FNA]

Rhynchospora debilis Gale, Savanna Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): savannas, sandhill seeps; uncommon (VA Rare). July-September. Se. VA south to n. FL and west to se. TX (Brown \& Marcus 1998). Like a small version of \(R h\). fascicularis, often with several ascending, cespitose culms, each terminated by a single glomerule. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, GW, K, Z]

Rhynchospora decurrens Chapman, Swamp-forest Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): swamp forests and river marshes, especially along blackwater rivers; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). July-August. Se. NC south to s. FL and west to s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora divergens Chapman ex M.A. Curtis, White-seeded Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, especially in exposed sands; rare (NC Rare). May-September. Se. NC south to s. FL and west to se. TX; Bahamas, Mexico (Chiapas), Belize. Rh. divergens, Rh. pusilla, and Rh. thornei are all small, grass-like plants, very similar in appearance to one another. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S]

Rhynchospora elliottii A. Dietrich, Elliott's Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas, ditches, other wet habitats, often weedy; rare (NC Watch List). July-September. Se. NC south to nw. FL and west to e. TX. The achenes are typically flat or concave on one face, and flat or slightly convex on the other. See note under Rh. microcarpa. [= FNA, GW, K; Rh. schoenoides (Elliott) Wood -RAB, S, Z]

Rhynchospora fascicularis (Michaux) Vahl var. distans (Michaux) Chapman. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas and limesink ponds; rare (VA Rare). June-September. Se. VA south to s. FL and west to s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999); West Indies. Appearing to merge with Rh. wrightiana on the outer Coastal Plain of NC. [= F, K, Z; Rh. fascicularis -- RAB, FNA, G, GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Rh. distans (Michaux) Vahl -- S]

Rhynchospora fascicularis (Michaux) Vahl var. fascicularis, Fascicled Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, limesink ponds, ditches; common in the outer Coastal Plain, less common in the fall-line sandhills (VA Rare). June-September. Se. VA south to s. FL and west to se. TX; West Indies. [= F, K, Z; Rh. fascicularis -- RAB, FNA, G, GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Rh. fascicularis -- S]

Rhynchospora fernaldii Gale, Fernald's Beaksedge. Cp (GA): pine flatwoods; uncommon. S. GA south to c. peninsular FL, west to s. MS. [= FNA, GW, K, Z]

Rhynchospora filifolia A. Gray, Threadleaf Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy shores of limesink (doline) depressions, especially at the lower margin, savannas; uncommon, rare in the fall-line sandhills (VA Rare). July-September. S. NJ south to c. FL and west to e. TX; Cuba, Mexico (Tabasco), Belize, Nicaragua. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, Z; Rh. filifolia -- GW in part (see also Rh. harperi)]

Rhynchospora globularis (Chapman) Small var. globularis, Globe Beaksedge. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy or peaty depressions, wet ditches, powerline corridors, savannas; uncommon, rare in Piedmont. June-September. Var. globularis apparently ranges from DE south to s. FL and west to c. TX and OK; north in the interior to nc. TN; also allegedly in \(n\). CA. Both var. globularis and var. pinetorum tend to produce shorter plants with smaller glomerules than Rh. recognita. Occasional achenes of var. globularis exhibit the wide alveoli of var. 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 var. pinetorum achenes, with narrow alveoli and horizontal ridging basally or at the summit, but wide alveoli and little or no ridging centrally. [=C, F, FNA, G, K, Z; \(R h\). globularis -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not recognized; Rh. globularis var. globularis -- GW, in part only (also see Rh. recognita); \(R h\). globularis -- \(S\), in the narrow sense]

Rhynchospora globularis (Chapman) Small var. pinetorum (Small) Gale, Small's Beakrush. Cp (NC, SC): wet calcareous savannas, maritime wet grasslands; rare (NC Rare). June-September. Var. pinetorum ranges from FL west to MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999) and LA, apparently disjunct to se. NC and ne. SC, and also in the West Indies. See note under var. globularis. [= FNA, GW, K, Z; Rh. pinetorum Small -- S]

Rhynchospora glomerata (Linnaeus) Vahl var. glomerata, Clustered Beaksedge. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, bogs, other wet habitats; common (uncommon in Sandhills, rare in Mountains). July-September. Var. glomerata ranges from s. NJ south to n . FL and west to e. TX, and inland in KY, TN, AR, and KS. Var. angusta Gale occurs in AR, LA, and e. TX. [= Z; Rh. glomerata -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Rhynchospora gracilenta A. Gray, Slender Beaksedge. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): savannas, bogs; uncommon (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). July-September. NJ south to \(n\) FL and west to e. TX, north in the inland to nc. TN and AR; Cuba, Mexico (Chiapas), Belize, Nicaragua. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Rhynchospora grayi Kunth, Gray's Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills and other dry, sandy sites; uncommon (VA Rare). June-September. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora harperi Small, Harper's Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): peaty limesink depression ponds (dolines), from standing water to the upper margins of the pond-shore; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). July-September. Se. NC south to FL and west to s. AL and s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999); disjunct in DE and MD; disjunct in Belize. See Nelson (1993) for first SC record, and LeBlond (1997) for additional information on the species, especially its distribution. [= FNA, K, S, Z; Rh. filifolia -- GW, in part]

Rhynchospora harveyi W. Boott, Harvey's Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC), Pd (NC): savannas in the Coastal Plain, seepage bogs in the Sandhills, bogs in the Mountains and Piedmont; rare (VA Rare). July-August. Se. VA south to n. FL and west to TX and OK, and north in the interior to nc. TN and MO. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; Rh. harveyi var. harveyi - FNA]

Rhynchospora inexpansa (Michaux) Vahl, Nodding Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): wet savannas, streamhead
pocosins where frequently burned, usually in peaty situations, often weedy, colonizing disturbances; common. July-September. Se. VA south to n. FL and west to e. TX and AR; West Indies. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora inundata (Oakes) Fernald, Narrow-fruit Horned Beaksedge. Cp (NC, SC?), \{GA, VA\}: 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; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Rare). July-September. Apparently ranging from e. MA south to s. FL and west to LA (the range, however, obscured by confusion with Rh. careyana). The relation of this species to Rh. careyana and to more northern entities of \(R h\). inundata remain unresolved. \([=C, F, F N A, G, G W, K, S ; R h\). inundata -- RAB, in part only (also see \(R h\). careyana)]

Rhynchospora latifolia (Baldwin ex Elliott) Thomas, Broadleaf Whitetop Sedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas; uncommon. May-September. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to FL and west to se. TX; disjunct in sc. TN (Coffee County). [= FNA, K; Dichromena latifolia Baldwin ex Elliott -- RAB, S, GW]

Rhynchospora leptocarpa (Chapman ex Britton) Small. Cp (GA, NC, SC): seepage bogs, pocosins, especially in openings; uncommon. E. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to se. LA, in the Coastal Plain. It appears that Rh. leptocarpa is a valid species, a southeastern Coastal Plain relative of the more northern and montane Rh. capitellata (Sorrie 2000). Its occurrence in NC is reported by Sorrie et al. (1997). [= S; Rh. capitellata -- RAB, GW, K, Z, in part]

Rhynchospora macra (C.B. Clarke) Small, Southern White Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): Sphagnum bogs in frequentlyburned streamhead pocosins, and in sandhill seepage bogs; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Endangered, SC Rare). July-September. Sc. NC south to n. FL and west to se. TX; Nicaragua, Puerto Rico. Rh. macra is a robust southern relative of \(R h\). alba. Like \(R h\). alba and \(R h\). 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). [= FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora macrostachya Torrey ex A. Gray var. colpophila Fernald \& Gale, Virginia Horned Beaksedge. Cp (NC, VA): tidal freshwater marshes; uncommon (NC Watch List). July-September. Endemic to e. MD, e. VA, and ne. NC. [= F; Rh. macrostachya -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Rhynchospora macrostachya Torrey ex A. Gray var. macrostachya, Tall Horned Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): marshes, swamps, upland depression ponds, other wetlands; uncommon (VA Watch List). July-September. E. MA south to FL and west to e. TX, north in the interior to sc. TN, s. MI, MO, and KS; disjunct (historically) in s. ME. This (and var. colpophila) are most readily distinguished from Rh. corniculata. Rh. inundata, and \(R h\). careyana by the large glomerules composed of numerous spikelets. [= F; Rh. macrostachya -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Rhynchospora megalocarpa A. Gray, Sandhill Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): xeric sandhills; uncommon. June-August. Se. NC south to FL, west to MS. [= RAB, FNA, K, Z; Rh. dodecandra Baldwin ex A. Gray -- S]

Rhynchospora microcarpa Baldwin ex A. Gray, Southern Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, SC): swamp forests, claybased Carolina bays; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). July-August. E. NC south to s. FL and west to TX; West Indies (Cuba, Puerto Rico), Bahamas, Belize. This species is easily confused with Rh. elliottii and Rh. perplexa. Rh. elliottii is distinguished by leaves \(4-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, bristles longer than the tubercle, flattish achene faces, and a tubercle that is longer than broad. Rh. microcarpa and Rh. perplexa have leaves \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide and tubercles as broad as long or broader. In Rh. microcarpa, the achene is biconvex and the bristles are half as long as the achene to equaling the tubercle. In Rh. perplexa, the achene faces are flattish and the bristles are absent or rudimentary (less than half as long as the achene). [= RAB, F, FNA, GW, K, S, Z; Rh. microcarpa - K, in a broader sense (also see Rh. sulcata)]

Rhynchospora microcephala (Britton) Britton ex Small, Small-headed Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): savannas, sandhill-pocosin ecotones; common. July-October. S. NJ south to c. FL and west to MS, also in Cuba. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z; Rh. cephalantha A. Gray var. microcephala (Britton) Kükenthal]

Rhynchospora miliacea (Lamarck) A. Gray, Millet Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, including maritime swamp forests; rare (VA Rare). July-August. Se. VA south to s. FL and west to LA, also in the West Indies. The inflorescence branches of Rh. mixta and (less commonly) Rh. caduca can spread at right angles from the culm, superficially resembling \(R h\). miliacea. The three can be separated by tubercle length: the tubercle of \(R h\). miliacea is \(0.2-0.4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, while those of \(R h\). mixta and \(R h\). caduca are \(0.4-0.9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora mixta Britton, Mingled Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): swamp forests, marshes; uncommon. June-August. Ne. NC south to c. FL and west to TX. See notes under Rh. miliacea. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Z; Rh. prolifera Small -- S]

Rhynchospora nitens (Vahl) A. Gray, Short-beak Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet savannas, limesink (doline) ponds, ditches, disturbed wet areas, often weedy; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). July-August. Primarily a Coastal Plain endemic: MA south to FL and west to se. TX; lowlands around the Great Lakes; West Indies, Belize, Nicaragua. [= C, FNA, K; Psilocarya nitens (Vahl) Wood -- RAB, F, G, GW, S]

Rhynchospora odorata C. Wright ex Grisebach, Fragrant Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): maritime swamp forests and maritime wet grasslands; rare (NC Rare). June-August. E. NC south to s. Florida, and in the West Indies and Bahamas. First reported for SC by Nelson \& Kelly (1997). [= RAB, F, FNA, GW, K, Z; Rh. stipitata Chapman -- S]

Rhynchospora oligantha A. Gray, Feather-bristle Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet savannas, sandhill-pocosin ecotones, sandhill seepage bogs, sea-level fens, usually in rather peaty, acid places; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). July-August. S. NJ south to n. FL and west to se. TX; Belize, Nicaragua. The leaf tips of Rh. oligantha are blunt and smooth, while those of the closely related \(R h\). breviseta are acute and minutely serrulate; these characters are, often difficult to determine, however. Considered to be absent between NC and NJ prior to its discovery in e. VA (Fleming \& Ludwig 1996). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K; Rh. oligantha -- S, in part only (presumably including Rh. breviseta): Rh. oligantha var. oligantha -- Z]

Rhynchospora pallida M.A. Curtis, Pale Beaksedge. Cp (NC, SC, VA): savanna-pocosin and sandhill-pocosin ecotones, peaty seepage bogs, usually growing in or near Sphagnum; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Rare). July-September. Long Island, NY south through NJ to nc. SC, primarily in NJ and NC. Like Rh. alba and Rh. macra, 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 bristle characters separate the three species easily. See Nelson (1993) for first SC record. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora perplexa Britton var. perplexa, Pineland Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA), \{VA\}: savannas, sandhill seepage bogs; uncommon (VA Rare). July-September. Var. perplexa ranges from e. NC south to s. FL, west to TX, and north in the interior to ec. TN; also in the West Indies. Also see note under Rh. microcarpa. [=F; Rh. perplexa -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, \(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Z}\), infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Rhynchospora perplexa Britton var. virginiana Fernald, Virginia Pineland Beaksedge. Cp (VA): savannas; rare (VA Rare). July-September. Var. virginiana Fernald, alleged to be endemic to se. VA, should be sought in NC. It is alleged to differ in several characters, including larger spikelets ( \(2.5-3.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long vs. 2.0-2.5), the achene tubercles broadly rounded at the tip (rather than deltoid and acute). Also see note under Rh. microcarpa. [= F; Rh. perplexa -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Rhynchospora pleiantha (Kükenthal) Gale, Coastal Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy margins of limesink depression ponds (dolines), typically in shallow water or at the lower margins of pond-shores; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). JulySeptember. Se. NC south to c. and nw. FL and west to se. AL; also in Cuba. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, Z; Rh. fusca - S, misapplied]

Rhynchospora plumosa Elliott, Plumed Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas, sandhill-pocosin ecotones, especially where the sandy surface dries out in summer (on Spodosols such as the Leon soil series); common. July-August. NC south to FL and west to se. TX; West Indies (Cuba), Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua. Rh. pineticola C.B. Clarke, from dry sandy pinelands of northern FL, is very similar to \(R h\). plumosa, differing in having leaves 2-3 mm wide and achenes 2.0-2.2 mm long. [= RAB, GW, K, \(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Z} ;\) Rh. plumosa - FNA, in part]

Rhynchospora punctata Elliott, Pineland Beaksedge. Cp (GA): wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs; rare (GA Special Concern). S. GA south to ne. FL. [= FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora pusilla Chapman ex M.A. Curtis, Dwarf Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): wet savannas, especially in exposed wet sands of disturbed ground, such as roadsides; uncommon. June-September. E. NC south to s. FL and west to e. TX; West Indies, Mexico (Tabasco, Chiapas), Belize, Guatemala, Nicaragua. Rh. pusilla, Rh. divergens, and Rh. thornei are all small, grass-like plants, very similar in appearance to one another. [= FNA, GW, K; Rh. intermixta C. Wright -- RAB, S]

Rhynchospora rariflora (Michaux) Elliott, Few-flower Beaksedge. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet savannas, seepage bogs in the Sandhills, bogs in the Piedmont; common, rare in Piedmont (VA Watch List). July-September. S. NJ south to s. FL and west to e. TX; inland in ec. TN; West Indies, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua. Resembling Rh. breviseta and Rh. oligantha, but the spikelets conspicuously smaller. A plant tentatively considered distinct from Rh. rariflora has been found in wet savannas and pocosin ecotones in Carteret County, NC; it differs most notably in its distinctly larger achenes and longer tubercles and bristles. It can be distinguished from \(R h\). rariflora as follows: achene \(1.36-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(1.4-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; tubercle \(0.6-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; bristles \(2 / 3-4 / 5\) as long as the achene body (vs. 1.3-1.5 (-1.7) mm long, 1.1-1.4 mm wide; tubercle 0.3-0.6 ( -0.7 ) mm long; bristles \(1 / 3-1 / 2(-2 / 3)\) as long as the achene body). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora recognita (Gale) Kral, Cymose Beakrush. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet to dry low grounds, diabase glades, ditches, powerline corridors, savannas, moist seepage on rock outcrops, other wet areas; common. June-September. NJ south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to nc. TN and around the Great Lakes; CA; West Indies; and Central America. As explained by Kral (1999), this taxon appears to warrant specific status. [= FNA, K; = Rh. globularis (Chapman) Small var. recognita Gale -- C, F, G, Z; < Rh. globularis -- RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not recognized; < Rh. globularis var. globularis -- GW, in part; Rh. cymosa Elliott -- S, misapplied]

Rhynchospora saxicola Small. Pd (GA, SC), Cp (GA): seepages on granitic outcrops and Altamaha Grit glades; rare. W. SC south into the Piedmont and rarely Coastal Plain of c. GA and ne. and ec. AL (Kral 1999). [= S; = Rh. globularis (Chapman) Small var. saxicola (Small) Kükenthal - FNA, K]

Rhynchospora scirpoides (Torrey) A. Gray, Long-beak Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): limesink ponds, usually at the lower margins of pond-shores, wet savannas, beaver ponds, and other wetlands with "drawdown" hydrology; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). July-September. Se. MA south to the panhandle of FL and s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999), and disjunct in the lowlands around the Great Lakes. [= C, FNA, K; Psilocarya scirpoides Torrey -- RAB, GW, S; Psilocarya scirpoides var. grimesii Fernald \& Griscom -- F, G]

Rhynchospora solitaria Harper, Autumn Beaksedge. Cp (GA, SC): wet, sandy/peaty depressions; rare (GA Special Concern). Known from a few sites in the Gulf Coastal Plain of GA (Colquitt, Irwin, Tift, and Turner counties) (Sorrie 1998b) and SC (Berkeley County) (McMillan, pers.comm. and specimen at NCU). It resembles a delicate Rh. ciliaris; its distinctiveness is well described in Bridges \& Orzell (1992). It should be sought in seepage bogs in the fall-line sandhills and in wet savannas of the outer Coastal Plain. [= FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora stenophylla Chapman, Coastal Bog Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): peaty seepage bogs, streamhead pocosins, savanna-pocosin ecotones, usually growing in Sphagnum, especially where frequently burned; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, SC Rare). July-September. 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). [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora sulcata Gale, Grooved Beaksedge. Cp (GA, SC): limesink ponds (dolines); rare. June-July. Se. SC south to GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and FL. Perhaps not distinct from Rh. microcarpa. [= RAB, GW, Z; Rh. microcarpa Baldwin ex A. Gray K , in part]

Rhynchospora thornei Kral, Thorne's Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): in open sands in savannas underlain by marl, and nearby roadsides, moist limestone barrens and prairies (GA); rare (GA Special Concern, NC Endangered). Known from about 35 locations, in Cp of NC, SC, GA, FL, and AL; also in Ridge and Valley region of AL and GA, and Black Belt region of AL. Rh. thornei, Rh. divergens, and Rh. pusilla are all small, grass-like plants, very similar in appearance to one another, and they frequently co-occur. Recently discovered in SC (Georgetown Co.) by McMillan (2003). [= FNA, K]

Rhynchospora torreyana A. Gray, Torrey's Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, seepage bogs, often weedy; common, uncommon in VA, rare in GA (GA Special Concern). July-September. Se. MA south to GA. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S,

\section*{Z]}

Rhynchospora tracyi Britton, Tracy's Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC): 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; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). June-September. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: s. NC south to FL, west to s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999); disjunct in sw. LA; West Indies, Belize. [= RAB, FNA, K, GW, S]

Rhynchospora wrightiana Böckler, Wright's Beaksedge. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet savannas; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). July-September. Se. VA south to c. FL and west to s . AL; West Indies. Appearing to merge with Rh. fascicularis var. distans on the outer Coastal Plain of NC. Leaves are most frequently filiform and less than 1 mm wide; rarely flat and to 1.3 mm wide. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, Z; Rh. wrightiana - S, in part only (also see Rh. brachychaeta)]

Rhynchospora brachychaeta C. Wright. Cp (SC): cypress ponds, other depressions; rare. AL, FL, MS, and SC. Reported for SC by P. McMillan (pers. comm.). Kral in FNA considers this species possibly adventive. [= FNA, K, Z; Rh. wrightiana - S, in part]

Rhynchospora curtissii Britton has been reported from SC by Kral (1996) and for NC and SC by Kartesz (1999), but specimens so annotated are misidentified. An east Gulf Coastal Plain endemic, in Panhandle FL, AL, and s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). [= FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Rhynchospora fusca (Linnaeus) Aiton f., circumboreal, ranges south in North America to NJ, e. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD, DE, and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]

Rhynchospora knieskernii Carey, endemic to pinelands of NJ and DE. It has been reported, in error, from SC. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]

Rhynchospora semiplumosa A. Gray, in Coastal Plain of GA. [= S; Rh. plumosa-FNA, GW, K, Z, in part] \{needs evaluation\}

Schoenoplectus (Reichenbach) Palla (Bulrush)
(see also Bolboschoenus)
A genus of about 50 species, herbs, cosmopolitan in distribution. Micromorphologic and anatomic 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: Strong (1994)=Z; Smith (1995)=Y; Smith in FNA (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Pignotti \& Mariotti (2004).

1 Main involucral bracts 2-8, spreading and foliaceous (the inflorescence thus appearing terminal); rhizomes bearing ovoid tubers; bristles persistent on the achene; achenes \(2.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (including body and apiculus)
[Bolboschoenus]
1 Main involucral 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 \(1.0-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (including body and apiculus). \(5 \quad\) Spikelets on stalks of varying lengths, at least some clearly not sessile.

6 Culms distinctly triangular in cross-section, more sharply so above than below, nearly terete near the base; [section Malacogeton]

Sch. etuberculatus
6 Culms terete throughout, or obscurely triangular above; [section Schoenoplectus].
\(7 \quad\) Spikelets appearing dull gray-brown, the scales copiously covered with red-brown dots (as seen at \(10 \times\) ) 6-15 mm long; lower and middle scales (3.0-) 3.5-4.0 mm long; culms firm, not easily compressed Sch. acutus var. acutus
7 Spikelets appearing reddish-brown, the scales not obviously dotted (as seen at \(10 \times\) ), 6-11 mm long; lower and middle scales (2.0-) 2.5-3.0 (-3.5) mm long; culms soft, easily compressed.
8 Perianth bristles plumose; spikelets acute; culms obscurely triangular near the inflorescence
Sch. californicus
8 Perianth bristles retrorsely barbed; spikelets obtuse; culms terete throughout their length
5 Spikelets all sessile, in a cluster at one point (rarely with 1 or 2 short branches to 5 mm long).
9 Spikelet solitary; leaves numerous; plant usually aquatic, the culms and leaves flaccid, supported by the water; [section Malacogeton] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sch. subterminalis 9 Spikelets (1-) 2-several; leaves 1-4; usually of wet places, but the culms stiff and erect, not floating.

10 Rhizomatous perennial; culms triangular in cross-section, usually 5-20 dm tall.
11 Leaves elongate, more than half as long as the culms; achenes trigonous; styles 3-branched; [section Malacogeton]
11 Leaves short, less than half as long as the culms; achenes plano-convex; styles 2 ( -3 ) branched;
[Schoenoplectus pungens complex of section Schoenoplectus].
12 Main involucral bract 1-2.5 (-6) cm long, with no other reduced, scale-like bracts present; mature culms 4-10 mm wide; sides of the culm strongly concave, wing-angled; [strictly of brackish situations in the outer Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sch. americanus
12 Main involucral bract (1-) 3-18 cm long, with 1-2 additional, reduced, scale-like bracts present (resembling enlarged scales but lacking a flower); mature culms 1-6 mm wide; sides of the culm flat, slightly concave, or slightly convex; [of inland fresh and salty situations, widespread in our area] ....

Sch. pungens var. pungens

10 Cespitose annual or perennial; culms terete, \(1-6 \mathrm{dm}\) tall.
13 Perianth bristles absent; achenes 1.2-1.6 mm long, transversely rugose; [section Supini]. 14 Achenes biconvex to obscurely trigonous, the faces convex .......... Sch. erectus ssp. raynalii 14 Achenes biconvex, with a planar or concave area on the adaxial surface ............. Sch. hallii
13 Perianth bristles 5-6; achenes 1.5-2.0 mm long, smooth, finely pitted, or finely papillose; [section
Actaeogeton].
15 Achenes \(1.75-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, unequally biconvex (rounded on both faces, but less so on one than the other), rounded-obovate, broadly cuneate at the base, rounded at the apex ..... Sch. purshianus
15 Achenes 1.5-1.8 mm long, planoconvex (nearly flat on 1 face), obovate, cuneate at the base, subtruncate at the apex

Sch. smithii

Schoenoplectus acutus (Muhlenberg ex Bigelow) Á. Löve \& D. Löve var. acutus, Hardstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush. Cp (NC), Mt (VA), Pd (VA): marshes; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-early August; August-October. The species is widespread in temperate North America; var. acutus is restricted to e. North America. [= FNA, K, Y; = Scirpus acutus Muhlenberg ex Willdenow -RAB , C, F, G, GW, W; Schoenoplectus lacustris Linnaeus ssp. glaucus (Smith) Hartman]

Schoenoplectus americanus (Persoon) Volk ex Schinzius \& R. Keller, Olney Threesquare. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): tidal freshwater to brackish marshes; rare (NC Watch List). Late May-June; June-September. Nova Scotia west to WA, south to South America. Schuyler (1974) discusses 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 some information and records is now uncertain. [= FNA, K, Z; Scirpus americanus Persoon -- C; Scirpus olneyi -- RAB, F, G, GW, S]

Schoenoplectus californicus (C.A. Meyer) J. Soják, Giant Bulrush, Southern Bulrush, Tule. Cp (GA, NC, SC): marshes; rare. SC south to FL, west to TX, and extending s. into the New World tropics; on the west coast, from CA southward. [= FNA, K; = Scirpus californicus (C.A. Meyer) Steudel -- GW, S]

Schoenoplectus erectus (Poiret) Palla ex J. Raynal ssp. raynalii (Schuyler) K. Lye. Cp (GA, SC): sandy or peaty, seasonally wet soils (such as on pond shores); rare (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). September-October. Apparently ranging from SC south to n . FL, c. peninsular FL and sw. GA; also in the tropics of both hemispheres. [= FNA, K; Scirpus hallii A. Gray -- RAB, misapplied; Scirpus erismaniae Schuyler -- GW; Scirpus erectus Poiret]

Schoenoplectus etuberculatus (Steudel) J. Soják, Swamp Bulrush, Canby's Bulrush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): beaver ponds, on peat in small depression ponds, in flowing blackwater streams; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). July-August; August-September. DE south to \(n\). FL and west to e. TX (the distribution rather discontinuous); substantially disjunct in s. MO and RI. [= FNA, K, Z; = Scirpus etuberculatus (Steudel) Kuntze -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S]

Schoenoplectus hallii (A. Gray) S.G. Smith, Sharpscale Bulrush. Cp (GA): pond shores in peaty sands; rare (GA Special Concern). It has also been reported for our area by RAB, and is apparently included in our area by C, as Scirpus supinus Linnaeus var. hallii (A. Gray) A. Gray, and by others; at least some of these reports are misidentifications of the similar Sch. erectus. It is reported for sw. GA by Jones \& Coile (1988) and Smith in FNA (2002b). It is very similar to Sch. erectus, differing in having the spikelet scales yellow brown (vs. reddish brown) and achenes concave on the ventral surface (vs. bulging on the ventral surface). [= FNA, K; = Scirpus supinus Linnaeus var. hallii (A. Gray) A. Gray - C; = Scirpus hallii A. Gray]

Schoenoplectus pungens (Vahl) Palla var. pungens, Common Threesquare, Chairmaker's Rush, Swordgrass. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Mt (VA), \{GA\}: marshes, rocky river beds; common. Mid May-June; June-September. The species is circumboreal, ranging in North America from Newfoundland west to AK, south to South America; var. pungens is widespread. This taxon has traditionally had the name Scirpus americanus applied to it; this name, however, is properly applied to the traditional Scirpus olneyi. Scirpus pungens (or Schoenoplectus pungens) becomes the correct name for this plant (Schuyler 1974). [= FNA, K, Y; Scirpus americanus -- RAB, F, G, GW, S, W, misapplied; = Scirpus pungens Vahl var. pungens -- C; < Schoenoplectus pungens -- Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Schoenoplectus purshianus (Fernald) M.T. Strong, Bluntscale Bulrush. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): marshes; common. Late June-August; July-October. ME west to MN, south to nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), AL, MS, TN, and KY. [= FNA, K, Z; Scirpus purshianus Fernald -- RAB, C, F, GW, W; Scirpus smithii var. williamsii (Fernald) Beetle - G; Scirpus debilis Pursh -- S, misapplied; Scirpus juncoides Roxburg var. digynus (Böckler) T. Koyama; Scirpus juncoides var. williamsii (Fernald) T. Koyama]

Schoenoplectus smithii (A. Gray) J. Soják, Smith's Bulrush, Bluntscale Bulrush. Cp (VA): gravelly intertidal beach; rare (VA Rare). July; Late July-August. Québec west to MN, south to NJ, DE, ne. VA, PA, n. OH, and IL. Reported from mountains of sw. VA. The varieties recognized by Smith in FNA (2002b) are of uncertain value; all three are in or approach our area. Var. smithii (south to DE, NJ, and PA) has perianth bristles absent or rudimentary. Var. levisetus (with a historic occurrence in VA) has 1-4 perianth bristles, much shorter than to equalling the achene, the bristles smooth or sparsely retrorsely barbed. Var. setosus (with records from NC, DE, and MD) has 4-6 perianth bristles, as long as or longer than the achene, and densely retrorsely barbed. [= K, Z; Scirpus smithii A. Gray -- C, F; Scirpus smithii var. smithii -- G; > Schoenoplectus smithii var. smithii - FNA; > Schoenoplectus smithii var. setosus (Fernald) S.G. Smith - FNA; > Schoenoplectus smithii var. levisetus (Fernald) S.G. Smith - FNA]

Schoenoplectus subterminalis (Torrey) J. Soják, Swaying Rush, Water Bulrush. Cp (GA?, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): beaver ponds, bogs, in highly acid water; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). May-June; June-August. Newfoundland west to s. AK, south to se. NC, nc. SC, GA, panhandle FL, MO, UT (?), and n. CA (the distribution discontinuous, especially southwards). [= FNA, K, Z; = Scirpus subterminalis Torrey -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W]

Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani (C.C. Gmelin) Palla, Softstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): marshes, sedge maedows, streambeds, riverbeds, calcareous fens; common. June-September. Newfoundland west to AK, south to South America; also in Europe. [= FNA, K, Y; Scirpus validus Vahl -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S; Scirpus validus var. creber Fernald -- F; = Scirpus tabernaemontani K.C. Gmelin -- W; Schoenoplectus validus (Vahl) A. \& D. Löve --

Z; Schoenoplectus lacustris Linnaeus ssp. validus (Vahl) T. Koyama var. validus; = Scirpus lacustris Linnaeus var. tabernaemontani (C.C. Gmelin) Döll]

Schoenoplectus torreyi (Olney) Palla, Torrey's Bulrush, Torrey's Threesquare. Mt (VA): sinkhole ponds; rare (VA Rare). New Brunswick west to Manitoba, south to NJ, PA, WV, w. VA, MO, and NE. Known in VA only from natural ponds in Augusta and Rockingham counties. [= FNA, K, Z; = Scirpus torreyi Olney -- C, F, G, W]

Schoenoplectus deltarum (Schuyler) J. Soják, Delta Bulrush. Brackish marshes and other wetlands, AL and FL west to KS and TX. [= FNA, K; Scirpus deltarum Schuyler] \{not yet keyed\}
* Schoenoplectus mucronatus (Linnaeus) Palla, Rough-seed Bulrush. Weed (native of Eurasia) in rice fields and other disturbed situations, known fromold collections in PA, NJ, NY and more recently from KY and TN. [= FNA, K; Scirpus mucronatus Linnaeus] \{not yet keyed\}

The hybrid Schoenoplectus etuberculatus \(\times\) subterminalis has been collected in Hoke Co, NC and Lexington County, SC. It has sterile, malformed achenes.

Scirpus Linnaeus (Bulrush)
(also see Bolboschoenus, Isolepis, Oxycaryum, Schoenoplectus, and Trichophorum)
A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of circumboreal distribution, also with species in Australia, Malaysia, and South America. The complex of species including Sc. atrovirens, Sc. georgianus, Sc. hattorianus, Sc. 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: Whittemore \& Schuyler in FNA (2002b); Schuyler (1967)=Z; Strong (1994)=Y; Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b). Key adapted from C, GW, and Z.

1 Bristles smooth, without teeth along the margins, strongly contorted and greatly exceeding the achenes when extended. 2 Scales usually with inconspicuous midribs; mature bristles exceeding the scales and giving the inflorescence a woolly appearance; achenes 0.6-0.9 mm long, yellowish-gray to nearly white . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. cyperinus
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, ascending to divergent, with axillary bulblets

Sc. lineatus
3 Perianth bristles (extended) exceeding the achene by \(2-3 \times\); mature culms rigid, nearly upright, with 0-2 lateral inflorescences in addition to the terminal one; rays of the inflorescence glabrous, ascending, lacking axillary bulblets
...... Sc. pendulus
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 Sc. georgianus).
4 Spikelets all solitary with distinct pedicels; mature scales with broad green midribs; achenes with protruding angles and

4 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.
5 Culms with 10-20 leaves; spikelets broadly ovate; scales reddish-brown and, excluding the tips, about as wide as long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. polyphyllus
5 Culms with 2-10 leaves; spikelets broadly ovate to narrowly ovate; scales brown or black and, excluding the tips, mostly longer than wide.
6 Bristle teeth thick-walled and sharp-pointed, densely arranged almost to the base of the bristle.
7 Plants cespitose with short, brownish rhizomes; leaf sheaths green throughout; scales broadest above the middle; achenes with well-developed receptacles and firmly attached bristles . . . . . Sc. ancistrochaetus
\(7 \quad\) Plants spreading with long, reddish rhizomes having conspicuous nodes and internodes; lower leaf sheaths red-tinged near their bases; scales usually broadest below the middle; achenes with poorlydeveloped receptacles from which the bristles readily detach

Sc. expansus
6 Bristle teeth thin-walled and with rounded tips, mostly restricted to the upper \(2 / 3\) of the bristle (or bristles absent or nearly so in Sc. georgianus).
8 Bristles 0-3, shorter than the achenes; teeth, if present, concentrated near the tips of the bristles Sc. georgianus
8 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.
9 Mature culms lax and reclining with the inflorescences lopping over to (or nearly to) the ground; glomerules usually with less than 15 spikelets; lower scales of spikelets slightly mucronate, blackish

9 Mature culms upright or nearly so; glomerules frequently with more than 15 spikelets; lower scales of spikelets mucronate, blackish or brownish.

10 Lower leaf blades and sheaths usually nodose-septate; spikelets ovate or narrowly ovate; scales mostly brownish; longer bristles frequently exceeding the achenes; achenes 1.0-1.3 mm long . .

\section*{Sc. atrovirens}

10 Lower leaf blades and sheaths nearly smooth; spikelets broadly ovate or ovate; scales mostly blackish; longer bristles usually shorter than or about equalling the achenes; achenes 0.8-1.1 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sc. hattorianus

Scirpus ancistrochaetus Schuyler, Northeastern Bulrush. Mt (VA): mountain ponds; rare (US Endangered, VA Endangered). July-September. VT, MA, and NY south to PA, e. WV, and w. VA. See Bartgis (1992) and Schuyler (1962) for additional information on this species. [= FNA, K, Z; < Sc. atrovirens var. atrovirens -- C, in part only]

Scirpus atrovirens Willdenow, Black Bulrush. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA?, NC, SC, VA): marshes; common. July-September. Newfoundland west to MN, south to GA and TX; disjunct in AZ. [= FNA, K, Z; Scirpus atrovirens -- RAB, GW, S, W, in part only; Scirpus atrovirens var. atrovirens -- C, F, G, in part only]

Scirpus cyperinus (Linnaeus) Kunth, Woolgrass Bulrush. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, disturbed wet ground; common. July-September. Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to FL, e. TX, and OR. The varieties may be worthy of recognition. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; Scirpus cyperinus var. pelius Fernald -- F; Scirpus rubricosus Fernald -- F; Scirpus eriophorum Michaux -- G, S]

Scirpus divaricatus Elliott. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests; common, uncommon in VA (VA Watch List). JulySeptember. Se. VA south to n. FL, west to e. TX, s. TN, and s. MO. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z]

Scirpus expansus Fernald, Woodland Bulrush. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): bogs, marshes, streambeds; common (GA Special Concern). July-September. ME west to MI, south to ne. GA and OH. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Z; Scirpus sylvaticus Linnaeus -- S, misapplied]

Scirpus flaccidifolius (Fernald) Schuyler, Reclining Bulrush. Cp (NC, VA): bottomlands; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). July-September. Endemic to se. VA and ne. NC. A recent status survey (Ludwig 1993) found the following characters to be most useful in distinguishing Sc. flaccidifolius from Sc. georgianus growing in the same region: bristles 1.2-1.4 mm long (vs. absent or mostly less than 0.2 , rarely to 1.0 mm long in Sc. georgianus), spikelets \(1.5-2.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide (vs. 1.1-2.2 mm wide), spikelets 3-9 (-12) per glomerule (vs. 4-23), and inflorescence rays \(5.5-17.9 \mathrm{~cm}\) long (vs. \(3.5-13.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long). Bristle length was the only character which consistently separated the 2 species; other characters showed overlapping values of possibly statistical value. [= FNA, K, Z; Scirpus atrovirens var. atrovirens -- C, in part; Scirpus atrovirens Willdenow var. flaccidifolius Fernald -- F]

Scirpus georgianus Harper, Georgia Bulrush. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, wet areas, ditches; common. JulySeptember. Prince Edward Island west to NE, south to GA and e. TX. [= FNA, K, S, Z; Scirpus atrovirens -- RAB, GW, W, in part only; Scirpus atrovirens var. atrovirens -- C, in part; Scirpus atrovirens Willdenow var. georgianus (Harper) Fernald -- F, G]

Scirpus hattorianus Makino, Northern Bulrush. Mt (NC, VA): seepages, ditches, marshes, mostly at moderate to high elevations; uncommon (VA Watch List). July-September. Newfoundland to w. Ontario and WI, south to MD, NC, OH, and IN. [= FNA, K, Z; Scirpus atrovirens -- RAB, GW, W, in part only; Scirpus atrovirens var. atrovirens -- C, F, G, in part]

Scirpus lineatus Michaux. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests over coquina limestone ("marl"); rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). May-July. Se. VA south to c. FL, west to LA. [= C, FNA, GW, K, Z; Scirpus fontinalis Harper -- RAB, F, S; Scirpus fontinalis var. virginiana Fernald -- G]

Scirpus pendulus Muhlenberg. Mt (GA, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): wet ground over limestone, diabase, or other circumneutral rocks; rare (NC Rare). June-July. ME west to MN, SD, and CO, south to NC, ne. FL, NM, and n. Mexico. [= C, FNA, GW, K, W, Z; Sc. lineatus -- RAB, F, G, S, misapplied; Sc. pendulinus, misspelling]

Scirpus polyphyllus Vahl. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): marshes, mountain bogs; common. July-September. MA and VT west to IL and s. MO, south to nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and AL. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Scirpus atrocinctus Fernald ranges south to WV (Grant, Hampshire, Harrison, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Randolph, and Tucker counties). It is a northern relative of Sc. cyperinus, by some not considered distinct. It differs in having spikelets mostly solitary with distinct pedicels (vs. solitary with distinct pedicels or in glomerules with pedicels scarcely developed), scales usually blackish (vs. reddish-brown to brownish, or rarely blackish), and flowering and maturing achenes roughly a month earlier than nearby Sc. cyperinus. [= FNA, K]

Scirpus longii Fernald has been reported as occurring in e. NC by Radford, Ahles, \& Bell (1968) and Fernald (1950). This report is in error. It does range south to NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K]

Scirpus microcarpus J. \& K. Presl ranges south to WV (Monongalia, Pocahontas, Randolph, and Tucker counties). It should key straightforwardly to key lead 21, differing however from all later species in the key in having the styles mostly 2 -parted (vs. 3parted) and the achenes 2 -angled (vs. 3-angled). [= FNA, K]

Scirpus pallidus (Britton) Fernald ranges south to se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K]
Scirpus pedicellatus Fernald, south to NJ, PA, OH, and KY (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K]

Scleria Bergius (Nutrush)
(contributed by Richard J. LeBlond)
A genus of about 250 species, herbs, pantropical, and locally extending into warm temperate regions. This treatment attempts to recognize the stablest and most distinctive Scleria entities. Intermediate and otherwise difficult-to-classify specimens are occasionally encountered within some species groups, suggesting hybridization or incomplete speciation. This is particularly true within the S. ciliata/pauciflora group (here boldly treated as four species and two varieties). This complex genus likely will continue to challenge and exasperate those who study it. References: Kessler (1987)=Z; Fairey (1967)=Y; Reznicek, Fairey, \& Whittemore
in FNA (2002b); Core (1936); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).
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 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.
2 Achene body papillose-verrucose, often characterized by raised and undulating transverse ridges; spikelets verticillate in (2-)3-5(-9) sessile clusters \(\qquad\) Scl. verticillata
2 Achene body smooth or longitudinally ribbed; spikelets in a single cluster.
3 Triangular base of achene with a pair of pits on each of the three sides; achene 2-3 mm long ...... Scl. georgiana
3 Triangular base of achene lacking pits in the three concave sides; achene \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . Scl. baldwinii
1 Base of achene with hypogynium.
4 Achene body smooth (often longitudinally ribbed); hypogynium with 0 , 8 , or 9 tubercles.
5 Hypogynium with 8 or 9 minutely papillate tubercles
Scl. oligantha
5 Minutely papillate portion of hypogynium continuous, not divided into separate tubercles.
6 Achene 1-2 mm long; culm 1-2 mm wide at base; leaves \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
Scl. minor
6 Achene \(2-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; culm 2.5-6 mm wide at base; leaves \(5-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
7 Plants cespitose to short-rhizomatous; sheaths brown or straminous to reddish, glabrous to glabrate on the ventral surface except for a pubescent and often thickened summit; achenes 2.0-3.3 mm long, 1.12-1.38 \(\times\) as long as wide (averaging 1.24); of wet to mesic habitats Scl. triglomerata
7 Plants long-rhizomatous to cespitose; sheaths purple to reddish, the ventral surface uniformly pubescent; achenes \(2.8-4.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(1.35-1.54 \times\) as long as wide (averaging 1.45 ); mostly of dry to dry-mesic habitats Scl. nitida
4 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.
8 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).
9 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 \(6-30 \mathrm{~cm}\) long Scl. muehlenbergii
9 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 \(3-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long

Scl. reticularis
8 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.
10 Achenes 1.5-2 mm long, the hypogynium with 6 paired but distinctly separate tubercles.
11 Culms, leaves, and bracts glabrous or sparsely hirtellous, but not copiously villous-ciliate
Scl. pauciflora var pauciflora
11 Culms, leaves, and bracts copiously villous-cilliate with spreading hairs \(0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
Scl. pauciflora var. caroliniana
10 Achenes 2.0-3.6 mm long, the hypogynium with 3 tubercles, these often 2 -lobed, the lobes united (becoming separate in \(S\). species 1 with achenes smoothish and more than 2.5 mm long).
12 Achenes 2-2.5(-3) mm long, 1.5-2.0(-2.3) mm wide; larger leaves 1-3.5 mm wide; culms, sheaths, blades, and bracts glabrous to moderately pubescent or ciliate.
13 Culms, sheaths, blades, and bracts glabrous; plants of sandy soils (e.g., spodosols) Scl. ciliata var glabra
13 Culms and/or sheaths hairy; blades and bracts ciliate; plants of loamy sands (e.g., ultisols)
Scl. ciliata var. ciliata
12 Achenes 2.6-3.3(-3.6) mm long, 2.0-2.6 mm wide; larger leaves \(3-7 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; culms, sheaths, blades, and bracts moderately to densely pubescent and/or ciliate; plants usually of loamy soils (e.g., ultisols and alfisols).
14 Herbage pubescent between as well as along primary sheath and adaxial leaf surface nerves and culm angles; most pistillate scales pubescent with appressed hairs \(0.1(-0.2) \mathrm{mm}\) long, the keel similarly pubescent or ciliate with hairs (0.1-)0.2 mm long; achene body distinctly papillose, 2.0-2.4 (2.5) mm wide, averaging 2.2 mm , the length:width ratio 1.2-1.5 (-1.7); hypogynium with 3 usually lobed tubercles Scl. elliottii
14 Herbage pubescence restricted to primary sheath and leaf surface nerves and culm angles; pistillate scales glabrous, the keel ciliate with glutinous hairs, the longer \(0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\); achene body smoothish, uneven with low, broad non-papillose rises, (2.3-) 2.4-2.6 mm wide, averaging 2.5 mm , the length:width ratio 1.1-1.25; hypogynium with 3 deeply lobed tubercles, or 6 paired but separate tubercles

Scl. species 1

Scleria baldwinii (Torrey) Steudel, Baldwin's Nutrush. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, under Pinus serotina, P. palustris, and/or Taxodium ascendens; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). June-July. Se. NC south to FL and west to se. TX; also in Cuba and the Bahamas (Sorrie \& LeBlond 1997). S. baldwinii is a more robust plant, with larger achenes, than S. georgiana. [= RAB, FNA, K, GW]

Scleria ciliata Michaux var. ciliata, Hairy Nutrush. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC): wet to dry sandy thickets and flatwoods, typically on sandy soil; frequent, rare in the mountains, rare in VA (VA Rare). May-August. VA south to FL, west to MO and TX, and in the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. [= FNA, S, Y; S. ciliata -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. ciliata var. ciliata - K, in part only]

Scleria ciliata Michaux var. glabra (Chapman) Fairey, Smooth Nutrush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): savannas and flatwoods; frequent in the outer Cp of NC and SC. NC (VA?) south to FL, west to TX. 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, nonpapillose 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. [= FNA, Y, K; S. brittonii Core ex Small -S; S. ciliata -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. ciliata var curtissii (Britton) Kessler -- Z; S. pauciflora Muhl. ex Willd. var. curtissii (Britton) Fairey -- K]

Scleria elliottii Chapman, Broad-leaved Hairy Nutrush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, flatwoods, pine-oak woodlands, meadows, bogs, and clay-based Carolina bays, typically on loamy sands; occasional. May-September. VA south to FL, west to TX, MO, OK. 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. elliottii var. 1. [=S; S. ciliata Michaux var. elliottii (Chapman) Fernald -- F, FNA, Y; S. ciliata var. ciliata -- K, in part only; S. ciliata -- RAB, C, G, GW, W, in part only]

Scleria georgiana Core, Georgia Nutrush. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas, cypress savannas, depression meadows, mostly on the outer coastal plain; rare (NC Rare). June-August. NC south to s. FL, west to TX; and in the West Indies, Central and South America. See note under S. baldwinii. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K; S. gracilis Elliott -- S (name preoccupied)]

Scleria minor W. Stone, Slender Nutrush. Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA): wet savannas and peaty seepages in the Coastal Plain and Sandhills, bogs in the Mountains; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-August. NJ south to FL, west to se. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; S. triglomerata -- GW, S, in part]

Scleria muehlenbergii Steudel, Pitted Nutrush. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): open wet sand, pine savannas and flatwoods, depression meadows, cypress savannas, limesink ponds, bogs; common. June-September. NY (Long Island), NJ, and NC south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to MO and IN; also in the West Indies, Bahamas (Sorrie \& LeBlond 1997), Mexico, and Central America. 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. 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. [= FNA, K; S. reticularis Michaux -- RAB, C, GW, W, in part; S. muhlenbergii - F, orthographic variant; S. reticularis var. pubescens Britton -G; S. setacea Poiret -- S]

Scleria nitida Willdenow, Shining Nutrush. Cp, Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA) \{GA?\} (complete distribution by province by state has yet to be determined): 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. May-October. MA, VA, and KY south to FL, west to LA and MO (also see note under S. triglomerata). S. flaccida Steudel, here synonymized because of achene and sheath characters, is a poorly known entity with pendulous capillary axillary peduncles and swamp habitat as in S. oligantha, but with an unlobed hypogynium; \(F\) gives a range of se. VA to FL and LA. [= F, G; S. triglomerata Michaux -- RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S, W, in part; S. flaccida Steudel -- F]

Scleria oligantha Michaux, Few-flowered Nutrush. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): dry to moist forests and woodlands, swamp forests; common. June-September. NJ and MO south to FL and TX, also in Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Central America. The long, filiform, arching lateral peduncles are distinctive. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Scleria pauciflora Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. caroliniana A. Wood, Carolina Nutrush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): savannas; uncommon. June-September. NH west to MI, south to n. FL, TN, and MO. [= F, FNA, G, K; S. pauciflora -- RAB, C, GW, S, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Scleria pauciflora Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. pauciflora, Papillose Nutrush. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet to dry pine flatwoods, pine savannas, depression meadows; common. June-September. NJ west to KS, south to FL and TX, also in Cuba. Typification of S. pauciflora is controversial and unresolved at this time (Fairey \& Whittemore 1999). [= F, FNA, G, K; S. pauciflora -- RAB, C, GW, S, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Scleria reticularis Michaux, Netted Nutrush. Cp (GA, NC, SC): limesink ponds, clay-based Carolina bays; rare (NC Rare). June-September. MA south to FL, west to TX, north to IN, MI, and WI. Reports from Mexico are based on S. muehlenbergii. 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 conbtroversy about typification of the name Scleria reticularis (Camelbeke, Reznicek, \& Goetghebeur 2003). [=F,FNA, K, S; S. reticularis -- RAB, C, GW, W, in part only (also see S. muehlenbergii); S. reticularis var. reticularis -- G]

Scleria species 1, Smooth-seeded Hairy Nutrush. Cp, Pd (NC): wet savannas shallowly underlain by coquina limestone in Cp , and apparently in diabase glades in Pd. May-September. Currently known only from Granville, Onslow, and Pender counties, NC. On the Coastal Plain, it is associated with other narrow endemics such as Thalictrum cooleyi, Allium sp. 1, and Carex lutea.

Scleria triglomerata Michaux, Tall Nutrush. Cp, Mt?, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet to mesic flatwoods, savannas, and hardwood forests; frequent. May-September. VT and Ontario west to MN, south to FL and TX. S. triglomerata sensu lato also occurs in Puerto Rico and Mexico, and may include S. nitida. [= F, G; S. triglomerata -- RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S, W, in part only]

Scleria verticillata Muhlenberg ex Willdenow, Savanna Nutrush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): wet calcareous 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; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). JulySeptember. MA and Ontario west to MN, south to FL and TX, also in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. This species is a distinct calciphile, with only scattered occurrences in or near our area. The roots are strongly fragrant. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]

Scleria distans Poiret in J. Lamarck et al. Cp (GA): pine flatwoods, bogs, savannas; rare. GA and FL west to se. TX; tropical America. Known from scattered counties in the Coastal Plain of GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= FNA; S. hirtella Sw. -- GW, K, S, Y, Z, misapplied] \{add to key\}

\section*{Trichophorum Persoon (Deergrass)}

A genus of about 10 species, herbs, primarily circumboreal, but with disjunct occurrence in montane tropical Asia and montane tropical South America. Trichophorum has long been recognized as distinct from Scirpus by many authors (especially in Europe and Asia). Molecular and other studies have clearly confirmed that these species are more closely allied to Eriophorum than to Scirpus, and their removal from Scirpus creates a more natural classification (Strong 1994). Trichophorum resembles Eriophorum in most morphologic characters, and shares with it a generally boreal and north temperate distribution. Trichophorum alpinum (Linnaeus) Persoon demonstrates previous confusion over the affinities of the group; it has been variously treated (by those who do not recognize Trichophorum) as Eriophorum alpinum Linnaeus or Scirpus hudsonianus (Michaux) Fernald. References: Crins in FNA (2002b); Strong (1994)=Z; Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Culms terete or nearly so, smooth; [(in our area) of moderate to high elevation cliffs] . . . . T. caespitosum ssp. caespitosum 1 Culms sharply triangular in cross-section, the angles scabrous; [plants of low to moderate elevation forests, woodlands, and bluffs] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. Tlanifolium

Trichophorum caespitosum (Linnaeus) Schur ssp. caespitosum, Deergrass, Deerhair Bulrush. Mt (GA, NC, SC): cliffs receiving fog/cloud deposition and seepage, mostly at high elevations, over amphibolite, granite, gneiss, or schist, notably at Grandfather Mountain, Roan Mountain, Whiteside Mountain, and Chimney Rock; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). JulySeptember. A circumboreal tundra species, south in North America to the mountains of New England and fens in NY, and to n. IL, MN, montane UT, and OR, common in wet tundra and on alpine summits, disjunct (from NY) to about a dozen sites in the Southern Appalachians of w. NC, e. TN, sw. SC, and ne. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). The disjunct southern occurrences are certainly relicts of a more widespread distribution during the Pleistocene. Reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997) and Hill (1999).
[Trichophorum caespitosum -- K; Scirpus cespitosus var. callosus Bigelow -- RAB, F, G; Scirpus cespitosus Linnaeus -- C, W; Trichophorum cespitosum - FNA, orthographic variant; Scirpus caespitosus -- S, orthographic variant; Baeothryon cespitosum (Linnaeus) A. Dietrich]

Trichophorum planifolium (Sprengel) Palla. Pd, Mt (VA): woodlands, bluffs, forests; uncommon. ME west to Ontario, south to sc. VA, e. WV, KY, OH, and se. MO. See Crins (1989a) for an interesting discussion of this species. [= FNA, K, Z; = Scirpus verecundus Fernald -- C, F, G, W; = Scirpus clintonii -- S, misapplied]

Websteria S.H. Wright
(see Eleocharis)

\section*{DIOSCOREACEAE R. Brown 1810 (Yam Family)}

A family of about 3-20 genera and 600-880 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Raz in FNA (2002a); Huber in Kubitzki (1998a).

\section*{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, 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 AIShehbaz \& Schubert (1989). References: Raz in FNA (2002a); AI-Shehbaz \& Schubert (1989)=Y; Ward (1977c)=Z; Huber in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Leaves halberd-shaped or sagittate, the sides with a concave portion (D. polystachya) or continuously convex ( \(D\). alata); aerial tubers often present in the leaf axils; perennial from large, vertically-oriented tubers; [non-native species, usually in disturbed areas, especially in bottomlands]; [section Enantiophyllum].
2 Stems broadly winged; leaf margins sagittate, the sides continuously convex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. alata 2 Stems terete, not winged; leaf margins halberd-shaped, the sides with a concave portion .............. D. polystachya
1 Leaves cordate-ovate, the sides of the leaves continuously convex; aerial tubers never present; perennial from rhizomes < 1.5
cm in diameter; [native species, usually of forests and woodlands]; [section Macropoda].
3 Staminate inflorescences usually of 1 large and 1-2 smaller secondary panicles in each axil (of upper stem leaves); filaments inwardly curved, ca. 0.4 mm long; anther lobes connate; tepals oblong; [of SC south] . . . . . . . . . . . D. floridana
3 Staminate inflorescence a single panicle in each axil (of median or upper leaves); filaments straight, ca. 0.2 mm long; anther lobes separate; tepals ovate; [widespread in our area].
4 Lower leaves in whorls of 4-7, upper leaves alternate; stem terete in cross-section; rhizomes 10-15 mm in diameter, often contorted and much-branched D. quaternata

4 All leaves alternate (rarely the lowermost approximate, with short internodes, and appearing nearly whorled); stem polygonal in cross-section, with 8-14 narrowly-winged ribs; rhizomes \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter, usually relatively straight and little-branched
D. villosa
* Dioscorea alata Linnaeus, White Yam, Great Yam. Cp (GA): disturbed areas, in moist soils; rare, introduced from se. Asia. [= FNA, K, Y, Z]

Dioscorea floridana Bartlett, Florida Wild Yam. Cp (GA, SC): mesic to dry forests, swampy forests; uncommon. June-July; August-November. SC south to n. FL, on the Coastal plain. D. floridana is "the most distinctive of North American species" (AIShehbaz \& Schubert 1989). [= FNA, K, S, Y, Z; = D. villosa Linnaeus var. floridana (Bartlett) Ahles -- RAB]
* Dioscorea polystachya Turczaninow, Cinnamon Vine, Chinese Yam. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): thickets, disturbed areas, bottomland forests; uncommon, native of China. June-August. [= FNA; = D. batatas Decaisne -- RAB, C, F, G, W, Z; = D. oppositifolia Linnaeus -- K, Y, misapplied]

Dioscorea quaternata J.F. Gmelin, Whorled Wild Yam. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common. April-June; September-October. This species has been shown to be quite distinct from \(D\). villosa. It has a more northern and montane range than \(D\). villosa, ranging from \(N J, N Y\), s. Ontario, WI, MN, and IA south to \(n\). FL and LA, centered, and most abundant, in the Appalachians. The status of \(D\). glauca requires further investigation (see Ward 1977c). [= C, F, G, K, S, Y, Z; < D. villosa var. villosa -- RAB; D. glauca Muhlenberg ex Bartlett -- S ; < D. villosa -- FNA, W, in part]

Dioscorea villosa Linnaeus, Common Wild Yam. Cp, Pd, Mt? (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests and woodlands; uncommon. April-June; September-November. MA and RI south to \(n\). FL, primarily in the Coastal Plain. 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 are apparently needed, if varietal status of the 2 varieties here recognized proves warranted. [= Y; > D. villosa var. villosa -- C; <> D. villosa var. villosa-- RAB (also see D. quaternata); <D. villosa -- FNA, K; > Dioscorea villosa Linnaeus var. hirticaulis (Bartlett) Ahles - RAB, C; > D. hirticaulis Bartlett -- F, G, S, Z; > D. villosa -- F, G, S, W, Z]

\section*{ERIOCAULACEAE Palisot de Beauvois 1828 (Pipewort Family)}

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: Kral in FNA (2000); Kral (1966c)=Z; Stützel in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Scape glabrous, \(10-110 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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 (in our species, or very rarely nearly 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.
2 Scape pubescent with eglandular hairs; roots fibrous, branched, dark; heads white, gray, or brown; leaves bright green, tapering gradually through most of their lengths, herbaceous in texture . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lachnocaulon
2 Scape pubescent with glandular hairs (or a mixture of glandular and eglandular hairs); roots spongy, unbranched, pale; heads yellowish-tan or gray; leaves bluish green, narrowly linear to the abruptly flared base, stiff in texture

Syngonanthus

\section*{Eriocaulon Linnaeus 1753 (Pipewort)}

A genus of about 400 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions (few in cold temperate areas). References: Kral in FNA (2000); Kral (1966c)=Z; Stützel in Kubitzki (1998b). Key based on Kral in FNA (2000).

1 Receptacle and/or base of flowers copiously hairy; some or most of perianth parts with chalk white hairs; heads overall appearing white, \(5-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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; involucral bracts straw-colored, the apex acute; receptacular bracteoles pale, the apex narrowly acuminate; pistillate flower petals adaxially glabrescent; terminal cells of club-shaped hairs of the perianth whitened, the basal cells often uncongested and transparent. 3 Leaves to 1 cm wide, with acute to rounded tip; heads \(7-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; [widespread in our area] E. decangulare var. decangulare

3 Leaves to 2 cm wide, with rounded tip; heads \(13-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; [of the East Gulf Coastal Plain, known from Panhandle FL and s. AL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [E. decangulare var. latifolia]
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; involucral 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.
4 Mature heads \(10-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; leaves \(5-30 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; petals of staminate flowers conspicuously unequal; [plants primarily of seasonally flooded ponds] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. compressum
4 Mature heads \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter; leaves (1-) 2-5 (-7) cm long; petals of staminate flower nearly equal E. 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, \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) (E. koernickianum, E. parkeri, and E. ravenelii), or 4-10 mm ( \(E\). aquaticum and \(E\). lineare) in diameter when in full flower or fruit.
5 Stamens 6; pistil 3-carpellate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. cinereum
5 Stamens 4; pistil 2-carpellate
6 Heads 4-10 mm in diameter when in full flower or fruit; outer involucral bracts usually reflexed, obscured by bracteoles and flowers.
\(7 \quad\) Inner involucral bracts, receptacular bracts, and sepals darkened, usually gray to nearly black; young heads dark; seeds very faintly reticulate, not papillate; [of ne. North America]
E. aquaticum
\(7 \quad\) All bracts of staminate and pistillate flowers straw-colored or pale with grayish midzone, sepals of pistillate flowers basally pale, darkening towards the tip to grayish, gray-green, or gray-brown; heads (young and mature) pale; seeds faintly rectangular-reticulate, often papillate in lines; [of the se. Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . E. lineare
6 Heads \(3-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter when in full flower or fruit; outer involucral bracts neither reflexed nor obscured by bracteoles and flowers.
8 Bracts straw-colored, greenish, or light gray to gray, dull, the margins often erose or lacerate, the apex blunt to obtuse; [of tidal waters and large natural lakes of the outer Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. parkeri 8 Bracts dark, gray to blackish, very shiny, the margins all nearly entire, the apex acute; [of moist acidic sites]. 9 Bracts orbicular or broadly oblong, the apex rounded or apiculate; bract margins and apex hairy; perianth hairy; seed not pale-reticulate
E. koernickianum

9 Bracts narrowly ovate to oblong or spatulate, the apex acute; bracts and perianth parts (except sometimes the petals) glabrous; seed conspicuously pale-reticulate
E. ravenelii

Eriocaulon aquaticum (Hill) Druce, Seven-angled Pipewort. Cp (NC, VA), Mt (VA): July-October. New Brunswick and Newfoundland west to Ontario and MN, south to e. NC, VA, AL, and IN; also Great Britain and Ireland. The name E. septangulare is invalid. E. aquaticum is the correct name if the species is interpreted to include both northern European and northeastern North American plants. If North American plants are distinct from European, the correct name is E. pellucidum. [= C, FNA, K; > E. pellucidum Michaux -- RAB; = E. septangulare Withering -- F, G, GW, W, Z, invalid name]
* Eriocaulon cinereum R. Brown, Ashy Pipewort. Pd (SC): drawdown shore of manmade lake; rare, introduced from Australasia. See Kilpatrick \& McMillan (2003). [= FNA, GW, K, Z]

Eriocaulon compressum Lamarck. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC), Mt (NC, VA): ponds, lakes, other depressions, wetter places in pine flatwoods and pine savannas; common. June-October. NJ south to FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, \(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{Z}\) ]

Eriocaulon decangulare Linnaeus var. decangulare, Common Ten-angled Pipewort. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC, SC): wet savannas and pine flatwoods, bogs, seasonally flooded ponds; common. June-October. NJ south to FL, west to sw. AR and e. TX; Mexico, Central America. [= FNA, K; < E. decangulare -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W, Z]

Eriocaulon koernickianum van Heurck \& Mueller-Aargau, Dwarf Pipewort. Pd (GA): seepage areas on granite flatrocks; rare (GA Special Concern). W. AR and e. OK south to e. TX; disjunct in c. GA. See Watson et al. (2002) for information on variation within the species. [= FNA, K; = E. kornickianum -- GW, orthographic variant]

Eriocaulon lineare Small. Cp (GA): seepage bogs; rare. Sw. GA, south peninsular FL and west to s. AL. It has been reported for NC (Kral in FNA 2000), but this is apparently in error. Kral \& Sorrie (1998) have proposed the conservation of the name \(E\). lineare with a conserved type, as the designated type actually represents \(E\). texense. [= FNA, GW, K, S]

Eriocaulon parkeri B.L. Robinson, Estuary Pipewort. Cp (NC, VA): natural lakes, tidal marshes; uncommon. S. Canada south to e. NC. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, Z]

Eriocaulon ravenelii Chapman. Cp (GA, SC): wet pine savannas; rare. July-September. SC south to s. peninsular and Panhandle FL. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Eriocaulon texense Körnick, Texas Hatpins. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhill seepage bogs, Altamaha Grit outcrops; rare (GA Special Concern). Sc. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX. [= FNA, GW, K, Z]

Eriocaulon decangulare Linnaeus var. latifolium Chapman ex Moldenke, Panhandle Pipewort, is restricted to Panhandle FL and s. AL. It appears to warrant taxonomic status, but needs additional study. [= FNA, K; < E. decangulare -- GW, S, Z]

\section*{Lachnocaulon Kunth 1841 (Bogbuttons)}

A genus of 7 species, herbs, of se. North America and Cuba. References: Kral in FNA (2000); Kral (1966c)=Z; Stützel in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Trichomes at the tips of the receptacular bracts translucent, the head therefore showing the brown color of the bractlets ..... 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.
2 Mature heads 4-7 mm across; seeds obviously longitudinally striate (as seen at \(10 \times\) magnification) .......... . L. anceps
2 Mature heads \(3.5-4.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) across; seeds not obviously longitudinally striate, the striations obscure and very fine (not
\(\qquad\)
Lachnocaulon anceps (Walter) Morong, Common Bogbuttons. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC?), Mt? (GA?): moist to dry sands, moist peats, in pinelands, sometimes locally abundant in open disturbed areas where competition has been removed; common (VA Rare). May-October. S. NJ south to FL, west to se. TX; disjunct in ec. TN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, Z; > L. anceps - S; > L. floridanum -- S; > L. glabrum Körnick -- S]

Lachnocaulon beyrichianum Sporleder ex Körnick, Southern Bogbutton. Cp (GA, NC, SC): upper margins of Coastal Plain doline ponds (sometimes under scrub oaks), flatwoods; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). May-September. Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

Lachnocaulon minus (Chapman) Small, Brown Bogbutton. Cp (GA, NC, SC): upper margins of Coastal Plain doline ponds, other pineland situations; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-October. E. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to Panhandle FL and se. AL. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, Z; > L. minus - S; > L. eciliatum Small -- S]

Lachnocaulon digynum Körnick. Pine savannas, bogs; rare. AL and FL west to TX. [= FNA, GW, K, S, Z] \{not yet keyed\}
Lachnocaulon engleri Ruhland. Pondshores, pine savannas; rare. AL and FL. [= FNA, GW, K, S, Z] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Syngonanthus Ruhland 1900 (Yellow Hatpins)}

A genus of about 200 species, primarily of tropical America, but some in Africa and Madagascar; ours is the only temperate species. References: Kral in FNA (2000); Kral (1966c)=Z; Stützel in Kubitzki (1998b).

Syngonanthus flavidulus (Michaux) Ruhland, Yellow Hatpins, Bantam-buttons. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas, pine flatwoods, borders of pineland ponds, and adjacent ditches; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-October. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to \(s\). AL. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

\section*{HAEMODORACEAE R. Brown 1810 (Bloodwort Family)} (see also MELANTHIACEAE)

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 usually been treated in the Haemodoraceae; recent evidence, however, indicate that it is better placed in the Nartheciaceae (or Liliaceae sensu lato); see Lophiola (Nartheciaceae) for additional details. References: Robertson (1976)=Z; Simpson in Kubitzki (1998b); Robertson in FNA (2002a).

\section*{Lachnanthes Elliott 1816 (Redroot)}

A monotypic genus, an herb, of e. North America and the West Indies. References: Simpson in Kubitzki (1998b); Robertson in FNA (2002a); Gandhi (1999)=Y.

Lachnanthes caroliniana (Lamarck) Dandy, Redroot. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): wet savannas, pocosin edges, shores of Coastal Plain depression ponds (and similar ponds in the mountains of Virginia), ditches, wet disturbed ground; common, rare in Mountains (VA Rare). June-early September; September-November. The range is almost strictly on the Coastal Plain, and rather disjunct: s. Nova Scotia, from MA to DE, from se. VA south to FL and west to LA, with inland disjunctions in w. VA and sc. TN (Coffee County); also in Cuba. 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. The correct spelling of the specific epithet has been disputed; the original spelling was "caroliana," and Gandhi (1999) argues convincingly that it is a correctable typographic error. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, W, Y; = Lachnanthes caroliana -- K, Z, an orthographic variant; = L. tinctoria (J.F. Gmelin) Elliott -- F, G; = Gyrotheca tinctoria (J.F. Gmelin) Salisbury -- S]

\section*{HEMEROCALLIDACEAE R. Brown 1810 (Day-lily Family)}

A family of about 13 genera and 50 species, herbs, of temperate, subtropical, and tropical regions. The circumscription of this family is uncertain; it is often treated as monotypic, excluding (for instance) the Phormiaceae. References: Zomlefer (1998, 1999); Clifford, Henderson, \& Conran in Kubitzki (1998a).

Hemerocallis Linnaeus 1753 (Day-lily)
A genus of about 15-30 species, temperate, of e. Asia. References: Zomlefer (1998)=Z; Straley \& Utech in FNA (2002a).

1 Flowers tawny-orange (or many variants thereof), not fragrant; inner tepal margins wavy ........................ H. fulva 1 Flowers lemon-yellow, fragrant; inner tepal margins planar . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. Iilioasphodelus
* Hemerocallis fulva (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Orange Day-lily, Tawny Day-lily. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): commonly cultivated, frequently escaping to forests, streambanks, suburban woodlands, lawns, waste places; common, introduced from Asia. Late Mayearly July. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, K, W, Z; H. fulva var. fulva - F; H. fulva var. kwanso Regel -- F]
* Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus Linnaeus, Yellow Day-lily, Lemon Day-lily. Pd (NC): less commonly cultivated, only rarely escaping; rare, introduced from Asia. May-July. [= C, FNA, K, Z; = H. flava (Linnaeus) Linnaeus -- F, G]

\section*{HOSTACEAE B. Mathew 1988 (Hosta Family)}

A family of a single genus, of about 25 species, of temperate e. Asia. This family is closely related to the Agavaceae, and its inclusion there may prove warranted. References: Kubitzki in Kubitzki (1998a).

\section*{Hosta Trattinick 1812 (Hosta, Plantain-lily)}

A genus of about 25-40 herbs, of temperate Asia, widely cultivated (since at least the \(8^{\text {th }}\) century), and with numerous cultivars. References: Kubitzki in Kubitzki (1998a); Utech in FNA (2002a). Key based on Utech in FNA (2002a).

1 Flowers long-tubular, to 13 cm long, white, fragrant . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. plantaginea
1 Flowers campanulate to urceolate, \(4-5.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, blue or purplish, not fragrant.
2 Leaves lanceolate to oblong, \(10-17 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(5-7.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, with 5-6 lateral veins on each side of the midvein; flowers purplish violet; anthers purple
H. lancifolia

2 Leaves ovate to cordate, the blade 20-30 cm long, 15-20 cm wide, with 7-9 lateral veins on each side of the midvein; flowers bluish purple; anthers spotted purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. ventricosa
* Hosta lancifolia Engler, Narrowleaf Plantain-lily. [distr]: widely planted as a shade ornamental, rarely persistent; common in cultivation, rarely persistent, "native" of Japan (probably only of garden origin). [= FNA, K]
* Hosta plantaginea (Lamarck) Ascherson, Fragrant Plantain-lily. [distr]: widely planted as a shade ornamental, rarely persistent; common in cultivation, rarely persistent, native of China. [= FNA, K]
* Hosta ventricosa (Salisbury) Stearn, Blue Plantain-lily. Mt (NC): [distr]: widely planted as a shade ornamental, rarely persistent; common in cultivation, rarely persistent, native of China). [= FNA, K]

\section*{HYACINTHACEAE Batsch 1786 (Hyacinth Family)}
(also see AGAVACEAE)
A family of about 67 genera and 900 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Speta in Kubitzki (1998a); Pfosser et al. (2003).

1 Tepals united into a perianth tube longer than the free portion; [subfamily Hyacinthoideae, tribe Hyacintheae].
2 Perianth tube \(<2 \times\) as long as the lobes; corolla spreading and open at the mouth ....................... Hyacinthus
2 Perianth tube \(>2 \times\) as long as the lobes; corolla contracted at the mouth ............................... Muscari
1 Tepals free or fused only at the extreme base.
3 Bracts 2 per flower; tepals fused at the extreme base; tepals blue (less commonly white or pink); [subfamily Hyacinthoideae, tribe Hyacintheae]

Hyacinthoides
3 Bracts 0-1 per flower; tepals free; tepals white, with a greenish stripe on the outer surface; [subfamily Ornithogaloideae]

\section*{Hyacinthoides Medikus 1791 (Bluebell)}

A genus of \(3-4\) species, herbs, of se. Europe and \(n\). Africa. The narrow circumscription of Scilla (excluding Hyacinthoides) is supported by molecular phylogenetic studies (Pfosser et al. 2003). References: Stace (1997)=Z; McNeill in FNA (2002a); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a). Key based on Stace (1997).

1 Racemes erect; perianth campanulate; anthers blue . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. hispanica

* Hyacinthoides hispanica (P. Miller) Rothm., Spanish Bluebell. Pd (VA): persistent after cultivation; rare, introduced from Europe. [= FNA, K, Z; = Endymion hispanicus (P. Miller) Chouard]
* Hyacinthoides nonscripta (Linnaeus) Choard ex Rothm., English Bluebell. Pd (VA): persistent after cultivation; rare,
introduced from Europe. [= K, Z; = Scilla non-scripta (Linnaeus) Hoffmannsegg \& Link -- C, G; = Scilla nonscripta (Linnaeus)
Hoffmannsegg \& Link -- F; = Hyacinthoides non-scripta - FNA, orthographic variant; = Endymion nonscripta (Linnaeus) Garcke]

\section*{Hyacinthus Linnaeus 1753 (Hyacinth)}

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of w. Asia. References: Stace (1997)=Z; Speta in Kubitzki (1998a).
* Hyacinthus orientalis Linnaeus, Hyacinth. Pd (VA): persistent after cultivation; rare, introduced from w. Asia. [=K, Z]

\section*{Muscari P. Miller 1754 (Grape-hyacinth)}

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of Europe, Mediterranean areas, and w. Asia. References: Stace (1997)=Z; Straley \& Utech in FNA (2002a); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Raceme 10-20 cm long; pedicels of the terminal flowers > 5 mm long; flowers brown (the lower and fertile) and blue (the upper and sterile); leaves flat, mostly \(8-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
M. comosum

1 Raceme 1-5 cm long in flower (somewhat longer in fruit); pedicels \(<5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; flowers all blue to blue-black; leaves flat, channeled, or terete, mostly \(1-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide.
2 Leaves flat or channeled, 3-8 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. botryoides
2 Leaves nearly terete, 1-3 mm wide M. neglectum
* Muscari botryoides (Linnaeus) P. Miller, Compact Grape-hyacinth. Pd (NC, VA), Mt (VA): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, old fields, suburban woodlands, and disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. March-April; May-June. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, Z]
* Muscari comosum (Linnaeus) P. Miller, Tassel Grape-hyacinth. Pd, Cp (VA), \{GA, NC\}: cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, old fields, suburban woodlands, and disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. MarchApril; May-June. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]
* Muscari neglectum Gussoni ex Tenore, Grape-hyacinth. Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA), \{GA\}: cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, old fields, suburban woodlands, and disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. MarchApril; May-June. [= FNA, K, Z; = M. racemosum (Linnaeus) Lamarck \& Augustin de Candolle -- RAB, C, F, G, S; ? M. atlanticum Boissier \& Reuter -- W]

Ornithogalum Linnaeus 1753 (Star-of-Bethlehem)
A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of Mediterranean s. Europe, n. Africa, east to w. Asia. References: Straley \& Utech in FNA (2002a); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Lower pedicels < 1 cm long, about as long as the upper pedicels (and shorter than the perianth segments); leaves mostly 8-15 mm wide; scape \(2-5 \mathrm{dm}\) tall
1 Lowest pedicels \(2-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, longer than the upper pedicels (and longer than the perianth segments); leaves mostly \(2-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; scape \(1-3 \mathrm{dm}\) tall.

\section*{O. umbellatum}
* Ornithogalum nutans Linnaeus, Drooping Star-of-Bethlehem. Pd (NC, VA), Cp, Mt (VA): lawns and suburban woodlands; cultivated and rarely naturalized or persistent, introduced from w. Asia. March-April. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K]
* Ornithogalum umbellatum Linnaeus, Star-of-Bethlehem, Snowflake, Nap-at-noon. Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), \{GA\}: lawns, old fields, bottomlands, forests; commonly cultivated and persistent and naturalizing, introduced from Europe. March-May. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

\section*{Schoenolirion} (see AGAVACEAE)

\section*{HYDROCHARITACEAE Jussieu 1789 (Frog's-bit Family)}

A family of about 17 genera and 80 species, aquatic herbs, cosmopolitan. The Hydrocharitaceae is here circumscribed traditionally; it should perhaps include Najas, as suggested by Haynes, Holm-Nielsen, \& Les in Kubitzki (1998b). References: Haynes in FNA (2000), Cook in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Leaves in a basal rosette, either elongate with parallel sides, or petiolate with a leaf blade.
2 Leaves differentiated into petiole and blade, the blade ovate to orbicular Limnobium
2 Leaves straplike, elongate, linear, the sides parallel and not differentiated into petiole and blade Vallisneria
1 Leaves in whorls along the stem.
3 Leaves in whorls of 2-3 (no whorls with more than 4 leaves) Elodea
3 Leaves in whorls of 3-8 (some or most whorls with 4 or more leaves).
4 Leaves mostly \(2-3 \mathrm{~cm}\) 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, 911 mm long

Egeria
4 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 Hydrilla

\section*{Egeria Planchon 1849 (South American Waterweed)}

A genus of 2 species, aquatic herbs, native of tropical America (now subcosmopolitan in tropical and warm temerate regions by naturalization). References: Haynes in FNA (2000), Cook in Kubitzki (1998b).

Egeria densa Planchon, Brazilian Waterweed, "Elodea," "Anacharis." Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): ponds and stagnant water of streams or rivers; uncommon, introduced from South America. May-November. This is the "Elodea" or "Anacharis" of the aquarium trade. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, W; = Elodea densa (Planchon) Caspary -- F; = Anacharis densa (Planchon) Victorin -- G; = Philotria densa (Planchon) Small \& St. John -- S]

\section*{Elodea Michaux 1803 (Waterweed)}

A genus of about 5-12 species, aquatic herbs, native of temperate America. References: Haynes in FNA (2000); Cook in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Flowers perfect, with 3 stamens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [E. schweinitzii]
1 Flowers unisexual, the staminate with 9 stamens.
2 Well-developed leaves (1-) avg. \(2(-5) \mathrm{mm}\) wide, mostly \(2-5 \times\) as long as wide; staminate spathe \(4-8(-15) \mathrm{mm}\) long, the flower at anthesis on an elongated, very slender, flexuous stalk; sepals of pistillate flowers 2-4.5 mm long E. canadensis

2 Well-developed leaves (0.3-) avg. \(1.3(-2) \mathrm{mm}\) wide, mostly \(5-10 \times\) as long as wide; staminate spathe \(2-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the flower at anthesis separating from the spathe (and plant) at maturity; sepals of pistillate flowers \(1-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long \(\boldsymbol{E}\). nuttallii

Elodea canadensis Michaux, Common Waterweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, VA), \{SC\}: lakes, ponds, stagnant waters of streams; common (rare in NC). July-September. Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to NC, OK, NM, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, GW, K, W; = Anacharis canadensis (Michaux) Planchon -- G; > Philotria canadensis (Michaux) Britton -- S, in part (also see E. nuttallii)]

Elodea nuttallii (Planchon) St. John, Nuttall's Waterweed, Free-flowered Waterweed. Cp, Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): lakes, ponds, stagnant waters of streams; uncommon. July-September. ME and Québec west to MN and ID, south to NC, TN, OK, and NM. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, GW, K, W; = Anacharis nuttallii Planchon -- G; > Philotria canadensis -- S, in part; Philotria linearis Rydberg -- S]

Elodea schweinitzii (Planchon) Caspary, Schweinitz's Waterweed, is known only from eighteenth century collections in e. PA and NY. Haynes in FNA (2000) rejects it as a valid taxon. [= C, G, K]

Hydrilla L.C. Richard 1814 (Hydrilla)
A monotypic genus, an aquatic herb, native to the Old World. References: Haynes in FNA (2000); Cook in Kubitzki (1998b).
* Hydrilla verticillata (Linnaeus f.) Royle, Hydrilla. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, VA): ponds, lakes; uncommon (but locally very abundant), introduced from the old World. June-August. This species has become a serious aquatic weed. Reported for SC by Nelson \& Kelly (1997). [= C, FNA, GW, K]

\section*{Limnobium L.C. Richard 1814 (Frog's-bit)}

A genus of 1-2 species, of se. North America and tropical America. References: Haynes in FNA (2000); Cook in Kubitzki (1998b).
Limnobium spongia (Bosc) L.C. Richard ex Steudel, American Frog's-bit. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, marshes, ponds, pools; uncommon. June-September. NJ and MD south to n. 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); also in tropical America. Often free-floating, the leaves with prominently large cells below. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]

\section*{Vallisneria Linnaeus 1753 (Eelgrass)}

A genus of 2-10 species, aquatic herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old and New World. References: Haynes in FNA (2000), Cook in Kubitzki (1998b).

Vallisneria americana Michaux, Eelgrass, Water-celery, Tapegrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA), Mt (GA, VA): lakes, rivers, estuaries, sounds; common. July-October. Nova Scotia and Québec west to ND, south to FL, TX, NM, AZ; and south into tropical America. [= RAB, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; V. americana var. americana -- C; > V. neotropicalis Victorin]

\section*{HYPOXIDACEAE R. Brown 1814 (Stargrass Family)}

A family of about 9 genera and 100-220 species, 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 (see Judd 2000 for summary). References: Nordal in Kubitzki (1998a); Herndon in FNA (2002a); Judd (2000).

\section*{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. References: Judd (2000)=Z; Herndon in FNA (in prep.); Nordal in Kubitzki (1998a). Key based on Herndon in FNA (2002a).

1 Leaves glabrous, or with a few trichomes near the base; seeds black.
2 Leaves filiform, 0.3-1.0 mm wide, stiff; floral bracts much smaller than pedicel, often less than 1 mm ; ovaries densely pubescent; seeds with truncated pebbling
H. juncea

2 Leaves over 2 mm wide, soft and flexible; seeds coarsely muricate.
3 Ovaries longer than broad, cylindric, with scattered trichomes; floral bracts usually exceeding pedicels; tepals equaling or shorter than ovaries . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. curtissii
3 Ovaries as broad at long or nearly so, deltate, densely pubescent; pedicels much longer than bracts or flowers;

1 Leaves evenly pubescent, at least near the base; seeds black or brown.
4 Pedicels much longer than bracts or flowers; seeds black.
5 Leaves flattened, more than 1 mm wide; seeds coarsely muricate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. hirsuta
5 Leaves filiform, 0.3-12.0 mm wide; seeds with truncated pebbling . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. juncea
4 Pedicels less than twice as long as subtending bracts; seeds black or brown.
6 Anthers greater than 2 mm long; flowers much longer than pedicels; floral bracts exceeding pedicels; seeds with round pebbling, black . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. rigid
6 Anthers less than 2 mm long; \{floral bracts character\}; seeds muricate and brown, or with rounded pebbling and black-iridescent.
7 Tepals 1.5 to 2 times as long as ovaries; seeds pebbled, black but with with iridescent membranous coats ....
H. sessilis

7 Tepals less than 1.5 times length of ovaries, usually about equal; seeds minutely muricate, dark brown ......
H. wrightii

Hypoxis curtissii Rose in Small, Swamp Stargrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): swamp forests, alluvial forests, water courses; uncommon. March-June; May-July. E. NC south to FL, west to e. TX. [= FNA, K, Z; = H. hirsuta (Linnaeus) Coville var. leptocarpa (Engelmann \& A. Gray) Fernald -- RAB; < H. hirsuta - C, in part; = H. leptocarpa (Engelmann \& A. Gray) Small -- GW]

Hypoxis hirsuta (Linnaeus) Coville, Common Stargrass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide variety of dry to moist forests; common. March-June; May-July. S. ME west to Saskatchewan and ND, south to GA and e. TX. [= FNA, GW, Z; = H. hirsuta var. hirsuta -- RAB; < H. hirsuta -- C, K, in part]

Hypoxis juncea Sm., Fringed Stargrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine savannas; rare. April-May (-later, especially in response to fire); May-June.(-later, especially in response to fire). Se. NC south to FL, west to s. AL. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, Z]

Hypoxis rigida Chapman, Savanna Stargrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine savannas; rare. April (-later, especially in response to fire); May.(-later, especially in response to fire). Se. NC south to FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, FNA, GW, Z; < H. hirsuta -K, in part]

Hypoxis sessilis Linnaeus, Glossy-seed Stargrass. Cp (GA?, NC, SC, VA): wet pine savannas; rare. April (-later, especially in response to fire); May (-later, especially in response to fire). NC south to FL, west to e. TX, s. AR, and se. OK. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, Z; > H. longii Fernald -- C; > H. sessilis - C]

Hypoxis wrightii (Baker) Brackett, Bristleseed Stargrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet pine savannas; common. March-April (later, especially in response to fire); April-May (-later, especially in response to fire). Se. VA south to FL, west to TX; disjunct in the West Indies (Cuba, Bahamas, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico). [= FNA, K, Z; H. micrantha Pollard -- RAB, C, GW, misapplied]

IRIDACEAE de Jussieu 1789 (Iris Family)
A family of about 65-82 genera and 1700-1810 species, herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution (most diverse in s. Africa). References: Goldblatt in FNA (2002a); Goldblatt, Manning, \& Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).

\title{
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}

Alophia Herbert (Propellor-flower)
Alophia drummondii (Graham) R.C. Foster, Propellor-flower. MS west to TX and OK. [= K] \{add to synonymy; not yet keyed\}

Belamcanda Adanson 1763 (Blackberry-lily)
(see Iris)
A monotypic genus, an herb, native of e. Asia. Wilson (2004) suggests that Belamcanda is phylogenetically nested within Iris and should be included there; Goldblatt \& Mabberley (2005) make the appropriate nomenclatural combination. References: Goldblatt in FNA (2002a); Goldblatt, Manning, \& Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).

Calydorea Herbert 1843 (Ixia)
A genus of about 8 species, of warm temperate and tropical America. The circumscription relative to Nemastylis is uncertain. References: Goldblatt in FNA (2002a); Goldblatt, Manning, \& Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).

Calydorea coelestina (Bartram) Goldblatt \& Henrich, Bartram's Ixia, is apparently endemic to FL (Chafin 2000). The single GA record is by P.O. Schallert, a notoriously sloppy collector, and should therefore be discounted unless additional information comes to light. The species does occur in FL, near the GA border. [= FNA, K; = Salpingostylis coelestina (Bartram) Small -- S; = Nemastylis coelestina (Bartram) Nuttall; = Sphenostigma coelestinum (Bartram) R.C. Foster; = Ixia coelestina Bartram]

Crocosmia Planchon 1851 (Montbretia)
A genus of 8-9 species, herbs, native of sub-Saharan Africa. References: Goldblatt in FNA (2002a); Goldblatt, Manning, \& Dunlop (2004); Goldblatt, Manning, \& Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).
* Crocosmia \(\times\) crocosmiiflora (V. Lemoine) N.E. Brown [C. aurea \(\times\) pottsii], Montbretia. Cp (NC, SC): disturbed areas, especially in moist to wet sites, including salt marshes, the parents os the hybrid both native to sub-Saharan Africa. Late June-July. [= FNA, K; = C. ×crocosmiflora -- RAB, orthographic variant]

\section*{Crocus Linnaeus 1753 (Crocus)}

A genus of about 80 species, herbs, from Mediterranean Europe to w. China. References: Goldblatt, Manning, \& Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).

Various species of Crocus are cultivated and are long-persistent at old house sites. [not treated]

Gladiolus Linnaeus 1754 (Gladiolus)
A genus of about 255 species, largely of Africa. References: Goldblatt in FNA (2002a); Goldblatt, Manning, \& Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a). Key based on FNA.

1 Inner tepals 60-70 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . GI. \(\times\) gandavensis
1 Inner tepals <60 mm long.
2 Tepals white, cream, orange, or red; perianth tube plus dorsal sepal 60-95 mm long ........ [GI. dalenii ssp. dalenii]
2 Tepals pink, reddish, or light purple, with white markings on the outer 3 tepals.
3 Anthers \(10-13 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; capsules oblong, \(18-24 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; seeds winged
GI. communis
3 Anthers ca. 15 mm long; capsules globose, \(10-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; seeds not winged
[GI. italicus]
* Gladiolus communis Linnaeus, False Corn-flag. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (GA): cultivated as ornamentals; commonly cultivated, rarely persisting or weakly spreading. Introduced in TN and KY, as well. [= FNA; G. papilio Hooker - RAB, K, misapplied; Gladiolus communis Linnaeus ssp. byzantinus (P. Miller) A. Hamilton - K; G. byzantinus P. Miller]
* Gladiolus \(\times\) gandavensis Van Houtte [G. dalenii \(\times\) oppositiflorus]. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC): cultivated as ornamentals; commonly cultivated, rarely persisting or weakly spreading. Goldblatt suggests that as many as 5 species are involved in the origin of the large-flowered garden gladiolus. [= RAB, FNA, K; G. hortulanus Bailey]
* Gladiolus dalenii Van Geel ssp. dalenii. Introduced in AL and LA. [= FNA]
* Gladiolus italicus P. Miller. Introduced in TN. [= FNA, K; G. segetum Ker-Gawler]

A genus of about 5 species, herbs, in se. North America and temperate South America. References: Goldblatt in FNA (2002a).
Herbertia lahue (Molina) Goldblatt, Prairie-nymph, occurs in prairies and marshes in the Gulf States, from AL and FL west to TX. [= FNA; > H. lahue ssp. caerulea (Herbert) Goldblatt - K; > H. caerulea Herbert - S]
\[
\text { Iris Linnaeus } 1753 \text { (Iris, Flag, Blackberry-lily) }
\]

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. References: Henderson in FNA (2002a); Goldblatt in FNA (2002a); Goldblatt \& Mabberley (2005)=Z; Wilson (2004); Goldblatt, Manning, \& Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).

\section*{Subg. Iris: germanica, pallida}

Subg. Limniris, section Lophiris: cristata
Subg. Limniris, section Limniris, series Vernae: verna var. smalliana, verna var. verna
Subg. Limniris, section Limniris, series Tripetalae: tridentata
Subg. Limniris, section Limniris, series Sibirica: sibirica
Subg. Limniris, section Limniris, series Laevigatae: pseudacorus, versicolor, virginica var. shrevei, virginica var. virginica
Subg. Limniris, section Limniris, series Hexagonae: hexagona, fulva, brevicaulis, savannarum, giganticaerulea
Subg. Limniris, section Limniris, series Prismaticae: prismatica
Iris brevicaulis Rafinesque, Short-stem Iris, Lamance Iris. (GA): bogs, seeps, marshes; rare (GA Special Concern). East to AL, GA, TN, KY. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K; I. foliosa Mackenzie \& Bush - S; I. mississippiensis Small - S]

Iris cristata Aiton, Dwarf Crested Iris. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): April-May; June-July. MD west to IN and MO, south to NC, AL, MS, AR, and e. OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; Neubeckia cristata (Aiton) Alefani -- S]
* Iris domestica (Linnaeus) Goldblatt \& Mabberley, Blackberry-lily. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): dry woodlands, forests, edges of granitic flatrocks, suburban areas; rare, introduced from e. Asia. June-August. [= Z; = Belamcanda chinensis (Linnaeus ) de Candolle - RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]
* Iris ensata Thunberg, Japanese Iris. (NC). Cultivated and rarely escaped in se. PA (Rhodes \& Klein 1993). [=K]
*? Iris fulva Ker-Gawler, Red Flag, Copper Iris. s. IL, MO, and TN south to GA, AL, and LA (introduced elsewhere). [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]
* Iris germanica Linnaeus, German Iris, Fleur-de-Lys. Pd (NC, VA), Cp, Mt (VA), \{GA, SC\}: ponds, ditches, other wetlands; April-May. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K; I. flavescens Delile - K; I. \(\times\) germanica, interpreted as a hybrid]

Iris hexagona Walter, Anglepod Blue Flag. Cp (GA, SC): May-June. SC south to FL. [= RAB, FNA, GW, S; I. hexagona var. hexagona - K; I. kimballiae Small - S; I. alabamensis Small-S]
* Iris pallida Lamarck in J. Lamarck et al., Sweet Iris, is cultivated and persistent around buildings in GA and elsewhere (FNA). [= F, FNA, K]

Iris prismatica Pursh ex Ker-Gawler, Slender Blue Iris, Slender Blue Flag. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA), Mt (NC), \{GA\}: MayJune; June-July. Nova Scotia south to GA, disjunct in w. NC (Henderson County) and sc. TN (Coffee County). [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; I. prismatica var. prismatica - F; I. prismatica var. austrina Fernald -- F]
* Iris pseudacorus Linnaeus, Water Flag, Yellow Flag. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA), \{GA, SC\}: native of Eurasia and Africa. MayJune; August-October. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Iris savannarum Small. \{GA\}. In GA and FL. [= FNA, S; I. hexagona Walter var. savannarum (Small) R.C. Foster - K]
Iris tridentata Pursh. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, pine flatwoods, margins of pineland pools; rare (GA Special Concern).
Late May-June; August-October. Se. NC south to n. FL. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K; I. tripetala -- S, misapplied]
Iris verna Linnaeus var. smalliana Fernald ex M.E. Edwards, Upland Dwarf Iris. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA): AprilMay; June-early August. Sc. PA and WV south to w. NC, e. TN, n. GA, se. GA, Panhandle FL and AL. [= RAB, F, FNA, K, W; < I. verna -- C, G; < Neubeckia verna (Linnaeus) Alefani -- S]

Iris verna Linnaeus var. verna, Coastal Plain Dwarf Iris, Sandhill Iris. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): March-May; May-June. MD south to se. SC and e. GA, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but extending into the Piedmont. [= RAB, F, FNA, K; < I. verna -- C, G; < Neubeckia verna (Linnaeus) Alefani -- S]

Iris versicolor Linnaeus, Northern Blue Flag, Poison Flag. Mt (VA): May-July. Reported as occurring as far south as VA in C, F, and W. [= C, FNA, G, K, S?, W]

Iris virginica Linnaeus var. shrevei (Small) E. Anderson. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): May; July-September. Sw. Québec to MN, south to w. NC, n. AL, e. TN, AR, and e. KS. [= C, F, K; < I. virginica -- RAB, FNA, W; = I. shrevei Small -- G, S]

Iris virginica Linnaeus var. virginica, Southern Blue Flag. \(\mathrm{Cp}, \mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA}),\{\mathrm{GA}\}\) : April-May; July-September. Se. VA south to FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to w. TN; disjunct in sc. TN. [= C, F, K; <I. virginica -- RAB, FNA, W; = I. virginica -\(G, S\), in the narrow sense]

Iris giganticaerulea Small, Giant Blue Iris, in AL, MS, and LA. [= FNA, K; I. rivularis Small - S]
* Iris sanguinea Hornemann ex Donn, Japanese Iris. \{NC\} [=K]
* Iris sibirica Linnaeus, Siberian Iris, is cultivated and may escape or persist in our area. [= FNA, K]
* Iris xiphium Linnaeus, introduced in c. TN. [= K]

\section*{Nemastylis Nuttall 1835 (Celestial-lily)}

A genus of about 5 species, herbs, of s. North America and Central America. The circumscription relative to Nemastylis is uncertain. References: Goldblatt in FNA (2002a); Goldblatt, Manning, \& Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).

Nemastylis geminiflora Nuttall, Prairie Celestial, Prairie Pleatleaf, east to AL. [= FNA, K; Ixia acuta Bartram; Nemastylis acuta Herbert]

\section*{Sisyrinchium Linnaeus 1753 (Blue-eyed-grass, Irisette)}

A genus of about 80 species, herbs, of the Americas. Sisyrinchium is a very difficult genus, with a number of taxonomic questions remaining in our area. References: Cholewa \& Henderson in FNA (2002a)=Z; Hornberger (1991)=Y; Goldblatt, Manning, \& Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Corolla urceolate-campanulate, the segments widely flaring; annual; flowers lavendar, pink, magenta, white, or yellowish-white; [plants usually occurring in distinctly weedy habitats, such as roadsides and lawns]
S. rosulatum

1 Corolla stellate-rotate; perennial; flowers blue, violet, or white; [plants occurring in various habitats].
2 Inflorescences paired (rarely solitary) and sessile (rarely the outer inflorescence with a peduncle to 7 mm long), closely subtended by a leaf-like bract; outer spathe bract connate 0-1 (-1.5) mm.
3 Stems 1.5-3.4 mm wide, flattened, obviously winged; outer spathe bract 14-30 mm long; capsule 2.8-4.0 mm long .
S. albidum

3 Stems 0.5-1.0 mm wide, wiry, not winged; outer spathe bract 12-15 mm long; capsules 2.0-3.3 mm long
S. capillare

2 Inflorescences solitary, terminating the stem or branch, not paired; outer spathe bract connate (0.7-) 2-6 mm.
4 Stems mostly simple, unbranched (sometimes some plants in a population slightly branched).
5 Stems (1.5-) 2.0-3.7 mm wide; capsule 4.0-6.8 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. montanum var. crebrum
5 Stems 0.5-1.0 (-2.0) mm wide; capsule 3.2-5.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. mucronatum
4 Stems mostly branched, with 1-5 nodes.
6 Stems with 2-5 nodes, the branching dichotomous; tepals white, recurved at maturity (like a miniature, white Lilium superbum); [endemic to low to medium elevation forests in the Blue Ridge Escarpment region of sw. NC and nw. SC] \(\qquad\) S. dichotomum

6 Stems with 1-3 nodes, the branching uneven; tepals violet to blue (rarely white), not notably recurved at maturity; [widespread].
7 Widest stems (0.5-) 0.8-1.9 mm wide.
8 Leaf bases not persistent as a fibrous tuft; capsules dark brown to black, 2.0-4.1 mm long . . . . . . .

8 Leaf bases persistent as a fibrous tuft; capsules light to medium brown, 2.9-4.3 mm long S. fuscatum \(7 \quad\) Widest stems 2.3-5.7 mm wide.

9 First internode equal to or shorter than the longest leaves, or if equalling the leaves then the hyaline margin on the inner spathe bract acute to acuminate; upper stem scabrous [S. xerophyllum]
9 First internode equalling or longer than the longest leaves, if equalling the leaves then the hyaline margin of the inner spathe bract broadly obtuse or acute at the apex; upper stem generally glabrous. 10 Leaf bases not persistent or not fibrous; outer spathe bract \(18-38 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the margins connate \(4-6 \mathrm{~mm}\); capsules dark brown to black, 4.0-7.0 mm long
S. angustifolium

10 Leaf bases persistent as a basal tuft of fibers; outer spathe bract \(18-26 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the margins basally connate 2-4 mm; capsules tan, 2.5-4.8 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. nashii

Sisyrinchium albidum Rafinesque. March-May. Cp, Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC), \{GA\}: woodlands, savannas?, mesic sandhills, open limestone barrens; uncommon (VA Rare). March-May; May-June. S. NY west to s. WI, south to panhandle FL, and LA. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, S, Y, Z; S. albidum -- RAB, W, in part only (also see S. capillare); S. scabrellum Bicknell -- S]

Sisyrinchium angustifolium P. Miller. March-June. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \(\{G A\}\) : woodlands, forests, meadows, sandhill swales; common. March-June; May-July. VT, NH, and s. Ontario west to WI, e. KS, and OH, south to GA, AL, LA, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, S, Y, Z; S. graminoides Bicknell -- G, S]

Sisyrinchium atlanticum Bicknell, Atlantic Blue-eyed-grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: dry, sandy or rocky places; common. March-June; June-August. Nova Scotia and ME west to OH, IN, and MO, south to FL and LA. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Y, Z; S. mucronatum var. atlanticum (Bicknell) Ahles -- RAB]

Sisyrinchium capillare Bicknell, Wiry Blue-eyed-grass. Cp (NC, SC, VA): wet pine savannas and flatwoods; uncommon. March-June; May-June. Se. VA south to GA (and FL?), west to AL. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z; S. albidum -- RAB, W, in part]

Sisyrinchium dichotomum Bicknell, White Irisette, Isothermal Irisette. Mt, Pd (NC, SC): dry to mesic woodlands and forests, usually over mafic rocks (such as amphibolite), at low to moderate elevations ( \(400-1000 \mathrm{~m}\) ) in the Blue Ridge escarpment; rare (US Endangered, NC Endangered, SC Rare). May-June; June-August. Endemic to Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford counties, NC, and Greenville County, SC. [= FNA, K, W, Z]

Sisyrinchium fuscatum Bicknell. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA): wet pine savannas, marshy areas; common (VA Watch List). Late April-June; June-October. E. VA (or extreme se. PA?) south to FL, west to MS. [= C, K, S, Z; S. arenicola Bicknell -- RAB, F, FNA,

G, GW; S. incrustatum Bicknell -- S; S. rufipes Bicknell -- S]
Sisyrinchium montanum Greene var. crebrum Fernald. Mt (NC?, VA?): habitat in our area not known; rare. May-July. Ranging from.... The status of this taxon in our area is not clear. S. montanum var. crebrum is reported for VA by \(F\), and \(S\). montanum (variety not specified) is reported for NC and VA by C and G. FNA and Z considers var. crebrum to range south only to NY, and var. montanum south only to OH and PA. Herbarium documentation is needed. [= F, K; S. montanum -- G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; S. angustifolium -- S, misapplied]

Sisyrinchium mucronatum Michaux. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): April-June; June-July. [= C, F, FNA, GW, G, K, S, W, Z; S. mucronatum var. mucronatum -- RAB]

Sisyrinchium nashii Bicknell, Nash's Blue-eyed-grass. Cp, Pd (NC, SC): woodlands and forests; uncommon. April-June. NC and TN south to FL and MS. [= FNA, K, W, Z; S. fibrosum Bicknell -- S]
*? Sisyrinchium rosulatum Bicknell, Lawn Blue-eyed-grass. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (SC): lawns, roadsides; uncommon. AprilMay; May-June. NC south to FL, west to e. TX. Perhaps only adventive in our area. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Y, Z; S. exile Bicknell]

\footnotetext{
Sisyrinchium campestre Bicknell, Prairie Blue-eyed-grass. MS and MI west to SD and NM. [= K]
Sisyrinchium langloisii Greene ranges east to AL, GA, and TN. It will key to couplet 8, where difficulties will be encountered. Like \(S\). atlanticum, its leaf bases are not persistent in a fibrous tuft, but it differs in having the dark ovary and capsules not contrasting strongly with the much lighter foliage. [= FNA]

Sisyrinchium miamiense Bicknell, reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}
Sisyrinchium pruinosum Bicknell, ranges east to AL. [= FNA]
Sisyrinchium sagittiferum Bicknell, ranges east to AL (FNA). [= FNA]
Sisyrinchium xerophyllum Greene, Florida Blue-eyed-grass, occurs in FL and allegedly s. GA; it is also alleged to occur in NC (FNA). [= FNA, K, S, Z]
}

\section*{JUNCACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Rush Family)}

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: Brooks \& Clemants in FNA (2000); Balslev in Kubitzki (1998b); Drábková et al. (2003).

1 Leaves terete or flat, glabrous (or scabrous); capsule with more than 3 seeds; [often in wetlands] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Juncus
1 Leaves flat, pubescent; capsule with 3 seeds; [rarely in wetlands] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Luzula

\section*{Juncus Linnaeus 1753 (Rush)}
(original draft contributed by Brian van Eerden, with some updating, but needing additional work to complete)
A genus of about 250-300 species, herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. Drábková et al. (2003) indicate that Juncus trifidus may not be part of Juncus, and may be as closely related to Luzula. References: Brooks \& Clemants in FNA (2000); Kirschner et al. (2002b, 2002 c) \(=\) Y; Clemants (1990); Balslev in Kubitzki (1998b); Zika (2003)=Z; Drábková et al. (2003); F; GW; RAB. The key based, in part, on those references.
subgenus Juncus, section Juncus: acutus, roemerianus
subgenus Juncus, section Graminifolii: filipendulus, marginatus, repens
subgenus Juncus, section Iridifolii: polycephalus
subgenus Juncus, section Ozophyllum: abortivus, brachycephalus, brevicaudatus, caesariensis, canadensis, pelocarpus, subcaudatus, trigonocarpus
subgenus Agathryon, section Tenageia: bufonius
subgenus Agathryon, section Steirochloa: gerardii, coriaceus, [brachyphyllus], georgianus, secundus, dichotomus, tenuis, anthelatus, interior, dudleyi
subgenus Agathryon, section Juncotypus: gymnocarpus, [filiformis], inflexus, effusus var. solutus, pylaei, balticus
UNCERTAIN placement (probably not a Juncus): trifidus
Identification Notes: For identification of most rushes, it is important to collect plants with mature capsules and seeds. Care must also 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.

1 Inflorescence appearing lateral; leaf blade at base of inflorescence erect, resembling a continuation of the stem ....... Key A
1 Inflorescence appearing terminal; leaf blade at base of inflorescence not appearing as a continuation of the stem.
2 Leaf blades without cross-partitions (non-septate) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key B
2 Leaf blades with cross-partitions at regular intervals (septate) (sometimes obscure on dried leaves; if so, rest leaf on hard surface and run fingernail over it, or split leaf lengthwise in two to see septae); [subgenus Septati].
3 Mature seeds \(0.7-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, with short to long appendaged ends (usually obscure on J. subcaudatus); seeds between 0.7-0.9 mm long broadly ellipsoid, > 0.2 mm wide and finely ribbed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key
3 Mature seeds \(<0.7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, without appendaged ends; ends usually blunt or slightly pointed; seeds between \(0.5-\)

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0.7 mm long narrowly ellipsoid, \(<0.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide and usually coarsely ribbed.

4 Flowers solitary (sometimes up to three) along branches of the inflorescence; flowers often aborted; inflorescence diffuse, with slender, flexuous branches
J. abortivus

4 Flowers in clusters (glomerules) of 3 or more; inflorescence compact or diffuse.
5 Capsule with beak greater than \(1 / 3\) the length of the capsule body, the body tapering gradually (abruptly with J. scirpoides vars. 1 and 2) into elongate beak; flowers in dense, spherical or hemispherical heads . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key D
5 Capsule with short beak or tip, this less than \(1 / 4\) the length of the capsule body (the body not tapering into elongate beak); flowers in dense turbinate to hemispherical heads (except for J. brachycarpus, with flowers in spherical heads)

Key E

\section*{Key A -- rushes with inflorescence appearing lateral}

1 Flowers borne in clusters of 2-6; single bracteole subtending cluster present at base of pedicel; leaf spine-tipped; [subgenus Juncus]............................................................................................. . J. roemerianus
1 Flowers borne singly on the branches of the inflorescence, each flower subtended by two bracteoles in addition to the bracteole at the base of the pedicel; leaf not spine tipped.
2 Sheaths at base of plant (at least some) with well developed blades; leaf blade arising from base of inflorescence (apearing as a continuation of the culm) channeled on one side; [subgenus Poiophylli] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. coriaceus
2 Sheaths at base of plant without blades; leaf blade arising from base of inflorescence not channeled; [subgenus Genuini]. 3 Perianth much shorter than capsule (about \(1 / 2\) as long as the capsule); capsule tapering at the summit, pointed; petal tips rounded to obtuse J. gymnocarpus

3 Perianth about equalling capsule (much greater than \(1 / 2\) as long as the capsule); capsule rounded at the summit, often depressed, with or without small mucros; petal tips acute to acuminate.
4 Stems coarsely grooved, with 10-20 ridges just below the inflorescence, firm; sepals slightly exceeding petals and capsule; perianth 2.7-3.6 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. pylaei
4 Stems finely grooved, with 25-30 fine striations just below the inflorescence, weak, usally easily compressed; sepals usually same length as petals; perianth 1.9-2.8 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. effusus ssp. solutus

\section*{Key B -- rushes with inflorescence appearing terminal and leaf blades non-septate}

1 Flowers borne singly on branches of inflorescence; each flower subtended by two bracteoles (in addition to bracteole at base of very short pedicels); [subgenus Poiophylli].
2 Auricles of leaf-sheath well prolonged; scarious; tongue-like or deeply cleft and appearing fringed.
3 Auricles entire, tongue-like; flowers more than 3 per flowering culm . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. tenuis
3 Auricles deeply cleft, appearing fringed; flowers 1-3 per flowering culm . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. trifidus
2 Auricles of leaf-sheath only slightly prolonged and thickened, not scarious, or auricles not present.
4 Cauline leaves present (in addition to basal leaves).
5 Annual, without stiffened roots or persistent leaf bases; inflorescence consituting \(1 / 3\) or more of the total height of the plant
J. bufonius

5 Perennial, rhizomatous; inflorescence constituting \(1 / 10\) or less of the total height of the plant
J. gerardii var. gerardii

4 Cauline leaves absent (all leaves arising from basal or near-basal sheaths).
6 Bract at base of inflorescence longer than the inflorescence; capsule unilocular, the partitions of each capsule wall (valve) not extending to the center of capsule, leaving a hollow space, best seen by holding mature capsule horizontally and removing one valve and seeds); leaf blades flat to terete.
7 Mature auricles straw-colored and dull; inner leaf sheaths pinkish
7 Mature auricles yellow and glossy; inner leaf sheaths brown J. dichotomus

7 Mature auries yellow and glossy, inner eaf sheaths brown ............................... . J. dudleyi
6 Bract at base of inflorescence shorter than the inflorescence; capsule trilocular, the partitions of each valve extending to the center of capsule, leaving no hollow space; leaf blades flat.
8 Perianth more than 4 mm long; flowers not secund . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. georgianus
8 Perianth less than 4 mm long, flowers secund . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. secundus
1 Flowers in clusters (glomerules) of two or more; individual flowers not subtended by a pair of bracteoles; [subgenus Graminifolii].
9 Perianth 6.0-10.0 mm long, capsule linear; stems soft, weak, commonly creeping and rooting at the nodes, forming submersed or emersed mats in still or flowing water J. repens

9 Perianth less than 6.0 mm long; stems various, but not as above.
10 Stems cespitose, clustered into small tussocks; rhizome absent or thin (less than 2.0 mm wide), less than 5.0 cm long, and knotty (not slender, flexuous and cord-like) glomerules \(5-15\) flowered; seeds less than 0.5 mm long, plump, finely ribbed, both ends apiculate (but without distinct tails) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. marginatus
10 Stems loosely clustered (more than 3 cm apart) on stout ( \(>2.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide), knotty rhizomes, or solitary on slender (1.0-1.5 mm wide), flexuous and cord-like rhizomes; glomerules \(2-5\) flowered; seeds more than 0.5 mm long (on average; sample seeds from several different capsules); seeds narrow, ellipsoidal, coarsely ribbed, with both ends tailed.

11 Rhizome slender (1.0-1.5 mm wide), flexuous, cord-like, \(5-20 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; stems mostly solitary; inflorescence short, compact, from \(2-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, usually shorter than 5 cm ; glomerules usually less than 30 per inflorescence . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. longii
11 Rhizome stout (2.0-4.0 mm wide), stiff, knotty, less than 5 cm long (between culms); stems usually loosely clustered; inflorescence diffuse to slightly compact, 4-20 cm long, usually longer than 8 cm ; glomerules usually more than 30 per inflorescence

\section*{Key C -- rushes with inflorescence appearing terminal, septate leaf blades, and tailed seeds}

1 Leaves papillate-scabrid (usually visible to the eye, easily visible under \(10 \times\) ), appearing light bluish-green; seeds \(2.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; longest petals more than 4.0 mm long
J. caesariensis

1 Leaves glabrous; seeds 0.7-2.2 mm long; longest petals less than 4.0 mm long.
2 Seeds 1.2-2.2 mm long; seed body less than \(1 / 2\) the length of the seed.
3 Largest, mature capsules 4.0-5.0 mm long, 2.0 mm longer than perianth; glomerules 3-7 flowered; mature capsules dark reddish-purple; mature seeds 1.9-2.2 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. trigonocarpus
3 Largest, mature capsules \(3.0-4.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, \(<1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) longer than perianth; glomerules 5 to many-flowered; mature capsules light reddish brown to straw-colored; mature seeds 1.2-1.8 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. canadensis
2 Seeds 0.7-1.2 mm long; seed body more than \(1 / 2\) the length of the seed.
4 Petals obtuse to subacute, with wide scarious margins . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. brachycephalus
4 Petals acuminate, with narrow scarious margins.
5 Inflorescence narrow, the branches erect; mature capsules dark brown; glomerules 2-7 flowered
J. brevicaudatus

5 Inflorescence open, the lower branches spreading to ascending (not erect); mature capsules straw-colored; glomerules 5-20 flowered J. subcaudatus var. subcaudatus

\section*{Key D -- rushes with inflorescence appearing terminal, septate leaf blades, and strongly-beaked capsules}

1 Leaves flattened; oval to elliptic in cross section.
2 Leaves with incomplete septae; heads ca. 10 mm wide; mature seeds narrowly elliptic; tips of dehisced capsules united, valve tips not spreading
J. polycephalus

2 Lower leaves with complete septae; heads ca. 12 mm wide; mature seeds broadly elliptic; tips of dehisced capsules split, valve tips spreading . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. validus var. validus 1 Leaves terete.

3 Uppermost stem leaf (first leaf below the inflorescence bract and/or the inflorescence bract equalling or exceeding the inflorescence; stamens 6 .
4 Heads 6-20-flowered, 6-9 mm in diameter; auricles cartilaginous, 0.5-1.0 mm long .................. J. nodosus
4 Heads 25-100-flowered, 10-14 mm in diameter; auricles membranaceous, 2.5-4.0 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . J. torreyi
3 Uppermost stem leaf and/or inflorescence bract not exceeding the inflorescence; stamens 3.
5 Uppermost stem leaf (first leaf below the lowest leaf of the inflorescence) non-septate and much shorter than its sheath
J. megacephalus

5 Uppermost stem leaf septate and longer than its sheath.
6 Heads spherical, entire (not divided into several subglomerules); mature capsule 3.0-4.5 mm long; capsule body lanceolate, tapering gradually into elongate beak ............................ . J. scirpoides var. scirpoides
6 Heads hemispherical, lobulate (divided into 3-8 subglomerules); mature capsule 2.0-3.0 mm long; capsule body ovoid, abruptly and very narrowly beaked, or body gradually tapering into elongate beak.
7 Capsule beak exserted \(0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) above perianth (visible to the eye); petals and sepals unequal, the petals shorter than the sepals; subglomerules well separated, outline of each subglomerule visible to the eye; leaf blades of the inflorescences thin, not stiff; seeds with light reticulate lines ... J. scirpoides var. 1
7 Capsule beak not exserted beyond perianth (no capsule or beak apparent to the eye); petals and sepals equal to subequal (if subequal, the petals longer than the sepals); subglomerules usually closely packed, outline of each subglomerule not visible to the eye; leaf blades of the inflorescence thin, stiff, sharppointed; seeds with dark reticulate lines
J. scirpoides var. 2

\section*{Key E -- rushes with inflorescence appearing terminal, septate leaf blades, and weakly-beaked capsules}

1 Mature capsule 1/2-1/3 length of perianth; flowers in dense, spherical heads . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. brachycarpus
1 Mature capsule \(>3 / 4\) length of perianth; flowers in dense hemispherical or turbinate heads.
2 Mature capsule 4.0-5.2 mm long, 2 mm or more longer than perianth \(\ldots . . . .\). . . .
2 Mature capsule 2.4-4.0 ( -4.0 ) mm long, subequal to perianth to about 1 mm longer.
3 Capsules exceeding perianth by about 1 mm ( \(>0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) longer); panicles \(2-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long.
4 Culm to \(6(-10) \mathrm{dm}\) long; cauline leaves (1-) 3-6; heads 6-8 mm in diameter; perianth 1.8-3 mm long; stamens 6 ; capsules chestnut to dark brown
J. articulatus

4 Culm to 2.5 dm long; cauline leaves 1-3; heads 2-5 mm in diameter; perianth 1.8-2.5 mm long; stamens 3; capsules stramineous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . J. debilis
3 Capsules slightly shorter than to slightly exceeding perianth (<0.5 mm longer); panicles 4-16 cm long.
5 Leaves to 40 cm long; panicles of 5-50 heads; perianth 2.6-3.9 mm long, inner and outer tepals about equal in length; capsule straminous, \(2.8-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
J. acuminatus

5 Leaves to 16 cm long; panicles of 10-100 (-200) heads; perianth 1.8-2.9 mm long; inner tepals slightly shorter than outer; capsule dark purple to chestnut brown, 2.4-2.9 mm long
J. elliottii

Juncus abortivus Chapman. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): ditches, along pond and stream margins, seepage slopes, disturbed open areas; uncommon. July-October. Se. VA to FL Panhandle. The septae along the narrow leaf blades of J. abortivus are often difficult to detect. [= RAB, F, GW, K, S; = J. pelocarpus E. Meyer var. crassicaudex Engelmann -- C, G; < J. pelocarpus - FNA, in the broad sense]

Juncus acuminatus Michaux. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): throughout, in damp soils; common. June-August. ME and N.S. to Ont. and MN, south to n . FL, TX and n. Mexico; British Columbia to CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Juncus articulatus Linnaeus, Jointleaf Rush. Mt (VA), Cp (NC): wet open ground; rare (NC Watch List). July-September. Nearly cosmopolitan; in North America from Newfoundland to AK, south to NC and CA. J. articulatus reaches its southern limit in NC where it is known only from Dare County. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K; J. articulatus var. obtusatus Engelmann -- F]

Juncus biflorus Elliott. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, pine flatwoods, mesic areas in sandhill-pocosin ecotones, roadsides, low fields in the Piedmont; common (uncommon in the Mountains). June-October. MA to MI and MO, south to TX and FL. The characters used to split this species from J. longii and J. marginatus (rhizome length and thickness, glomerule number, seed size and shape) are somewhat variable, and intermediates between these three taxa are frequent, particularly in se. United States. Due to this intergradation, J. biflorus and J. longii are sometimes treated as synonyms or varieties of J. marginatus, but Knapp (2004) supports their recognition. Since all three taxa in this group, fitting the typical species descriptions, are found in our area, they are here recognized at the species level. It is interesting to note that most of the plants in our area displaying typical taxonomic characters are found in natural, or undisturbed habitats; many of the confusing intermediates appear to occur in disturbed wetlands (roadside ditches, cleared aeas). Further investigation of these disturbed-area populations is necessary. [=RAB, F, K, W; < J. biflorus -- C, G, in part only (also including J. longii); < J. marginatus -- FNA, GW, in part only (also including J. biflorus and J. longii); J. aristulatus Michaux var. biflorus (Elliott) Small-- S]

Juncus brachycarpus Engelmann, Short-fruited Rush. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): wet, sandy soil; rare (NC Watch List). June-September. MA to IL, south to SC, wc. GA, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]

Juncus brachycephalus (Engelmann) Buchenau. Mt (GA, VA), Pd, Cp (GA): calcareous wetlands. [= FNA, K]
Juncus brevicaudatus (Engelmann) Fernald, Short-tailed Rush. Mt (NC, VA): bogs and seeps at high elevations; rare (NC Watch List). July-September. Newfoundland to Manitoba south to MN, PA, and in mountains south to NC. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W]

Juncus bufonius Linnaeus var. bufonius, Toad Rush. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA): wet, open ground, roadsides, dried pools; common (rare in upper Piedmont, Sandhills, and Mountains). June-November. Cosmopolitan. [= C, F, G, K; < J. bufonius -- RAB, FNA, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Juncus caesariensis Coville, New Jersey Rush. Cp (VA), Mt (NC): sphagnous seepages in the Coastal Plain of VA, seeps and bogs at low to moderate elevations in the Mountains of NC; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). July-October. Found in 1992 from a seepage bog in Clay County, NC, and in 1993 from a bog in Henderson County, NC, where associated with northern disjuncts. Rare throughout its range, it is known only from several sites in NJ, MD, VA, NC, and Nova Scotia (Newell \& Newell 1994). The scabrid leaf blades and large seeds quickly separate this species from the other long-tailed rushes. It should be looked for along seepage slopes and bogs in the fall-line sandhills and the outer Coastal Plain. [= C, F, FNA, G, K]

Juncus canadensis J. Gay ex Laharpe, Canadian Rush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, VA): lake, pond and stream margins, swamps, bogs, seepage slopes, wet meadows, ditches; common in Coastal plain and Sandhills, rare in Piedmont and Mountains. July-October. Newfoundland to MN, south to c. peninsular FL, TN, and LA. 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 in NC. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S, W; > J. canadensis var. canadensis - F; > J. canadensis var. euroauster Fernald -- F]

Juncus coriaceus Mackenzie. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): stream and pond margins, swamps, flatwoods depressions, roadside ditches; common (rare in Mountains). June-September. S. NJ to n. FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior KY, AR, and OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; J. setaceus Rostkovius -- S, misapplied]

Juncus debilis A. Gray, Weak Rush. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshy shores, stream and pond margins, along puddles in wet, disturbed clearings, ditches; common (uncommon in Piedmont). May-August. RI to MO, south to n. FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Juncus dichotomus Elliott. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): often in disturbed, open, wet areas, ditches, wet meadows; common (rare in western Piedmont and Mountains). June-October. MA to c. peninsular FL, west to OK and TX. 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. [=FNA, GW, W; > J. dichotomus - RAB, F, in a narrower sense; > J. platyphyllus (Wiegand) Fernald -- RAB, F; = J. tenuis var. dichotomus (Elliott) A. Wood -- C (including J. platyphyllus); > J. dichotomus var. dichotomus - G, K, S; > J. dichotomus var. platyphyllus Wiegand -- G, K, S]

Juncus diffusissimus Buckley, Diffuse Rush, Slim-pod Rush. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): low, wet open areas, ditches, margins of ponds and streams; uncommon (rare in Piedmont). May-September. Mostly Coastal Plain from se. VA to n. FL, west to
e. and n. cen. TX; also s. IN to MO, KA, OK, TN, KY. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Juncus dudleyi Wiegand, Dudley's Rush. Mt, Pd (VA), Cp (SC, VA): calcareous seepages and fens. First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= FNA, K; = J. tenuis Willdenow var. dudleyi (Wiegand) F.J. Hermann -- C]

Juncus effusus Linnaeus ssp. solutus (Fernald \& Wiegand) Hämet-Ahti, Common Rush, Soft Rush. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist soil, marshes, margin of streams, ponds, lakes and swamps, low meadows; common. June-September. Newfoundland to MN, south to FL and Mexico. Ssp. effusus is European, and also occurs (allegedly introduced) in the ne. United States. [= Z; < J. effusus Linnaeus var. solutus Fernald \& Wiegand -- C, F, GW, K; < J. effusus -- RAB, FNA, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (also including J. pylaei); < J. effusus Linnaeus var. solutus Fernald \& Wiegand -- G, in part only (also including var. pylaei); J. griscomii Fernald -- F, G; Juncus effusus Linnaeus var. conglomeratus (Linnaeus) Engelmann - K]

Juncus elliottii Chapman, Elliott's Rush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC): margins of ponds and lakes, depressions in savannas and flatwoods, wet, disturbed clearings, roadside ditches; uncomon (rare in Piedmont). May-September. Coastal plain, DE to cen. penin. FL, west to se. TX. Capsules of J. elliottii are similar in shape to J. acuminatus, but the presence of tubiferous roots, shorter perianth ( \(2.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long vs. \(2.5-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) ) and fewer-flowered glomerules (3-8 flowered vs. 5-many flowered) clearly distinguishes J. elliottii from J. acuminatus. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, S; < J. elliottii var. elliottii - K]

Juncus georgianus Coville. Pd (GA, NC, SC): shallow depressions in granitic outcrops; rare (NC Watch List). June-August. An endemic of the Southeastern Piedmont, restricted to granitic flatrocks of NC, SC, GA, and ec. AL. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, W] Juncus gerardii Loiseleur var. gerardii, Blackfoot Rush, Blackgrass. Cp, Mt (VA): [=K; < J. gerardii -- C, FNA, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Juncus gymnocarpus Coville, Seep Rush. Mt (GA, NC, SC): bogs, seeps, streambanks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). July-September. Local, mountains of e. PA, w. NC, e. TN, nw. SC and ne. GA, Coastal Plain of se. AL, s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999), and n. cen. Panhandle FL. In our area, J. gymnocarpus is scattered in mountain bogs and seeps throughout the mountain region; it reaches its most general occurrence in the escarpment gorge region of Transylvania, Macon, and Jackson counties, NC, where it also occurs along streambanks, especially in the vicinity of waterfalls. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

Juncus longii Fernald. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{VA}), \mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}), \mathrm{Mt}\) ? ( NC ): usually in very wet, often inundated sites, bogs, ditches, rooting in clay or peat; uncommon (NC Watch List). June-August. MD south through VA, NC, SC to MS (Knapp 2004); more extensive distributions are based on misattribution. [= RAB, F, K; J. biflorus -- C, G, in part only (treated as a form of \(J\). biflorus); J. marginatus -- FNA, GW, in part only (also including J. biflorus and J. longii); J. aristulatus Michaux var. aristulatus -- S] Juncus marginatus Rostkovius. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet meadows, bogs, generally throughout in wet, sandy or peaty soil; common. June-September. Nova Scotia to Ontario, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, G, K, S, W; J. marginatus var. marginatus -- F; < J. marginatus -- FNA, GW, in part only (also including J. biflorus and J. longii)]

Juncus megacephalus M.A. Curtis, Large-headed Rush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish and freshwater marshes, bogs, ditches, wet, open places; uncommon. June-August. Coastal Plain, VA to s. FL, west to se. TX; e. MD (Sorrie, pers. comm.). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S]

Juncus nodosus Linnaeus var. nodosus. Mt (VA): [= K; < J. nodosus - FNA, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
Juncus polycephalus Michaux, Many-headed Rush. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy pond margins, ditches, savannas; uncommon. July-September. Coastal plain, NC to s. FL, west to e. TX; TN. [= RAB, F (probably misapplied), FNA, GW, K, S] Juncus pylaei Laharpe, Common Rush. Cp, Pd, Mt? \{NC, SC, VA\}: moist soil, marshes, margin of streams, ponds, lakes and swamps, low meadows; common \{herbarium collections need to be studied to determine actual range of this variety in NC; var. solutus as well\}. June-September. Throughout eastern North America, south to NC. [= C, K, Z; = J. effusus Linnaeus var. pylaei (Laharpe) Fernald \& Wiegand -- F; < J. effusus -- RAB, FNA, S, W, in part; J. effusus var. costulatus St. John -- F; J. effusus Linnaeus var. solutus Fernald \& Wiegand -- G, in part only]

Juncus repens Michaux, Creeping Rush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA): streams, ponds, lakes, ditches, wet depressions in flatwoods, cypress savannas; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). June-October. DE to s. FL, west to TX, north into OK and TN. This species commonly forms dense mats -- a useful field character. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S] Juncus roemerianus Scheele, Black Needle Rush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): coastal tidal marshes, forming dense stands at and above mean high tide, above the Spartina alterniflora zone; common. January-June; May-October. MD to s. FL, west to se. TX. See Eleuterius (1977) for additional information on this species. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S] Juncus scirpoides Lamarck var. scirpoides. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet, open, disturbed areas, ditches, sandhill pocosin ecotones and seepage bogs, savannas and wet pine flatwoods, wet meadows; common (rare in Mountains). June-October. S. NY to s. FL, mostly Coastal Plain and Piedmont; west to TX; IN to MI, MO, OK. J. scirpoides is here tentatively divided into three taxa: J. scirpoides var. scirpoides, the nominate form with spherical heads and well exserted, gradually tapered, \(3.0-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long capsules; var. 1 (which may prove to be only a form of var. scirpoides) with distinctly lobulate heads, and short (<3.0 mm long), slightly exerted capsules; and var. 2 (which may prove to be a good species) with somewhat lobulate heads, short (< 3.0 mm long) included, and distinctly bottle-shaped capsules. Vars. 1 and 2 may possibly be either J. scirpoides var. compositus Harper or J. scirpoides var. meridionalis Buchenau, varieties which are poorly described or ignored in southeastern United States manuals. Type specimens of these two varieties need to be studied to determine the application of these names. [=F; < J. scirpoides -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Juncus scirpoides Lamarck var. 1. Cp (NC, SC): roadsides, wet, open, disturbed areas, ?; uncommon. Seen only in NC and SC (from UNC herbarium). June-October. [<J. scirpoides -- RAB, FNA, GW, K, S?, in part only, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; J. scirpoides var. meridionalis Buchenau -- \(F\), application uncertain]

Juncus scirpoides Lamarck var. 2. Cp (GA, NC, SC?, VA?): savannas, pine flatwoods, seepage slopes, roadside ditches; common. Coastal plain, NC, GA, FL, AL, MS, LA, TX, VA?, SC?. June-October. [< J. scirpoides -- RAB, FNA, GW, K, S?, in part only, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; J. scirpoides var. meridionalis Buchenau -- F, application uncertain]

Juncus secundus Beauvois ex Poiret. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): dry fields, rock outcrops; rare (NC Watch List). June-September. ME to IN, south to e. OK, n. AL, and n. GA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Juncus subcaudatus (Engelmann) Coville \& Blake var. subcaudatus, Somewhat-tailed Rush. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp
(VA): bogs, mossy woods and other wet places; common. July-October. Nova Scotia to NY, southwest to MO and southeast to GA. J. subcaudatus is one of the more difficult rushes to identify. Although it is grouped with J. canadensis, J. brevicaudatus and the other long-tailed rushes, its seeds lack distinct, long appendages. In general appearance it matches \(J\). acuminatus quite well; mature seed size and mature capsule size ( \(J\). subcaudatus capsules are generally well exserted above the perianth, while \(J\). acuminatus capsules are equal to only slightly exserted above the capsule) need to be examined in order not to confuse the two taxa. [= F, K; < J. subcaudatus -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Juncus tenuis Willdenow, Path Rush. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry or moist soil along roadsides and paths, fields; common (uncommon in se. Coastal Plain). Semicosmopolitan in North America. June-September. J. tenuis as it is here treated includes \(J\). tenuis var. anthelatus Wiegand, the most common variety in NC, which has a more open inflorescence and slightly smaller perianth than var. tenuis, and also J. tenuis var. williamsii Fernald, which has a more congested inflorescence with arched to recurved inflorescence branches. [= RAB, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; J. tenuis var. tenuis -- C (in a broad sense); >J. tenuis var. tenuis - F; > J. tenuis var. anthelatus Wiegand -- F; > J. tenuis var. williamsii Fernald -- F, K; > J. anthelatus (Wiegand) R.E. Brooks - FNA]

Juncus torreyi Coville, Torrey's Rush. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (VA), \{NC\}. [= FNA, K]
Juncus trifidus Linnaeus, Highland Rush. Mt (NC, VA): rock crevices at high elevations, on greenstone, mica scist, amphibolite, and hornblende gneiss; rare (NC Endangered). June-September. The species is circumboreal, occurring in arcticalpine situations in \(n\). Europe and \(n\). North America where it ranges from Newfoundland to Québec, south to s. New England and NY; disjunct in VA (Stony Man, Page County) and NC (Craggy Pinnacle, Craggy Dome, and Craggy Gardens, Buncombe County; Eagle Cliff, Mitchell County; Three Top Mountain, Ashe County), and WV (North Fork Mountain, Pendleton County). As with many circumboreal species of polymorphic nature, there is disagreement over the recognition of infraspecific taxa. Var. monanthos (Jacquin) Bluff \& Fingerhuth or ssp. monanthos (Jacquin) Ascherson \& Graebner has often been applied to e. North American J. trifidus, but should apply (if considered valid at all) only to J. trifidus of limestone areas of Europe. Although Hämet-Ahti (1980) correctly showed that Appalachian \(J\). trifidus (from acidic and mafic gneisses and schists) does not belong to J. monanthos ( \(J\). trifidus ssp. monanthos, J. trifidus var. monanthos), her treatment of Appalachian plants as ssp. carolinianus Hämet-Ahti has been controversial. This treatment follows Clemants (1990), who concludes that the primarily vegetative characters used to separate Appalachian plants from the European (blade lengths and relative positions) are too variable to warrant recognition of subspecies or varieties in the taxon. Further study is warranted. [= Y; < FNA, S; > J. trifidus var. monanthos (Jacquin) Bluff \& Fingerhuth -- RAB, F, G, W, misapplied; > J. trifidus ssp. carolinianus Hämet-Ahti -- C, K]

Juncus trigonocarpus Steudel. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC): seepage slopes, bogs, along stream margins, ditches; common, rare in Piedmont. July-October. Coastal plain, NC to FL Panhandle, west to e. TX. 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 redden, they never approach the dark reddish-purple tone of J. trigonocarpus. Seed and capsule size are also distinct for the two taxa. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S]

Juncus validus Coville var. validus, Vigorous Rush. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC), Mt (GA): stream and pond margins, roadside ditches, wet, open, often disturbed ground; uncommon. July-September. NC to \(n\). FL, west to TX, OK and MO. [= FNA, K; < J. validus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Juncus acutus Linnaeus ssp. leopoldii (Parlatore) Snogerup. Cp (GA): \{habitat unknown\}; rare. Reported for se. GA by Jones \& Coile (1988). [= FNA, K, Y]

Juncus balticus Willdenow var. littoralis Engelmann. Mt (VA): open calcareous wetlands; rare. [= K; = J. arcticus Willdenow var. littoralis (Engelmann) Boivin - C; <J. arcticus Willdenow var. balticus (Willdenow) Trautvetter - FNA; = J. balticus ssp. littoralis (Engelmann) Snogerup - Y] \{add to key; add synonymy\}

Juncus brachyphyllus Wiegand. East to TN. [= FNA, K, Y]
Juncus filiformis Linnaeus, Thread Rush, south to e. PA, w. PA, and WV. [= C, FNA, K]
Juncus filipendulus Buckley, Texas Plains Rush. Mt (GA): prairies, limestone barrens; rare (GA Special Concern). East to GA, TN, KY. In calcareous soils. [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}

Juncus glomeratus Batson. Reputedly endemic to GA. \{where is the description, not in IPNI, the epithet glomeratus used at least twice before in Juncus...\} [= K]
* Juncus inflexus Linnaeus. Mt (VA): Introduced in VA (Harvill et al. 1992; Kartesz 1999). (investigate). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}

Juncus interior Wiegand var. interior east to TN. Reported for VA and NC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [=K; < J. tenuis
Willdenow var. tenuis -- C, in part; < J. interior - FNA, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
Juncus militaris Bigelow, Bayonet Rush, south to MD, DE, and ne. PA (Kartesz 1999). [= C, FNA, K]
Juncus nodatus Coville, east to KY, TN, AL, and FL (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K]
Juncus pelocarpus E. Meyer. Cp (VA): sea-level fens; rare. [= K; = J. pelocarpus var. pelocarpus -- C; < J. pelocarpus FNA, Y, in the broad sense (also including J. abortivus)]

\section*{Luzula Augustin de Candolle 1805 (Wood-rush)}

A genus of about \(75-115\) species, cosmopolitan. References: Coffey Swab in FNA (2000); Kirschner et al. (2002a)=Z; Balslev in Kubitzki (1998b). Key adapted in part from Coffey Swab in FNA (2000), C, and F.

1 Flowers borne singly or in small clusters of (1-) 2-4 (-8); inflorescences branched, unbranched, or dichasial.
2 Flowers borne in small clusters of (1-) 2-4 (-8); perianth white to pink; inflorescences dichasial; seeds lacking an appendage (or with a inconspicuous appendage); [alien species, naturalized north of our area]; [subgenus Luzula, section

2 Flowers borne singly; perianth tan to brown (the margins of the segments often translucent); inflorescences erect or lax, branching or not; seeds with a conspicuous appendage; [native species, widespread in our area]; [subgenus Pterodes]. 3 Inflorescences simple, with an occasional pedicel branching from the base of a flower; apical appendages of seeds 0.6-1.5 (-2.1) mm long; seed/appendage length ratio 0.8-1.7 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. acuminata var. acuminata 3 Inflorescences usually branching, the pedicels commonly paired; apical appendages of seeds 0.4-1.1 mm long; seed/appendage length ratio 1.0-2.8 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. acuminata var. carolina
1 Flowers borne in dense glomerate clusters (glomerules); inflorescences spikelike or umbellate; [subgenus Luzula, section Luzula].
4 Inflorescence branches divergent, at least some widely spreading; glomerules capitate to broadly ovoid, not cylindric

4 Inflorescence branches erect, none widely spreading; glomerules often cylindric (less commonly merely capitate).
6 Seeds 0.9-1.3 mm long; caruncle 0.5-0.7 mm long; plants producing several basal bulblets (white swollen leaf bases)
6 Seeds 1.1-1.7 mm long; caruncle 0.2-0.5 mm long; plants not producing basal bulblets L. multiflora var. multiflora
Luzula acuminata Rafinesque var. acuminata. Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common. April-August. Newfoundland west to Manitoba, south to SC and AR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K; = Juncoides saltuense (Fernald) Small -- S; < L. acuminata -W; = L. acuminata ssp. acuminata - Z]

Luzula acuminata Rafinesque var. carolinae (S. Watson) Fernald. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common. April-August. MA, NY, PA, and se. OH south to n. FL and AR. Perhaps better treated at the species level. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K; = Juncoides carolinae (S. Watson) Kuntze -- S; < L. acuminata -- W; = L. acuminata ssp. carolinae (S. Watson) Z. Kaplan Z]

Luzula bulbosa (Wood) Smyth \& Smyth. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): dry forests and fields; common. MarchAugust. MA, PA, IN, and NE south to n. FL, LA, and c. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, GW, K, Z; = L. campestris (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. bulbosa Wood -- G; = Juncoides bulbosum -- S; < L. multiflora -- W, in part]

Luzula echinata (Small) F.J. Hermann. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, bogs; common. Se. MA, se. NY PA, WV, and IA south to GA, AL, MS, and e. TX. March-August. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, Z; >L. echinata var. echinata - F; > L. echinata var. mesochorea F.J. Hermann - F; = L. campestris (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. echinata (Small) Fernald \& Wiegand -- G; = Juncoides echinatum Small -- S; < L. multiflora -- W, in part]

Luzula multiflora (Ehrhart) Lejeune var. multiflora. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA), \{NC?, SC?\}: forests; common. March-August. Newfoundland and Ontario, south to VA, KY, and MO. [=F; < L. multiflora -- RAB, C; L. campestris (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. multiflora (Ehrhart) Celak -- G; = L. multiflora ssp. multiflora var. multiflora -- K; = L. multiflora ssp. multiflora - FNA, Z; < L. multiflora -- W, in part]
* Luzula luzuloides (Lamarck) Dandy \& Wilmott ssp. luzuloides, is a native of Europe, naturalized in ne. North America as far south as se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). It may occur in our area. [= FNA, Z; < L. luzuloides -- C, K]

\section*{JUNCAGINACEAE L.C. Richard 1808 (Arrowgrass Family)}

A family of 3-4 genera and 20 species, of temperate and boreal regions of the Old and New World. References: Haynes \& Hellquist in FNA (2000); Thieret (1988); Haynes, Les, \& Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b).

Triglochin Linnaeus 1753 (Arrowgrass)
A genus of about 12 species, cosmopolitan. References: Haynes \& Hellquist in FNA (2000); Thieret (1988)=Z; Haynes, Les, \& Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b).

Triglochin striata Ruiz \& Pavón, Southern Arrowgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish to nearly freshwater marshes; uncommon (VA Watch List). May-October. The species has an extensive range, occurring in tropical Central and South America, Africa, and Australia; in North America, it ranges from MD south to FL and west to LA, and also on the west coast in CA and OR. [= FNA; = T. striatum - RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, S, Z, orthographic variant]

Triglochin maritima Linnaeus. South to MD and DE. It has the fruit much longer than broad, \(2.5-9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (vs. fruit globose, \(1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter in \(T\). striatum). T. maritimum has the ovaries and stigmas 6 . It occurs in both brackish coastal habitats and inland boggy ones. [= FNA; = T. maritimum \(-\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}\), orthographic variant] \{not yet keyed\}

Triglochin palustris Linnaeus. South to PA. It has the fruit much longer than broad, 2.5-9 mm long (vs. fruit globose, 1.5-2 mm in diameter in \(T\). striatum). T. palustris has the ovaries and stigmas 3. It occurs in both brackish coastal habitats and inland boggy ones. [= FNA, K; = T. palustre - Z, orthographic variant] \{not yet keyed\}

LEMNACEAE A. Gray 1821 (Duckweed Family)
[see ARACEAE]

\title{
LILIACEAE de Jussieu 1789 (Lily Family) \\ (also see AGAVACEAE, ALLIACEAE, ALSTROEMERIACEAE, AMARYLLIDACEAE, ASPARAGACEAE, COLCHICACEAE, HEMEROCALLIDACEAE, HOSTACEAE, HYACINTHACEAE, HYPOXIDACEAE, MELANTHIACEAE, NARTHECIACEAE, RUSCACEAE, SMILACACEAE, THEMIDACEAE, TOFIELDIACEAE, TRILLIACEAE)
}

As here interpreted narrowly, the Liliaceae constitutes about 11 genera and 550 species, of the Northern Hemisphere. There has been much recent investigation and re-interpretation of evidence regarding the upper-level taxonomy of the Liliales, with strong suggestions that the broad Liliaceae recognized by Cronquist (1981) is artificial and polyphyletic. Cronquist (1993) 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), has strongly validated the general lines (and many details) of Dahlgren's arrangement. The most recent synthesis (Kubitzki 1998a) is followed as the basis for familial and generic taxonomy of the lilies and their relatives (see summary below). References: Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (1998, 2003); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

Our "liliaceous" genera (members of orders placed in the Lilianae) are therefore divided as shown below, largely following Kubitzki (1998a) and some more recent molecular analyses.

\section*{ALISMATALES}

TOFIELDIACEAE: Pleea, Tofieldia, Triantha.
LILIALES
ALSTROEMERIACEAE: Alstroemeria.
COLCHICACEAE: Colchicum, Uvularia.
LILIACEAE: Clintonia, Erythronium, Lilium, Medeola, Prosartes, Streptopus, Tricyrtis, Tulipa.
MELANTHIACEAE: Amianthium, Anticlea, Chamaelirium, Helonias, Melanthium, Schoenocaulon, Stenanthium, Veratrum,
Toxicoscordion, Xerophyllum, Zigadenus.
SMILACACEAE: Smilax.
TRILLIACEAE: Trillium. (or to be included in MELANTHIACEAE)
ASPARAGALES
AGAVACEAE: Camassia, Manfreda, Schoenolirion, Yucca. (or to be included in ASPARAGACEAE)
ALLIACEAE: Allium, Ipheion, Nothoscordum.
AMARYLLIDACEAE: Crinum, Galanthus, Hymenocallis, Leucojum, Lycoris, Narcissus, Sternbergia, Zephyranthes. (or to be included in ALLIACEAE)
ASPARAGACEAE: Asparagus.
HEMEROCALLIDACEAE: Hemerocallis. (or to be included in XANTHORRHOEACEAE)
HOSTACEAE: Hosta. (or to be included in ASPARAGACEAE)
HYACINTHACEAE: Hyacinthoides, Hyacinthus, Muscari, Ornithogalum. (or to be included in ASPARAGACEAE)
HYPOXIDACEAE: Hypoxis.
IRIDACEAE: Belamcanda, Calydorea, Crocus, Crocosmia, Gladiolus, Iris, Nemastylis, Sisyrinchium.
ORCHIDACEAE: Aplectrum, Arethusa, Calopogon, Cleistes, Coeloglossum, Corallorhiza, Cypripedium, Epidendrum, Epipactis,
Galearis, Goodyera, Habenaria, Hexalectris, Isotria, Liparis, Listera, Malaxis, Platanthera, Pogonia, Ponthieva, Pteroglossaspis, Spiranthes, Tipularia, Triphora, Zeuxine.
RUSCACEAE: Convallaria, Liriope, Maianthemum, Nolina, Polygonatum. (or to be included in ASPARAGACEAE)
THEMIDACEAE: Dichelostemma. (or to be included in ASPARAGACEAE)
DIOSCOREALES
BURMANNIACEAE: Apteria, Burmannia.
DIOSCOREACEAE: Dioscorea.
NARTHECIACEAE: Aletris, Lophiola, Narthecium.

\section*{PANDANALES}

STEMONACEAE: Croomia.

\section*{Key to LILIACEAE (sensu stricto)}

\section*{[FAMILY KEY NEEDS REWORKING]}

1 Acaulescent herb with 1-several basal leaves; flowers on a leafless scape; tepals yellow or white.
2 Flowers in an umbel at the summit of a leafless scape; fruit a berry; [subfamily Medeoloideae] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Clintonia
2 Flowers solitary and scapose; tepals yellow or white; fruit a capsule; [subfamily Lilioideae, tribe Tulipeae] . Erythronium
1 Caulescent herb, with leaves on the stem; flowers not scapose; tepals orange, red, yellow, or white).
3 Leaves alternate, at 1-6 nodes; [subfamily Lilioideae, tribe Tulipeae]
3 Leaves either whorled, at 1-2 nodes only (Medeola) or whorled and/or alternate at 7 or more nodes (Lilium).
4 Leaves occurring in a single whorl, with fertile plants with a second whorl of leaflike bracts subtending the flowers; flowers yellow; [subfamily Medeoloideae]

Medeola
4 Leaves occurring at several nodes, these variously whorled and/or alternate; flowers orange, red, or yellow;


\section*{Clintonia Rafinesque 1819}

A genus of 5 species, of temperate to subarctic e. Asia and North America. References: Utech in FNA (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Flowers yellow; berry blue (rarely to whitish-blue); leaf margins glabrous or slightly ciliate; [mostly of high elevations] .........
\(\quad \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots\). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. borealis
1 Flowers white (often marked with purple); berry black; leaf margins copiously retrorsely ciliate, the cilia 2-4 mm long; [plants of middle elevations]
C. umbellulata

Clintonia borealis (Aiton) Rafinesque, Bluebead-lily. Mt (GA, NC, VA): spruce-fir forests, northern hardwood forests, less commonly in red oak forests; common (GA Special Concern). Late May-June; July-September. Labrador west to Manitoba, south to NJ, PA, and n. IN, and in the mountains to w. NC, e. TN, and n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W]

Clintonia umbellulata (Michaux) Morong, Speckled Wood-lily. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): red oak and other oak forests, mesic to dry ridges and slopes, less commonly in northern hardwood forests, generally at lower elevations than C. borealis, though the two species can co-occur; common. Mid May-June; August-October. An Appalachian endemic: c. NY west to s. OH, south to n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). Clintonia alleghaniensis Harned, differing from C. umbellulata in its ultramarine blue berry (vs. black) is known from a number of sites in VA, MD, and \(W V\). It has been variously interpreted as a species, a hybrid of \(C\). borealis and \(C\). umbellulata, or merely an odd form of C. umbellulata; it needs further study. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W; = Xeniatrum umbellulatum (Michaux) Small -- S; > C. alleghaniensis Harned]

\section*{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: Parks \& Hardin (1963)=Z; Mathew (1992)=Y; Allen \& Robertson in FNA (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

Keying Note: 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.


Erythronium albidum Nuttall, White Trout Lily, Blonde Lilian. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (VA): rich, mesic forests, in very nutrient-rich alluvial soils; rare (VA Rare). March-April. S. Ontario west to MN, south to n. VA, nw. GA, KY, sc. TN, MO, and OK. [= C, K, S, W, Y; E. albidum var. albidum -- F, G]

Erythronium americanum Ker-Gawler ssp. americanum, American Trout Lily. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, VA): moist bottomland or slope forests, especially over mafic rocks; common in VA, much rarer in NC (NC Watch List). February-April; April-May. New Brunswick west to Ontarion and MN, south to sc. NC, c. TN, AR, and OK. It is much rarer than E. umbilicatum in NC. E. americanum is a tetraploid \((2 n=48)\); Parks \& Hardin suggest the possibility that it is an allotetraploid involving \(E\). rostratum and \(E\). umbilicatum as parents. E. americanum is larger-flowered, more graceful, and later-blooming than \(E\). umbilicatum ssp. umbilicatum. [= FNA, GW, K, Y, Z; < E. americanum -- RAB, F, G, S (also see E. umbilicatum); < E. americanum -- C, W]

Erythronium am ericanum Ker-Gawler ssp. harperi (W. Wolf) Parks \& Hardin, Harper's Trout Lily. Mt (GA): moist forests; rare. Ne. TN and nc. TN south to extreme se. TN, nw. GA, and nc. AL. [= FNA, GW, K, Y, Z; < E. americanum -- S, in part]

Erythronium umbilicatum Parks \& Hardin ssp. monostolum Parks \& Hardin, Southern Appalachian Trout Lily. Mt (NC): high elevation coves, slopes, and grassy balds; uncommon. March-May; April-June. Ssp. monostolum is endemic to the high mountains of NC and TN. It approaches the VA border and should be sought, especially in the Grayson Highlands area. E. umbilicatum ssp. monostolum is a diploid \((2 \mathrm{n}=24)\). [= FNA, GW, K, Y, Z; <E. americanum -- RAB, F, G, S; < E. umbilicatum -- C, W]

Erythronium umbilicatum Parks \& Hardin ssp. umbilicatum, Dimpled Trout Lily. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist bottomland or slope forests, or in rather dry upland habitats; common. February-April (May?); April-June. VA and e. WV south through NC, SC, and e. TN to c. GA, e. AL, and panhandle FL. E. umbilicatum ssp. umbilicatum is a diploid \((2 n=24)\). Mathew (1992) suggests the possibility that an earlier name, E. nuttallianum Roemer \& Schultes, may apply to this taxon; the two locations mentioned on the type, Pennsylvania and Albany, NY, are outside the known range of the species, however. [= FNA, GW, K, Y, Z; < E. americanum -- RAB, F, G, S; <E. umbilicatum -- C, W]

Erythronium rostratum W. Wolf, Beaked Trout Lily, ranges from c. TN, MO, and se. KS, south to c. AL, wc. LA, and se. OK. [= FNA, GW, K, Y, Z; < E. americanum -- S, in part]

\section*{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)=Z; Skinner \& Sorrie (2002)=X; Wherry (1946)=Y; Skinner in FNA (2002a); Henry (1946); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Dark bulblets produced in many leaf axils; [escaped exotic]
L. lancifolium

1 Dark bulblets never produced; [native (except L. formosanum), though some species also cultivated].
2 Flowers white; leaves narrowly linear; [escaped exotic
L. formosanum

2 Flowers orange or yellow; leaves lanceolate, oblanceolate, or obovate.
3 Flowers erect, facing upwards; tepals clawed.
4 Leaves (at least some of them) whorled or verticillate; [of the Mountains]
L. philadelphicum var. philadelphicum

4 Leaves all alternate; [of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. catesbaei
3 Flowers nodding or declined, facing downwards or to the side; tepals narrowed to the base, but not clawed.
5 Leaves smooth on the margins and veins below, or minutely crenulate with scattered to moderately dense translucent papillae (at \(10 \times\) or more), these rounded and broader than tall (if present).
6 Leaves oblanceolate to obovate, thick in texture (subcoriaceous); inflorescence an umbel of 1-4 (rarely more) flowers; flowering plants \(0.4-1.5 \mathrm{~m}\) tall; leaves alternate and whorled, often as many as \(1 / 2\) or more of the nodes bearing a single leaf
L. michauxii

6 Leaves lanceolate, thin in texture; inflorescence a raceme of (1-) 3-30 (-70) flowers; flowering plants 1-3 m tall; leaves mostly whorled, only a few of the lowermost and/or uppermost nodes bearing a single leaf.
L. superbum

5 Leaves densely papillose-scabrid on the margins and usually also the veins beneath (at \(10 \times\) or more), the papillae elongate (taller than broad).
7 Leaves mostly alternate (the majority of nodes with a single leaf), typically with 1-3 (-5) whorls mid-stem, the remainder of the leaves alternate; plants with both bulbs and rhizomes; tepals recurved 180-360 degrees from the flower axis; inner tepals (petals) \(1.25-1.5 \times\) as wide as the outer tepals (sepals); [of sphagnous sandhill seepage bogs of the upper Coastal Plain]
L. pyrophilum

7 Leaves mostly whorled (the majority of nodes with whorls of leaves, typically with 5-15 whorls, sometimes with several alternate leaves at the very bottom and top of the stem; plants with bulbs only; tepals recurved 25-90 degrees from the flower axis; inner tepals (petals) ca. \(1 \times\) as wide as the outer tepals (sepals); [of various moist to wet habitats of the Mountains, occasionally cultivated and escaped elsewhere].
8 Anthers \(5-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; filaments strongly outcurved, the anthers borne far apart; tepals strongly recurved, usually more than 150 degrees from the axis of the individual flower; [west of the Blue Ridge, in our area in nw. GA and also approaching our area in e. TN] .......... L. michiganense 8 Anthers 4-10 mm long; filaments straight or nearly so, the anthers thus borne close together; tepals slightly to moderately recurved, from 10-120 degrees from the axis of the individual flower; [fairly widespread in the Mountains and Piedmont in our area, westwards and northwards].
9 Flowers \(3-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) in diameter; pistil \(3-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; tepals \(3-5.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, deep red, mucronate by extension of the midrib, reflexed less than 45 degrees from the flower axis, the terminal third of the tepals generally gently incurved; anthers 4-6 mm long, completely included within the perianth when viewed from the side

9 Flowers 4.5-9 cm in diameter; pistil 4-6 cm long; tepals 6-8 cm long, yellow, orange to brick-red, acuminate, reflexed 60-120 degrees from the flower axis; anthers \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, exserted to fully included within the perianth when viewed from the side.
10 Perianth yellow (rarely orange to red); mid-cauline leaves \(5-10 \times\) as long as wide ........ L. canadense var. canadense

10 Perianth orange to red; mid-cauline leaves \(2-5 \times\) as long as wide
L. canadense var. editorum

Lilium canadense Linnaeus var. canadense, Yellow Canada Lily. Mt (NC, VA): wet meadows; uncommon (NC Rare). JuneJuly; late July-September. Apparently ranging from New Brunswick to NC, mostly east of or in the Appalachians; the range is obscured by different interpretations of var. canadense and var. editorum, by spread from cultivation, and by collections of cultivated plants not clearly so indicated. Some of our plants are definitely var. canadense. [= F; < L. canadense -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, S; = L. canadense ssp. canadense -- K, W, Z; = L. canadense ssp. typicum -- Y]

Lilium canadense Linnaeus var. editorum Fernald, Red Canada Lily. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet meadows, forest openings; uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). June-July; late July-September. According to Adams \& Dress (1982), who emphasize tepal color in distinguishing the infraspecific taxa, ranging from New Brunswick west to s. Ontario, south (mostly in and west of the Appalachians) to n . GA and n . AL. Wherry (1946) and F emphasize leaf shape, and secondarily flower color, restricting var. editorum to a range from PA west to s . IN, south to AL. There has been considerable confusion between \(L\). canadense var. editorum and L. grayi, and populations in sw. VA appear to show some intergradation between the two. [=F; <L. canadense -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, S; = L. canadense ssp. editorum (Fernald) Wherry -- K, W, Y, Z]

Lilium catesbaei Walter, Pine Lily, Catesby's Lily, Leopard Lily. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas sandhill seeps; uncommon (VA Rare). Mid June-mid September; September-November. Se. NC south to FL and west to LA, on the Coastal Plain. [= GW, S; > L. catesbaei var. catesbaei -- RAB; > L. catesbaei var. longii Fernald - RAB, C, F, G; > L. catesbaei ssp. catesbaei -- K; > L. catesbaei ssp. longii (Fernald) Wherry -- K, Y; > L. catesbaei ssp. typicum -- Y]
* Lilium formosanum A. Wallace, Formosa Lily. Cp (NC): escaped from cultivation; rare, introduced from Asia. This species is introduced at various locations in the Southeast, including Florida and Louisiana (Kartesz 1999), and has been documented from Richmond Co. NC (Sorrie, pers. comm.). FNA states that this material may actually represent L. philippinense Baker. [= FNA, K]

Lilium grayi S. Watson, Gray's Lily, Roan Lily. Mt (NC, VA): bogs, seepages, grassy balds, moist forests, and wet meadows, at medium to high elevations; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Threatened, VA Rare). June-July; August-September. A Southern Appalachian endemic: sw. VA, nw. NC, and ne. TN. Clearly related to L. canadense (especially through the somewhat intermediate L. canadense var. editorum), L. grayi appears to be adapted for pollination by Ruby-throated Hummingbirds (Adams \& Dress 1982). See L. canadense var. editorum for additional comments. The two most important strongholds for this rare lily (each with thousands of individuals) are the Roan Mountain massif (Avery and Mitchell counties, NC and Carter County, TN), where it was first found, and Long Hope Valley (Watauga and Ashe counties, NC). Otherwise, it tends to occur in very small, isolated populations in bogs, wet pastures, and seeps. In addition to the characters in the key, L. grayi can be distinguished in sterile condition from the 2 more common species of the Mountains by leaves, which are widest near the midpoint, typically \(4-6 \times\) as long as wide (vs. distinctly wider towards the apex in L. michauxii, and widest near the midpoint but typically \(10 \times\) or more as long as wide in \(L\). superbum). Certainly one of our most beautiful wild plants! [= RAB, C, F, G, K, S, W, Y, Z]
* Lilium lancifolium Thunberg, Tiger Lily. Pd (NC, VA): disturbed areas, trash heaps; rare, introduced from Asia. The more familiar name, L. tigrinum, must be rejected in favor of the older L. lancifolium (Ingram 1968). [= C, FNA, K; L. tigrinum Ker-Gawler -- F, G]

Lilium michauxii Poiret, Carolina Lily. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry upland forests, ridges, slopes, and ridges; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). July-August; September-October. S. VA, e. TN, n. AL, c. MS, and e. LA south to s. SC, panhandle FL, s. AL, s. MS, and s. LA. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, X, Y, Z; < L. michauxii -- RAB (also see L. pyrophilum); = L. carolinianum Michaux -- S]

Lilium michiganense Farwell, Michigan Lily. Mt (GA): wet prairies and calcareous flatwoods; rare (GA Special Concern). Ontario and MN south to e. TN, KY, nw. GA, AL, AR, and e. OK. [= C, F, FNA, K; < L. superbum -- G, in part; = L. canadense Linnaeus ssp. michiganense (Farwell) Boivin \& Cody]

Lilium philadelphicum Linnaeus var. philadelphicum, Wood Lily. Mt (GA, NC, VA): grassy balds, moist to wet meadows (especially in thin soils over rock), open woodlands; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Watch List). June-July; AugustOctober. The species ranges from ME west to British Columbia, south to NC, nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), KY, IL, IA, NE, and NM. Var. philadelphicum, distinguished by the leaves whorled at 3-6 nodes, 10-15 (-25) mm wide, the capsule 2.5-3.5 (-5) cm long, is eastern and mainly Appalachian, ranging from ME and s. Ontario south to NC, GA, and KY. Var. andinum (Nuttall) Ker-Gawler, distinguished by the leaves whorled at 1-2 nodes, \(3-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, the capsule \(4-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, is western, ranging from \(\mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{MN}\), and British Columbia south to NM. [= C, F, G, K; < L. philadelphicum -- RAB, FNA, S, W; = L. philadelphicum ssp. philadelphicum -- Y]

Lilium pyrophilum M.W. Skinner \& Sorrie, Sandhills Bog Lily. Cp (NC, SC, VA): peaty seepage bogs in the Sandhills and peaty swamp margins in the upper Coastal Plain; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). July. See Skinner \& Sorrie (2002) for detailed information on this species. Superficially, this plant is somewhat similar to L. michauxii, in its one to several, nodding flowers with recurved tepals, relatively few whorls of leaves, and relatively few leaves per whorl. In addition to the character used in the key, this plant differs from L. michauxii in the following ways: flowers not fragrant or only slightly so (vs. flowers strongly fragrant), leaves generally widest near the middle (vs. widest towards the tip), leaves only slightly paler below and lacking a pronounced waxy sheen (vs. leaves strongly bicolored, the lower surface much paler and with a waxy sheen), and habitat in sphagnous, peaty bogs (vs. in xeric to mesic, sandy to loamy soils). [= FNA, X; < L. michauxii -- RAB (misapplied to these plants); \(\neq\) L. iridollae M.G. Henry - K, misapplied]

Lilium superbum Linnaeus, Turk's-cap Lily, Lily-royal. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): cove forests and moist forests, moist ravines, blackwater stream swamps; common (rare in Piedmont, rare in NC Coastal Plain). July-

August; September-October. MA and s. NY south to ne. NC, panhandle FL, and c. MS, southwards 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. 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 as "Lilium species \(1^{\prime \prime}\) (Weakley 1993). Further study is needed to determine whether it is a distinct taxon (species, or variety of \(L\). superbum) or only a form. [= C, F, FNA, GW, K, S, W, X, Y, Z; < L. superbum -- G, in a broader sense (including L. michiganense)]

Lilium iridollae M.G. Henry. Coastal Plain bogs. AL and Panhandle FL. [= FNA; < L. iridollae -- K, in part (also see L. pyrophilum)]

Medeola Linnaeus 1753 (Indian Cucumber-root)

A monotypic genus, an herb of eastern North America. References: Utech in FNA (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

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. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, usually with acidic soils; common. Mid April-mid June; September-October. Québec and Ontario west to MN, south to GA, panhandle FL and LA. 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 animals. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

\section*{Prosartes D. Don 1839 (Fairybells, Mandarin)}

A genus of 6 species, of temperate e. North America, w. North America, and e. Asia. Dahlgren, Clifford, \& Yeo (1985) suggest that American species of Disporum are generically distinct from Asiatic species and should be segregated in the genus Prosartes, a distinction made as long ago as 1839. Asian Disporum species lack the distinctly reticulate venation of our plants, have strictly glabrous foliage (vs. pubescent), have spurred tepals (vs. unspurred), blue or black berries (vs. red or straw-colored), tripartite stigma (vs. not), and other differences (Jones 1951). Further study of generic limits by Shinwari et al. (1994) shows that the separation into Prosartes of the American species often assigned to Disporum is clearly warranted, based on morphological and karyological grounds. Prosartes is much more closely related to Streptopus than to (Asian) Disporum; (Asian) Disporum is more closely related to Uvularia. References: Johnson (1968)=Z; Shinwari et al. (1994)=Y; Jones (1951); Tamura, Utech, \& Kawano (1992); Shinwari et al. (1994)=X; Utech in FNA (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Fruit glabrous, ellipsoid, weakly triangular in cross-section, the surface smooth and shiny, red when ripe; tepals greenish, unspotted; leaves relatively many, small, and moderately spreading relative to the stem; leaf glabrous on the surface above (except for sparsely pubescent on the midrib and main veins), densely pubescent on the midrib below, sparsely pubescent on the surface below; leaf pubescence weak, often twisted or curled apically (as seen at 10-20×), the leaf therefore very soft to the touch
P. Ianuginosa

1 Fruit pubescent, strongly 3-lobed (or 1-or 2-lobed by abortion), the surface textured and dull, whitish-tan when ripe; tepals whitish, spotted with purple; leaves relatively few, large, and widely spreading relative to the stem; leaf sparsely pubescent on the surface and veins above and below; leaf pubescence stiff, generally straight and perpendicular to the surface (as seen at 10-20×), the leaf therefore slightly rough to the touch . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. \(\boldsymbol{m a c u l a t a}\)

Prosartes lanuginosa (Michaux) D. Don, Yellow Mandarin, Yellow Fairybells. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): deciduous forests, especially coves; common. April-May; August-September. Primarily an Appalachian species: NY and s. Ontario south to \(n\). GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and AL. [= FNA, K, X, Y; = Disporum lanuginosum (Michaux) Nicholson -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W, Z]

Prosartes maculata (Buckley) A. Gray, Spotted Mandarin, Nodding Mandarin. Mt (GA, NC, VA): nutrient-rich deciduous forests, especially cove forests; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). April-May; July-August. This species occurs primarily to the west of NC, known from AL, n. GA, KY, MI, w. NC, OH, TN, w. VA, and WV; its distribution is rather fragmented, and the species is considered rare or uncommon in every state in its range. The fruits are more reminiscent of Uvularia than of Prosartes lanuginosa. [= FNA, K, X, Y; = Disporum maculatum (Buckley) Britton -- RAB, C, F, G, S, W, Z]

\section*{Streptopus Michaux 1803 (Twisted-stalk)}

A genus of about 7 species, temperate to subarctic in Europe, e. Asia, and North America. References: Utech in FNA (2002a); Fassett (1935)=Z; Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Leaf margins and nodes not coarsely ciliate; leaves strongly cordate-clasping; fruit ellipsoid

1 Leaf margins and nodes coarsely ciliate; leaves sessile to somewhat cordate-clasping (especially the lower leaves of robust individuals); fruit globose
S. Ianceolatus var. lanceolatus

Streptopus amplexifolius (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle var. amplexifolius, White Mandarin, Pagoda-bells. Mt (NC, VA): moist forests and seepages at high elevations; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). Late April-early June; late July-September. The species is circumboreal, the range fragmented. Fassett recognized seven varieties, the plants in our area being var. americanus. The species ranges from Greenland and Labrador to MN, south (in the mountains and disjunctly) to NC, and in the west from AK (and Kamchatka) south to NM and AZ, in Japan, and in the Alps in Europe. [= K; < S. amplexifolius -- RAB, FNA, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > S. amplexifolius var. americanus J.A. \& J.H. Schultes -- C, F, G, Z; Tortipes amplexifolius (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

Streptopus lanceolatus (Aiton) Reveal var. Ianceolatus, Eastern Rose Mandarin, Eastern Twisted-stalk. Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist forests at high elevations; uncommon (GA Rare). Late April-early June; late July-September. Fassett (1935) recognized four varieties in S. roseus. Reveal (1993) determined that the correct name for the species widely known as \(S\). roseus is \(S\). lanceolatus (Aiton) Reveal, and he transferred Fassett's varieties. Fassett (and Reveal) considered S. lanceolatus var. lanceolatus [S. roseus var. perspectus Fassett] to range from s. Labrador west to MI, south to NJ and PA, and in the mountains to w. NC, e. TN, and ne. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). S. lanceolatus var. longipes (Fernald) Reveal [S. roseus var. longipes (Fernald) Fassett] is midwestern, from s. Ontario and nw. PA west to MI, WI, MN, and s. Manitoba. Var. curvipes (Vail) Fassett is western, ranging from AK to se. British Columbia and nw. OR. Var. roseus was considered to be a Southern Appalachian endemic, differing from var. perspectus only in having the pedicel-peduncles entirely glabrous (vs. ciliate with few to many multicellular hairs). The number of hairs on the peduncles varies constantly, and recognition of two varieties in e. North America does not appear warranted; all of our material is then S. lanceolatus var. lanceolatus [S. roseus var. roseus (in a broader sense)], which does differ significantly from the more western varieties. [= K; < S. roseus -- RAB, S, W; > S. roseus var. roseus -- C, F, G, K, Z, in a narrow sense; > S. roseus var. perspectus Fassett -- C, F, G, Z; < S. lanceolatus - FNA; > S. lanceolatus var. roseus (Michaux) Reveal -- K]

\section*{Tricyrtis Wallich 1826 (Toadlily)}

A genus of about 18 species, of e. Asia. References: Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).
* Tricyrtis hirta (Thunberg) Hooker, Toadlily, native of e. Asia, is cultivated as an ornamental and may escape or persist, as in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= K]

\section*{Tulipa Linnaeus 1753 (Tulip)}

A genus of about 150 species, of temperate Eurasia (especially w. and c. Asia). References: Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Straley \& Utech in FNA (2002a).
* Tulipa sylvestris Linnaeus, Tulip, Dutch-lily, is very commonly cultivated and is "occasionally naturalized in moist meadows, fields and roadsides" in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and MD (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K]

\section*{MARANTACEAE Petersen in Engler \& Prantl 1888 (Arrowroot Family)}

A family of about 31 genera and 550 species, herbs and vines, nearly pantropical (absent from Australia), and rarely extending ino subtropical and warm temperate regions. References: Kennedy in FNA (2000); Andersson in Kubitzki (1998b).

Thalia Linnaeus 1753 (Thalia)
A genus of 6-7 species, in subtropical and tropical America. References: Kennedy in FNA (2000); Andersson in Kubitzki (1998b).
Thalia dealbata Fraser ex Roscoe, Powdery Thalia. Cp (GA, SC): swamp forests, wet ditches, brackish marshes; rare (GA Rare). May-September; June-October. Ne. SC south to FL, west to TX and OK. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S]

\section*{MAYACACEAE Kunth 1840 (Bogmoss Family)}

A family of a single genus and 4-10 species, of tropical to warm-temperate America and Africa. References: Faden in FNA (2000); Stevenson in Kubitzki (1998b).

\section*{Mayaca Aublet 1775 (Bogmoss)}

A genus of 4-10 species, of tropical to warm-temperate America and Africa. References: Faden in FNA (2000); Stevenson in Kubitzki (1998b).

Mayaca fluviatilis Aublet, Bogmoss. Cp (GA, NC, SC): marshes, streams, swamp forests, shores of natural lakes, seepage areas, in saturated soil or variously submersed; common. May-July. Se. NC south to FL, west to se. TX; apparently also in tropical America. The two species previously recognized appear to be only different growth forms, induced by different hydrologic conditions. [= FNA, GW, K; > M. aubletii Michaux -- RAB, S; > Mayaca fluviatilis - RAB, S, in a narrower sense]

\section*{MELANTHIACEAE Batsch 1802 (Bunchflower Family)}

A family of about 16 genera and 170 species, mostly temperate and northern hemisphere, but extending into South America. Further modifications of the circumscription of the Melanthiaceae (and re-assignments of genera) may be needed; see Zomlefer et al. (2001) and Tamura et al. (2004). References: Dahlgren, Clifford, \& Yeo (1985); Zomlefer (1997a, 1999)=Z; Zomlefer (1996, 2003); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Zomlefer et al. (2001).
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Leaves 3, whorled at the summit of the stem . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Trillium in TRILLIACEAE]
1 Leaves many, not whorled at the summit of the stem.
2 Leaves 1-2 mm wide, linear, stiff, sclerified . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Xerophyllum
2 Leaves 3-150 mm wide, linear, obovate, or oblanceolate.
3 Flowers pink.
Flowers white, cream or yellowish
Chamaelirium
Schoenocaulon
Veratrum
Zigadenus
Anticlea
Amianthium
Stenanthium

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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 \(2 \mathrm{n}=32\) (Zomlefer \& Smith 2002). Like Zigadenus, containing very toxic alkaloids. References: Zomlefer (1997)=Z; Zomlefer \& Judd (2002)=Y; Utech in FNA (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

Amianthium muscitoxicum (Walter) A. Gray, Fly-poison. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): mesic forests, pine savannas, meadows; common. May-July; July-September. S. NY, PA, MO, and OK, south to panhandle FL, MS, and AR. [=FNA, K, Y; = A. muscaetoxicum -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, W (an orthographic variant); = Chrosperma muscaetoxicum (Walter) Kuntze -- S; = Zigadenus muscitoxicus (Walter) Regel -- Z]

\section*{Anticlea Kunth 1843 (Death-camas)}

Anticlea has a chromosome number of \(2 \mathrm{n}=32\) (Zomlefer \& Smith 2002). References: Zomlefer \& Judd (2002)=Y; Zomlefer et al. (2001); Schwartz in FNA (2002a).

Anticlea glauca Kunth, White Death-camas. Mt (NC, VA): limestone and dolostone woodlands, glades, cliffs, and outcrops; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). July-August; September-October. A. glauca is ther more eastern component of a complex variously treated as two species or a single variable species, with or without recognized varieties or subspecies. A. elegans (in the broadest sense) ranges from Québec and NY west to AK, south to n. OH, n. IN, n. IL, MO, IA, NM, AZ, and n. Mexico; disjunct in the mountains of VA and NC. Two taxa have often been recognized, at the specific, subspecific, or varietal level. The more eastern taxon (epithet "glauca" - see synonymy below) ranges from New Brunswick west to ND, south to NC, TN, and MO, and is distinguished by glaucous foliage, paniculate inflorescence, and tepals often purplish or brownish basally. The more western taxon (epithet "elegans"), occurring east to the MN and MO, has the foliage greener, the inflorescence often only racemose, and the tepals yellow. [< Anticlea elegans (Pursh) Rydberg -- Y; = Zigadenus elegans Pursh ssp. glaucus (Nuttall) Hultén -- K; = Z. glaucus Nuttall -- RAB , F, W, Z; = Z. elegans var. glaucus (Nuttall) Preece -- C; Z. elegans - FNA; = Zygadenus glaucus -- G (an orthographic variant); =? Anticlea chlorantha (Richardson) Rydberg -- S]

\section*{Chamaelirium Willdenow 1808 (Devil's-bit)}

A monotypic genus, an herb of temperate e. North America. References: Zomlefer (1997)=Z; Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Utech in FNA (2002a).

Chamaelirium luteum (Linnaeus) A. Gray, Devil's-bit. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist slopes, bottomlands, wet savannas; common (rare in Coastal Plain). March-May; September-November. MA west to Ontario, OH, s. IN, and AR, south to FL and LA. The ecological amplitude and morphologic variability of this species is surprising; it needs additional, more careful, study.

Ch. obovale Small (or other previously unnamed entities) may warrant recognition at some level. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Z; > Ch. luteum - S, in a narrower sense; > Ch. obovale Small -- S]

\section*{Helonias Linnaeus 1753 (Swamp Pink)}

A monotypic genus, an herb of temperate e. North America. Although Helonias has traditionally been considered a monotypic genus, Takahashi \& Kawano (1989) have suggested that the closely related Heloniopsis and Ypsilandra (both of e. Asia) may be congeneric. References: Zomlefer (1997)=Z; Utech in FNA (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

Helonias bullata Linnaeus, Swamp Pink. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): bogs, usually under dense shrubs in peaty soils, in the VA Coastal Plain in acidic sandy seepage swamps; rare (US Threatened, GA Threatened, NC Threatened, SC Rare, VA Endangered). April-May; June-July. S. NY and NJ to e. VA on the Coastal Plain, and from w. VA through w. NC to nw. SC and ne. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The flowering scape elongates markedly in fruit, reaching 1 m in height. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, GW, G, K, S, W, Z]

Melanthium Linnaeus 1753 (Bunchflower)
(see Veratrum)

\section*{Schoenocaulon A. Gray 1837 (Feathershank)}

A genus of about 10 species of \(s\). North America, Central America, and n. South America. Schoenocaulon has a chromosome number of \(2 \mathrm{n}=16\) (Zomlefer \& Smith 2002). References: Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Frame in FNA (2002a).

Schoenocaulon dubium (Michaux) Small, Florida Feathershank. Cp (GA): dry pine savannas, sandhills; rare (GA Special Concern). S. GA south to peninsular FL. [= FNA, K, S]

Stenanthium (A. Gray) Kunth 1843 (Featherbells, Featherfleece)
A genus of about 4-5 species, herbs of North America and e. Asia. Stenanthium, as redefined by Zomlefer \& Judd (2002), has a chromosome number of \(2 n=20\) (Zomlefer \& Smith 2002). References: Zomlefer \& Judd (2002)=Y; Zomlefer (1997)=Z; Utech in FNA (2002a); Schwartz in FNA (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a). Key adapted in part from F, the taxa and key needing evaluation and (probably) alteration.

1 Tepals obovate, the tip rounded-obtuse.
2 Inflorescence a raceme; flowers all bisexual; plants 3-10 dm tall; flowering April-early June; [(in our area) of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. densum
2 Inflorescence a panicle of racemes; lower flowers of the inflorescence branches bisexual and fertile, the upper staminate or superficially perfect but the pistils nonfunctional (not producing fruits); plants 5-20 dm tall; flowering July-August; [(in our area) of the Mountains]
S. leimanthoides

1 Tepals lanceolate, the tip acute-acuminate.
3 Larger leaves to 30 mm wide, thin and membranous-translucent, not strongly ribbed; panicle dense, the branches stiffly ascending, the flowers crowded; perianth \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, greenish; capsules oblong or subcylindric, \(9-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, erect; seeds \(5-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves distributed all along the stem, nearly as dense just below the panicle as at the base; plant to 2.2 m tall and the stem to 2 cm in diameter near its base; [of bogs and wet meadows] ... S. gramineum var. robustum

3 Larger leaves to 15 mm wide, firm to coriaceous, strongly ribbed; panicle diffuse, the branches ascending, spreading, or drooping, the flowers scattered; perianth 3-8 (-10) mm long, whitish; capsules ovoid to urceolate, 6-9 mm long, deflexed; seeds \(5-5.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaves mainly near the base, rapidly reduced upwards; plant to 1.9 m tall and the stem to 1 cm in diameter near its base; [of dry to moist upland forests].
4 Perianth \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; plant to 1.9 m tall, the stem \(4-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter near the base
S. gramineum var. gramineum

4 Perianth 3-4.5 (-5.0) mm long; plant to 1.0 m tall, the stem \(1.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter near the base.

> S. gramineum var. micranthum

Stenanthium densum (Desrousseaux) Zomlefer \& Judd, Crow-poison. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, pine flatwoods; common, rare in VA (VA Rare). April-early June; late May-July. Se. VA south to FL and west to se. TX, on the Coastal Plain. See Z. leimanthoides for discussion of the taxonomy of the 2 species. Z. densus is superficially very similar to Amianthium muscitoxicum; Z. densus has a conical capsule, \(2 \times\) or more as long as broad (vs. about \(1 \times\) as long as broad), a bladeless purple sheath, \(3-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, enclosing the leaves at the base (vs. sheath absent, all leaves with blades), and basal leaves usually \(1-3\) in number, 3-6 (-10) mm wide (vs. mostly 4 or more in number, mostly \(7-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide). [= Y; = Zigadenus densus (Desrousseaux) Fernald -- RAB, C, GW, K, Z; < Zigadenus densus (Desrousseaux) Fernald - FNA, in a broad sense (also including S. leimanthoides); = Zygadenus densus -- G (an orthographic variant); Tracyanthus angustifolius (Michaux) Small -- S]

Stenanthium gramineum (Ker-Gawler) Morong var. gramineum, Common Featherbells. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (NC):
moist forests, grassy balds, to 1700 m in elevation; uncommon. July-early September; August-October. PA west to IL and MO, south to ne. NC, panhandle FL, and TX. [= F, K; < S. gramineum -- RAB, C, FNA, G, S, W, Z]

Stenanthium gramineum (Ker-Gawler) Morong var. micranthum Fernald, Small Featherbells. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA): dry upland forests and woodlands; uncommon. July-early September; August-October. W. VA and TN south to panhandle FL and n. AL. [=F, K; < S. gramineum -- RAB, C, FNA, G, S, W, Z]

Stenanthium gramineum (Ker-Gawler) Morong var. robustum (S. Watson) Fernald, Giant Featherbells, Bog Featherbells. Mt (NC, VA?): wet meadows, bogs; rare (NC Watch List). July-early September; August-October. PA south to w. NC. [=F, K; = S. robustum S. Watson -- S; < S. gramineum -- RAB, C, FNA, G, W, Z]

Stenanthium leimanthoides (A. Gray) Zomlefer \& Judd, Pinebarrens Death-camas. Mt (NC, VA), Cp (GA): high elevation rock outcrops, shrub balds, seepage areas at high elevations, in the Coastal Plain in sandhill bogs and wet pine savannas; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). July-August; September-October. As currently interpreted, with a peculiar and disjunct range, occurring on the Coastal Plain of se. NY (Long Island), NJ, and DE, in the mountains from WV and VA south through w. NC to (allegedly) AL, and on the Gulf Coastal Plain, from s. GA to LA. Unpublished studies involving (primarily) Gulf Coast populations of S. leimanthoides have questioned its distinctness from S. densum. Our plants seem very distinct in many ways. Perhaps inflorescence characters do not reliably distinguish the 2 taxa and so-called \(S\). leimanthoides of the Gulf Coast is a paniculate form of \(Z\). densus (the real distinguishing characters not at present clear). S. leimanthoides in the east follows much the same phytogeographic patterns as Leiophyllum buxifolium and Xerophyllum asphodeloides; the 3 species occurring together in the Pine Barrens of the s. NJ Coastal Plain and at 1900 m elevation on the summit of Grandfather Mountain, Avery County, NC! [= Y; = Zigadenus leimanthoides A. Gray -- RAB, C, F, GW, K, W, Z; < Zigadenus densus (Desrousseauz) Fernald - FNA, in a broad sense; = Zygadenus leimanthoides -- G (an orthographic variant); = Oceanoros leimanthoides (A. Gray) Small -- S]

\author{
Trillium \\ [see TRILLIACEAE]
}

\section*{Veratrum Linnaeus 1753 (White-hellebore)}

A genus of about 55 species, herbs of temperate Northern Hemisphere. Veratrum is here interpreted broadly, including Melanthium following the molecular phylogeny work of Zomlefer et al. (2003). References: Zomlefer (1997)=Z; McNeal \& Shaw in FNA (2002a); Bodkin \& Utech in FNA (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Zomlefer et al. (2003).

1 Leaves all linear, 1-2 (-3) cm wide; tepals greenish white to creamy white (sometimes fading brownish); [section
Fuscoveratrum] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. virginicum
1 Leaves (at least the basal) oblanceolate to obovate or elliptic, \(3-15 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide (the upper leaves sometimes linear); tepals yellowish green, green, or maroon.
2 Leaves strongly plicate, 6-15 cm wide; tepals pubescent, 8-13 mm long, 3-5 mm wide, with a conspicuous pair of glands near the base of the tepal blade (these sometimes more or less fused); filament free from the tepals; [section Veratrum]
V. viride

2 Leaves not at all to slightly plicate, \(3-14 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; tepals glabrous, 4-9 mm long, \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide ( \(3-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide in \(V\). latifolium), with either conspicuous (V. latifolium) or diffuse (V. parviflorum and V. woodii) glands; filament fused to the basal claw of the tepal; [section Fuscoveratrum].
3 Tepals 3-5 mm wide, the blade of the tepal abruptly narrowed to a claw, the blade nearly as wide as long, with undulate margins, and 2 conspicuous succulent glands; leaves \(1-7 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. Iatifolium
3 Tepals 1-3 mm wide, the blade gradually narrowed to the base, the blade much longer than wide, with entire margins, and with diffuse glandular areas; leaves \(3-12.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide.
4 Tepals pale to olive green, 4-7 mm long; ovaries glabrous; leaves 4.5-14 cm wide; [common, of the Mountains in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. parviflorum
4 Tepals dark maroon, 6-9 mm long; ovaries densely pubescent; leaves 3-10 cm wide; [rare disjunct in our area]
V. woodii

Veratrum latifolium (Desrousseaux) Zomlefer, Crisped Bunchflower. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): moist forests; uncommon (rare in Coastal Plain and Piedmont) (GA Special Concern). July-August; September-October. An Appalachian endemic: CT south to NC and SC. [= Z; = Melanthium hybridum Walter -- RAB, C, F, G, W, misapplied; = Melanthium latifolium Desrousseaux -- FNA, K, S]

Veratrum parviflorum Michaux, Mountain Bunchflower. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to rather dry forests, up to at least 1700 m ; common. July-early September; August-October. A Southern Appalachian endemic: WV and KY south to VA, NC, n. GA, and TN. [= RAB, C, G, W, Z; = Melanthium parviflorum (Michaux) S. Watson -- F, FNA, K, S]

Veratrum virginicum (Linnaeus) Aiton, Bog Bunchflower, Virginia Bunchflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd (NC, SC, VA): savannas, bogs, seepage bogs, wet forests; uncommon (SC Rare). June-August; August-October. Widespread in e. North America. This species is superficially quite similar to Zigadenus glaberrimus, which, in addition to characters given in the family key, has the stem glabrous (vs. pubescent in M. virginicum). [= Z; Melanthium virginicum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; Melanthium dispersum Small -- S; Melanthium virginicum - S, in a narrower sense]

Veratrum viride Aiton, White-hellebore, Indian Poke, Green Hellebore, Cornhusk Lily. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): seeps, streambanks, wet boulderfields; common (GA Special Concern). June-August; July-September. Québec and Ontario south in the mountains to NC, TN, and ne. GA. The closely related V. eschscholtzii A. Gray, sometimes treated as V. viride ssp. eschscholtzii
(A. Gray) A. \& D. Löve or V. viride var. eschscholtzii (A. Gray) Breitung, is western, ranging from AK to OR. This plant is strongly poisonous; an insecticide was formerly manufactured from the roots. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W, Z; < V. viride -- K, in the broad sense; = V. viride var. viride -- FNA]

Veratrum woodii J.W. Robbins ex Wood, Ozark Bunchflower, Wood's False-hellebore. Mt (GA, NC), Cp (GA): circumneutral soil of woodlands over mafic rocks (such as amphibolite) or other calcareous substrates; rare (GA Rare, NC Rare). July; September. Primarily Ozarkian, but extending in scattered populations eastwards as far as sw. GA, nw. GA, sc. TN, and sw. NC (Polk County). [= C, F, G, Z; = Melanthium woodii (J.W. Robbins ex Wood) Bodkin -- FNA, K; ?= V. intermedium Chapman -- S]

Xerophyllum Michaux 1803 (Turkeybeard, Beargrass)
A genus of 2 species, rather woody herbs of temperate North America. The other species in the genus is the western beargrass, \(X\). tenax (Pursh) Nuttall, widely distributed in the western Cordillera. References: Zomlefer (1997)=Z; Utech in FNA (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

Xerophyllum asphodeloides (Linnaeus) Nuttall, Turkeybeard, Beargrass, Mountain-asphodel. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): dry ridges and slopes in the mountains, primarily in dry, strongly acidic sites which burn periodically, such as pine/heath woodlands and forests, heath balds, and xeric oak forests, most of the populations in the Blue Ridge Escarpment, often associated with Pinus rigida or \(P\). pungens, disjunct to similar sites on quartzite monadnocks of the upper Piedmont; uncommon (GA Rare, NC Watch List, SC Rare). May-June; July-August. In two disjunct areas; the Coastal Plain of s. NJ and DE, and the Southern Appalachians from w. VA south to e. TN, w. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA. Sterile plants resemble tussocks of a bunchgrass, but the leaf bases are white and flattened and are obviously not those of a grass. The leaves remain green throughout the winter. \([=R A B, C, F\), FNA, G, K, W, Z]

\section*{Zigadenus Michaux 1803 (Death-camas)}
(also see Anticlea, Stenanthium)
As redefined, a monotypic genus of se. North America. A molecular systematics study by Zomlefer et al. (2001) gives strong support to a treatment recognizing Zigadenus as monotypic (Zigadenus glaberrimus), Anticlea (including for our area the former Zigadenus elegans ssp. glaucus), Stenanthium (including for our area Stenanthium spp. and the former Zigadenus densus and Z. leimanthoides). Zigadenus (as redefined) has a tentatively reported chromosome number of \(2 \mathrm{n}=52\) (Zomlefer \& Smith 2002). References: Zomlefer (1997)=Z; Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Zomlefer et al. (2001); Schwartz in FNA (2002a).

1 Leaves strongly keeled, (5-) 10-20 mm wide; plant colonial, from thick, hard, horizontal, short-creeping rhizomes covered with fibrous old leaf bases; inner tepals (petals) \(7-17 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, distinctly clawed, acute-acuminate, bearing 2 glands well above the base

Zigadenus glaberrimus
1 Leaves slightly or not at all keeled, 2-12 mm wide; plant solitary, from a bulbous or semibulbous base; inner tepals (petals) 3-6 or 7-12 mm long, clawed or not, bearing either a single (sometimes obscure to essentially invisible) gland near the base or a bilobed gland well above the base.
2 Inner tepals (petals) 7-12 mm long, clawed, with a single bilobed gland borne well above the base; [of calcareous habitats in the Mountains] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Anticlea elegans]
2 Inner tepals 3-6 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 and Coastal Plain]; [section Oceanoros].
3 Inflorescence a raceme; flowers all bisexual; plants 3-10 dm tall; flowering April-early June; [(in our area) of the Coastal Plain] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Stenanthium den
3 Inflorescence a panicle of racemes; lower flowers of the inflorescence branches bisexual and fertile, the upper staminate or superficially perfect but the pistils nonfunctional (not producing fruits); plants 5-20 dm tall; flowering JulyAugust; [(in our area) of the Mountains]
[see Stenanthium leimanthoides]

Zigadenus glaberrimus Michaux, Large Death-camas, Snakeroot. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhill seepage bogs, pine savannas, pocosin edges; common, rare in VA (VA Rare). Late June-early September; August-November. Se. VA south to panhandle FL, west to se. TX, on the Coastal Plain. This species is superficially more similar to Melanthium virginicum than to the other species of Zigadenus. Z. glaberrimus has the stem and inflorescence axis glabrous (vs. scurfy-pubescent in M. virginicum). [= RAB , C, F, FNA, GW, K, Z; = Zygadenus glaberrimus -- G, S (an orthographic variant)]

\section*{NAJADACEAE de Jussieu 1789 (Naiad Family)}

A family of a single genus and about 40 species, nearly cosmopolitan. The Najadaceae should perhaps be merged into the Hydrocharitaceae (Haynes, Holm-Nielsen, \& Les 1998b). References: Haynes in FNA (2000); Haynes (1979)=Z; Haynes \& Hellquist (1996); Haynes, Holm-Nielsen, \& Les in Kubitzki (1998b).

A genus of about 40 species, nearly cosmopolitan. Probably better included in the Hydrocharitaceae (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (2003). References: Haynes in FNA (2000); Haynes (1979)=Z; Haynes \& Hellquist (1996); Haynes, Holm-Nielsen, \& Les in Kubitzki (1998b).

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.

1 Plants dioecious; lower side of the midvein of the leaves prickly; [subgenus Najas] . . . ........................ [N. marina]
1 Plants monoecious; lower side of the midvein of the leaves smooth; [subgenus Caulinia].
2 Leaf-teeth multicellular, evident at \(10 \times\) magnification, \(7-15\) per side; leaves becoming recurved late in the season; seedcoat pitted, the areoles distinctly wider than long, in ca. 12-18 ladder-like rows . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. minor
2 Leaf-teeth unicellular, not evident at \(10 \times\) magnification, more than 20 per side (except 13-17 per side in N. gracillima); leaves spreading to ascending; seed-coat smooth or pitted, if present the areoles longer than wide or about as long as wide.
3 Seeds smooth, glossy, obovate, broadest above the middle; anthers 1-locular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. flexilis
3 Seeds pitted, dull, cylindric, fusiform, or elliptic, broadest at the middle; anthers 1- or 4-locular.
4 Style offset from the apex of the seed; anthers unilocular
N. gracillima

4 Style at the apex of the seed; anthers 4-locular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. guadalupensis var. guadalupensis
Najas flexilis (Willdenow) Rostkovius \& Schmidt, Northern Naiad. Cp, Pd, Mt (VA): lakes and rivers; uncommon. JulyAugust. Newfoundland west to Ontario, south to VA, MD, MO, and NE; also in the west from Alberta and Saskatchewan south to OR and UT. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z; = Naias flexilis - S, orthographic variant]

Najas gracillima (A. Braun ex Engelmann) Magnus, Slender Naiad, Bushy Naiad. Mt, Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): ponds and lakes; uncommon. July-October. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to NC, AL, and MO; disjunct in CA. Haynes (1979) reports that this species cannot tolerate pollution and is apparently declining in abundance. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Z]

Najas guadalupensis (Sprengel) Magnus var. guadalupensis, Common Naiad, Southern Naiad. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): lakes and rivers; common. July-October. Var. guadalupensis ranges from ME west to Alberta and WA, south to \(n\). South America. Haynes (1979) interprets the species as including 3 other varieties -- var. floridana Haynes \& Wentz (in FL, north to AL and GA and to be sought in SC), var. muenscheri (Clausen) Haynes (endemic to the Hudson River), and var. olivacea (Rosendahl \& Butters) Haynes (nearly limited to states bordering the Great Lakes). They differ in characteristics of the leaf and seed (see Haynes 1979). Haynes \& Hellquist (1996) treat all infraspecific taxa as subspecies rather than varieties. [= C, Z; < Najas guadalupensis -RAB, F, G, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Najas guadalupensis ssp. guadalupensis - FNA, K; Naias guadelupensis - S, orthographic variant and infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Najas minor Allioni, Spinyleaf Naiad. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): ponds, lakes, and reservoirs, particularly where eutrophic; uncommon, native of Eurasia. July-October. This species is apparently a rather recent introduction to North America, now widespread in e. North America. Haynes (1979) reports that it is becoming more abundant in e. North America because of its tolerance for polluted, eutrophic waters. [=RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Z]

Najas filifolia Haynes, Narrowleaf Naiad. Cp (GA): lakes; rare (GA Special Concern). Sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) to FL (Haynes in FNA 2000). [= FNA, K; Najas ancistrocarpa, misapplied] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Najas guadalupensis (Sprengel) Magnus var. floridana Haynes \& Wentz, in GA and FL. [= Z; = Najas guadalupensis ssp. floridana Haynes \& Wentz) Haynes \& C.B. Hellquist - FNA, K; < Najas guadelupensis - GW] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Najas marina Linnaeus, Holly-leaf Naiad, occurs both n . and s . of our area and should be sought. It occurs in brackish or calcareous waters. It is dioecious (vs. monoecious in our 4 species), and has the lower side of the midvein of the leaves prickly (vs. smooth in our 4 species). [= FNA, K; = Naias marina - S, orthographic variant] \{add synonymy\}

\section*{NARTHECIACEAE E.M. Fries 1846 (Bog-asphodel Family)}

As circumscribed here (excluding Tofieldiaceae), a family of about 4 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. References: Zomlefer (1997b, 1999); Reveal \& Zomlefer (1998); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

\section*{Aletris Linnaeus 1753 (Colic-root, Stargrass)}

As circumscribed here (including Metanarthecium), a genus of about 30 species, of e. North America and e. Asia. References: Weigant (2002)=X; Ward (1978)=Y; Zomlefer (1997b)=Z; Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Sullivan in FNA (2002a).

\footnotetext{
1 Perianth white to creamy-white (rarely pinkish).
2 Perianth 6-10 mm long, cylindric at anthesis, \(2-3 \times\) as long as broad, the perianth lobes narrowly deltoid (longer than broad); fruiting perianth markedly constricted above the middle
A. farinosa

2 Perianth 4-6 mm long, campanulate at anthesis, ca. \(1 \times\) as long as broad, the perianth lobes broadly deltoid (about as long as broad); fruiting perianth somewhat narrowed above the base
A. obovata

1 Perianth golden yellow (often faded in dried specimens).
}

3 Perianth short-cylindric or campanulate at anthesis, \(1-2 \times\) as long as broad, the perianth lobes not spreading; [flowering May-July] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. A aur
3 Perianth long-cylindric at anthesis, \(2.5-4 \times\) as long as broad, the perianth lobes spreading somewhat; [flowering MarchMay]
A. Iutea

Aletris aurea Walter, Golden Colic-root. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, seepage bogs, pine flatwoods; uncommon (VA Rare). Mid May-July; August. S. MD south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX and se. OK. Flowering several weeks later than A. farinosa when growing together. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, X, Y, Z]

Aletris farinosa Linnaeus, Northern White Colic-root, Mealy Colic-root, Stargrass. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, pine flatwoods, seepage bogs, upland woodlands, roadbanks; common. Late April-early June; July-August. S. ME, s. Ontario, and se. MN south to s. GA, FL (Wunderlin 1998), LA, and TX, the only species of the genus not restricted (or nearly so) to the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, X, Z]

Aletris Iutea Small, Yellow Colic-root. Cp (GA): pine savannas; uncommon. E. GA (in immediate proximity to the SC border) south to s. FL, and west to e. LA (Weigant 2002). The report by F of A. lutea Small as far north as se. VA is in error. A specimen collected in se. NC has recently been annotated as A. lutea, but it appears to be A. farinosa. [= FNA, GW, K, S, X, Y, Z]

Aletris obovata Nash ex Small, Southern White Colic-root. Cp (GA, SC): pine savannas; rare (SC Rare). May-early June; August. Se. SC south to c. peninsular FL, west to s. MS. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, X, Y, Z]

\section*{Lophiola Ker-Gawler 1814 (Golden Crest)}

A monotypic genus, of temperate e. North America. As here interpreted to include L. americana and L. septentrionalis, Lophiola is monotypic, consisting only of \(L\). aurea. Lophiola is quite unlike any other genus, and its familial position has been problematic. Often treated in the Haemodoraceae (as in RAB, C, G, GW), Lophiola is better placed in the Nartheciaceae (or a very broad Liliaceae), as shown by studies of anatomy, pollen ultrastructure, and chemistry, though its placement in that family is also not without problems (Edwards, Churchill, \& Weiss 1970, Simpson \& Dickison 1981, Simpson 1983, Zavada 1983, Zavadu, Xu, \& Edwards 1983, Ambrose 1985). References: Zomlefer (1997b)=Z; Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Robertson in FNA (2002a).

Lophiola aurea Ker-Gawler, Golden Crest. Cp (GA, NC): mucky depressions in wet savannas, and in adjacent ditches; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Endangered). Late May-June; August-September. A species of Southeastern Coastal Plain affinities, but with a peculiar, fragmented distribution, occurring primarily on the Gulf Coast from FL and sw. GA west to MS, with disjunct segments of range in se. NC, n. DE and s. NJ, and Nova Scotia. Only a few populations remain in NC. [= C, FNA, K, S, Z; > L. americana (Pursh) Wood -- RAB, F (the NJ-DE material), G, GW; > L. septentrionalis Fernald -- F (the Nova Scotian material)]

\section*{Narthecium Hudson 1762 (Asphodel)}

A genus of about 8 species, many narrow disjuncts, collectively with a very fragmented distribution in the temperate Northern Hemisphere. References: Small (1924)=Z; Zomlefer (1997b) =Y; Utech in FNA (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Schumacher (1947) \(=\) X; Sorrie \& Weakley (in prep.)=Q.

1 Tepals 4-6 mm long; capsule 10-14 mm long; pedicels stout, about as long as the subtending bracts; [of Coastal Plain seeps and savannas] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. \(\boldsymbol{N}\) americanum
1 Tepals 6-9 mm long; capsule \(8-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; pedicels slender, distinctly longer than the subtending bracts; [of mountain bogs]

Narthecium americanum Ker-Gawler, Yellow Asphodel. Cp (SC): wet seepages or savannas; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered, SC Rare). June-July; August-September. S. NJ and DE; disjunct in c. SC. It is still possible that this species will be relocated in our area, perhaps in mucky seepages in the Sandhills. [=C,F,G, Q, X; < Narthecium americanum -- RAB, FNA, GW, K, W, Y, in part only (also see N. montanum); = Abama americana (Ker-Gawler) Morong -- S, Z]

Narthecium montanum (Small) C.H. Grey, Appalachian Yellow Asphodel. Mt (NC): bogs; rare (apparently extinct). With the drainage of the bogs of East Flat Rock, Henderson County, this species was apparently extirpated. It is still possible that it will be relocated, in bogs in Henderson or Transylvania counties, NC. Small \((1924,1933)\) considered the NC mountain population a distinct species, based on its longer, more slender pedicels, larger sepals, petals, and stamens, and smaller capsules. Schumacher (1947), in the most thorough worldwide assessment of Narthecium, agreed, and Sorrie \& Weakley (in prep.) concur, based on an herbarium analysis of the characters of all taxa in the genus. The morphological distinctions (and geographic disjunction) between \(N\). montanum and \(N\). americanum are as great or greater as those between most species recognized worldwide in the genus. [= \(Q\), X; < Narthecium americanum - RAB, FNA, GW, K, W, Y, in part; = Abama montana Small -- S, Z]

NOLINACEAE Nakai 1943 (Beargrass Family) (see RUSCACEAE)

ORCHIDACEAE (Orchid Family)

A family of about 800 genera and 19,000 species, perennial (rarely annual), mycotrophic herbs and vines. Only a small minority of orchid species worldwide are terrestrial rather than epiphytic; only Epidendrum magnoliae in our flora shows the common epiphytic habit. References: Luer (1972) and Luer (1975)=L; Correll (1950)=X; Romero-González, Fernández-Concha, Dressler, Magrath, \& Argus in FNA (Williams \& Williams (1983); Brown (2003); Homoya (1993); Correll (1937); Pridgeon et al. (1999a, 1999b, 1999c).

Subfamily Cypripedioideae: Cypripedium
Subfamily Orchidoideae
Tribe Orchideae
Subtribe Orchidinae: Coeloglossum, Galearis, Habenaria, Platanthera
Tribe Cranichideae
Subtribe Cranichidinae: Ponthieva
Subtribe Goodyerinae: Goodyera
Subtribe Spiranthinae: Spiranthes
Subfamily Vanilloideae
Tribe Pogonieae: Cleistes, Isotria, Pogonia
Keying Note: Flowering plants are necessary for use of the key to genera.
1 Plant epiphytic, growing on the branches or trunks of trees in swamps . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Epidendrum
1 Plant terrestrial, growing on soil.
2 Leaves absent at flowering, or with a solitary leaf with a purplish undersurface withering at about the time of flowering.
3 Flowers with a spur.
3 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.
5 Flower solitary; lip strongly bearded . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Arethusa
5 Flowers in spikes or racemes; lip not bearded.
6 Lip with 2 fleshy ridges near the base; pollinia 4; plants mycoparasitic and never with leaves .......

6 Lip with 3-7 ridges near the base or extending most of the length of the lip; pollinia 4 or 8; plants either mycoparasitic and never with leaves, or with a plicate winter leaf withering shortly before flowering.
\(7 \quad\) Plants with a plicate winter leaf withering shortly before flowering (the withered remnant usually detectable); pollinia 4; veins of the petals and sepals not strikingly different in color than the intervein areas; lip with 3 ridges Aplectrum
\(7 \quad\) Plants never with leaves and saprophytic; pollinia 8; veins of the petals and sepals strikingly different in color than the intervein areas; lip with 5-7 ridges.

Hexalectris
2 Leaves present at flowering (Cleistes with a foliaceous bract at the summit of the stem).

\section*{8 Leaf solitary.}

9 Leaf basal.
10 Flower with a spur . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Platanthera 10 Flower without a spur.

11 Flower solitary; leaf plicate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Arethusa
11 Flowers in a raceme or spike.
12 Flowers relatively large, purple, pink, to rarely white, the lip oriented upwards . . . . . Calopogon
12 Flowers relatively small, whitish, the lip oriented downwards . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Spiranthes
9 Leaf cauline.
13 Flower solitary (-4), pink (rarely nearly white); [subfamily Vanilloideae; tribe Pogonieae].
14 Sepals brown to purple, linear or narrowly oblanceolate, 3-6.5 cm long, about 5 mm wide; leaf coriaceous

Cleistes
14 Sepals pink (rarely white), elliptic or oblanceolate, 1.3-2.7 cm long, 3-11 mm wide; leaf herbaceous .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pogonia
13 Flowers in spikes or racemes, 5-many, reddish, yellowish, or greenish.
15 Flower without a spur; petals, sepals, and lip 1-3 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Malaxis
15 Flower with a spur; petals, sepals, and lip 3-25 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Platanthera
8 Leaves 2-many.
16 Lip inflated, pouch-like or slipper-like, \(2-6 \mathrm{~cm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Cypripedium
16 Lip not inflated, or if so, then 0.3-1.1 cm long.
17 Leaves basal (sometimes with bladeless sheaths upwards on the stem).
18 Leaves plicate.
19 Lip oriented upwards; flowers pink to white
Calopogon
19 Lip oriented downwards; flowers greenish, purplish-brown, or yellowish.
20 Leaves ovate to elliptic, \(2-5 \times\) as long as wide; plant \(1-3 \mathrm{dm}\) tall ................ . Liparis
20 Leaves linear-lanceolate, more than \(10 \times\) as long as wide; plant \(3-14 \mathrm{dm}\) tall

18 Leaves smooth, often creased at the midrib, but not plicate.
21 Lip with a spur.
22 Flowers bicolored, the lip white, the sepals and petals pink; leaves \(2 \ldots\). . . . . . Galearis
22 Flowers not bicolored, the lip, petals, and sepals similarly colored; leaves 2-5.
23 Lip deeply divided into 3 linear segments; leaves \(3-5 \ldots \ldots . \ldots\). . . . . . Habenaria
23 Lip entire; leaves 2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Platanthera
21 Lip without a spur.
24 Leaf blades more-or-less horizontally oriented, flat against the ground or 1-2 cm above it.
25 Lip oriented upwards . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ponthieva
25 Lip oriented downwards.
26 Leaves variegated with white; lip saccate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Goodyera
26 Leaves green, not variegated; lip not saccate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Spiranthes
24 Leaf blades ascending.
27 Leaves linear to lanceolate, 2-4 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Spiranthes
27 Leaves elliptic to ovate, 2.
28 Lip broadest near its apex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Liparis
28 Lip broadest near its base, tapering to the apex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Malaxis
17 Leaves cauline.
29 Leaves plicate; lip saccate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Epipactis
29 Leaves smooth, often creased at the midrib, but not plicate; lip not saccate.
30 Leaves whorled, terminating the stem Isotria 30 Leaves alternate or opposite, not terminating the stem.

31 Leaves 2, opposite, near the middle of the stem . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Listera
31 Leaves (2-) 3-many, alternate, variously distributed on the stem.
32 Lip without a spur.
33 Leaves ovate, 0.8-2.0 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Triphora
33 Leaves linear, 1-8 cm long ....................................... Zeuxine
32 Lip with a spur; leaves linear, lanceolate, or narrowly elliptic, 5-40 cm long (at least the larger more than 5 cm long).
34 Lip divided into 3 linear divisions, the divisions not further divided, fringed, or eroded . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Habenaria
34 Lip not divided into 3 divisions, or divided into 3 divisions but the divisions not linear.
35 Spur saccate, 2-3 mm long, the orifice minute . . . . . . . . . . Coeloglossum 35 Spur elongate and slender, 4-50 mm long, the orifice larger . . Platanthera

Aplectrum Torrey 1818 (Puttyroot, Adam-and-Eve)
A genus of 2 species, 1 in e. North America and 1 in Japan (Sheviak \& Catling in FNA (2002a). References: Sheviak \& Catling in FNA (2002a).

Identification notes: Like Tipularia, Aplectrum has a single, overwintering leaf, purplish on the underside, and withering prior to the appearance of the flowering stalk; they are readily separable by leaf shape, texture, and veining (see Tipularia).

Aplectrum hyemale (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Torrey, Puttyroot, Adam-and-Eve. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): rich, mesic forests; common. May-June. Québec and MN, south to SC, GA, AL, and OK. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, L, S, W, X]

\section*{Arethusa Linnaeus 1753 (Dragon's-mouth, Bog-rose, Arethusa)}

A monotypic genus (Sheviak \& Catling in FNA 2002). References: Sheviak \& Catling in FNA (2002a).
Identification notes: The combination of the following characters serves to separate Arethusa from other, vaguely similar, genera: flowers magenta, solitary and scapose, the lip descending, the other 2 petals and 3 sepals erect or ascending. Calopogon has a leafy stem, the inflorescence a raceme, the lip crested but oriented upwards. Pogonia has solitary, pale pink flowers, with a descending, bearded lip, but the stem has a well-developed, flat leaf, 1-2.5 cm wide, the flower is subtended by a well-developed, leaf-like, floral bract, and the 2 lower sepals are spreading-descending. Cleistes has 3 brown to purplish brown sepals.

Arethusa bulbosa Linnaeus, Dragon's-mouth, Bog-rose, Arethusa. Mt (NC, SC, VA): bogs; rare (NC Endangered, SC Rare, VA Rare). May-June. Widespread in ne. North America, south to NJ and IN and to NC and SC in the mountains, rare south of ME, MI, and MN. The lanceolate, plicate leaf ( \(15-30 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, 2-4 mm wide) develops after flowering, the flowering plant thus consisting (aboveground) of the solitary scape only. The lip is crested with fimbriate ridges, marked with yellow and purple. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, L, S, W, X]

A genus of 5 species (one with two varieties), endemic to e. North America. The only other taxon is C. tuberosus var. simpsonii (Chapman) Magrath of s. FL. References: Goldman, Magrath, \& Catling in FNA (2002a); Trapnell, Hamrick, \& Giannasi (2004)=Z. Goldman, van den Berg, \& Griffith (2004)=Y. Key adapted from Goldman, Magrath, \& Catling in FNA (2002a).

Identification notes: The lip is oriented upwards.
1 Petals wider towards the tip than towards the base; lip usually as wide as or wider than long; flowers strongly fragrant . . . . . .
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. multiflorus

1 Petals equal or narrower towards the tip than towards the base; lip usually narrower than long; flowers scentless or mildly fragrant.
2 Leaf appressed to the inflorescence during flowering; flowers less than 1 cm apart; flowers not fragrant; flowers of each plant opening simultaneously
C. barbatus

2 Leaf not appressed to the inflorescence during flowering; flowers more than 1 cm apart; flowers faintly to distinctly fragrant; flowers of each plant opening nearly simultaneously to sequentially.
3 Lateral sepals \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, falcate, widely spreading
C. pallidus

3 Lateral sepals \(15-28 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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; stugma typically flat against column surface; corms elongate, forked.
C. oklahomensis

4 Flowers of each plant opening sequentially; dilated distal portion of midd;e lip lobe usually much wider than long, typically anvil-shaped; stigma at angle to column surface; corms globose to elongate, not forked
C. tuberosus var. tuberosus

Calopogon barbatus (Walter) Ames, Bearded Grass-pink. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas, sandhill seeps; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare). April-early May. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to c. FL and west to e. LA. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, L, X, Y, Z; = Limodorum parviflorum (Lindley) Nash -- S]

Calopogon multiflorus Lindley, Many-flowered Grass-pink. Cp (GA, NC, SC?): pine savannas, pine flatwoods, pitcher plant bogs; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). May-June. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: FL and e. GA to LA, with disjunct populations in Onslow Co., NC. Reported for SC (Charleston-Berkeley Co. line) (P. McMillan 2000). [= FNA, GW, K, L, X, Y, Z; = Limodorum multiflorum (Lindley) C. Mohr -- S]

Calopogon oklahomensis D.H. Goldman, Oklahoma Grass-pink. Cp (GA, SC): pine savannas; rare. E. SC and MN south to s. GA and e. TX. [= FNA, Y, Z]

Calopogon pallidus Chapman, Pale Grass-pink. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, sandhill seeps; uncommon (VA Rare). May-July. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to LA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, L, X, Y, Z; = Limodorum pallidum (Chapman) C. Mohr -- S]

Calopogon tuberosus (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg var. tuberosus, Common Grass-pink. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, sandhill seeps, floating peat mats, in the Piedmont and Mountains in bogs; uncommon, rare in Mountains and Piedmont (VA Watch List). April-July. Widespread in e. North America, also in Cuba and the West Indies; var. simpsonii (Chapman) Magrath occurs in FL, Cuba, and the West Indies. [= FNA, K, L, Y, Z; = C. pulchellus R. Brown -- F, G, RAB, X; < C. tuberosus -- C, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Limodorum tuberosum Linnaeus -- S]

\section*{Cleistes L.C. Richard ex Lindley 1840 (Spreading Pogonia, Rosebud Orchid)}

As traditionally circumscribed, a genus of about 55 species, primarily of tropical America. The circumscription of this genus is uncertain (Cameron \& Chase 1999; Cameron et al. 1999; Pridgeon et al. 1999c); it appears that North American "Cleistes" is not closely related to South American Cleistes (which includes the type of the genus), and either a new genus will need to be named to house our two species, or alternatively, Pogonia, Isotria, and N. American "Cleistes" could be combined into Pogonia (a generic disposition popular many decades ago). References: Catling \& Gregg (1992)=Z; Gregg \& Catling in FNA (2002a); Gregg (1991).

1 Column 13-19 mm long; lip 21-33 (-38.5) mm long, the basal 3/4 of the central keel of the lip with 5-7 discontinuous and irregular ridges; sepals (25-) 30-40 (-44) mm long; petals 20-30 mm long; distance between median leaf and floral bract 3-16 cm ; fresh flowers with strong vanilla scent (Coastal Plain populations) or odorless (Mountain and upper Piedmont populations)

Column 21-25 (-29) mm long; lip (26-) 34-56 mm long, the basal \(3 / 4\) of the central keel of the lip with 1-3 parallel, continuous low ridges; sepals (31-) 40-56 (-65) mm long; petals \(35-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; distance between median leaf and floral bract 9-20 cm ; fresh flower with daffodil-like odor
C. divaricata

Cleistes bifaria (Fernald) Catling \& Gregg, Small Spreading Pogonia. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): savannas, sandhill seeps, moist to fairly dry meadows, dry ridgetops under pines (where seasonally moist); uncommon (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). May-July. The species ranges in the Mountains and Piedmont from WV south through w. VA, e. KY, w. NC, and e. TN to w. SC, n. GA and n. AL, and in the Coastal Plain from se. NC to c. peninsular FL and west to e. LA (Catling \& Gregg 1992). Catling \& Gregg (1992) make a convincing case for the recognition of C. bifaria and C. divaricata as specifically distinct, based on differences in morphology, range, phenology (in the sympatric portions of their ranges), and floral fragrance. The co-occurrence of
the two species at such sites as the Green Swamp, Brunswick County, NC, where phenologically separated, supports their taxonomic status. Where co-occurring, C. bifaria flowers on average about 10 days before C. divaricata. More recent studies (Smith et al. 2004) suggest the probability that montane and Coastal Plain populations of "C. bifaria" represent 2 different species. [= FNA, K, Z; < C. divaricata -- RAB, C, G, GW, K, L, S, W, X, in part only; = C. divaricata var. bifaria Fernald -- F; = Pogonia bifaria (Fernald) P.M. Brown \& Wunderlin]

Cleistes divaricata (Linnaeus) Ames, Large Spreading Pogonia. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas; uncommon (VA Rare). May-mid June. The species ranges from s. NJ to sw. GA and ne. FL, in the Coastal Plain. [= FNA, K, Z; < C. divaricata -RAB, C, G, GW, K, L, S, W, X, in part only (see also C. bifaria); = C. divaricata var. divaricata -- F; = Pogonia divaricata (Linnaeus) R. Brown]

\section*{Coeloglossum Hartman 1820 (Frog Orchid, Long-bracted Orchid)}

Usually regarded as a monotypic genus, of north temperate regions of the Old and New World. However, Coeloglossum is probably not distinct from Dactylorhiza Neck. ex Nevski; Coeloglossum is the older name, and Dactylorhiza is suggested for nomenclatural conservation (Pridgeon et al. 1997, 1999b; Bateman et al. 1997). The taxonomic and nomenclatural outcome is uncertain. References: Sheviak \& Catling in FNA (2002a); Bateman, Pridgeon, \& Chase (1997)=Z.

Coeloglossum viride (Linnaeus) Hartman var. virescens (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Luer, Long-bracted Frog Orchid. Mt (NC, VA): moist woods; uncommon, rare south of VA (NC Rare). April-June. The species is circumboreal; var. virescens is e. Asian and North American, in e. North America south in the Appalachians to NC. It is generally more "southern" than the typic var. viride, which is more completely circumboreal, widespread in n . Eurasia and far northern North America. [= K, L, W; = Habenaria viridis (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. bracteata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Reichenbach ex A. Gray -- RAB, C, F, G, X; < Coeloglossum viride (Linnaeus) Hartman - FNA; = Coeloglossum bracteatum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Parlatore -- S; < Dactylorhiza viridis (Linnaeus) R.M. Bateman, Pridgeon, \& M.W. Chase -- Z]

\section*{Corallorhiza Gagnebin 1755 (Coralroot)}

A genus of about 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: Freudenstein (1992, 1997, 1999)=Z; Magrath \& Freudenstein in FNA (2002a).

1 Lip with two lateral teeth or lobes; lateral sepals spreading to down-curved.
2 Middle lobe of lip expanded slightly or not at all distally, the ratio of the width of the dilated part to the base of the mid-lobe less than 1.5; floral bracts averaging \(0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. maculata var. maculata
2 Middle lobe of the lip distinctly expanded, the ratio of the width of the dilated part to the base of the midlobe greater than 1.5; floral bracts averaging 1.0-2.8 (-4.5) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. maculata var. occidentalis

1 Lip without lateral teeth or lobes (though sometimes erose or minutely toothed near its apex); lateral sepals arching, upcurved, or forward-directed.
3 Sepals and petals \(5-7.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; dorsal sepal more than 4.5 mm long, 3-nerved; flowering April-July. 4 Lip with prominent, thickened, involute margins; flowering mid to late July . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. bentleyi 4 Lip planar; flowering April-May . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. wisteriana
3 Sepals and petals \(3-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; dorsal sepal less than 4.5 mm long, 1 -nerved; flowering August-October.
5 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. odontorhiza [cleistogamous form]
5 Perianth open (chasmogamous); lip 2.1-3.7 mm wide, bent downwards at a nearly right angle; column with 2 prominent auricles at the base on the ventral surface; stigma \(0.7-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide
C. odontorhiza [chasmogamous form]

Corallorhiza bentleyi Freudenstein. Mt (VA): \{habitat\}; rare. This species is known from Morgan County, WV and Giles County, VA. The species was recently named and was known (at the time of publication) from only a single population (Freudenstein 1999). It has since been found in VA. It is most closely related to C. striata Lindley. [= FNA, Z]

Corallorhiza maculata (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. maculata, Eastern Spotted Coralroot. Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist forests, northern hardwood forests; uncommon (GA Special Concern). July-August. Var. maculata is irregularly distributed in much of North America, primarily northern, from Newfoundland Québec, and MN south to PA, OH, and IN, and south in the Appalachians to ne. GA, in the west from British Columbia south to s. CA, s. AZ, and s. NM. Var. mexicana (Lindley) Freudenstein ined. is restricted to Mexico. [= FNA, Z; < C. maculata -- RAB, C, F, G, K, L, S, W, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Corallorhiza maculata (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. occidentalis (Lindley) Ames, Western Spotted Coralroot. Mt (VA): forests; rare (VA Rare). May-July. Var. occidentalis (Lindley) Ames has a distribution similar to var. maculata, except that in the east it ranges south only to PA, s. Ontario, and WI, with disjunct populations in e. WV (Pocahontas County; Morton et al. 2004) and VA. [= FNA, Z; < C. maculata -- RAB, C, F, G, K, L, S, W, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willdenow) Poiret, Autumn Coralroot. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests; uncommon. AugustOctober. The cleistogamous form is the more common, and is widespread in e. North America, from ME, NY, s. Ontario, MI, and MN south to SC, c. GA, c. AL, n. MS, c. AR, and e. OK. The chasmogamous form is less common, and is scattered in ne. United

States and adjacent Canada, in Ontario, 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 may be recognized as a variety; see synonymy. [=RAB, C, F, G, L, S, W, X; >C. odontorhiza var. pringlei (Greenman) Freudenstein -- FNA, K, Z; >C. odontorhiza var. odontorhiza - FNA, K, Z; > C. pringlei Greenman]

Corallorhiza wisteriana Conrad, Spring Coralroot. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; rare (NC Watch List). AprilMay. Widespread in e. North America, from NJ, PA, OH, IN, IL, MO, and OK south to FL, and TX, and also in the Rockies from MT and \(w\). SD south to \(s\). Mexico. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, L, S, W, X, Z]

Corallorhiza trifida Chatelain, south to DC \{specimen at NCU\}, MD, WV, PA, and NJ (Magrath \& Freudenstein in FNA 2002, Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Cypripedium Linnaeus 1753 (Lady's-slipper)}

A genus of about 40-50 species, north temperate in distribution. References: Sheviak (1994)=Z; Case et al. (1998); Wallace \& Case (2000) \(=\) Y; Sheviak in FNA (2002a); Pridgeon et al. (1999c). Key to yellow-flowered species adapted from Sheviak (1994).

1 Plant scapose, with 2 basal leaves; pouch-like lip of flower with a longitudinal fissure, pink (rarely nearly white); [section Acaulia].
C. acaule

1 Plant caulescent, with (2) 3-7 leaves alternate on the stem; pouch-like lip of flower with a rounded orifice, yellow or pink (rarely white).
2 Pouch-like lip of flower pink and white (rarely all white); lateral petals and dorsal sepal white, not twisted, obtuse to acute; [section Obtusipetala] C. reginae

2 Pouch-like lip of flower yellow or white; lateral petals and dorsal sepal brown, purplish brown, or yellow, slightly to strongly twisted, acuminate-attenuate; [section Cypripedium].
3 Pouch-like lip of flower white, \(1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; orifice margin acute on the apical margin; [of calcareous barrens] ... C. candidum

3 Pouch-like lip of flower bright yellow, pale yellow, or rarely white, (2.0-) 2.2-6.3 cm long (if pale yellow or white, then > 4 cm long); orifice margin rounded-octuse on the apical margin; [of various habitats].
4 Dorsal sepal 3.5-5.0 cm wide; pouch orifice 2.7-4.5 cm long; pouch-like lip 4.5-6.3 cm long, pale yellow or creamy white; plants robust, typically \(5-8 \mathrm{dm}\) tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. kentuckiense
4 Dorsal sepal \(1.5-2.9 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide; pouch orifice \(0.5-1.3 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; pouch-like lip (2.0-) 2.2-5.8 cm long, medium to rich yellow; plants not as robust, typically 2-5 (-6) dm tall.
5 Outer surface of uppermost sheathing bract glabrous or sparsely or inconspicuously pubescent when young; pouch-like lip \(15-29 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; flower scent intense and sweet .... [C. parviflorum var. makasin] 5 Outer surface of uppermost sheathing bract densely and conspicuously silvery-pubescent when young, or rarely glabrescent; pouch-like lip \(2.0-5.4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; flower scent moderate to faint, rose-like or pungentmusty.
6 Pouch-like lip 2.2-3.4 cm long; sepals and lateral petals usually densely and minutely spotted with dark reddish brown or purple, thus appearing uniformly dark . . . . . C. parviflorum var. parviflorum
6 Pouch-like lip (2.0-) 3.0-5.8 cm long; sepals and lateral petals unmarked (greenish-yellow), or more often streaked, blotched, striped or reticulately marked with dark reddish brown or purple (but generally not extensively blotched)
C. parviflorum var. pubescens

Cypripedium acaule Aiton, Pink Lady's-slipper, Moccasin-flower. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry to mesic, acid forests and woodlands, often under pine or other conifers; common. April-July. Newfoundland west to n. Alberta, south to NC, SC, TN, n. IN, and MN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, L, W, X; = Fissipes acaulis (Aiton) Small -- S]

Cypripedium candidum Muhlenberg ex Willdenow, White Lady's-slipper. Mt (VA): calcareous barrens; rare (VA Rare). NY and NJ west to ND, south to w. VA and MO. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, L, X]

Cypripedium kentuckiense C.F. Reed, Kentucky Yellow Lady's-slipper. Cp (GA, VA): sandy ravine bottoms and springhead seeps along small streams; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). First reported for our area by Weldy et al. (1996). C. kentuckiense C.F. Reed is similar to C. parviflorum var. pubescens and, in addition to the site discovered in e. VA, reaches e. TN (Franklin and Scott counties, Cumberland Plateau) and e. KY. Case et al. (1998) studied isozymes of C. kentuckiense and related Cypripedium spp.; the recognition of \(C\). kentuckiense as a species was supported. [= C, FNA, K, Y, Z; often included in a broad concept of \(C\). calceolus, C. pubescens, or \(C\). calceolus var. pubescens by most earlier authors]

Cypripedium parviflorum Salisbury var. parviflorum, Small Yellow Lady's-slipper. Mt (GA, NC, VA): mesic forests, seepy forests over amphibolite, other habitats; rare (NC Watch List). April-June. Rather widespread in North America, south in the east to NC and GA. The exact range, abundance, and habitats of this variety in our area are obscure, because of confusion with the more northern var. makasin (Farwell) Sheviak and small-flowered forms of var. pubescens. See Sheviak (1994) for a discussion of why North American plants of yellow lady's-slippers are recognized as a species distinct from the European C. calceolus Linnaeus. [= FNA, \(\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z} ;<\mathrm{C}\). calceolus Linnaeus var. pubescens -- RAB, \(\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{X}\), in part; = C. parviflorum -- K, S , in the narrow sense; \(=C\). calceolus var. parviflorum (Salisbury) Fernald -- C, F, L, W]

Cypripedium parviflorum Salisbury var. pubescens (Willdenow) Knight, Large Yellow Lady's-slipper. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): rich mesic forests; uncommon (NC Watch List, SC Rare). April-June. Widespread in e. North America. [= FNA, Y, Z; < C. calceolus Linnaeus var. pubescens (Willdenow) Correll -- RAB, G, X, in part only (also see C. parviflorum var. parviflorum); = C. pubescens Willdenow -- K, S; = C. calceolus var. pubescens (Willdenow) Correll -- C, F, L, W]

Cypripedium reginae Walter, Showy Lady's-slipper, Queen Lady's-slipper. Mt (GA?, NC*, VA): over circumneutral to basic rocks, or (allegedly) in mossy wet forests under Rhododendron; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). May-June. Widespread in ne. North America, south to NC (?), GA, TN, and AR. The native occurrence of this species in NC is questionable; the only definite specimen from the state is from an implausible habitat for the species (highly acid humus under rhododendron). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, L, S, W, X]

Cypripedium parviflorum Salisbury var. makasin (Farwell) Sheviak ranges south to PA and NJ (Kartesz 1999). Var. makasin is the northern, small-flowered plant, characteristically of calcareous fens, often confused with var. parviflorum. It may reach our area. [ \(=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}\) ]

Epidendrum Linnaeus 1759 (Green-fly Orchid)
A genus of about 1000 species, of tropical (and rarely subtropical) America. References: Hágsater in FNA (2002a).
Epidendrum magnoliae Muhlenberg, Green-fly Orchid. Cp (GA, NC, SC): epiphytic on limbs of trees, especially Taxodium, in blackwater river swamps, usually on relatively horizontal limbs mixed with Pleopeltis polypodioides, also rarely in crevices of Altamaha Grit outcrops; uncommon (NC Rare, SC Rare). July-October. The northernmost epiphytic orchid: se. NC south to FL and west to LA; also in ne. Mexico. It is locally rather common, but rarely seen as it occurs in blackwater swamps, on upper limbs of Taxodium, Nyssa, and other trees, mixed with Pleopeltis. See Correll (1936) for additional discussion of this species at its northern limit. Hágsater (2000) indicates that E. magnoliae Muhlenberg has nomenclatural priority over E. conopseum R. Brown. [= FNA; = E. conopseum Aiton f. - RAB, \(\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{X}\); >E. conopseum var. conopseum -K ; = Amphiglottis conopsea (Aiton filius) Small -- S]

Epipactis Zinn 1757 (Helleborine)
A genus of about 25 species, of w. North America, Eurasia, and n. Africa (Brown \& Argus in FNA 2002). References: Brown \& Argus in FNA (2002a).

Epipactis helleborine (Linnaeus) Crantz, Broad-leaved Helleborine. Mt (GA, NC, VA): forests; rare, introduced from Europe. June-September. This species has been collected a handful of times in various parts of the mountains, some of the colonies dating back to the early 1960's; it has become common in ne. United States and se. Canada. [= C, F, FNA, K, L, X; = E. latifolia (Linnaeus) Allioni -- G]

Eulophia R. Brown ex Lindley 1823
(also see Pteroglossaspis)
A genus of about 215 species, pantropical (Romero-González in FNA 2002). References: Romero-González in FNA (2002a).
Eulophia alta (Linnaeus) Fawcett \& Rendle, Wild Coco. Cp (GA): flatwoods, swamps; rare. S. GA south through the FL peninsula into the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America. [= FNA, GW, K; = Platypus altus (Linnaeus) Small S]

Galearis Rafinesque 1833 (Showy Orchis)
A genus of 3-6 species, of e. North America and e. Asia. References: Sheviak \& Catling in FNA (2002a); Pridgeon et al. (1999b).
Galearis spectabilis (Linnaeus) Rafinesque, Showy Orchis. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): rich, deciduous forests, most typically over calcareous or mafic rocks; common (SC Rare). April-July. New Brunswick and Québec west to MN, south to GA and AR. [= FNA, K, L, W; = Orchis spectabilis Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, X; = Galeorchis spectabilis (Linnaeus) Rydberg -- S]

Goodyera R. Brown 1813 (Rattlesnake Orchid)
A genus of about 55-100 species, widespread in distribution but primarily Northern Hemisphere. References: Kallunki in FNA (2002a); Pridgeon et al. (1999c).

1 Leaves dark green, the upper surface variegated with pale green, the midrib only irregularly and narrowly pale green, most of the network of pale green variegations broad ( \(0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide), with a dark green center line (thus the variegations appearing double), the outlines of the variegations finely and irregularly toothed; inflorescence secund, primarily one-sided, or loosely spiraled. \(\qquad\) G. repens

1 Leaves blue-green, the upper surface variegated with white, the midrib broadly whitened (1-3 mm wide), the remainder of the network of white variegations narrow (less than 0.5 mm wide), generally lacking any internal variation in color, the outlines of

Goodyera pubescens (Willdenow) R. Brown, Downy Rattlesnake-orchid. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist forests and woodlands; common. June-August. New Brunswick west to Ontario and MN, south to panhandle FL, MS, and AR. One of the commonest of orchids in much of its range. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, L, W, X; = Peramium pubescens (Willdenow) MacM. -- S]

Goodyera repens (Linnaeus) R. Brown, Lesser Rattlesnake-orchid. Mt (NC, SC, VA): moist forests, usually under conifers and rhododendrons; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). June-September. A circumboreal species of northern North America and Eurasia, this species reaching its southern limit in e. North America in NC and SC. [= FNA, K, L, W; > Goodyera repens var. ophioides Fernald -- RAB, C, F, G, X; > Peramium ophioides (Fernald) Rydberg -- S]

Goodyera tesselata Loddiges, Checkered Rattlesnake-plantain, south to MD, PA, and NJ (Kallunki in FNA 2002, Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Habenaria Willdenow 1805 (Longspur Orchid, Habenaria) (also see Coeloglossum, Platanthera)}

A genus of about 600 species, tropical and subtropical in the Old World and New World. References: Sheviak in FNA (2002a); Pridgeon et al. (1999b).
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1 Spur 4-10 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. quinqueseta
1 Spur 0.4-1.4 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . H. repens

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Habenaria quinqueseta (Michaux) A. Eaton, Long-horned Habenaria. Cp (GA, SC): pine flatwoods, pinelands, Altamaha Grit outcrops, rarely in swamps; rare (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). August-October. H. quinqueseta (in the narrow sense) ranges from SC south to \(s\). FL, west to se. TX. The related \(H\). macroceratitis Willdenow, differing in its spur 12-18 cm long (vs. 4-10 cm) occurs in peninsular FL; also in the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and n. South America. [= FNA, K; = H. quinqueseta var. quinqueseta \(-\mathrm{L} ;<\mathrm{H}\). quinqueseta -- RAB, GW, S, X, in a broad sense (including \(H\). macroceratitis)]

Habenaria repens Nuttall, Water-spider Orchid, Floating Orchid. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): blackwater swamps, pools, banks of creeks and rivers; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). April-November. NC south to FL and west to TX; West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and n. South America. Reported from se. VA. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, L, S, X]

\section*{Hexalectris Rafinesque 1825 (Crested Coralroot)}

A genus of about 7 species, mycotrophic, of s. North America. References: Catling \& Engel (1993)=Z; Catling (2004)=Y; Goldman, Coleman, Magrath, \& Catling in FNA (2002a).

Hexalectris spicata (Walter) Barnhart var. spicata, Crested Coralroot, Brunetta. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry forests and woodlands, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, calcareous siltstone, and dolomite (though sometimes in distinctly acid situations); rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). July-August. Var. spicata is widespread in se. North America, ranging from MD, OH, and MO south to FL, TX, and Mexico. Var. arizonica (S. Watson) Catling \& Engel, an autopollinating relative, is distributed from e. TX west to \(A Z\), south into Mexico. The yellow and purple flowers borne on a brown stem present a very peculiar color combination. The genus is primarily Mexican. [= FNA, Y, Z; < H. spicata -- RAB, C, F, G, K, L, S, W, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

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). References: Mehrhoff \& Homoya in FNA (2002a).

Identification notes: Sterile Isotria is sometimes confused with Medeola. Medeola has a wiry-textured stem, with floccose hairiness, at least towards the base. Isotria has a fleshier stem lacking hairs.

1 Sepals 12-30 mm long, greenish-brown; lip 10-15 mm long; pedicel of fruit (0-) 5-10 (-15) mm long; plant glaucous, the stem whitish-green
I. medeoloides

1 Sepals 35-60 mm long, purple-brown; lip 20-25 mm long; pedicel of fruit (12-) 20-55 mm long; plant scarcely glaucous (if at all), the stem generally purplish
I. verticillata

Isotria medeoloides (Pursh) Rafinesque, Small Whorled Pogonia, Little Five-leaves. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC): moist forests, in the mountains and upper Piedmont usually with Pinus strobus; rare (US Endangered, GA Threatened, NC Endangered, SC Rare, VA Endangered). May-June. Widespread (but very local) in ne. North America, from s. ME and MI south to c. and e. WV, w. VA, w. NC, e. TN, and n. GA. The reproductive biology of this species was studied by Vitt \& Campbell (1997). Van Alstine et al. (1996) discuss the habitats of known occurrences in Virginia. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, L, W, X; = I. affinis (C.F. Austin) Rydberg -- S; = Pogonia affinis C.F. Austin]

Isotria verticillata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Rafinesque, Large Whorled Pogonia, Larger Five-leaves. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to dry forests; common (uncommon in GA, SC, NC). April-July. Widespread in e. North America, from ME and MI south to panhandle FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, L, S, W, X; = Pogonia verticillata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Nuttall]

\section*{Liparis L.C. Richard 1817 (Wide-lip Orchid, Twayblade)}

A genus of about 250-350 species, cosmopolitan. Regerences: Magrath in FNA (2002a).
1 Lip (8-) 10-12 mm long, pale purple; pedicels 11-18 mm long, equal to or longer than the capsule . .............. L. Iiliifolia
1 Lip 4-5.5 mm long, yellowish-green; pedicels 3-7 mm long, shorter than the capsule . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. loeselii
Liparis Iiliifolia (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard ex Ker-Gawler, Large Twayblade, Mauve Sleekwort, Russet-witch, Brown Wide-lip Orchid. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA): moist forests, floodplains; uncommon (SC Rare). May-July. VT and Ontario west to MN, south to GA and AR; also in China. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, L, S, W, X]

Liparis loeselii (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard, Fen Orchid, Loesel's Twayblade, Bog Twayblade, Yellow Wide-lip Orchid. Mt (NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), Pd (VA): seepages at moderate to high elevations in the mountains, mucky bay swamps (dominated by Persea palustris and Magnolia virginiana) at about sea level on the Outer Banks, and other moist, seepy habitats, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). May-July. Nova Scotia and Québec west to Mackenzie and British Columbia, south to ne. NC, sw. NC, AL, AR, KS, NE, and WA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, L, S, W, X]

\section*{Listera R. Brown 1813 (Twayblade)}

A genus of about 25 species, boreal, north temperate, and south temperate (Magrath \& Coleman in FNA 2002). References: Magrath \& Coleman in FNA (2002a).

1 Lip usually cleft about one-third its length, the two lobes oblong, with rounded apices . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. smallii 1 Lip usually cleft about two-thirds its length, the two lobes linear, with acute apices.

2 Lip 6-10 mm long, lacking prominent teeth near the base (but with 2 vertically-oriented lobes); pedicels and raceme axis glandular-puberulent; sepals and petals 1-2 mm long..
L. australis

2 Lip 3-5 mm long, with 2 prominent teeth near the base, these diverging horizontally; pedicels and raceme axis glabrous; sepals and petals 1-5-3 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. cordata var. cordata

Listera australis Lindley, Southern Twayblade. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA), Mt (NC): swamps, second terraces in floodplain forests, wet woods under Rhododendron maximum; uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, SC Rare). MarchJuly. Mainly a Southeastern Coastal Plain species, from NJ south to FL and west to e. TX, but also scattered north into VT and s. Canada. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, L, W, X; = Ophrys australis (Lindley) House -- S]

Listera cordata (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. cordata, Heartleaf Twayblade, Lesser Twayblade. Mt (NC): habitat not known; rare (NC Watch List). June-July. A widespread circumboreal species of \(n\). Eurasia and \(n\). North America, south to NC (at least formerly, not seen in this century). Var. cordata is widespread in ne. United States and widespread in Canada; var. nephrophylla (Rydberg) Hultén is widespread in nw. North America. [= FNA, K, L; <L. cordata -- RAB, C, F, G, W, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Listera smallii Wiegand, Appalachian Twayblade, Small's Twayblade, Kidneyleaf Twayblade. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): shaded swamps, wet slopes, nearly always beneath Rhododendron maximum; uncommon (GA Special Concern, SC Rare, VA Watch List). June-July. A Southern and Central Appalachian endemic: s. PA south to nw. SC and ne. GA. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, L, W, X; = Ophrys smallii (Wiegand) House -- S]

Listera convallarioides (Swartz) Nuttall was attributed to NC by Correll (1950); this record is almost certainly an error. \{not keyed \(\}\)

\section*{Malaxis Solander ex Swartz 1788 (Adder's-mouth)fYucca}

A genus of about 250-300 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Catling (1991)=Z; Catling \& Magrath in FNA (2002a). Key adapted from Catling (1991).

1 Leaves 2-5; lip oriented upwards, erect, entire, obtuse to acuminate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. spicata
1 Leaf solitary; lip oriented downwards, deflexed, 3-lobed (the central lobe smaller than the 2 lateral lobes).
2 Lip pointed, acuminate, lacking lateral lobes
2 Lip bifid, with 2 well-developed lateral lobes on either side of a smaller central lobe.
3 Pedicels (4-) 5-10 (-13) mm long (and more than 5 mm long in plants with inflorescences over 45 mm long); basal lobes of the lip not prominent, \(0.4-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, mostly less than \(1.5 \times\) as long as the apical lateral lobes and less than \(0.6 \times\) as long as the length from the base to the tip of the mid-lobe; inflorescences densely flowered above, the lower flowers soon withering . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. unifolia
3 Pedicels 3-5 (-5.8) mm long (even in plants with inflorescences over 80 mm long); basal lobes of the lip prominent,
0.75-1.1 mm long, usually \(1.5-2(-2.5) \times\) as long as the apical lateral lobes and 0.6 or more \(\times\) as long as the length from the base to the tip of the mid-lobe; inflorescences loosely flowered above, the lower flowers withering slowly
M. bayardii

Malaxis bayardii Fernald, Appalachian Adder's-mouth. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (NC, SC), Cp (SC, VA): dry, open, upland forests, shale barrens; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). July-September. S. NY and se. MA south through CT, RI, NJ, PA, and VA to w. and c. NC, mostly in the mountains (but somewhat disjunct on the Coastal Plain of VA). See Catling (1991) for further discussion of the distinction of \(M\) bayardii from M. unifolia. [= F, FNA, K, Z; < M. unifolia -- RAB, C, G, GW, L, S, W, X, in part]

Malaxis spicata Swartz, Florida Adder's-mouth. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): maritime swamp forests, calcareous but mucky swamps in the outer Coastal Plain, spring-fed swamps, wet hammocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). JulyAugust. Se. VA south to FL; n. West Indies. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, L, S, X; M. floridana (Chapman) Kuntze -- F]

Malaxis unifolia Michaux, Green Adder's-mouth. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, moist forested slopes, in the Sandhills in longleaf-oak-hickory forests; uncommon (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain). June-August. Newfoundland and FL west to MN, IA, MO, e. OK, and e. TX; also in Mexico, Cuba, the West Indies, and Central America. [= F, FNA, K, Z; < M. unifolia -- RAB, C, G, GW, L, S, W, X, in part only (also see M. bayardii)]

Malaxis brachypoda (A. Gray) Fernald, White Malaxis, ranges as far south as sc. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and NJ (Kartesz 1999), in moist forests and bogs; it is additionally reported by \(F\) to range south to the Mountains of TN, the documentation unknown. [ \(=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K}\); = M. monophyllos (Linnaeus) Swartz var. brachypoda (A. Gray) Morris \& Eames -- C, FNA, G, L, X; = M. monophyllos (Linnaeus) Swartz ssp. brachypoda (A. Gray) Á. \& D. Löve]

\section*{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. References: Sheviak in FNA (2002a); Reddoch \& Reddoch (1993); Pridgeon et al. (1999b).

Identification Notes: hybrids are frequent and are not keyed; they are generally intermediate in characters and are found in mixed populations of the two parents. Further information follows the species accounts.

1 Lip entire, finely toothed, or eroded (neither fringed nor deeply divided into 3 lobes).
2 Leaves basal, 1 or 2, orbicular, (5-) \(8-25 \mathrm{~cm}\) wide, prostrate on the ground, the stem naked or with a few bladeless bracts. 3 Stem bractless .
[P. hookeri] 3 Stem with bracts.

4 Corolla spur 28-47 mm long; hemipollinarium 4.6-6.8 mm long; seeds (0.72-) 0.76-0.97 mm long [P. macrophylla]

2 Leaves cauline, 1-10 or more, mostly lanceolate, 1-5 cm wide, ascending, the stem with at least 1 (usually several) bladed leaves.
5 Lip 11-15 mm long; spur mostly \(40-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
P. integrilabia

5 Lip 2-8 mm long; spur 4-23 mm long.
\(6 \quad\) Flowers green, greenish-white, yellowish-green, yellowish-white, or dull-white.
7 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
P. clavellata

7 Larger stem leaves usually \(2(-5)\), near the middle of the stem or towards its base; raceme \(5-20 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, \(1.2-2 \mathrm{~cm}\) in diameter; lip with a tubercle on the upper surface near the base, also usually with 2 lateral auricles.
8 Most bracts of the inflorescence shorter than the flowers they subtend (the lowermost few exceeding the flowers); flowers sparsely distributed; lip orbicular, 1-1.5× as long as broad, yellowish-green P. flava var. flava

8 Most bracts of the inflorescence exceeding the flowers they subtend (the uppermost few sometimes shorter than the flowers); flowers densely distributed; lip oblong, 2-3x as long as broad, green
P. flava var. herbiola \(6 \quad\) Flowers golden-yellow or bright-white.

9 Flowers golden-yellow; spur 4-8 mm long; lip minutely crenulate, directed downwards . . . . . . . . P. integra 9 Flowers bright-white; spur 11-23 mm long; lip entire, directed upwards . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. nivea
1 Lip either fringed, deeply divided into 3 lobes, or both.
10 Lip not deeply divided into 3 lobes, deeply fringed; flowers white, yellow, orange.
11 Flowers white; spur \(15-50 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
12 Spur 15-26 mm long, ca. \(1 \times\) as long as the ovary; lip narrowed to a very short isthmus (between the base an dthe fringed portion) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. blephariglottis var. blephariglottis
12 Spur 30-50 mm long, ca. \(2 \times\) as long as the ovary; lip narrowed to an extended isthmus
P. blephariglottis var. conspicua

11 Flowers yellow to orange; spur 5-33 mm long.
13 Spur 20-33 mm long, exceeding the 12-27 mm long ovary; undivided portion of lip 8-12 mm long ... P. ciliaris

13 Spur 4-17 mm long, equal to or shorter than the ovary; undivided portion of lip 4-6 mm long.
14 Spur 4-10 mm long, shorter than the 7-13 mm long ovary; spur orifice keyhole-shaped or triangular .... P. cristata

14 Spur 8-17 mm long, about as long as the \(10-19 \mathrm{~mm}\) long ovary; spur orifice circular . ...... P. chapmanii
10 Lip deeply divided into 3 lobes, the lobes deeply fringed, shallowly fringed, eroded, or entire; flowers purple or greenishwhite or yellowish-white.
15 Lateral lobes of lip deeply fringed (nearly or entirely to the point of junction with the central lobe of the lip); flowers greenish-white or yellowish-white.
16 Perianth greenish-white; lateral petals linear-spatulate, less than 2 mm wide, blunt, entire to inconspicuously crenulate; lateral sepals deflexed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. Iacera
16 Perianth white or cream; lateral petals cuneate to broadly obovate, 4-12 mm wide, toothed; lateral sepals divergent
P. leucophaea

13 Lateral lobes of lip entire, eroded, or shallowly fringed (generally no more than half way from the apex to the point of junction with the central lobe of the lip); flowers purple (or rarely white in albino forms).
17 Lobes of lip eroded or entire, few (if any) of the segments more than 1 mm long
P. peramoena

17 Lobes of lip shallowly fringed, most or all of the segments more than 1 mm long.
18 Lobes of lip fringed from a third to a half of the way to the base of the lobes; opening to nectary widely rounded (the pollen sacs spread widely apart); spur 20-26 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. grandiflora
18 Lobes of the lip fringed less than a third of the way to the base of the lobes; opening to nectary dumbbell-shaped (the pollen sacs close together); spur \(12-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
P. psycodes

Platanthera blephariglottis (Willdenow) Lindley var. blephariglottis, Small White Fringed Orchid. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): seepages, sandhill-pocosin ecotones; uncommon (GA Special Concern). July-September. Newfoundland west to MI, south to GA. [= FNA, K, L; < Habenaria blephariglottis (Willdenow) Hooker var. blephariglottis -- RAB, X, in part; Habenaria blephariglottis var. blephariglottis -- F, in part only (possibly misapplied); < Habenaria blephariglottis -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Blephariglottis blephariglottis (Willdenow) Rydberg -- S, in part only (possibly misapplied); < Platanthera blephariglottis (Willdenow) Lindley -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Platanthera blephariglottis]

Platanthera blephariglottis (Willdenow) Lindley var. conspicua (Nash) Luer, Large White Fringed Orchid. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas, seepages, sandhill-pocosin ecotones; uncommon (but locally abundant) (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). JulySeptember. NC south to FL, west to TX. Previous studies (such as Hardin 1961) used different characters, and interpreted the infraspecific taxa differently. [= FNA, K, L; < Habenaria blephariglottis (Willdenow) Hooker var. blephariglottis -- RAB, X, in part only; Habenaria blephariglottis var. conspicua (Nash) Ames -- C, F; < Habenaria blephariglottis -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Blephariglottis conspicua (Nash) Small -- S, in part (also see Platanthera integrilabia); Blephariglottis blephariglottis (Willdenow) Rydberg -- S, in part only (possibly misapplied); Platanthera conspicua (Nash) P.M. Brown]

Platanthera chapmanii (Small) Luer, Chapman's Orange-fringed Orchid. Cp (GA): pine savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). S. GA and n. FL; e. TX. Previously generally confused with the hybrid between \(P\). ciliaris \(\times\) cristata ( \(P\). \(\times\) chapmanii). See Folsom (1984) and Brown (2004). [= FNA, K; = Blephariglottis chapmanii Small - S] \{add synonymy\}

Platanthera ciliaris (Linnaeus) Lindley, Yellow Fringed Orchid. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, moist roadbanks, meadows, pastures; common (rare in Piedmont). July-September. Widespread in e. North America, P. ciliaris is probably our most common and least habitat-specific Platanthera. [= FNA, K, L, W; = Habenaria ciliaris (Linnaeus) R. Brown -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, X; = Blephariglottis ciliaris (Linnaeus) Rydberg -- S]

Platanthera clavellata (Michaux) Luer, Small Green Wood Orchid. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): seepages, bogs, swamps, other wet places; common (uncommon in Piedmont). June-September. Widespread in e. North America. [= FNA, K, L, W; = Habenaria clavellata (Michaux) Sprengel -- C, G, GW, X; > Habenaria clavellata var. wrightii Olive -- RAB; > Habenaria clavellata (Michaux) Sprengel var. clavellata -- RAB, F; = Gymnadeniopsis clavellata (Michaux) Rydberg -- S]

Platanthera cristata (Michaux) Lindley, Crested Fringed Orchid, Golden Fringed Orchid. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): savannas, bogs, moist roadsides; uncommon (rare in Mountains). June-September. P. cristata is more limited to the Coastal Plain than the related \(P\). ciliaris, ranging from s. MA south to FL and west to TX, and also inland in KY, TN, AR, SC, and NC. [= FNA, K, L, W; = Habenaria cristata (Michaux) R. Brown -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, X; = Blephariglottis cristata (Michaux) Rafinesque -- S]

Platanthera flava (Linnaeus) Lindley var. flava, Southern Rein Orchid, Southern Gypsy-spike. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): shaded wet places, such as swampy forests; uncommon (rare in Piedmont) (VA Watch List). March-September. Var. flava has a scattered range in se. and sc. United States, primarily (but not solely) on the Coastal Plain, north to MD and IL; remarkably disjunct in s. Nova Scotia, where it occurs associated with other disjuncts from the Souteastern Coastal Plain. See Homoya (1993) for additional discussion of the two varieties of \(P\). flava; he suggests that specific status may be warranted. [= FNA, K, L; = Habenaria flava (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. flava -- RAB, C, F, G, X; < Habenaria flava -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; >Perularia scutellata (Nuttall) Small -- S; > Perularia bidentata (Elliott) Small -- S]

Platanthera flava (Linnaeus) Lindley var. herbiola (R. Brown) Luer, Tubercled Rein Orchid, Northern Gypsy-spike. Mt (GA, NC, VA): bogs, seepages; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Watch List). May-September. Var. herbiola is more northern, widespread in ne. North America, south (in the mountains) to NC. See Homoya (1993) for additional discussion of the two varieties of \(P\). flava; he suggests that specific status may be warranted. [= FNA, K, L, W; = Habenaria flava (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. herbiola (R. Brown) Ames \& Correll -- RAB, C, F, G, X; = Perularia flava (Linnaeus) Farwell -- S, apparently misapplied]

Platanthera grandiflora (Bigelow) Lindley, Large Purple Fringed Orchid, Plume-royal. Mt (GA, NC, VA): bogs, seepages, moist places at high elevations; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-August. Widespread in ne. North America, south in the mountains to NC and n. GA. [= FNA, K, L, W; = Habenaria psycodes (Linnaeus) Sprengel var. grandiflora (Bigelow) A. Gray -- RAB, C, G, X; = Habenaria fimbriata (Aiton) R. Brown -- F; = Blephariglottis grandiflora (Bigelow) Rydberg -- S]

Platanthera integra (Nuttall) A. Gray ex Beck, Golden Fringeless Orchid, Yellow Fringeless Orchid. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt, Pd
(NC): savannas in the Coastal Plain, bogs in the Mountains and Piedmont; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Threatened, SC Rare). July-September. 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. [= FNA, K, L; = Habenaria integra (Nuttall) Sprengel -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, X; = Gymnadeniopsis integra (Nuttall) Rydberg -- S]

Platanthera integrilabia (Correll) Luer, Monkey-face Orchid, White Fringeless Orchid. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): bogs, red maple - gum swamps, seeps and streeambanks; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Threatened, NC Endangered, SC Rare, VA Rare). July-September. Endemic to KY, e. TN, sw. VA, w. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, n. AL, and n. MS, primarily in the Cumberland Plateau. See Zettler, Ahuja, \& McInnis (1996) for a discussion of pollination. [=FNA, K, L, W; = Habenaria blephariglottis (Willdenow) Hooker var. integrilabia Correll -- RAB, F, X; = Habenaria correlliana Cronquist -- C; ? Habenaria blephariglottis var. holopetala (Lindley) A. Gray]

Platanthera lacera (Michaux) G. Don, Green Fringed Orchid, Ragged Fringed Orchid, Ragged Orchid. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, bogs, seepages; uncommon, rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain (SC Rare). June-August. Widespread in ne. North America, south to SC, GA, AL, AR, and OK. Var. terrae-novae (Fernald) Luer is not distinct, and is based on hybrid swarms involving P. lacera and P. psycodes (Catling 1997). [= FNA, K, W; = Habenaria lacera (Michaux) R. Brown -- RAB, C, G, GW, X; > Habenaria lacera var. lacera -- F; = Blephariglottis lacera (Michaux) Farwell -- S; > Platanthera lacera var. lacera -- L]

Platanthera leucophaea (Nuttall) Lindley, Prairie Fringed Orchid. Mt (VA): damp calcareous meadows; rare (US Threatened, VA Rare). May-July. ME west to NE, south to w. VA, nw. PA, c. OH, c. IN, IL, MO, and OK. [= FNA, K, W; = Habenaria leucophaea (Nuttall) A. Gray var. leucophaea -- C; = Habenaria leucophaea (Nuttall) A. Gray -- G, X]

Platanthera nivea (Nuttall) Luer, Snowy Orchid, Bog-spike. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). May-September. Essentially a Southeastern Coastal plain endemic, P. nivea ranges from s. NJ south to FL and west to TX, disjunct in Coffee County, TN (Eastern Highland Rim). This species is even more irregular than most Platanthera in its flowering, whole populations sometimes not flowering for a number of years. The flowers are so white as to seem illuminated from within. This species was once locally abundant in the outer Coastal Plain of the Carolinas and further south; Correll (1950) describes "large colonies of this species which form a blanket of white over the landscape." See also the picture in B.W. Wells' Natural Gardens of North Carolina. [= FNA, K, L; = Habenaria nivea (Nuttall) Sprengel -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, X; = Gymnadeniopsis nivea (Nuttall) Rydberg -- S]

Platanthera orbiculata (Pursh) Lindley, Large Round-leaved Orchid, Dinner-plate Orchid. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): moist hardwood forests, especially over amphibolite; uncommon (rare in Piedmont). June-September. Newfoundland and Labrador west to AK, south to PA (and in the mountains to NC and TN), OH, IN, MN, SD, and OR. Reddoch \& Reddoch (1993) have shown that \(P\). orbiculata differs from \(P\). macrophylla at the species level; see note below for further discussion. Pollination is by night-flying moths, likely noctuids. [= FNA; = Habenaria orbiculata (Pursh) Lindley -- RAB; = Habenaria orbiculata var. orbiculata -- C, F; < Habenaria orbiculata -- G, W, X, in a broad sense (also including P. macrophylla); = Platanthera orbiculata var. orbiculata -- K, L; = Lysias orbiculata (Pursh) Rydberg -- S]

Platanthera peramoena (A. Gray) A. Gray, Purple Fringeless Orchid, Purple Spire Orchid, Pride-of-the-peak. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): bogs, seepages, moist forests; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Rare). JuneOctober. NJ, s. PA, OH, c. IL, and se. MO south to nw. SC, n. GA, n. AL, c. MS, and c. AR. See Spooner \& Shelly (1983) for a review of information about this species. [=FNA, K, L, W; = Habenaria peramoena A. Gray -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, X; = Blephariglottis peramoena (A. Gray) Rydberg -- S]

Platanthera psycodes (Linnaeus) Lindley, Small Purple Fringed Orchid, Butterfly Orchid. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): northern hardwood forersts, other moist forests, seepages, bogs; uncommon (GA Special Concern). June-August. Widespread in ne. North America, south in the mountains to n. GA. [= FNA, K, L, W; = Habenaria psycodes (Linnaeus) Sprengel var. psycodes -- RAB, C, G, X; = Habenaria psycodes -- F, GW; = Blephariglottis psycodes (Linnaeus) Rydberg -- S]

Platanthera aquilonis Sheviak, south to NJ and PA. [= FNA; P. hyperborea (Linnaeus) Lindley var. hyperborea -- K, misapplied; Habenaria hyperborea (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. hyperborea, misapplied] \{not keyed; add synonymy\}

Platanthera hookeri (Torrey \& A. Gray) Lindley, Hooker's Orchid, ranges south to s. PA, in rich moist forests. [= FNA, K, L; = Habenaria hookeri Torrey -- C, F, G, X]

Platanthera huronensis (Nuttall) Lindley, south to NJ (Sheviak 2002, Kartesz 1999) and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K; = Habenaria hyperborea (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. huronensis (Nuttall) Farwell] \{not keyed; add synonymy\}

Platanthera macrophylla (Goldie) P.M. Brown is apparently reported from NC and VA by Luer (1975). I have seen no verification of this distribution, nor is it validated by Reddoch \& Reddoch (1993) or Sheviak in FNA (2002). P. macrophylla does range south to sw. PA and might be expected in montane VA. It generally occurs in coniferous swamps, from Nova Scotia west to n. MI, south to sw. PA and MD (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K; = P. orbiculata var. macrophylla (Goldie) Luer -- L; = Habenaria orbiculata (Pursh) Torrey var. macrophylla (Goldie) B. Boivin -- C, F; < Habenaria orbiculata -- G, X, in a broad sense (also including P. macrophylla)]

The following hybrids are known from our area (others should be expected):
Platanthera \(\times\) andrewsii (M. White) Luer [P. lacera \(\times\) psycodes]. This hybrid is known from several locations in the Mountains. It is distinguished by characteristics intermediate between the two parents, especially the purple to pale lavender flowers, the central lobe of the lip long and narrow and deeply fringed. [= FNA]

Platanthera \(\times\) bicolor (Rafinesque) Luer [P. blephariglottis \(\times\) ciliaris]. This hybrid is rather common in the Coastal Plain, and can sometimes be found by the hundreds where both parents are abundant. The flowers from a distance appear a pale, creamy orange; when observed more closely, they prove to be bicolored, the broader portions pale orange, the fringed portions white. [= FNA]

Platanthera \(\times\) canbyi (Ames) Luer [P. blephariglottis \(\times\) cristata]. This hybrid is known from a few locations in the Coastal Plain. It is intermediate between the parents. [= FNA]

Platanthera \(\times\) channellii Folsom [ \(P\). ciliaris \(\times\) cristata]. This hybrid is known from several sites in the Coastal Plain (Charleston County, SC), Piedmont (Iredell County, NC), and Mountains (Henderson County, NC). It can be distinguished by its intermediate morphology, especially the spur 11-15 mm long. Folsom (1984) and Brown (2004) discuss the closely related P. chapmanii (Small) Luer, ranging from se. GA to panhandle FL, and in e. TX, which they recognize as a species, based on its occurrence in populations independent of its parents, pollination biology, and subtle morphologic distinction from \(P\). \(\times\) channellii. [=FNA; P. \(\times\) chapmaniimisapplied]

\section*{Platythelys Garay (Jug Orchid)}

A genus of about 9 species, of the New World tropics and subtropics. References: Ackerman in FNA (2002a).
Platythelys querceticola (Lindley) Garay, Jug Orchid. Wet hammocks and swamps. FL, AL, MS, and LA; Mexico; West Indies; central America; South America. Known from FL counties (Franklin and Nassau) adjacent to GA. [= FNA, K; = Erythrodes querceticola (Lindley) Ames - L, X; = Physurus querceticola Lindley - S; ? P. latifolia (Linnaeus) Garay \& Ormerod] \{not yet keyed\}

Pogonia Antoine Laurent de Jussieu 1789 (Rose Pogonia, Pogonia)
(also see Cleistes, Isotria)
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. References: Catling \& Sheviak in FNA (2002a).

Pogonia ophioglossoides (Linnaeus) Ker-Gawler, Rose Pogonia, Snakemouth, Beardflower, Ettercap, Addermouth. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, bogs, especially in open peaty or gravelly situations; uncommon (rare in Piedmont and Mountains) (VA Watch List). May-June. Widespread in e. North America. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, L, S, W, X; > P. ophioglossoides var. ophioglossoides -- F]

\section*{Ponthieva R. Brown 1813 (Shadow Witch)}

A genus of about 30-53 species, of tropical and warm temperate America. References: Ackerman in FNA (2002a); Pridgeon et al. (1999b).

Ponthieva racemosa (Walter) C. Mohr, Shadow Witch. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomlands, floodplains, moist ravines, nearly always over calcareous rock ("marl" or coquina limestone); rare (GA, Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare, VA Watch List). September-October. Se. VA south to FL and west to se. TX; disjunct in the Eastern Highland Rim, TN, and south into Central and South America. The basal rosette of leaves, white (suffused with green) flowers in fall, and habitat are distinctive. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, X; P. racemosa var. racemosa -- L]

Pteroglossaspis Reichenbach filius 1878 (Wild Coco)
A genus of \(7-10\) species, of s. North America, Cuba, Colombia, and tropical Africa (Romero-González in FNA 2002). References: Romero-González in FNA (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. Pteroglossaspis 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 bloomstalk (vs. leaf 1 , on the bloom-stalk).

Pteroglossaspis ecristata (Fernald) Rolfe, Spiked Medusa, Smooth-lipped Eulophia. Cp (GA, NC, SC): mesic pinelands with blackjack oak, other sandhills and dry-mesic to mesic longleaf pinelands; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Endangered, SC Rare). June-September; July-November. Se. NC south to FL, west to LA; West Indies (Cuba). One of the rarest orchids in our region. [= FNA, K; = Eulophia ecristata (Fernald) Ames -- RAB, L, X; = Triorchos ecristatus (Fernald) Small -- S]

\section*{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. This treatment, already rather different from RAB (1968) will undoubtedly change further. References: Sheviak \& Brown in FNA (2002a); Luer (1975); Sheviak (1991); Pridgeon et al. (1999c). Key adapted largely from

\section*{Identification notes: flowering plants are necessary for identification of the species.}

1 Rachis of inflorescence with all hairs not glandular, tapering to a pointed tip; [flowering March-September] ....... S. vernalis
1 Rachis of inflorescence either glabrous or with some or all hairs gland-tipped, capitate or clavate.
2 Lip bright yellow or orange-yellow, with greenish veins; sepals and petals pure white; [flowering May-July] ..... S. Iucida
2 Lip either white, or lip yellowish and lacking greenish veins; sepals and petals creamy, ivory, yellow, or greenish; flowering February-December].
3 Lip with conspicuous, terminally widened, greenish (rarely yellowish) diverging veins extending nearly to the tip; [flowering March-July].
4 Flowers white, with green veins; sepals appressed; flowers 6-9 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. praecox 4 Flowers creamy green, with darker green veins; flowers \(10-17 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. sylvatica
3 Lip lacking conspicuous, terminally widened, greenish diverging veins (veins not terminally widened); [collectively flowering February-December].
5 Rachis glabrous; flowers gaping from near middle, the tubular portion less than 3 mm long; lip pure white; [flowering June-September]
S. tuberosa

5 Rachis pubescent or glabrous; flowers gaping only from beyond the middle, the tubular portion more than 3 mm long; lip white, creamy, yellow, or centrally green; [collectively flowering February-December].
6 Inflorescence with 3 or 4 flowers per cycle of spiral, the spiral usually tight and obscure, but then with 3 or 4 secondary ranks of flowers evident; [collectively flowering August-December] .................. Key A
6 Inflorescence with 5 or more flowers per cycle of spiral, the spiral usually open and obvious; [collectively flowering February-December] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Key B

\section*{Key A}

1 Petals ca. 6 mm long; lower portion of stem with recurved-spreading leaves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. ovalis var. erostellata
1 Petals 7.5 mm long or longer; leaves wholly basal, or lower portion of stem with recurved-spreading blades, or leaves absent at flowering.
2 Lip only slightly or not at all differentiated from the petals; buds often failing to open (but setting seed through
agamospermy); column normal, or abnormal or aborted; leaves usually absent at flowering . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. cernua
2 Lip clearly differentiated from petals; buds opening into normal flowers; column normal; leaves present or absent at flowering.
3 Basal calli relatively short and conic,a wide as high, and usually less than 1 mm long; lateral sepals free and spreading, often over the top of the flower; leaves absent at flowering; [of dry calcareous barrens of the Ridge and Valley and westward, in our area in sw. VA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. magnicamporum
3 Basal calli 1-2 mm long; lateral sepals more or less appressed (very rarely spreading over the top of the flower); leaves present at flowering; [of various dry to wet sites, collectively widespread in our area].
4 Upper margin of the lateral sepals obviously separated from the adjacent margin of the dorsal sepal, the separation abrupt at the base (commonly by about 1 mm ); lip strongly curving from the claw (the resulting angle 20-60 degrees), cuneate at the base; perianth creamy, yellowish, or greenish white; [of upland, dry to mesic sites] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. ochroleuca
4 Upper margin of the lateral sepals touching (or nearly so) the adjacent margin of the dorsal sepal, or only gradually separated with distance from the base; lip not strongly curving from the claw (angle less than 30 degrees), cordate to truncate at the base; perianth white to creamy or ivory, the center of the lip ivory to pale yellowish or rarely greenish; [primarily of wet sites, such as bogs, fens, marshes, bottonland swamps]. 5 Plants to about 50 cm tall, not colonial; leaves comparatively slender, flaccid-membranaceous with thickened midrib, the petioles of the basal leaves less than 6 mm wide; leaves wholly basal or the lower sheaths with ascending-spreading blades; perianth usually \(8-11 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; lip membranaceous to fleshy, less than 7 mm long; [widespread in our area] S. cernua

5 Plants to over 100 cm tall, forming clonal colonies via stolons; leaves broad, stiffly aerenchymatous-
thickened, the petioles of basal leaves 7 mm or more wide; leaves up the stem, with spreading recurved blades on the lower cauline sheaths, frequently also on the upper, with leaves extending to the inflorescence; perianth \(10-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long (sometimes smaller in depauperate plants); lip fleshy, usually over 7 mm long; [of the Coastal Plain]
S. odorata

\section*{Key B}

1 Lateral sepals widely diverging from the base, \(8-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; lip dilated at base, oblong toward tip, yellow centrally; inflorescence secund to twisted usually only a half-turn from bottom to top; [flowering late October-December] . . S. Iongilabris
1 Lateral sepals spreading to appressed, not widely diverging, \(3.8-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; lip ovate to oblong-quadrate, lacking a distinct basal dilation, white or creamy centrally; inflorescence usually with several spiral cycles (rarely nearly secund); [flowering February-November].
2 Lip with lacerate-dentate tip; leaves usually linear, more than \(30 \times\) as long as wide, persistent and present at flowering;
[flowering May-August] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. Iaciniata

2 Lip with undulate to crisped tip; leaves lanceolate to ovate or obovate, less than \(30 \times\) as long as wide, either persistent and present at flowering, or withering prior to flowering.
3 Flowers comparatively large and stout, the perianth \(5-12 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, white to yellowish, the lip often darker centrally but not green or greenish yellow; leaves ascending, relatively slender, not ovate or obovate, present at flowering; rachis conspicuously and densely glandular-pubescent; [flowering August-November].
4 Lip truncate at the tip, 5-7.5 mm long; flowers yellowish, creamy, or ivory, arcuate-nodding for most to all the length of the perianth; [of PA northwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [S. casei var. casei]
4 Lip acute to rounded at the tip, usually more than 7.5 mm long; flowers white to yellowish, arcuate-nodding only at the base of the perianth; [widespread in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. cernua
3 Flowers comparatively small and slender, the perianth usually less than 5.5 mm long; leaves strictly basal, spreading and ovate to obovate or oblanceolate; rachis glabrous or densely but minutely glandular-pubescent; [flowering February-September].
5 Rachis densely pubescent; flowers yellowish to pale greenish yellow, the lip yellow centrally; [flowering February-April]; [of s. SC southwards and westwards] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. brevilabris
5 Rachis glabrous or sparsely and minutely pubescent; flowers yellowish to white, the lip yellowish or green centrally; [flowering February-September]; [collectively widespread in our area].
6 Flowers yellowish to pale greenish yellow; lip yellow centrally . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. floridana \(6 \quad\) Flowers white, lip green centrally.

7 Leaves oblanceolate, withering at anthesis; lateral sepals spatulate, green at base; flowering February-May . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
7 Leaves ovate to obovate or elliptic, spreading, present or absent at anthesis; lateral sepals acuminate, white throughout; flowering July-September.
8 Flowers densely arranged on the spike (ratio of spike length in mm : flower number less than 2.3); entire plant essentially glabrous; leaves usually absent at anthesis; [flowering earlier, mostly July]
s. lacera var. gracilis

8 Flowers laxly arranged on spike (ratio of spike length in mm : flower number equal to or greater than 2.3); inflorescence capitate-pubescent; leaves usually persisting through anthesis; [flowering later, mostly August-September]
S. lacera var. lacera

Spiranthes brevilabris Lindley. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{SC}\) ): pine savannas; rare (GA Rare). Se. SC south to s. GA and \(n\). FL, and west to se. TX, in dry to moist open sites. [= FNA, K; = Spiranthes gracilis (Bigelow) Beck var. brevilabris (Lindley) Correll - GW]

Spiranthes cernua (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard, Nodding Ladies'-tresses. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bogs, swamps, ditches, usually in acidic, sphagnous situations; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Coastal Plain). July-November. Widespread in e. North America. [= FNA, G, K, L, W; = Spiranthes cernua var. cernua -- RAB, C, F, GW, L, X; < Spiranthes cernua var. cernua - F, X, in part; = Ibidium cernuum (Linnaeus) House -- S]

Spiranthes eatonii Ames ex P.M. Brown, Eaton's Ladies'-tresses. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist pine flatwoods; uncommon (GA Rare). February-May. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL, west to se. TX. 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). [= FNA, K]

Spiranthes floridana (Wherry) Cory, Florida Ladies'-tresses. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, other moist sites; rare (GA Rare, NC Rare). April-May. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to FL and west to TX, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. [= FNA, K; = Spiranthes brevilabris Lindley var. floridana (Wherry) Luer - L; = Spiranthes gracilis (Bigelow) Beck var. floridana (Wherry) Correll -- RAB, GW, X; = Ibidium floridanum Wherry -- S]

Spiranthes lacera (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. gracilis (Bigelow) Luer, Southern Slender Ladies'-tresses. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, meadows, pastures, woodlands; uncommon. August-September. Widespread in se. North America, north to s. NH, MI, WI, and KA. [= C, FNA, K, L, W; = Spiranthes gracilis (Bigelow) Beck var. gracilis -- RAB, GW, X; = Spiranthes gracilis --F (sensu stricto); < Spiranthes gracilis -- G (apparently including S. lacera var. lacera); = Ibidium gracile (Bigelow) House -- S]

Spiranthes lacera (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. lacera, Northern Slender Ladies'-tresses. Mt (NC, VA): clearings, openings; rare. July. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick west to Saskatchewan, south to sw. NC, w. VA, TN, and MO. The occurrence of this species in NC is documented by a specimen at DUKE, collected at 5200 feet elevation on Tusquitee bald. [= C, FNA, K, L, W; = Spiranthes lacera -- F (sensu stricto); ? Spiranthes gracilis -- G, L, X (in part)]

Spiranthes laciniata (Small) Ames, Lace-lip Ladies'-tresses. Cp (GA, NC, SC), \{VA?\}: pond cypress depressions and savannas, swamps; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). May-August. A Southeastern Coastal plain endemic: NJ south to FL and west to se. TX. [= RAB, C, FNA, K, L, X; = Spiranthes \(\times\) laciniata -- F, GW; = Ibidium laciniatum (Small) House -- S]

Spiranthes longilabris Lindley, Giant Spiral Orchid. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas; rare (GA Rare, NC Threatened, SC Rare). Late October-December. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to FL and west to LA. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, L, X; = Ibidium longilabre (Lindley) House -- S]

Spiranthes Iucida (H.H. Eaton) Ames, Shining Ladies'-tresses. Mt (NC, VA): sunny seepage over amphibolite or other basic rock; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June. Widespread in ne. United States, south to NC, e. TN, sc. TN (Chester et al. 1993), c. AL, MO, and KS. The species was reported for NC by Fernald (1950) and by Small (1933), but was not treated by RAB; its occurrence in NC was verified in 1992 by its discovery in a seepage area in Ashe County. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, L, W, X; Ibidium plantagineum (Rafinesque) House -- S]

Spiranthes magnicamporum Sheviak, Great Plains Ladies'-tresses. Mt (GA, VA): grassy barrens and glades over limestone; rare (GA Endangered, VA Rare). Primarily in the Great Plains, from ND south to TX, east (often as widely disjunct populations) to sw. Ontario, se. PA, sw. VA (Ludwig 1999), KY, TN, and nw. GA. [= C, FNA, K, L; < S. cernua -- G, in part (included in a broad
concept of S. cernua by earlier authors); < Spiranthes cernua var. cernua -- \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{X}\), in part]
Spiranthes ochroleuca (Rydberg) Rydberg, Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses. Mt (NC, SC?, VA): meadows and pastures at moderate to high elevations, up to at least 1500 m in elevation; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). September-October. Largely northeastern, extending south in the mountains to NC. See Sheviak \& Catling (1980) and Catling (1983a) for further information on this species. [= FNA, K, L, W; = Spiranthes cernua var. ochroleuca (Rydberg) Ames -- C, F, X; = Ibidium ochroleucum (Rydberg) House -- S]

Spiranthes odorata (Nuttall) Lindley, Fragrant Ladies'-tresses, Marsh Ladies'-tresses. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps and marshes; uncommon (VA Rare). September-November. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to se. TX. [= F, FNA, G, K, L; = Spiranthes cernua var. odorata (Nuttall) Correll -- RAB, C, GW, L, X; = Ibidium odoratum (Nuttall) House -- S]

Spiranthes ovalis Lindley var. erostellata Catling, Oval Ladies'-tresses. Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, VA): swamp forests, bottomland forests; uncommon (GA Rare). August-November. Var. erostellata is fairly widespread in se. North America, ranging from sc. PA, MI, and IL south to panhandle FL, s. MS, and s. LA. Var. ovalis is limited to AR, LA, and TX, differing in having a viscidium and rostellum. See Catling (1983b) for further information about this variety and its biology. [= C, FNA, K, W; < Spiranthes ovalis -- RAB, F, G, GW, L, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Ibidium ovale (Lindley) House -- S; ? Spiranthes montana Rafinesque]

Spiranthes praecox (Walter) S. Watson, Grass-leaved Ladies'-tresses, Giant Ladies'-tresses. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Mt (GA, VA): savannas, swamps, bogs; uncommon (rare in Piedmont). March-July. A Southeastern Coastal plain endemic: NJ south to FL and west to TX. [< S. praecox -- RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, L, W, X (also see S. sylvatica); < Ibidium praecox (Walter) House -- S (also see S. sylvatica)]

Spiranthes sylvatica P.M. Brown, Woodland Ladies'-tresses, Pale Green Ladies'-tresses. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): live oak hammocks, other woodlands; rare (GA Rare). Late March-early May. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. [<S. praecox -RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, L, X; < Ibidium praecox (Walter) House -- S]

Spiranthes tuberosa Rafinesque, Little Ladies'-tresses, Little Pearl-twist. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide variety of habitats, especially relatively well-drained woodlands and fields; common. June-September. Widespread in se. North America, north to MA, OH, and MO. [= C, FNA, G, K, L, W; > S. grayi Ames -- RAB, L, X; > Spiranthes tuberosa var. grayi (Ames) Fernald -F; > Spiranthes tuberosa var. tuberosa - F; Ibidium beckii (Lindley) House -- S, misapplied]

Spiranthes vernalis Engelmann \& A. Gray, Spring Ladies'-tresses. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, bogs, marshes, fairly dry fields; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Mountains). March-July (-early September in the mountains). MA to FL and west to TX and SD, also in Mexico and Central America. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, L, W, X; = Ibidium vernale (Engelmann \& A. Gray) House -- S]

Spiranthes casei Catling \& Cruise var. casei, ranging from Nova Scotia and ME west to WI, south to PA, in moist to dry open sites. [= FNA, K] \{not keyed; add to synonymy\}

Spiranthes ovalis Lindley var. ovalis, . Cp (GA): [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}
Spiranthes romanzoffiana Chamissso, south to PA. [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

\section*{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: Catling \& Sheviak in FNA (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 leaves are ovate, less than 10 cm long, and are not notably plicate along the veins (vs. Aplectrum, with leaves narrowly elliptic, \(10-20 \mathrm{~cm}\) long, and notably plicate along the very prominent, white, cartilaginous veins).

Tipularia discolor (Pursh) Nuttall, Cranefly Orchid. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide variety of mesic to rather dry forests; common. July-September. Se. MA, s. NY, OH, IN, and s. MI south to FL and TX. Along with Goodyera pubescens, Tipularia is one of the commonest orchids in NC (indeed in e. North America). [=RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, L, W, X; = T. unifolia (Muhlenberg) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg -- S]

\section*{Triphora Nuttall 1818 (Three Birds Orchid)}

A genus of about 25 species, of e. North America, the West Indies, and Central and South America (Medley in FNA 2002). References: Medley in FNA (2002a).

Triphora trianthophora (Swartz) Rydberg ssp. trianthophora, Three Birds Orchid, Nodding Pogonia, Nodding Ettercap. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA): humid forests and swamps, rhododendron thickets, especially on rotten logs or on humus; rare (GA Rare, NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Rare). July-September. The species is widespread (but scattered) in e. North America, and south into Central America. Ssp. trianthophora occurs Maine and Ontario west WI, south to FL amd e. TX; disjunct in nc. Mexico; ssp. mexicana (S. Watson) Medley occurs from Mexico south to Central America. The flowers are extremely ephemeral, making the species very difficult to locate. [= FNA; < T. trianthophora - RAB, C, F, G, GW, K, L, S, W, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

\section*{Zeuxine Lindley 1826 (Soldier Orchid)}

A genus of about 26 species, of tropical and subtropical Old World (introduced elsewhere). References: Ackerman in FNA (2002a)
* Zeuxine strateumatica (Linnaeus) Lindley, Lawn Orchid, Soldier Orchid. Cp (GA): lawns, rare, introduced from Asia. [= FNA, GW, K, L]

\section*{POACEAE or GRAMINEAE (Grass Family)}

A family of about 670 genera and 10,000 species, cosmopolitan. References: Flora of North America Editorial Committee (2003a)=FNA; Hitchcock and Chase (1950)=HC; Blomquist (1948).
[note: only a small portion of the key to genera complete]

\section*{Key A -- tribe Andropogoneae}

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 below, male above . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tripsacum
6 Racemes of single sex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Zea
4 Spikelets, or at least one of each pair, bisexual.
7 Pedicels fused to the internode; [coarse alien grass of disturbed habitats] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Rottboellia
7 Pedicels free from the internodes; [either a native coarse grass of pinelands or prairie-like areas, or a short alien grass of lawns and disturbed areas].
8 Sessile spikelet smooth or pitted; culms 50-200 cm tall; [native grass of pinelands or prairie-like areas] . . .
Coelorachis
8 Sessile spikelet with pectinate margins; culms 5-40 cm tall; [alien grass of lawns and disturbed areas] ...
3 Spikelets not embedded or fitting into grooves in the rachis, the rachis slender (the spikelets visibly separate and often pedicelled).
9 Pedicelled spikelet similar to the sessile spikelet, both fertile.
10 Spikelets falling in pairs together with sections of the disarticulating rachis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Saccharum 10 Spikelets falling separately from the persistent rachis.

11 Panicle contracted, spikelike; glumes membranous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Imperata
11 Panicle loose; glumes cartilaginous or coriaceous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Miscanthus
\(9 \quad\) Pedicelled spikelet differing from the sessile in shape and sex (sometimes represented only by a pedicel). 12 Spikelets awned, the awn 10-20 cm long.

13 First glume lacking glands; panicle open, the branches \(5-8 \mathrm{~cm}\) long
Chrysopogon
13 First glume with a row of punctate, concave glands; panicle contracted, spikelike . . . . . . . . Heteropogon
12 Spikelets awned or not, if awned the awn less than 5 cm long.
14 Inflorescence a panicle, the branches not subtended by sheaths.
15 Pedicelled spikelet represented by pedicel only; apex of sheath bearing 2 auricles 1-10 mm long;
[native] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sorghastrum
15 Pedicelled spikelet present, staminate; apex of sheath truncate; [alien]
. Sorghum
14 Inflorescence of 1-13 digitate (whorled) racemes borne at the summit of a peduncle, the peduncle subtended by a raceme sheath.
16 Racemes 1 per peduncle and raceme sheath
Schizachyrium
16 Racemes 2-13 per peduncle and raceme sheath.
17 Pedicels of the pedicelled (reduced or absent) spikelets terete or slightly flattened and grooved on one side only

Andropogon
17 Pedicels of the pedicelled (reduced or absent) spikelets strongly flattened and grooved on both sides, the central portion thin or membranous

Bothriochloa

\section*{References: Tucker (1996)=Z}

1 Spikelets cylindric; glumes with 4 awns; rachis disarticulating at maturity . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ae. cylindrica
1 Spikelets nearly ovate; glumes with 1 awn; rachis not disarticulating at maturity . . . . . . .................... Ae. neglecta
* Aegilops cylindrica Host, Jointed Goat Grass. Mt, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from s. Europe. [= C, F, G, HC, K, Z]
* Aegilops neglecta Req. ex Bertoloni, Small Goat Grass. Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from s. Europe.

Reported from Arlington County, VA. [= Z; Ae. ovata Linnaeus -- C, G, HC, apparently misapplied; Ae. geniculata Roth -- K, apparently misapplied]
* Aegilops triuncialis Linnaeus. \{MD\} [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Agropyron Gaertner 1770
(see Elymus, Elytrigia, Pascopyrum)

Agrostis Linnaeus (Bentgrass)
(also see Polypogon)

\section*{References: Tucker (1996)=Z.}

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 (collectively) June-October; [subgenus Agrostis].
2 Ligule mostly 0.5-2 mm long, truncate; panicle branches naked towards the base, diffuse when in fruit, the spikelets wellseparated A. capillaris

2 Ligule mostly 2.5-6 mm long, acute, rounded, or truncate; panicle branches (some of them) with spikelets to near the base, the spikelets usually agglomerated.
3 Leaves 3-8 mm wide; inflorescence triangular-ovoid, the branches widely spreading at maturity, usually reddish; plant with rhizomes, without stolons A. gigantea

3 Leaves mostly \(1-3 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide; inflorescence narrowly ovoid, the branches ascending at maturity, usually tan; plant without rhizomes, with or without stolons.
4 Stolons well developed; leaves mostly less than 5 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. stolonifera var. palustris
4 Stolons poorly developed or absent; leaves mostly more than 7 cm long . . . . . A. stolonifera var. stolonifera
1 Palea less than \(2 / 5\) as long as the lemma, \(0-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; plants native, typically in more or less natural habitats; plants flowering (collectively ) March-November; [subgenus Vilfa].
5 Lemma usually awned (sometimes unawned), the awn inserted near the apex, 4-10 mm long, straight, very delicate and flexuous; annual, flowering April-June A. elliottiana

5 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 (collectively) March-November.
6 Lemma with a 3-6 mm long, geniculate awn inserted near the middle; [of high elevation rock outcrops]. A. mertensii 6 Lemma awnless or with a 0-3 mm long, straight awn inserted near the tip; [of various habitats].

7 Spikelets 1.2-2 mm long; anthers 0.3-0.6 mm long; plants flowering March-July A. hyemalis

7 Spikelets (1.8-) 2.2-3.5 (-3.7) mm long; anthers (collectively) 0.3-1.2 mm long; plants flowering June-November.
8 Leaves mostly involute, 1-2 (-3) mm wide; panicle branches mostly forking well beyond the middle . . . . .
8 Leaves flat, 2-6 mm wide; panicle branches mostly forking at or below the middle.
9 Lemma 1.8-3 mm long, minutely but copiously scabrous (at \(20 \times\) 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]

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]
A. perennans

Agrostis altissima (Walter) Tuckerman, Coastal Bog Bentgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): wet savannas, sinkhole ponds, edges of swamp forests; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). October-November. MA (?) and NJ south to se. LA, primarily on the Coastal Plain. [=F, HC, Z; A. perennans -- RAB, GW, K, in part; A. perennans var. elata (Pursh) A. Hitchcock -- C, G, S]
* Agrostis capillaris Linnaeus, Rhode Island Bentgrass, Colonial Bentgrass. Mt (NC, VA), Pd, Cp (VA)I, \{SC\}: meadows, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe (and possibly n. North America). June-August. [= C, K, Z; A. tenuis Sibthorp -- RAB, G, HC, S, W; A. tenuis var. tenuis -- F]

Agrostis elliottiana J.A. Schultes, Elliott's Bentgrass, Southern Bentgrass. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC): dry soils
of barrens, fields, and rock outcrops; uncommon (VA Watch List). April-June. MD west to \(\mathrm{OH}, \mathrm{KS}\), and KS, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, W, Z]
* Agrostis gigantea Roth, Redtop, Black Bentgrass. June-October. Mt, Pd (GA), \{provinces\} (SC, VA). [= C, F, K, W, Z; A. stolonifera -- RAB, GW, in part, misapplied; A. stolonifera Linnaeus var. major (Gaudin) Farwell -- G; A. alba -- HC, misapplied; A. alba -- S, in part, misapplied]

Agrostis hyemalis (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Ticklegrass, Small Bentgrass. (GA, NC, SC, VA). March-July. [= \(\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}\); A. hyemalis -- RAB, in part (also see A. scabra var. scabra); A. hyemalis var. hyemalis -- \(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G}\); A. hiemalis -- GW, HC, orthographic variant; A. hiemalis -- S, W, orthographic variant (also see A. scabra var. scabra]

Agrostis mertensii Trinius, Arctic Bentgrass. Mt (NC, VA): in thin soil of high elevation rocky summits; rare (NC Rare). JulyAugust. Circumboreal, in North America south to ME (Mt. Katahdin), NH (White Mountains), VT, NY (Adirondack Mountains), WV (Spruce Knob), TN (Roan Mountain, Mt. Leconte), NC (Roan Mountain, Big Yellow Mountain, Black Mountains), Québec, British Columbia, CO, UT (?), and AK. [= C, K, W, Z; A. borealis Hartman -- RAB, HC, S; A. borealis Hartman var. americana (Scribner) Fernald -- F, G]

Agrostis perennans (Walter) Tuckerman, Upland Bent, Autumn Bentgrass. (GA, NC, SC, VA). August-October. [= F, HC, Z; A. perennans -- RAB, GW, K, W, in part (also see A. altissima); A. perennans var. perennans -- C, G, S; A. perennans var. aestivalis Vasey -- F]

Agrostis scabra Willdenow, Fly-away Grass, Rough Bentgrass. (GA, NC, SC, VA). (VA Watch List). June-November. [= K; A. hyemalis -- RAB, W, in part; A. hyemalis (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg var. scabra (Willdenow) Blomquist -- C; A. scabra var. scabra - F; A. hyemalis (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg var. tenuis (Tuckerman) Gleason -- G; A. scabra -- GW, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; A. scabra var. scabra -- HC (broader sense)]

Agrostis stolonifera Linnaeus var. palustris (Hudson) Farwell, Creeping Bentgrass. June-October. [= C; A. stolonifera -RAB, GW, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (and also see A. gigantea); A. alba Linnaeus var. palustris (Hudson) Persoon -- F, misapplied; A. stolonifera var. compacta Hartman -- G; A. palustris Hudson -- HC, Z; A. stolonifera -- K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; \(A\). alba -- \(S\), in part, misapplied]
* Agrostis stolonifera Linnaeus var. stolonifera. June-October. [= C, G; A. stolonifera -- RAB, GW, W, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished (and also see A. gigantea); A. alba Linnaeus var. alba -- F , misapplied; A. stolonifera -- HC, Z (narrow sense); A. stolonifera -- K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; A. alba -- S , in part, misapplied]
* Agrostis avenacea J.F. Gmelin, Pacific Bentgrass. Cp (SC): [= K] \{add synonymy; add to key\}

Agrostis canina Linnaeus, Brown Bentgrass, Velvet Bentgrass, ranges south to DE, se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), WV, and TN (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

\section*{Aira Linnaeus (Hair Grass)}

\section*{References: Tucker (1996)=Z.}

1 Panicle dense and spike-like, the branches short and appressed to ascending . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. praecox
1 Panicle open, the branches elongate, diffusely spreading or ascending.
2 Lemma of both the lower floret and the upper floret with an awn 2-4 mm long ........................ A. caryophyllea
2 Lemma of upper floret with an awn 1.5-2.5 mm long, lemma of the lower floret awnless or with a minute awn less than 1 mm long
A. elegantissima
* Aira caryophyllea Linnaeus, Silver Hair Grass. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, VA), Mt (NC): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. May. [= RAB, C, G, HC, K, Z; Aspris caryophyllea (Linnaeus) Nash -- S]
* Aira elegantissima Schur, Elegant Hair Grass. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, SC): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. May-June. [=C, Z; A. elegans Willdenow ex Kunth -- RAB, G, HC, K; Aspris capillaris (Host) A.S. Hitchcock -- S]
* Aira praecox Linnaeus, Early Hair Grass. Cp (NC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. Reported for NC by Burk (1961), and recently collected in the NC Sandhills (B.Sorrie, pers.comm. 2004). [= C, G, HC, K, Z]

Alopecurus Linnaeus (Foxtail Grass)
References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

1 Glumes 2-3.2 mm long, obtuse or truncate.
2 Awn about as long as the glumes (at most exceeding the glumes by 1 mm ) . . . . . . . . . . . . A. aequalis var. aequalis
2 Awn longer than the glumes, exceeding the glumes by \(1.5-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}\).
3 Anthers 0.4-0.7 mm long; annual . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. carolinianus
3 Anthers 1.3-2 mm long; perennial . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. geniculatus
Alopecurus aequalis Sobolewski var. aequalis, Short-awn Foxtail Grass. Mt (VA): [habitat]; rare (VA Watch List).
Circumboreal, south in North America to NJ, w. VA, IN, MO, and CA. [=F, K; A. aequalis -- C, G, HC, infraspecific taxa not

\section*{distinguished]}

Alopecurus carolinianus Walter, Carolina Foxtail Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): moist fields, ditches, forests; common (rare in Mountains). April-May. MA west to British Columbia, south to n. FL and CA. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, Z; A. ramosus Poiret -- S]
* Alopecurus geniculatus Linnaeus, Water Foxtail Grass. Mt, Pd, Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. [= C, F, G, HC; A. geniculatus var. geniculatus -- K]

Alopecurus myosuroides Hudson, Slender Foxtail Grass. Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): moist fields; uncommon, introduced from Europe. April-May. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, Z]
* Alopecurus pratensis Linnaeus, reported for Piedmont of nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), for scattered locations in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), and for VA, KY, WV, MD, and DE (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

Ammophila Host (Beach-grass)
References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

Ammophila breviligulata Fernald, American Beach-grass. Cp (NC, *SC, VA): dunes; common. August-September. Newfoundland south to about Cape Hatteras, Dare County, NC, and on shores around the Great Lakes; planted further south. As a native grass, Ammophila ranged south only to NC, where it was rare; it is now commonly planted ("sprigged") in the Carolinas as a sand-binder and is now common south into SC. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, Z]
* Ammophila arenaria (Linnaeus) Link, European Beach-grass, is introduced in MD and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Amphicarpum Kunth (Peanut-grass, Goober-grass)}

The genus consists only of the two species treated here, remarkable for their dimorphic spikelets, some of them cleistogamous and subterranean ("goobers"), others aerial and chasmogamous. A series of publications over the past century make Amphicarpum one of the best studied "useless" grasses anywhere (Holm 1896; Weatherwax 1934; Gray \& Fairbrothers 1971; McNamara \& Quinn 1977; Cheplick \& Quinn 1982, 1983, 1986, 1987, 1988a, 1988b; Cheplick 1989). References: Wipff in FNA (2003a).

1 Leaf blades hirsute with pustular-based hairs on both surfaces, the margins ciliate (and also slightly cartilaginous-thickened);
[of moist to wet, peaty or sandy-peaty soils] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. amphicarpon
1 Leaf blades glabrous, the margins cartilaginous-thickened; [of seasonally flooded natural ponds] . . . . . A. muhlenbergianum
Amphicarpum amphicarpon (Pursh) Nash, Pinebarrens Peanut-grass, Pinebarrens Goober-grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): wet, peaty, open soils, especially peat-burns in pocosin edges, primarily in the outer Coastal Plain, responding strongly to fire; uncommon, rare in VA (VA Rare). August-October. An Atlantic Coastal Plain endemic, scattered and rather rare, from e. MA to GA. If one carefully excavates young plants in spring or summer, they will generally be found to be connected to last year's subterranean spikelet. [= FNA; = Amphicarpum purshii Kunth -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, K; = Amphicarpon amphicarpon (Pursh) Nash - S]

Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum (J.A. Schultes) Hitchcock, Florida Peanut-grass, Florida Goober-grass, Blue Maiden-cane. Cp (GA, NC, SC): clay-based Carolina bays in the inner Coastal Plain; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). August-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: FL and s. AL north to se. NC, rare north of s. GA. First found in NC in the late 1980's by M. Boyer. [= RAB, FNA, GW; = A. muehlenbergianum -- K, orthographic variant; = Amphicarpon floridanum Chapman -- S]

\section*{Andropogon Linnaeus (Broomsedge, Bluestem)}
(also see Bothriochloa and Schizachyrium)

The difference between this treatment and that in RAB may cause some users to react with skepticism, dismay, or alarm, but I am confident that it represents a much truer description of the genus. Campbell's work (1983, et seq.) has greatly clarified the taxonomy of Andropogon in e. North America. Great confusion and disagreement were previously the rule in dealing with the \(A\). 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. I disagree, however, with his strongly morphologic species concept and the basis for his decisions regarding the rank of the taxa (species, variety, and "variant," an informal, English name for a subvarietal entity). Campbell bases the rank recognition of taxa on their "morphological distance" from one another, as determined by the sum of non-matching characters out of 33 characters analyzed. In general, he regards species as separated by a morphologic distance of 9 or more, varieties by 6 or more, and variants by 3 or more. Such an approach fails to take into account additional evidence of the ecological preferences, geographic distributions, reproductive isolation, evolutionary pathways, and population biology of the taxa.
states that "there are ample opportunities for gene flow between taxa because they frequently grow together and flower at the same time of day and (mostly) at the same time of year. I have observed two taxa growing within one to three meters of one another over our hundred times. In only five of these opportunities for hybridization were there plants whose intermediate morphology suggested that they were hybrids. In the rare instances where hybridization does take place, there are few mature hybrid individuals. I have found only twelve putative hybrid individuals in the five localities where hybridization is suspected. The parents outnumber these hybrids by between five and one hundred or more to one." In discussing A. virginicus var. glaucus (here treated as A. capillipes) he states "the drylands variant ... produces generally shorter raceme sheaths, racemes, and spikelets; its flowers are more frequently chasmogamous, and unlike the wetlands variant, it has no hairs below the raceme sheath. In addition, it grows in better-drained soil and has a narrower geographic range ... I have seen these taxa growing within one to three meters of one another at three localities in northwestern Florida. At only one of these was there difficulty in classifying any individual: a single plant on a slope between a bog inhabited by the wetlands variant and a roadside lined with the drylands variant..."

Some additional examples would be Campbell's discussion of several closely related taxa in the A. glomeratus complex. "Andropogon glomeratus var. glomeratus and the robust variant of var. pumilus have inflorescences so similar in shape that most previous workers have united them and have overlooked the differences between them. The robust variant is taller, usually with rather smooth sheaths and with shorter, more ciliate, and darker ligules, narrower raceme sheaths, and lower glume keels that are scabrous below the middle. Although both taxa grow in wet sites, the robust variant is weedier, shows a greater tolerance for drier conditions and various soil types, and has a wider geographic range." His discussion of A. glomeratus var. glaucopsis and var. hirsutior is also worth repeating. "Often the two grow together in populations of thousands of individuals. Because they grow together so frequently and are morphologically so alike, the possibility that they are not distinct taxa but merely genetic segregates of one another has been carefully considered. Based on observations of several hundred seedlings grown from seeds from both taxa (growing together in nature), there is no evidence for [mere] genetic segregation. The glaucousness/greenness and pubescence/glabrousness of the stem sheaths are discernible in the seedlings within a few weeks of germination."

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 seem to warrant taxonomic recognition, at varietal or specific rank. In fact, he elevated several in Campbell (1986). References: Campbell (1983)=Z; Campbell in FNA (2003a). Key adapted in part from Z.

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. gerardii) and sterile (except in A. gerardii, where it is staminate). The first or lower glume of the sessile spikelet has two keels, and the presence and location of antrorse prickle 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.

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) 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 upwards 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. A. capillipes and A. glaucopsis 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 ciliations. 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 culm is antrorsely scabrous or smooth is better determined by touch than by sight. Choose several mid-culm sheaths, run one's finger downwards and upwards 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 downwards than upwards.

1 Pedicellate spikelet staminate, as large as the sessile, fertile spikelet; sessile spikelets \(>7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [section Andropogon] . .


1 Pedicellate spikelet sterile, vestigial or absent; sessile spikelets \(<7 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; [section Leptopogon].
2 Leaves strongly glaucous (often nearly white with a powdery wax that can be rubbed off on the fingers), glabrous.
3 Ligules (0.9-) \(1.5(-2.0) \mathrm{mm}\) long, with ciliations \(0-0.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; leaf blades usually (33-) avg. \(40(-75) \mathrm{cm}\) 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
A. glaucopsis

3 Ligules (0.2-) 0.4 (-0.5) mm long, with ciliations \(0.3-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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.
4 Summit of branchlet below attachment of raceme sheath pubescent with hairs 2-4 mm long; raceme sheaths (2.4-) 3.2-4.8 (-6.0) cm long; spikelets (3.0-) 3.5-3.9 (-4.4) mm long; racemes (1.5-) 2.0-3.0 (-4.0) cm long; leaves 2.5-6.5 mm wide, averaging 5 mm ; upper floret lemma awn 0.9-2.1 mm long, averaging 1.4 mm
A. capillipes var. 1 ["wetland variant"]

4 Summit of branchlet below attachment of raceme sheath glabrous; raceme sheaths (2.1-) 2.6-3.8 (-4.9) cm long; spikelets (2.6-) 3.2-3.5 (-3.9) mm long; racemes (1.4-) 1.7-2.4 (-3.2) cm long; leaves 2-5 mm wide, averaging 3.5 mm ; upper floret lemma awn \(0.6-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, averaging 1.1 mm

\section*{A. capillipes var. 2 ["dryland variant"\}}

2 Leaves green (to somewhat glaucous, but never powdery white), pubescent or glabrous.
5 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 less than 1 m tall (to 1.4 m tall) \(\qquad\) A. elliottii

5 Upper culm sheaths reduced, not strongly overlapping, not hiding the raceme sheaths after anthesis; culms mostly more than 1 m tall (except \(A\). perangustatus, \(A\). tracyi, and small forms of \(A\). virginicus).
6 Many or all peduncles longer than the subtending raceme sheaths at maturity, racemes then fully exserted above the apex of the raceme sheath.
7 Inflorescence branches arching outwards in pronounced curves; racemes (1.2-) 1.5-2.1 (-2.6) cm long; awn (0.2-) avg. 0.7 (-1.1) cm long; spikelets (4.1-) 4.4-4.6 (-5.0) mm long ......... A. brachystachyus
7 Inflorescence branches erect; racemes (2.2-) 2.6-6 cm long; awn 0.5-2.0 cm long; spikelets (4.3-) 4.9-6.5 (7.5) mm long.

8 Lower glumes more or less folded; stamen 1; racemes (2.2-) 2.6-4.3 (-5.3) cm long; awn (0.5-) avg. \(0.8(-1.6) \mathrm{cm}\) long; spikelets (4.3-) 4.9-5.4 ( -6.1 ) mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. arctatus
8 Lower glumes flat; stamens 3; racemes 3-6 cm long; awn 1-2 cm long; spikelets (4.5-) 5-6.5 (-7.5) mm long
A. ternarius var. ternarius

6 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.
9 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
A. mohrii

9 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.
10 Postflowering peduncles less than 10 mm long.
11 Culm sheaths antrorsely scabrous (often hirsute as well); leaf blades usually more than 35 cm long.
12 Ligules (0.6-) \(0.8(-1.3) \mathrm{mm}\) long (usually \(<1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long), with ciliations \(0.2-0.9 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; raceme sheaths (1.5-) 2.0-2.5 (-3.0) mm wide (usually \(<2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide); keels of first glume often scabrous below the middle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. tenuispatheus
12 Ligules (0.7-) 1.2 (-2.2) mm long (usually \(>1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long), with ciliations \(0.0-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; raceme sheaths (2.0-) 2.4-3.4 (-4.7) mm wide (usually \(>2.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide); keels of first glume scabrous only above the middle, smooth below.
13 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) . . . . . . . . . . A. glomeratus var. glomeratus
13 Inflorescences (linear to) oblong; spikelets (3.4-) 3.6-3.8 (-4.6) mm log; anthers usually marcescent within spikelets; peduncles (2-) 3-5 (-8) mm long

11 Culm sheaths not scabrous (often hirsute); leaf blades less than 35 cm long (except in \(A\). glomeratus var. pumilus).
14 Leaves glabrous.
15 Ligules (0.8-) 1.1 (-1.5) mm long, with ciliations 0-0.1 mm long; basal leaves often filiform, less than 1.5 mm wide, strongly erect . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. perangustatus
15 Ligules (0.2-) \(0.5(-0.8) \mathrm{mm}\) long, with ciliations \(0.2-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; basal leaves usually more than 2 mm wide, soon arching.
16 Culm internodes green (or glaucous just below the node only); raceme sheaths (2.2-) 2.5-3.8) (-4.5) cm long, (1.7-) 2.4-3.1) (-4.0) mm wide; peduncles (1-) 4-9 (30) mm long; racemes \(2(-3)\) per inflorescence unit
A. virginicus var. decipiens

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16 Culm internodes glaucous; 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
A. virginicus var. virginicus ['smooth variant']

14 Leaves pubescent, at least on the margin near the collar.
17 Keels of first glume often scabrous below the middle; leaves usually more than 44 cm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. tenuispatheus
17 Keels of first glume scabrous only above middle; leaves usually less than 31 cm long.
18 Pubescence of young culm sheaths appressed; spikelets usually more than 4 mm long; hairs on rachis internode and sterile pedicel dense, long; callus hairs \(1.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
A. longiberbis

18 Pubescence of young culm sheaths spreading; spikelets mostly less than 4 mm long; hairs on rachis internode and sterile pedicel rather sparse and short; callus hairs 1-2.5 mm long.
19 Raceme sheaths (2.2-) 2.5-3.8 (-4.5) cm long, (1.7-) 2.4-3.1 (-4.0) mm wide racemes 2 (3) per inflorescence unit; spikelets (3.0-) 3.3-3.6 (-4.0) mm long
A. virginicus var. decipiens

19 Raceme sheaths (2.3-) 3.4-5.2 (-6.7) cm long, (2.7-) 3.3-4.0 (-5.5) mm wide; racemes 2-5 (-7) per inflorescence unit; spikelets (2.9-) 3.7-3.9 (-4.7) mm long
A. virginicus var. virginicus 10 Postflowering peduncles more than 15 mm long

20 Culm sheaths antrorsely scabrous (often hirsute as well).
21 Ligules (1.0-) 1.2 (-2.0) mm long, with ciliations \(0-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; keels of first glume scabrous only above middle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. glomeratus var. glomeratus
21 Ligules (0.6-) 0.8 (-1.3) mm long, with ciliations 0.2-0.9 mm long; keels of first glume often scabrous below middle ........................................... A. tenuispatheus
20 Culm sheaths not scabrous (often hirsute).
22 Culms less than 1.2 m tall; leaf blades less than 30 cm long and 3 mm wide; inflorescence units rarely more than \(20 / \mathrm{culm}\).
23 Raceme sheaths (2.2-) 2.5-3.8 (-4.5) cm long; spikelets (3.0-) 3.3-3.6 (-4.0) mm long; leaf blades (2.5-) \(3.6(-5.5) \mathrm{mm}\) wide
A. virginicus var. decipiens

23 Raceme sheaths (2.6-) 4.1-6.6 (-8.5) cm long; spikelets (3.0-) 3.4-5.1 (-5.5) mm long; leaf blades (0.8-) \(1.8(-3.0) \mathrm{mm}\) wide.
24 Ligules (0.8-) 1.1 (-1.5) mm long, with ciliations \(0-0.1 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
A. perangustatus

24 Ligules (0.2-) 0.4 (-0.5) mm long, with ciliations (0.1-) \(0.2-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long . A. tracyi
22 Culms usually more than 1.2 m tall; leaf blades often more than 30 cm long and 3 mm wide; inflorescence units usually more than 20/culm.
25 Inflorescence branches arching outwards in pronounced curves; awn mostly less than 1 cm long; spikelets (4.1-) 4.4-4.6 (-5.0) mm long; anther more than 1.7 mm long . . . .
A. brachystachyus

25 Inflorescence branches erect; awn mostly more than 1 cm long; spikelets (3.0-) 3.3-3.8 (-4.5) mm long; anther less than 1.5 mm long.
26 Raceme sheaths (1.5-) 2.0-2.5 (-3.0) mm wide; keels of first glume often scabrous below middle; culms to 2.5 m tall; leaves to 109 cm long and 9.5 mm wide \(\qquad\) A. tenuispatheus

26 Raceme sheaths (1.7-) 2.4-3.1 (-4.0) mm wide; keels of first glume scabrous only above middle; culms less than 1.7 m tall; leaves less than 35 cm long and 5.5 mm wide ..................................... A. virginicus var. decipiens
\{add A. floridanus\}
* Andropogon arctatus Chapman, Florida Bluestem. Cp (NC): moist disturbed ground; rare, apparently introduced from farther south (NC Watch List). This curious record (the specimen at GH, collected by Randolph and Randolph in 1922 in Pamlico County, NC, annotated as \(A\). arctatus by Campbell) is likely a waif. The species is native to pinelands from \(n\). FL west to w. panhandle of \(F L\) and adjacent s. AL, south to s. FL. [= FNA, HC, K, S, Z]

Andropogon brachystachyus Chapman, Shortspike Bluestem. Cp (GA, SC): moist to wet pinelands, natural pond margins, bogs, disturbed roadsides; rare (GA Special Concern). Se. SC (McMillan et al. 2002) south to FL, south to s. FL, west to e. FL Panhandle. A. brachystachyus is considered by some to range north to NC. [= FNA, K, Z; = A. brachystachys -- GW, HC, S, orthographic variant]

Andropogon capillipes Nash var. 1, Wetland White Bluestem. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, ditches adjacent to savannas, depressional wetlands; common. September-October. S. NJ south to s. FL and west to e. TX; also in the Bahamas (Sorrie \& LeBlond 1997). Campbell (1983) informally describes two "variants" of this species (which he treats at the varietal level, as \(A\). 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, or at least as varieties. [ \(\ll A\). virginicus -- RAB, in part only; < \(A\). virginicus var. glaucus Hackel -- F, FNA, in part only; <A. capillipes -- GW, HC, K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = \(A\). virginicus var. glaucus "wetlands variant" -- Z; = A. virginicus var. dealbatus Mohr ex Hackel]

Andropogon capillipes Nash var. capillipes, Dryland White Bluestem. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dry to mesic pine flatwoods, sandhills, adjacent roadbanks; uncommon. September-October. Se. NC south to s. FL and west to s. AL. See A. capillipes var. 1 for discussion of these two taxa. The type of A. capillipes (collected by A.H. Curtiss in FL) is of this taxon; Nash (1900) states that it occurs "in dry soil, North Carolina to Florida" and emphasizes that it is "abundantly distinct from A. virginicus, to which it is related." [<< A. virginicus -- RAB, in part only; < A. virginicus var. glaucus Hackel -- F, FNA, in part only; < A. capillipes -- GW, HC, K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = A. virginicus var. glaucus "drylands variant" -- Z]

Andropogon elliottii Chapman. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist forests, woodlands, fields, and disturbed areas; common (uncommon in Mountains). September-October. Widespread in se. United States, from s. NJ west to s. IN, s. IL, s. MO, south to s. FL and TX. Campbell (1983) argued that the name A. elliottii should be replaced by A. gyrans; Ward (2004c) argues for retention of the traditional A. elliottii. [= RAB, F, G, HC, S; A. gyrans Ashe -- C, W; A. campyloracheus Nash -- RAB, S; A. gyrans var. gyrans -- FNA, K, Z; A. elliottii var. gracilior Hackel -- F, G; A. elliottii var. projectus Fernald \& Griscom -- G]

Andropogon floridanus Scribner, Florida Bluestem. Cp (GA): longleaf pine sandhills; rare. September-October. S. GA west to FL Panhandle, south to s. FL. Reported for e. and s. GA (FNA, Jones \& Coile 1988). [= FNA, HC, K, S]

Andropogon gerardii Vitman, Big Bluestem, Turkeyfoot. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide variety of habitats, usually rather dry, such as 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); common. July-October. Québec west to Saskatchewan, south to FL and AZ. Some favor treating A. hallii Hackel as a subspecies of A. gerardii (Wipff 1996c). I do not agree, but if that course is followed, then our eastern taxon should be known as A. gerardii ssp. gerardii. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, W; A. gerardii var. gerardii -- F; A. provincialis Lamarck -- S]

Andropogon glaucopsis Elliott, Chalky Bluestem. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet savannas, pine flatwoods, ditches, wet disturbed sites; uncommon (VA Watch List). September-October. Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. TX. The extent of the western Gulf Coastal Plain distribution (to e. TX) is based on specimens in Texas herbaria (Sorrie, pers. comm.). [=GW, K; \(\ll\) A. virginicus --- RAB, in part only; = A. virginicus var. glaucopsis (Elliott) A.S. Hitchcock -- F, HC; = A. glomeratus var. glaucopsis (Elliott) A.S. Hitchcock -- FNA, Z; << A. glomeratus -- S, in part]

Andropogon glomeratus (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg var. glomeratus. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, wet savannas, pine flatwoods, wet disturbed sites; common. September-October. 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. [= FNA, K, Z; <<A. virginicus -- RAB, in part only; = A. virginicus var. abbreviatus (Hackel) Fernald \& Griscom -- C, F, G, GW; < A. glomeratus -- HC, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Andropogon glomeratus (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg var. hirsutior (Hackel) C. Mohr. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet savannas, pine flatwoods, adjacent ditches, other wet disturbed sites; common. September-October. E. MD south to c. peninsular FL west to se. LA. This taxon should be recognized at the specific level, but the appropriate combination has not been made. [= FNA, K, Z; <<A. virginicus -- RAB, in part only; A. virginicus var. glaucopsis (Elliott) A.S. Hitchcock - G?, mispplied; = A. virginicus var. hirsutior (Hackel) A.S. Hitchcock; < A. glomeratus -- HC, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Andropogon longiberbis Hackel, Longbeard Bluestem. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dry sandy soils of sandhills and dunes; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). September-October. Se. NC south to s. and w. FL, and in the Bahamas. [= FNA, HC, K, S, Z]

Andropogon mohrii (Hackel) Hackel ex Vasey, Tawny Bluestem, Bog Bluestem. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet savannas, sphagnous bogs; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). September-October. Se. VA south to n. FL, west to LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, S; = A. liebmannii Hackel var. pungensis (Ashe) C.S. Campbell -- FNA, Z]

Andropogon perangustatus Nash, Narrow-leaved Bluestem. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): clay-based Carolina bays and boggy wetlands; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). August-October. E. VA south to c. peninsular FL, east to e. TX. Growth form, general appearance, and habitat (dense bluish tussocks with very narrow leaves and long ligules, growing in wet areas such as claybased Carolina bays) make A. perangustatus readily recognizable. [= HC, S; = A. gyrans Ashe var. stenophyllus (Hackel) C.S. Campbell -- FNA, K, Z; = A. elliottii Chapman var. stenophyllus (Hackel) D,B. Ward]

Andropogon tenuispatheus (Nash) Nash. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): moist, disturbed sites; common (VA Watch List). September-October. Se. VA and c. OK south to s. FL and w. TX, also south into Central America and the Caribbean. \([\ll A\). virginicus -- RAB, in part only; = A. glomeratus (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg var. pumilus Vasey ex Dewey -- FNA, K, Z ("robust variant"); < A. glomeratus -- HC, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Andropogon ternarius Michaux var. ternarius, Splitbeard Bluestem. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist soils; common (uncommon in Mountains). September-October. Var. ternarius ranges from DE west to KY and s. MO, south to FL and TX. Var. cabanisii (Hackel) Fernald \& Griscom is endemic in s. and c. peninsular FL. [= FNA, K, Z; < A. ternarius -- RAB, C, F, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; A. ternarius var. glaucescens (Scribner) Fernald \& Griscom -- F; = A. ternarius -- HC, S, in the narrow sense]

Andropogon tracyi Nash, Tracy's Bluestem. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC): dry sandy or clayey soils of sandhills, disturbed sites; rare (NC Watch List). September-October. E. NC south to s. FL and west to MS. [= FNA, HC, K, S, Z]

Andropogon virginicus Linnaeus var. decipiens C.S. Campbell, Deceptive Bluestem. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, flatwoods, disturbed pinelands; uncommon (VA Watch List). September-October. Se. VA south to s. FL and west to w. FL; also in the Bahamas (Sorrie \& LeBlond (1997). [= FNA, K, Z (1986); <<A. virginicus -- RAB, S, in part only; <A. virginicus var. virginicus -F, G, HC, Z (1983 -- "deceptive variant"), in part only]

Andropogon virginicus Linnaeus var. virginicus, Old-field Broomstraw, Broomsedge, "Sedge Grass", "Sage Grass". Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): old fields, roadbanks, disturbed sites; common. September-October. Widespread, from MA west to MI and e. KA, south to FL and e. TX, and in the Caribbean and Central America. 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 our area, occurring abundantly throughout the state. 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, known from NC and SC (Berkeley and Marion counties; P. McMillan, pers. comm.). It has glaucous stem internodes and glabrous leaves. It is unclear whether the "smooth variant" warrants taxonomic recognition. [= FNA, K, Z ("oldfield variant" and "smooth variant"); <<A. virginicus -- RAB, S, W, in part only; <<A. virginicus var. virginicus -- C (in a very broad sense); <A. virginicus var. virginicus -- F, G, HC, in part only (also see var. decipiens); <A. virginicus var. tetrastachyus (Elliott) Hackel -- F]

\section*{Anthenantia Palisot de Beauvois (Silkyscale)}

The genus is sometimes considered to contain only the two species treated here; others include one or two tropical species sometimes treated in Leptocoryphium in Anthaenantia. Clayton \& Renvoize (1986) state that "Anthenantia is the etymologically correct version of three alternative spellings given by Beauvois." References: Wipff in FNA (2003a); Crins (1991)=Z; Kral (2004)=Y; Clayton \& Renvoize (1986).

1 Leaves mostly 3-5 mm wide, ascending to erect, not squarrose (lacking a sharp bend outward at the summit of the sheath), medium green, with a very short taper to a blunt or rounded apex, the lower sheaths crowded and keeled (therefore distichous), generally suffused with purple; spikelets usually purple (fading tan); leaf margins scaberulous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. rufa 1 Leaves mostly \(5-10 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide, spreading, usually squarrose (with a sharp bend outward at the summit of the sheath), yellowish green, with a long taper to a sharp apex, the lower sheaths not crowded, keeled, or distichous, green; spikelets usually green (fading yellow); leaf margins papillose-ciliate towards the base
A. villosa

Anthenantia rufa (Nuttall) J.A. Schultes, Purple Silkyscale. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas in the outer Coastal Plain, seepage bogs and moist sandhill-pocosin ecotones in the fall-line sandhills; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare). September-October. Se. NC south to \(n\). FL and west to w. LA. 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. [= FNA, Y; = Anthaenantia rufa -- RAB, GW, HC, K, S, Z, orthographic variant]

Anthenantia villosa (Michaux) Palisot de Beauvois, Green Silkyscale. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhills, especially in submesic swales; uncommon (rare in the outer Coastal Plain). September-October. Se. NC south to s. FL and west to e. TX. A. villosa is found in drier habitats than A. rufa, most typically in upland swales in the sandhills. [= FNA, Y; = Anthaenantia villosa -- RAB, HC, K, S, Z, orthographic variant]

\section*{Anthoxanthum Linnaeus (Vernal Grass)}

References: Tucker (1996)=Z.
1 Annual, geniculate; ligules 0.5-2 mm long; glumes glabrous; leaves 1-2 mm wide ........................... A. aristatum
1 Perennial, erect; ligules (1-) 2-3 mm long; glumes villous throughout or at least on the keel; leaves \(2-5 \mathrm{~mm}\) wide \(\boldsymbol{A}\). odoratum
* Anthoxanthum aristatum Boissier, Annual Vernal Grass. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (VA): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, G, K, S, Z; A. puelii Lecoq \& Lamotte -- F]
* Anthoxanthum odoratum Linnaeus, Sweet Vernal Grass Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-June. A. odoratum is a familiar grass of suburban areas and roadsides, and its pollen is known as a major cause of spring hay fever. [= RAB, C, F, G, S, W, Z; A. odoratum ssp. odoratum -- K]

Apera Adanson
* Apera spica-venti (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois, reported for se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD, and KY (Kartesz 1999). [=
K] K]

\section*{Aristida Linnaeus (Three-awn Grass)}

A genus of about 250-300 species, widespread in the tropics, subtropics, and warm temperate zones. References: Allred in FNA (2003a); Allred (1986)=Z; Allred (1984, 1985); Peet (1993)=Y; Ward (2001)=X; Henrard (1929)=Q; Kesler, Anderson, \& Hermann \((2003)=V\). Key adapted, in part, from Z.

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)!

1 Plant a perennial, forming dense tussocks, the leaves primarily basal, usually very numerous, mostly more than 3 dm long, 0.5 -
1.5 mm wide, almost always tightly involute; flowering only in the growing season following fire.

2 Base of blade and collar (and often the upper sheath) with conspicuous tuft or bearding of woolly to villous pubescence (sometimes deciduous on foliage more than a year old); leaves usually glabrous above the basal 2 cm of the blade; [of s . SC south]
A. beyrichiana

2 Base of blade, collar, and upper sheath lacking a conspicuous tuft of woolly to villous pubescence; leaves with 2 lines of villous pubescence on either side of the midrib on the lower surface extending nearly or entirely the length of the blade (sometimes deciduous on foliage more than a year old); [of \(n\). SC and NC] .
1 Plant an annual or perennial, forming small tufts (or solitary), the leaves primarily cauline, usually few, mostly less than 3 dm long (if as long as 3 dm then more than 2 mm wide), flat to slightly folded, but not wiry; flowering not strongly triggered by fire.
3 First glume 3-7 nerved
A. oligantha

3 First glume 1-2-nerved.
4 Lateral awns less than 8 mm long; plant an annual.
5 Central awn 1-27 mm long, not spirally coiled at its base (above the awn column), either straight, curving, or contorted (when dry); lateral 2 awns \(0-18 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, contorted at base and more-or-less divergent.
6 Central awn (8-) 12-27 mm long; lateral awns (1-) 6-18 mm long . . . . . . . A. Iongespica var. geniculata 6 Central awn mostly 1-10 (-14) mm long; lateral awns 0-5 (-8) mm long . . A. Iongespica var. Iongespica
5 Central awn \(3-8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, spirally coiled at its base (above the awn column) like a corkscrew, \(1 / 2\) to 3 full turns (when dry); lateral 2 awns \(0.7-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, straight, erect.
7 First glume \(1 / 2\) to \(2 / 3\) as long as the second glume; lemma 6-11 mm long, glabrous to scaberulous
7 First glume as long as or nearly as long as the second glume; lemma 3-8 mm long, sparsely appressedpubescent
4 Lateral awns more than 8 mm long; plant an annual or perennial.
8 Sheaths lanose or floccose (the hairs kinked and intertwined); nodes of the panicle axis with tufts of lanose or floccose hairs
A. Ianosa

8 Sheaths glabrous to pilose (the hairs straight and usually appressed, not intertwined); nodes of the panicle axis glabrous or pilose.
9 Awn column (the connivent awns twisted together) or lemma beak (slender, narrowed, and twisted portion of lemma body below the awns) \(7-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) 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.
10 Panicle spiciform, broadest near the middle, dense, the spikelets overlapping strongly; awns (10-) 2030 mm long, borne at the summit of a twisted lemma beak \(7-30 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; culms simple or with very few branches; plants perennial \(\qquad\) A. spiciformis 10 Panicle almost corymbiform, broadest above the middle, open, the spikelets overlapping only slightly; awns \(30-40 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, not including the \(8-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long column formed by the twisting together of the 3 awn bases; culms often much-branched; plants annual
A. tuberculosa

9 Awn column or lemma beak absent or less than 7 mm long; lemma body not separated from the awns by an articulation zone.
11 Spikelets borne singly at each node of the main axis, the inflorescence thus a spike or raceme
A. mohrii

11 Spikelets 2 or more per node of the main axis at most nodes (a few nodes may have single spikelets), often with side branches present as well, the inflorescence thus a panicle or raceme.
12 First glume \(1 / 3\) to \(3 / 4\) as long as the second glume; awns \(40-100 \mathrm{~mm}\) long
A. purpurea var. longiseta

12 First glume more than \(3 / 4\) as long as the second glume; awns \(8-40 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
13 Annual.
A. Iongespica var. geniculata

13 Perennial.
14 Central awn 15-40 mm long; first glume prominently 2-keeled, (8-) 9-14 mm long when mature . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. palustris
14 Central awn 8-25 mm long; first glume either 1-keeled and 6-14 mm long, or weakly 2keeled and 5.5-9 (-10) mm long when mature.
15 Central awn about \(2 \times\) as thick as the lateral awns, divergent to reflexed; first glume 1-keeled or weakly 2-keeled; [plants of moist to wet habitats].
16 Basal internode of the culm 0.3-0.6 mm wide; most nodes of the inflorescence with 1-2 spikelets; all awns spreading, the central spirally twisted basally and often contorted by as much as 180 degrees (best seen in fresh material); central awn \(15-20 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, lateral awns \(11-16 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, the ratio of the lateral:central awn length 0.69-0.80; lemma callus beard 0.61.0 mm long .

16 Basal internode of the culm 0.7-1.2 mm wide; most nodes of the inflorescence with 3 or more spikelets; central awn spreading to slightly deflexed, not spirally twisted basally, the lateral awns ascending to erect (best seen in fresh material); central awn 13-22 mm long, lateral awns 8-15 mm long, the ratio of the lateral:central awn length \(0.55-0.69\); lemma callus beard 0.2-0.6 mm long
A. virgata

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15 Central awn less than \(1.5 \times\) as thick as the lateral awns, erect to divergent; first glume 1-keeled (rarely weakly 2 -keeled); [plants of dry habitats].
17 Culms mostly more than 10 dm tall and \(3-6 \mathrm{~mm}\) in diameter near the base; awns \(8-15 \mathrm{~mm}\) long; panicle branches 4 cm or more long; callus ca. 1.0 mm long
A. condensata

17 Culms 5-8 (-10) dm tall and 1-4 mm in diameter near the base; awns 12-25 mm long; panicle branches \(1-4 \mathrm{~cm}\) long; callus \(0.4-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}\) long.
18 First glume \(1-4 \mathrm{~mm}\) longer than the second glume (rarely about equal to it); awns \(15-25 \mathrm{~mm}\) long, straight or slightly contorted at the base; leaf blades 1-3 mm wide, usually curling . . . . . . . . A. purpurascens
18 First glume shorter than or about equal to the second glume; awns 1218 mm long, spirally contorted at the base; leaf blades about 1 mm wide, usually not curling
A. tenuispica

Aristida beyrichiana Trinius \& Ruprecht, Southern Wiregrass. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills, savannas, from very dry to seasonally saturated soils; common. September-November. S. SC south to s. FL, west to s. MS. See Peet (1993) for discussion of the taxonomy and ecology of this species; also see comments under A. stricta, which also apply here. Ward (2001) proposes varietal status for A. stricta and A. beyrichiana. [= K, Y; A. stricta -- RAB, FNA, GW, HC, S, V, Z, in part; A. stricta Michaux var. beyrichiana (Trinius \& Ruprecht) D.B. Ward - X]

Aristida condensata Chapman, Big Three-awn. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dry sandy soils of sandhills; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare). August-October. Sc. NC south to s. FL, west to s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). [= RAB, FNA, HC, K, S, Z]

Aristida curtissii (A. Gray ex S. Watson \& Coulter) Nash, Curtiss's Three-awn. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas, bare eroding soil; uncommon. August-October. ME west to WY, south to FL, AR, OK, and CO, perhaps largely or entirely adventive in our area. See \(Z\) for a discussion of the rationale for reducing \(A\). curtissii to a variety of \(A\). dichotoma. C reduces it to a variety of the more western A. basiramea Engelmann ex Vasey. For now, and for simplicity, I prefer to retain the two as species. [= RAB, G, HC, S; = A. basiramea Engelmann ex Vasey var. curtissii (A. Gray ex S. Watson \& Coulter) Shinners -C ; = A. dichotoma Michaux var. curtissii A. Gray -- F, FNA, K, W, Z]

Aristida dichotoma Michaux, Fork-tip Three-awn. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas, bare eroding soil; common. August-October. ME west to WI, south to FL and TX. See A. curtissii for comments. [= RAB, C, G, HC, S; A. dichotoma var. dichotoma -- F, FNA, K, W, Z]

Aristida lanosa Muhlenberg ex Elliott, Woollysheath Three-awn. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry sandy soils of sandhills and fields; common, rare in Piedmont (VA Watch List). August-October. NJ south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to MO and OK. [= RAB , C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, Z; A. lanosa var. macera Fernald \& Griscom -- F]

Aristida longespica Poiret var. geniculata (Rafinesque) Fernald, Eastern Slim-spike Three-awn. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common? August-October. The distribution and habitats of the 2 varieties in our area are poorly known, pending further field and herbarium investigation. [=C, F, FNA, HC, K, Z; A. longespica -- RAB, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; A. intermedia Scribner \& Ball -- F, G, S]

Aristida longespica Poiret var. Iongespica, Eastern Slim-spike Three-awn. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon? August-October. The distribution and habitats of the 2 varieties in our area are poorly known, pending further field and herbarium investigation. [=C, F, FNA, HC, K, Z; A. longespica -- RAB, G, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; \(A\). longespica -- S , in the narrow sense]

Aristida mohrii Nash, Mohr's Three-awn. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; rare. August-October. Panhandle FL and sw. GA west to s. AL; apparently disjunct in SC (Chesterfield and Richland counties). [= FNA, HC, K, S, Z]

Aristida oligantha Michaux, Prairie Three-awn. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; common. August-October. VT west to SD, south to FL and TX, scattered elsewhere as a weed. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, W, S, Z]

Aristida palustris (Chapman) Vasey, Longleaf Three-awn. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet pine savannas, limesink depressions; uncommon. August-October. Se. NC south to FL, west to TX; apparently disjunct on the Cumberland Plateau of KY. [= C, FNA, K, S, Z; = A. affinis (Schultes) Kunth -- RAB, F, G, GW, HC, misapplied]

Aristida purpurascens Poiret, Arrowfeather. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry habitats, especially in dry sandy soils; common. August-October. MA west to WI and KS, south to FL and TX. In the Sandhills occurring in two forms, one green, the other strongly glaucous-blue. [= RAB, C, G, HC, S, W; > A. purpurascens var. purpurascens \(-\mathrm{F} ;>\mathrm{A}\). purpurascens var. minor Vasey -- F; = A. purpurascens var. purpurascens -- FNA, K, Z]
* Aristida purpurea Nuttall var. Iongiseta (Steudel) Vasey, Red Three-awn. Cp (SC): disturbed areas; rare, adventive from further west. August-October. Also reported from NC, but the collection is from a Soil Conservation Service test nursery, and there is no evidence of naturalization. [= C, FNA, K, Z; A. longiseta var. robusta Merrill -- F; A. longiseta Steudel -- G, HC]

Aristida simpliciflora Chapman, Southern Three-awn, Chapman's Three-awn. Cp (GA, NC): wet pine savannas; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). Sw. GA west through the FL Panhandle and c. AL to s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999), and south into central Peninsular Florida; also in se. NC, where apparently disjunct (it should be searched for in SC). A. simpliciflora was believed to be a Gulf Coastal Plain endemic until found by R. LeBlond in 1999 in wet savannas in se. NC (Green Swamp savannas, Brunswick County; Old Dock Savanna, Columbus County; and The Neck Savanna, Pender County). It is reported for sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988, Kartesz 1999). Harper also reports it for c. GA. [= FNA, HC, K, S, Z]

Aristida spiciform is Elliott, Bottlebrush Three-awn, Spike Three-awn. Cp (GA, NC?, SC): wet pine savannas and seepage areas; rare (NC Watch List). August-October. E. SC (McMillan et al. 2002) south to FL, west to MS. Allred (1986) also reports this species from NC, but the documentation is unknown to me. [= RAB, FNA, GW, HC, K, S, Z]

Aristida stricta Michaux, Carolina Wiregrass, Pineland Three-awn. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (NC): Coastal Plain pinelands of nearly all sorts, ranging from the driest white-sand sandhills to seasonally saturated pine savannas dominated by a mixture of longleaf pine
and pond pine, largely or entirely replaced in the wettest savannas by Sporobolus teretifolius, Sporobolus pinetorum, Muhlenbergia expansa, Ctenium aromaticum, and Calamovilfa brevipilis; also in Piedmont areas adjacent to the Coastal Plain and formerly supporting fire-maintained longleaf pine woodlands; common, rare in Piedmont. September-November. Ne. NC (south of Albemarle Sound and the Roanoke River), south to ne. SC (Lee and Kershaw counties). A. stricta was the keystone species of much of the upland Coastal Plain of the Carolinas. Its flammable foliage facilitated the spread of lightning-set fires that maintained the biologically rich pine savanna, sandhill, and pine flatwood ecosystems once widespread in our area. Though still locally common in parts of the Sandhill region and in portions of Brunswick, Pender, Onslow, and Carteret counties, NC, A. stricta is much rarer than formerly. The conversion of vast acreages of former pinelands to agriculture, pine tree farms, and developed areas has taken its toll over the years. In the twentieth century, suppression of fire has also led to the destruction of \(A\). stricta. More recently, pine-straw raking is leading to the serious decline of A. stricta in its few remaining strongholds on public lands. A. stricta has little tolerance for ground disturbance. See Peet (1993) for discussion of the taxonomy and ecology of this species. Ward (2001) proposes varietal status for A. stricta and A. beyrichiana. [=K, Y; A. stricta -- RAB, FNA, GW, HC, S, V, Z, in part only (also see A. beyrichiana); A. stricta var. stricta - X]

Aristida tenuispica A.S. Hitchcock, Southern Arrowfeather. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy habitats in the Coastal Plain; uncommon? August-October. NC south to FL and west to MS. [= HC, S; A. purpurascens Poiret var. tenuispica (A.S. Hitchcock) Allred -- FNA, K, Z]

Aristida tuberculosa Nuttall, Seabeach Needlegrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, coastal dunes (in VA), other dry, sandy habitats such as sandy roadsides; common, rare in VA (VA Watch List). August-October. Se. NH south to NJ and disjunct in e. VA in the outer Coastal Plain; from sc. NC south to Panhandle FL and 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. The curious trimodal distribution is unexplained. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, Z]

Aristida virgata Trinius. \(\mathrm{Cp}(\mathrm{GA}, \mathrm{NC}, \mathrm{SC}, \mathrm{VA}), \mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{GA})\), Mt (NC): moist to wet savannas, mountain bogs (Henderson Co., NC), other moist habitats; common. August-October. S. NJ south to FL, west to TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, S; A. purpurascens Poiret var. virgata (Trinius) Allred -- FNA, K, Z]
* Aristida adscensionis Linnaeus, Sixweeks Three-awn, has been reported as an introduction (from western United States) in SC (FNA, Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= F, FNA, G, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Aristida basiramea Engelmann ex Vasey, Forktip Three-awn. Occurs in VA, SC, etc. (FNA). [=F, FNA, G, K; = A. basiramea var. basiramea - C] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Aristida gyrans Chapman, Corkscrew Three-awn. Cp (GA): dry pinelands; rare (GA Special Concern). E. GA and w. Panhandle FL, south to s. FL. In Bryan, Long, and Montgomery counties in e. GA (Sorrie 1998b), and in wc. GA (J. Allison, pers. comm.). [= FNA, K, S] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Aristida ramosissima Engelmann ex A. Gray. East to Panhandle FL, c. TN, and e. KY (FNA) and might occur in our area. It is similar to \(A\). oligantha and will key to it; it differs in having the central awn of the lemma 9-30 mm long (vs. 30-70 mm long), and the awn of the second glume 3-7 mm long (vs. \(7.5-17 \mathrm{~mm}\) long). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, S] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

Allred (1986) reports the collection of several additional non-native species from our area, including A. divaricata Willdenow from sw. United States (from a Soil Conservation Service test nursery in Chapel Hill, NC) and uncertainly identified material of an Australian species (from a wool-combing mill at Jamestown, SC). There is no evidence that either are naturalized.

\section*{Arrhenatherum Palisot de Beauvois (False Oatgrass)}

References: Tucker (1996)=Z.
1 Base of culm consisting of a series of adjacent (moniliform) corms ca. 1 cm in diameter .......... A. elatius var. bulbosum
1 Base of culm not swollen or cormose . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. elatius var. elatius
* Arrhenatherum elatius (Linnaeus) J. \& K. Presl var. bulbosum (Willdenow) Spenner, Tuber Oatgrass, Onion Couch. (VA): habitat in our area not known; abundance not known, introduced from Europe. This variety was apparently cultivated for the edible tubers in Bronze Age Europe (Tucker 1996). Cited for VA in HC. [= C, F, G, HC, K, Z; A. elatius -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; A. elatius var. tuberosum -- S]
* Arrhenatherum elatius (Linnaeus) J. \& K. Presl var. elatius, Tall Oatgrass. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, VA): meadows, fields, roadsides; common, introduced from Europe. May-June. [= C, F, G, HC, K, S, Z; A. elatius -- RAB, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

\section*{Arthraxon Palisot de Beauvois (Basket Grass)}

References: van Welzen (1981)=Y; Thieret in FNA (2003a); Kiger (1971)=Z.
Identification notes: Sometimes confused (especially before flowering) with Microstegium, but Arthraxon has distinctly cordateclasping leaves, which Microstegium lacks. Also vegetatively similar to Oplismenus.
* Arthraxon hispidus (Thunberg) Makino var. hispidus, Basket Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist ditches, bottomlands, disturbed areas; common, native of se. Asia. September-October. Like Microstegium, Arthraxon appears to be
steadily increasing its abundance in our area. [= FNA, Y; A. hispidus -- C, GW, K, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; A. hispidus var. cryptatherus (Hackel) Honda -- RAB, F, G, HC, W]

\section*{Arundinaria Michaux (Cane)}

Both species of Arundinaria were 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: Tucker (1988)=Y; McClure (1973)=Z; McClure (1963); Judziewicz et al. (2000)=X; Triplett, Weakley, \& Clark (in prep.)=Q. The key adapted from Y and Z.

1 Rhizomes lacking air canals; midstem sheaths mostly shorter than the corresponding internode; leaf blades glabrescent above; lemmas hirsute, greenish, the transverse veinlets clearly visible; lodicules translucent, marginally ciliate; ovary and grain with hooked apex; flowers borne on normal, leafy shoots; culms top 10 m tall
1 Rhizomes with longitudinal air canals (visible in cross-section as a cylinder of hollow canals 1 mm or less from the outer surface); midstem sheaths mostly longer than the corresponding internode; leaf blades pubescent above; lemmas glabrous, reddish, the transverse veinlets inconspicuous; lodicules transparent, entire; ovary and grain without hooked apex; flowers borne on specialized, non-leafy shoots; culms to 4 m tall
A. tecta

Arundinaria gigantea (Walter) Walter, Giant Cane. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamps, floodplains; common. April-July. Widespread in se. North America, ranging from s. DE s. OH, south to FL and e. TX. 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, sometimes considered to be a synonym of A. gigantea or to represent hybridization or introgression between A. gigantea and A. tecta. [= HC, Q, S, Y; A. gigantea -- RAB, C, GW, in part only, also see A. tecta; A. gigantea ssp. gigantea -- K, X, Z; A. gigantea (Walter) Walter ssp. macrosperma (Michaux) McClure - X; A. macrosperma Michaux]

Arundinaria tecta Walter, Switch Cane, Small Cane. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): savannas, pocosins, canebrakes, generally (but not solely) in wetlands; common. April-July. Primarily a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: e. VA to FL and s. AL. 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. [= HC, Q, S, Y; A. gigantea -- RAB, C, GW, in part; A. gigantea ssp. tecta (Walter) McClure -- K, X, Z]

Arundinaria sp. 1, Hill Cane. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC): dry to moist forests on slopes; common. The short plants on mountain slopes south of Asheville are autumn-deciduous, whereas "rivercane" appears to be evergreen. Additional study of this complex is underway. [= Q; apparently and implicitly included in the concept of either A. tecta or A. gigantea by earlier authors] \{not yet keyed\}

\section*{Arundo Linnaeus (Giant Reed)}

A genus of 3 species, widespread in the tropics, subtropics and warm-temperate areas. References: Allred in FNA (2003a).
* Arundo donax Linnaeus, Giant Reed. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from the Old World. September-October. Var. versicolor, with leaves transversely striped white and green, is better considered only as a form or cultivar. [= RAB , F, FNA, HC, K, S; A. donax var. donax - HC; A. donax var. versicolor (P. Miller) Stokes -- HC]

Avena Linnaeus 1753 (Oats)

References: Tucker (1996)=Z.
1 Lemmas pubescent with brown hairs; lemmas with long bent awns
A. fatua

1 Lemmas glabrous or scabrous; lemmas unawned or with relatively straight awns
A. sativa
* Avena fatua Linnaeus, Wild Oats. (VA). \{needs herbarium checks\}. [= C, F, G, HC, K]
* Avena sativa Linnaeus, Oats. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields and disturbed areas; commonly cultivated, uncommonly escaping. May-June. 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). [= RAB, HC, G, K, S, W, Z; A. sativa var. orientalis (Schreber) Alefeld -- F; A. sativa var. sativa - F]

\section*{Axonopus Palisot de Beauvois (Carpet Grass)}

A genus of ca. 100 species, primarily tropical and subtropical. Phylogenetic studies suggest that Axonopus may be included in Paspalum. References: Barkworth in FNA (2003a).
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1 Spikelets 4-6 mm long

1 Spikelets $1.5-2.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
2 Spikelets 1.5-2.2 mm long; leaf blades mostly $8-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide $\ldots \ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. compressus
2 Spikelets 2.2-2.8 mm long; leaf blades mostly $2-4(-6) \mathrm{mm}$ wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A. fissifolius
Axonopus compressus (Swartz) Palisot de Beauvois, Southern Carpet Grass. Cp (GA, SC, VA?): lawns; rare, probably introduced. Reported for VA by HC. Sometimes used as a lawn grass in the deep South. [= FNA, HC, K, S; Paspalum]

Axonopus fissifolius (Raddi) Kuhlm., Common Carpet Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy forests, roadsides, lawns; common. June-October. VA south to FL, west to TX and OK, and extending into tropical America. [= FNA, K; A. affinis Chase -RAB, GW, HC, W; = Paspalum fissifolium Raddi]

Axonopus furcatus (Flügge) A.S. Hitchcock, Big Carpetgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): sandy forests, bottomlands, roadsides, lawns; common. July-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX and AR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S}$; = Paspalum furcatum Flügge]

Bambusa Schreber (Bamboo)

* Bambusa vulgaris Schrad. ex J.C. Wendl., Common Bamboo, is reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K]


## Bothriochloa Kuntze (Beardgrass, Cane Bluestem)

A genus of ca. 35 species, widespread in tropical and subtropical regions of the Old and new World. References: Allred in FNA (2003a); Vega (2000)=Z; Allred \& Gould (1983)=Y. Key adapted from Allred in FNA (2003a).

1 Sessile spikelets 4.5-8.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. barbinodis
1 Sessile spikelets $3-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
2 Pedicellate spikelets about as long as the sessile spikelets.
3 Rachises longer than the branches
[B. bladhii]
3 Rachises shorter than the branches ...................................... . . . . ischaemum var. songarica
2 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
[B. 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. Iaguroides ssp. torreyana

* Bothriochloa barbinodis (Lagasca y Segura) Herter, Cane Bluestem, Pinhole Bluestem. Cp, Pd (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from w. United States. [= FNA, K; Bothriochloa perforata (Trinius ex E. Fourn.) Herter - Z; Andropogon barbinodis Lagasca y Segura -- HC; Bothriochloa barbinodis (Lagasca y Segura) Herter var. perforata (Trinius ex E. Fourn.) Gould; Andropogon perforatus Trinius ex E. Fourn.]
* Bothriochloa ischaemum (Linnaeus) Keng var. songarica (Ruprecht ex Fischer \& C.A. Meyer) Celarier \& Harlan, King Ranch Bluestem. Cp (SC): disturbed places; rare, introduced from western North America. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Z; B. ischaemum - FNA, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Bothriochloa laguroides (Augustin de Candolle) Herter ssp. torreyana (Steudel) Allred \& Gould, Silver Bluestem. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999), ne. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988; Allred \& Gould 1983), e. TN, and c. TN (Chester et al. 1993), in some cases as B. saccharoides var. torreyana. [= FNA, K, Y, Z; B. saccharoides (Sw.) Rydberg var. torreyana (Steudel) Gould]
* Bothriochloa bladhii (Retzius) S.T. Blake, Australian Bluestem, is reported from e. TN (according to specimen cited by FNA and Z) and FL. [= FNA, K, Z] \{add synonymy\}

Bothriochloa pertusa (Linnaeus) A. Camus, Pitted Bluestem. Introduced at scattered sites in e. North America, including FL, LA, MD, and MS (FNA, Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K, Z] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

## Bouteloua Lagasca y Segura (Grama)

A genus of about 40 species, of the Western Hemisphere. References: Herrera Arrieta, Peterson, \& de la Cerda Lemus (2004)=X; Columbus (1999)=Z; Gould (1979)=Y; Wipff in FNA (2003a); Snow in FNA (2003a). Key based in part on Wipff in FNA (2003a)

[^5]Panicle branches terminating in a spikelet . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. gracilis
Panicle branches extending beyond the base of the terminal spikelets . . . . . . . . . . . . hirsuta var. hirsuta

Bouteloua curtipendula (Michaux) Torrey var. curtipendula, Side-oats Grama. Mt (GA, VA), Pd (GA): dry rocky slopes and bluffs over limestone or serpentine, limestone glades; uncommon. July-September. S. CT west to MT, south to VA, e. TN, nw. GA, AL, panhandle FL, 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. B. curtipendula occurs on serpentine in the Piedmont of Georgia (Allison, pers. comm.). Var. caespitosa Gould \& Kapadia is cespitose rather than rhizomatous and occurs in sw. United States. [= C, FNA, K, Y; B. curtipendula -- RAB, F, G, HC, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Bouteloua dactyloides (Nuttall) J.T. Columbus, Buffalo Grass. Mt (VA), Pd, Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from w. North America. [= Z; Buchloe dactyloides (Nuttall) Engelmann - C, F, FNA, G, HC, K]

* Bouteloua gracilis (Willdenow ex Kunth) Lagasca y Segura ex Griffiths, Blue Grama. Cp (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from western North America. Reported for SC (Gould 1979). [= F, FNA, K, Y; Bouteloua gracilis var. gracilis - HC]
* Bouteloua hirsuta Lagasca y Segura var. hirsuta, Hairy Grama. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from western North America. Reported for SC and GA (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Y; Bouteloua hirsuta - F, HC, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Bouteloua hirsuta ssp. hirsuta - FNA]

Brachiaria<br>(see Urochloa)

## Brachyelytrum Palisot de Beauvois (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: Saarela et al. (2003)=Z; Tucker (1988)=Y; Stephenson (1971); Voss (1972); Campbell, Garwood, \& Specht (1986). Key based in part on Saarela et al. (2003).

1 Lemmas hirsutulous or minutely scabrous, the longest hairs (0.06-) 0.08-0.14 (-0.2) mm long (not evident at 10×); lemma (0.7-) 0.8-1.2 (-1.4) mm wide; widest leaf blade (8-) 10-14 (-16) mm wide; second glume (0.6-) avg. 1.2 ( -3.0 ) mm long; [plants of the Mountains] B. aristosum

1 Lemmas hirsute with hairs (0.2-) 0.4-0.8 (0.9) mm long (easily seen at $10 \times$ ); lemma (0.8-) 1.1-1.5 (-1.8) mm wide; widest leaf blade (9-) 11-17 (-20) mm wide; second glume (0.2-) avg. 2.2 (7.0) mm long; [plants widely distributed in our area]. B. erectum

Brachyelytrum aristosum (Michaux) Trelease in Branner \& Coville, Northern Shorthusk. Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist forests, mostly at moderate to high elevations, such as northern hardwoods and spruce-fir; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). JulyAugust. Fairly widespread in ne. North America, south in the mountains to sw. NC and n. GA. In MI, B. septentrionale flowers about 10 days before co-occurring $B$. erectum, with strongly synchronized anthesis of each species occurring on a single day (Stephenson 1971)). Reputed intermediates and hybrids between the two taxa are apparently based on the use of ambiguous characters. [= $Z$; Brachyelytrum septentrionale (Babel) G. Tucker - K, Y; B. erectum -- RAB, G, HC, S, W, in part; B. erectum var. septentrionale Babel -- F; B. erectum var. glabratum (Vasey ex Millspaugh) Koyama \& Kawano -- C]

Brachyelytrum erectum (Schreber ex Sprengel) Palisot de Beauvois, Common Shorthusk. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): mesic forests, in the Mountains at lower elevations than B. septentrionale); common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain). June-August. MA, NY, OH, MI, and s. WI south to FL and TX. [= K, Y, Z; B. erectum -- RAB, G, HC, S, W, in part only (see also B. septentrionale); B. erectum var. erectum -- C, F]

## Brachypodium Palisot de Beauvois

* Brachypodium sylvaticum (Hudson) Palisot de Beauvois ssp. sylvaticum, Slender False Brome. Pd (VA): roadsides and yards; rare, introduced from Europe. [= FNA; < B. sylvaticum - HC, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]


## Briza Linnaeus (Quaking Grass)

References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

* Briza maxima Linnaeus, Greater Quaking Grass. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced. Reported in e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Briza minor Linnaeus, Lesser Quaking Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, S, Z]
* Briza media Linnaeus, Perennial Quaking Grass, reported for scattered locations in PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), MD, DE, and AL (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

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 1 ( -3 ) nerved (only 1 nerve well-developed).
3 Longer lemma awns 1-6 (-8) mm long; plants perennial; [native and introduced species, collectively of disturbed and natural habitats].
4 Plants with creeping rhizomes, forming clonal colonies; both surfaces of leaves glabrous or glabrescent;
[section Bromopsis] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. inermis

4 Plants not strongly rhizomatous, the stems solitary or tufted; surfaces of leaf blades usually pubescent (sometimes sparsely so).
5 Pedicels erect or ascending, mostly shorter than the spikelet; leaves $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; [introduced, of disturbed habitats]; [section Bromopsis]
5 Pedicels ascending at first, later arching-drooping, mostly longer than the spikelet; leaves 4-15 mm wide; [native, mostly of forests]; [section Pnigma].
6 Lemmas glabrous (or very minutely pubescent) on the back, hairy along the lower margins with long hairs
B. ciliatus

6 Lemmas uniformly hairy over the entire back-surface (or rarely entirely glabrous).
7 Culms with 10-20 leaves, often weak and leaning or reclining; junction of sheaths and base of leaf blades with 2 well-developed flanges prolonged into auricles or divergent spurs; second glume primarily 5-nerved; flowering late, with anthesis August-October .
B. latiglumis

7 Culms with 6-10 leaves, erect; junction of sheaths and base of leaf blades lacking flanges or auricles; second glume primarily 3 -nerved; flowering earlier, anthesis from May-August.
8 Underleaf surfaces with a conspicuous satiny sheen (when fresh); summit of sheath opposite the ligule with a conspicuous tuft of hairs
B. nottowayanus

8 Underleaf surfaces lacking a conspicuous satiny sheen; summit of sheath opposite the ligule lacking a conspicuous tuft of hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. pubescens
3 Longer lemma awns 10-60 mm long; plants annual; [introduced species of disturbed habitats]; [section Genea].
9 Panicle dense, spikelike
B. rubens

9 Panicle open, not spikelike.
10 First glume 13-20 mm long; second glume $20-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; lemma awns $35-60 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . ... . B. rigidus
10 First glume $5-14 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; second glume $8-17 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; lemma awns $10-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
11 First glume $7-14 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; second glume $9-17 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; lemma awns $18-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ long .... B. sterilis
11 First glume 5-7 mm long; second glume 8-11 mm long; lemma awn (7-) 10-17 mm long
B. tectorum

2 First glume 3-5 nerved (at least 3 nerves well-developed).
12 Lemma awn 2-3 mm long; plant perennial; [native species of dry woodlands]; [section Pnigma] ........... B. kalmii
12 Lemma awn 3-12 mm long (or 0-6 mm long in B. secalinus); plant annual; [introduced species of disturbed habitats]; [section Bromus].
13 Panicle compact, the lateral branches erect or ascending, the pedicels less than 10 mm long (shorter than the spikelets) B. hordeaceus ssp. hordeaceus

13 Panicle relatively open, the lateral branches erect, ascending, or spreading, the pedicels more than 15 mm long (longer than the spikelets).
14 Margins of the lemmas involute in fruit, wrapping around the grain, exposing the rachilla . . B. secalinus 14 Margins of the lemmas gaping, overlapping in fruit.

15 Panicle branches erect or ascending, relatively stiff and straight $\qquad$ B. racemosus

15 Panicle branches spreading (at least the lower), either relatively stiff and straight, or flexuous and lax. 16 Panicle branches stiff; lemma awns 5-12 mm long, straight . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. commutatus
16 Panicle branches flexuous and lax; lemma awns 7-15 mm long, flexuous ...... B. japonicus

* Bromus catharticus Vahl, Rescue Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, native of South America. April-June. [= RAB, F, G, HC, K, W, X, Y; Bromus willdenowii Kunth -- C; Bromus unioloides Kunth -- S]

Bromus ciliatus Linnaeus, Fringed Brome. Mt (NC, VA): seepage areas, edges of fens, moist areas near high elevation creeks, grassy balds, high elevation woodlands, mostly over amphibolite or other mafic rocks; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). JulyAugust. Widespread in n. North America: Labrador to AK, south in the east to PA, and in the mountains to NC. Known in NC only from Bluff Mountain and Long Hope Valley, Ashe and Watauga counties, and Roan Mountain, Mitchell County. [= RAB, C, G, HC, S, W, X, Y; > Bromus ciliatus var. ciliatus - F, K; = Bromopsis ciliata (Linnaeus) Holub]

* Bromus commutatus Schrader, Hairy Chess, Meadow Brome. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, native of Europe. May-June. The relationship and relative distribution of this species and Bromus racemosus is poorly known for our area. See Bromus racemosus for further comments. [= C, F, HC, K, S, X, Y; < Bromus commutatus -- RAB, in part only (also see Bromus racemosus); < Bromus racemosus -- G, W, in part]
* Bromus erectus Hudson, Short-branched Brome. Mt, Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Europe. [= C, F, G, HC, K, S, X; = Bromopsis erecta (Hudson) Fourr.]

Bromus hordeaceus Linnaeus ssp. hordeaceus, Soft Chess, Lopgrass. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA), Cp (SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Europe. July. [= K, X; Bromus mollis Linnaeus -- RAB, F, G, HC, misapplied; < Bromus hordeaceus -- C, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Bromus inermis Leysser, Smooth Brome, Hungarian Brome. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of Europe. June-July. [= RAB, C, G, HC, S, W, X, Y; Bromus inermis var. inermis -- F; Bromus inermis ssp. inermis var. inermis -- K; = Bromopsis inermis (Leysser) Holub]

* Bromus japonicus Thunberg ex Murray, Japanese Chess. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, native of Asia. May-June. [= RAB, C, G, K, S, W, X, Y; > Bromus japonicus var. japonicus - F, HC; > Bromus japonicus var. porrectus Hackel -- F, HC]

Bromus kalmii A. Gray, Kalm Brome. Mt (VA): shale woodlands and barrens; rare (VA Rare). ME west to SD, south to MD, w. VA, and IA. Distinctive for its few leaves (usually 3-4) clustered near the base, the spikelets large and approximate to one another in a narrow, nodding panicle. [= C, F, G, HC, K, X]

Bromus latiglumis (Shear) A.S. Hitchcock, Riverbank Brome, Auricled Brome, Hairy Woodbrome, Flanged Brome. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): alluvial soils along rivers; rare (NC Watch List). August-October. Widespread in ne. North America, from ME to MT, south to NC and OK. Flowering many weeks later than co-occurring B. pubescens. In NC apparently only along large rivers flowing west through the Appalachians into the Mississippi River drainage, notably the New and the French Broad. [= F, G, HC, K, X; < Bromus purgans Linnaeus -- RAB, in part; Bromus altissimus Pursh -- C ; < Bromus latiglumis -- Y , in part (also see Bromus nottowayanus)]

Bromus nottowayanus Fernald, Satin Brome, Nottoway River Brome, Virginia Brome. Pd (NC, VA), Cp, Mt (VA): moist forests, especially along small stream bottoms; rare (NC Watch List). June-August. The range of this species is poorly known, owing to confusion between it, B. pubescens and B. latiglumis. It is apparently known from MD, VA, and NC, west to TN, IL, IN, MO, and AR. McKenzie \& Ladd (1995) report on the biology and taxonomy of this species. [= C, F, HC, K, X; < Bromus purgans Linnaeus -- RAB, in part; < Bromus latiglumis -- Y, in part; = Bromopsis nottowayana (Fernald) Holub]

Bromus pubescens Muhlenberg ex Willdenow, Common Eastern Brome, Canada Brome. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): mesic forests, generally on rocky slopes, common. May-August. Widespread in e. North America: s. Ontario west to Alberta, south to $F L$ and $A Z$. [ $=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{W}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y} ;<$ Bromus purgans Linnaeus -- RAB, S, misapplied (and also including Bromus latiglumis and Bromus nottowayanus); Bromus purgans Linnaeus -- F, G, misapplied; Bromus purgans var. purgans - HC; Bromus purgans var. laeviglumis (Scribner ex Shear) Swallen -- HC; Bromus laeviglumis -- sensu S, misapplied (?); = Bromopsis pubescens (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Holub]

* Bromus racemosus Linnaeus, Smooth Brome. Pd, Cp, Mt? (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, native of Europe. May-June. The relative distribution, abundance, and habitats in our area of this species and B. commutatus poorly understood. Additional characters are as follows (from Stace 1997): lemmas 6.5-8 mm long (vs. 8-11 mm long in B. commutatus), anthers $\mathrm{mostly} 1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (vs. mostly 1-1.5 mm long), spikelets $10-16 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (vs. $15-28 \mathrm{~mm}$ long), lowest rachilla segment mostly $0.7-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (vs. mostly 1.3-1.7 mm ). [= C, F, HC, K, X; < Bromus commutatus -- RAB, in part; < Bromus racemosus -- G, W, in part only (also see Bromus commutatus)]
* Bromus rigidus Roth, Ripgut Brome, Ripgut Grass. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC): disturbed areas; rare, native of Mediterranean Europe. April. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K; Bromus diandrus Roth - Y; Bromus diandrus var. ?? -- Z]
* Bromus rubens Linnaeus, Foxtail Chess, Red Brome. Cp (SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. Specimens in our area come from areas around wool-combing plants, and were likely introduced on wool from w. United States, where this European species is well-established. [= C, G, K, X; Bromus madritensis Linnaeus -- F, misapplied; = Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens (Linnaeus) Husnot]
* Bromus secalinus Linnaeus, Cheat, Common Chess, Ryebrome. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, native of Europe. May-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, W, X, Y]
* Bromus sterilis Linnaeus, Barren Brome, Poverty Brome, Cheatgrass. Pd (NC, VA), Mt, Cp (VA): disturbed areas; rare, native of southern Europe. May-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, W, X, Y, Z]
* Bromus tectorum Linnaeus, Downy Brome, Downy Chess, Downy Cheat, Junegrass, Cheatgrass. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; common, native of Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, W, X, Y; Bromus tectorum ssp. tectorum -- Z]
* Bromus arvensis Linnaeus has been reported as introduced for nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and for VA, MD, PA, and NJ (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Bromus briziformis Fischer \& C.A. Meyer. Reported as an introduction in ne. North America, south to MD, NJ, PA, DE (Kartesz
1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Bromus carinatus Hooker \& Arnott. Reported by Jones \& Coile (1988) for nc. GA. [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Bromus madritensis Linnaeus. Reported introduced in VA and MD (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Bromus ramosus Hudson. Introduced. Reported for DC and MS (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Bromus squarrosus Linnaeus. Introduced. Reported for KY and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

Buchloe Engelmann (Buffalo Grass)
(see Bouteloua)

Calamagrostis Adanson (Reed-grass)

References: Marr, Hebda, \& Greene in FNA (in prep.); Tucker (1996)=Z; Greene (1980).
1 Awn sharply bent; callus hairs $1 / 2$ or less the length of the lemma; [subgenus Ankylatherae].
2 Plant densely tufted, delicate, the culms 30-60 cm tall, with 2-3 nodes; leaves 1-2 mm wide, involute; callus hairs about 1 mm long (less than $1 / 2$ the length of the lemma) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. cainii
2 Plant rhizomatous or loosely tufted, coarse, the culms $60-120 \mathrm{~cm}$ tall, with $3-5$ nodes; leaves 4-8 mm wide, flat; callus hairs about 2 mm long (less than $1 / 2$ the length of the lemma) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. porteri ssp. porteri
1 Awn straight; callus hairs $3 / 4$ as long as to equal to the lemma.
3 Panicle loose, spreading, 3.5-6 cm wide; callus hairs 2-3 mm long (about $3 / 4$ the length of the lemma); [subgenus Calamagrostis] $\qquad$ C. canadensis

3 Panicle dense, erect, 1.5-4 cm wide; callus hairs 3-4 mm long (about equal to the lemma); [subgenus Orthatherae]
C. cinnoides

Calamagrostis cainii A.S. Hitchcock, Cain's Reed-grass. Mt (NC): high elevation rocky summits; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered). July-September. Endemic to a few mountain-tops in the Southern Appalachians, C. cainii, once thought to be endemic to Mount LeConte, TN, was discovered at two sites in NC in 1989 and 1990 -- Mount Craig, Yancey County, and Craggy Pinnacle, Buncombe County (Wiser 1991). This species is more likely to be mistaken (especially superficially) for an Agrostis than for any of the other Calamagrostis in our area, but is distinguishable by its larger spikelets (5-6 mm long, rather than 1.3-2 mm ) and the presence of a callus beard. [= FNA, HC, K, W, Z]

Calamagrostis canadensis (Michaux) Palisot de Beauvois var. canadensis, Bluejoint, Canada Reed-grass. Mt (GA, NC, VA): wet meadows along streams, high elevation openings, such as grassy balds and cliff bases; uncommon (NC Rare). August. Widespread and common across n. North America, reaching its southern limit in the east in w. NC, e. TN (Chester et al. 1993), and ne. GA (Rabun Bald, Rabun County). [=FNA, G, HC, K; < C. canadensis -- RAB, C, S, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; $C$. canadensis var. robusta Vasey -- F]

Calamagrostis cinnoides (Muhlenberg) W.P.C. Barton, Nuttall's Reed-grass. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA): savannas, bogs, and other wet sites; common. July-October. ME and NY south to n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), AL, and LA, primarily on the Coastal Plain. The replacement of the familiar C. cinnoides is suggested for nomenclatural reasons (Kartesz 1999). [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, S, W, Z; = C. coarctata Torrey ex Eaton - K]

Calamagrostis porteri A. Gray ssp. porteri, Porter's Reed-grass. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): dry to dry-mesic forests, forest edges, cliff bases; uncommon, rare in NC (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). NY to AL, in the Appalachians, with disjunct populations s. MO and w. AR; it was first reported from NC by Ware (1973). In addition to the key characters above, it can be distinguished from C. canadensis by its having leaf sheaths pubescent at the summit (Matthews \& Radford 1985). [= K; C. porteri -C, F, G, HC, W, Z]

Calamagrostis canadensis (Michaux) Palisot de Beauvois var. macouniana (Vasey) Stebbins. Reported for VA (FNA). Reported south to NJ and KY only (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, G, HC, K; C. canadensis - C, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. macouniana (Vasey) Vasey] \{not yet keyed\}

Calamagrostis porteri A. Gray ssp. insperata (Swallen) C.W. Greene, ranges east to KY and TN (Kartesz 1999). [= K; C. insperata Swallen - HC] \{not yet keyed\}

Calamagrostis stricta (Timm) Koeler ssp. inexpansa (A. Gray) C.W. Greene ranges south to n. WV (Preston and Randolph counties). [= K; C. stricta -- C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; C. neglecta (Ehrhart) Gaertner, Mey., and Scherb. var. neglecta F] \{not yet keyed\}

Calamovilfa (A. Gray) Hackel ex Scribner \& Southworth (Sandreed)
Reeder \& Ellington (1960) studied various anatomic features of Calamovilfa, and determined that its closest relative was Sporobolus. A molecular phylogenetic study of Sporobolus and closely related genera suggests that Calamovilfa should be included in Sporobolus (Ortiz-Diaz \& Culham 2000). References: Thieret (1966)=Z. Key based in part on Thieret in FNA (in prep.).

Identification notes: Superficially somewhat similar to Sporobolus pinetorum, S. floridanus, and S. curtissii (herbarium specimens of the two species have been regularly confused), Calamovilfa is distinguished by its leaves tapered to either end and longacuminate (vs. parallel-margined and abruptly acute in Sporobolus) and tendency to form larger, clonal patches (Sporobolus forms wiregrass-like bunches or clumps). In flower or fruit, the Calamovilfa 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 Sporobolus). The three 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.

1 Panicles narrow, the branches appressed-ascending; [of the Coastal Plain of FL] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [C. curtissii]
1 Panicles broad, the bracnches ascending-spreading; [either of the Coastal Plain of SC northwards, or of the interior].
2 Spikelets 6-7.4 mm long; glumes acute to acuminate, usually arcuate; lemmas 5.5-7 mm long, usually arcuate; [of river scour areas in the rocky inland parts of the South]
[C. arcuata]
2 Spikelets 4-5.8 mm long; glumes acute, straight; lemmas 4-5.4 mm long, straight; [of pineland habitats of the Coastal

Calamovilfa brevipilis (Torrey) Scribner, Pinebarren Sandreed. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC): savanna-pocosin ecotones, sandhill seepage bogs, pocosins; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare, VA Rare). June-October. A "bimodal endemic", with two areas of distribution: Pine Barrens of NJ and the Coastal Plain (very rarely lower Piedmont) of e. NC, n. SC, and s. VA. Var. heterolepis Fernald, no longer considered valid, refers to the NC-SC material; var. calvipes Fernald, no longer considered valid, refers to the VA material. Like Aristida stricta, this grass is dependent on fire for flowering (it will also sometimes flower in response to mowing or other disturbance). Suppression of the natural fire regime has led to its substantial decline and the severe contraction of its range in the Southeast, since fire exclusion in its seepage or ecotone habitat leads to rapid invasion by shrubs and competitive elimination of Calamovilfa and many other herbs. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, S, Z; > C. brevipilis var. heterolepis Fernald -- HC; > C. brevipilis var. calvipes Fernald -- F, HC]

Calamovilfa arcuata K.E. Rogers occurs in Morgan and Cumberland counties, TN, in the Cumberland Plateau, and in AL. [= FNA, K]

Calamovilfa curtissii (Vasey) Scribner of FL is a closely related sibling species of $C$. brevipilis. It occurs in the FL Panhandle and e. peninsular FL. [= FNA, GW, HC, K, S, Z]

Catapodium Link 1827
References: Soreng et al. (2003)=Z.

* Catapodium rigidum (Linnaeus) Dony, native to Europe, is known from collections from wool-combing mills in South Carolina; it is probably not established. [= Z ; = Desmazeria rigida (Linnaeus) Tutin -- K; = Scleropoa rigida (Linnaeus) Grisebach]

Cenchrus Linnaeus (Burgrass, Sandspur)

References: Stieber \& Wipff in FNA (2003a); Crins (1991)=Z.
\{vegetative characters\} \{VA distribution of C. tribuloides $\}$

Identifications note: Spikelets of Cenchrus are subtended by an involucre of spines and/or bristles which are (in most 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.

1 Involucre of bristles only, these not fused into a bur; perennial, to 2 m tall
C. myosuroides

1 Involucre of spines fused into a coherent bur, sometimes also with bristles; annual or perennials, to 1 m tall.
2 Spines in a single whorl, subtended by numerous smaller, narrower bristles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. echinatus
2 Spines in multiple whorls or irregular in their disposition (if few and in a single whorl, then not subtended by smaller, narrower bristles).
3 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 $3-14 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. tribuloides
3 Burs (excluding the spines) 5.5-12 mm long, 2.5-6 mm wide, the spines $2-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; spikelets $2-4$ per bur, exserted at the tip; leaf blades $1-5(-7) \mathrm{mm}$ wide.
4 Spines slender, 45-75, 3.5-7 mm long; spikelets 6-8 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. longispinus
4 Spines stout, 6-10 (-40), 2-5 mm long; spikelets $3.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. spinifex
Cenchrus echinatus Linnaeus, Southern Sandspur, Bristly Sandspur, Hedgehog Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (uncommon in NC). June-October. NC (and DC?) south to FL, west to CA, south into the tropical America. [= RAB, C, HC, K, S, Z]

Cenchrus longispinus (Hackel) Fernald, Northern Sandspur, Common Sandspur. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, lawns; common (uncommon in Mountains). June-October. ME west to OR, south to FL, TX, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, K, W, Z; C. pauciflorus Bentham -- HC, S, misapplied]

* Cenchrus myosuroides Kunth. Cp (SC): roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from further south. December. SC south to FL, west to TX, south into the West Indies and other parts of tropical America. [= RAB, FNA, HC, K, S, Z]

Cenchrus spinifex Cavanilles, Coastal Sandspur. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC, VA), Mt (VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (rare in NC and VA). July-October. VA south to FL, west to AR and KS, south into tropical America. [= FNA, K; < C. incertus M.A. Curtis -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S, Z]

Cenchrus tribuloides Linnaeus, Dune Sandspur. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd*, Mt* (VA): dunes, sandy fields, sandy woodlands in the outer Coastal Plain; common. August-October. NY (Long Island) south to FL, west to TX, south into tropical America. This is the sandspur so familiar and disliked by beach-goers in our area. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, HC, K, S, W, Z]

Cenchrus brownii Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. Reported for NC (Kartesz 1999) and GA (FNA). \{investigate\} [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

Cenchrus gracillimus Nash. Reported for sc. GA by Jones \& Coile (1988) and FNA. [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed; add to

## Chasmanthium Link (Spanglegrass, Spikegrass)

A genus of 5 species endemic to se. North America. References: Sánchez-Ken \& Clark in FNA (2003a); Yates (1966a, 1966 c)=Z.

1 Panicle branches elongate, pendulous; spikelets (15-) 20-40 mm long, with 6-20 flowers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. Iatifolium
1 Panicle branches short, erect or ascending; spikelets $5-18 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, with 2-8 (-11) flowers.
2 Fully-developed spikelets $12-18 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $8-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
3 Axils of the spikelets and panicle branches glabrous; empty lemmas 9 (-2); [se. NC south to c. peninsular FL and e. FL panhandle] Ch. nitidum 3 Axils of the spikelets and panicle branches with a tuft of long hairs; empty lemmas 2-4; [w. FL panhandle west to e. LA (Florida parishes)] [Ch. 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 $3-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ch. laxum 4 Collar (junction of leaf and sheath) pilose; leaves $6-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.

5 Inflorescence with divergent branches; [in outer Coastal Plain calcareous sites from SC southwards] ........ .
Ch. sessiliflorum var. 1
5 Inflorescence with appressed branches; [more widespread in our area] . . Ch. sessiliflorum var. sessiliflorum
Chasmanthium latifolium (Michaux) Yates, River Oats, Fish-on-a-pole. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): riverbanks, streambanks, bottomland forests, seepages and glades over mafic or calcareous rock, usually in nutrient-rich soils; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain and Mountains). June-October. Widespread in se. North America, north to NJ, OH, IL, and KS. [= C, FNA, GW, K, W, Z; = Uniola latifolia Michaux -- RAB, F, G, HC, S]

Chasmanthium laxum (Linnaeus) Yates, Slender Spikegrass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): savanna-pocosin ecotones, sandhill-pocosin ecotones, moist hardwood swamps, other moist habitats; common (rare in Mountains). June-October. Widespread in se. North America, north to s. NY, KY, and OK. See Ch. sessiliflorum for comments on the suggestion that these two taxa are only varietally distinct. [= C, FNA, GW, K, W, Z; = Uniola laxa (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg -- RAB, F, G, HC, S ; = Chasmanthium laxum var. laxum]

Chasmanthium nitidum (Baldwin) Yates, Shiny Spanglegrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): blackwater swamp forests; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). September-November. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to c. FL and west to se. AL. [=FNA, GW, K, Z; = Uniola nitida Baldwin -- RAB, HC, S]

Chasmanthium sessiliflorum (Poiret) Yates var. 1, Coastal Hammock Longleaf Spikegrass. Cp (GA, SC): calcareous hammocks; rare. August-October. An additional taxon warrants recognition: it is characterized by divergent panicle branches and occurs in outer Coastal Plain calcareous sites (J. Allison, pers. comm.). [< Chasmanthium sessiliflorum (Poiret) Yates - C, FNA, GW, K, W, Z, in part; < Uniola sessiliflora Poiret -- RAB, F, G, HC, in part; < Uniola longifolia Scribner -- S, in part; < Chasmanthium laxum (Linnaeus) Yates var. sessiliflorum (Poiret) L. Clark, in part]

Chasmanthium sessiliflorum (Poiret) Yates var. sessiliflorum, Longleaf Spikegrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): moist hardwood forests, swamps, other moist habitats; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). August-October. Widespread in se. North America, north to se. VA, TN, AR, and OK. This species and Ch. laxum are morphologically somewhat similar, but their treatment as varieties 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. [< Chasmanthium sessiliflorum -- C, FNA, GW, K, W, Z, in part; < Uniola sessiliflora Poiret -- RAB, F, G, HC, in part; < Uniola longifolia Scribner -- S, in part; < Chasmanthium laxum (Linnaeus) Yates var. sessiliflorum (Poiret) L. Clark, in part]

Chasmanthium ornithorhynchum (Steudel) Yates, Birdbill Spikegrass. S. AL and w. FL panhandle west to e. LA (Florida Parishes). Also reported for NC and SC (FNA 2003a). \{investigate\} [= FNA, GW, K, Z; = Uniola ornithorhyncha Steudel - S]

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Chloris Swartz (Finger-grass, Chloris)
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(also see Eustachys)
References: . Key based partly on C.
1 Inflorescence verticillate, typically the panicle branches in 2-5 verticels; perennial; fertile lemma inconspicuously appressedpilose; spikelets not imbricate Ch. verticillata
1 Inflorescence digitate, the panicle branches in a single verticel at the apex of the culm; annual; lemma conspicuously longciliate; spikelets imbricate Ch. virgata

* Chloris verticillata Nuttall, Windmill-grass. Mt (VA), \{SC $\}$ : disturbed areas, bottomland fields; rare, introduced from further west. [= C, F, G, HC, K]
* Chloris virgata Swartz, Feather Finger-grass, Showy Chloris. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from tropical America. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K]
* Chloris barbata Sw. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not keyed; add synonymy\}
* Chloris canterei Arech. var. grandiflora (Roseng. \& Izag.) D.E. Anderson. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not keyed; add to synonymy\}
* Chloris cucullata Bisch. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not keyed; add to synonymy\}
* Chloris divaricata R. Brown. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not keyed; add to synonymy\}
* Chloris gayana Kunth. Reported for NC (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not keyed; add to synonymy\}
* Chloris pectinata Bentham. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not keyed; add to synonymy\}
* Chloris truncata R. Brown. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not keyed; add to synonymy\}
* Chloris ventricosa R. Brown. Reported for SC and VA (Kartesz 1999). [= K] \{not keyed; add to synonymy\}

Numerous additional species are reported for SC (Kartesz 1999) based on collections at wool-combing mills. It is doubtful that these are anything other than non-established waifs.

## Chrysopogon Trinius (Goldbeard)

References: Hall \& Thieret in FNA (2003a); Veldkamp (1999).
Chrysopogon pauciflorus (Chapman) Bentham ex Vasey, Florida Goldbeard, Florida Rhaphis. Cp (NC): sandhill; rare (NC Watch List), perhaps only introduced. FL and Cuba; its occurrence in se. NC (at Carolina Beach State Park) is plausible either as a native, disjunct occurrence or as an introduction. [= FNA, HC, K; = Rhaphis pauciflora (Chapman) Nash -- S]

Cinna Linnaeus 1753 (Woodreed)
(also see Limnodea)
References: Brandenburg, Blackwell, \& Thieret (1991); Tucker (1996)=Z; Brandenburg \& Thieret (2000).
1 Spikelets (3.5-) 4-6 (-7.5) mm long; glumes firm, subherbaceous, rather dull, hyaline only narrowly and marginally, the second glume prominently 3 -nerved.
c. arundinacea

1 Spikelets (2-) 2.5-4 (-5) mm long; glumes (at least the first and sometimes the second as well) glistening, hyaline except the midrib, the second glume 1-nerved (very rarely 3-nerved)
C. Iatifolia

Cinna arundinacea Linnaeus, Common Woodreed, Sweet Woodreed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland forests, rocky bars in rivers, other low, wet habitats; common. August-October. New Brunswick and MN south to south to GA and TX. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; > C. arundinacea var. inexpansa Fernald \& Griscom -- F, HC]

Cinna latifolia (Treviranus ex Goepp.) Grisebach, Drooping Woodreed, Slender Woodreed. Mt (NC, VA): moist forests at high elevations; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-August. Circumboreal, occurring in n. Eurasia and n. North America, south in North America to NC, TN, n. IL, MN, UT, NM, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, W, Z]

## Coelorachis Brongniart (Jointgrass)

A genus of about 20 species, widespread in the Old World and New World tropics and subtropics. Generic circumscription has been controversial and uncertain. References: Allen in FNA (2003a); Veldkamp, Koning, \& Sosef (1986)=Z.

1 Culms round in cross-section . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. cylindrica
1 Culms compressed-keeled in cross-section.
2 Lower glume with rectangular pits . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. tesselata
2
Lower glume smooth or with transverse ridges.
$3 \quad$ Lower glume with transverse ridges . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. rugosa
3
3
Lower glume smooth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. tuberculosa

Coelorachis cylindrica (Michaux) Nash, Carolina Jointgrass. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): open woodlands and roadsides, probably in areas formerly prairie-like and fire-maintained, perhaps now extirpated in our area; rare (NC Rare). June-August. Fairly widespread in se. North America, north to NC and SC (at least formerly), MS, MO, and TX. [= C, FNA, K; = Manisuris rugosa (Nuttall) Kuntze -- RAB, F, G, GW, HC; = Manisuris campestris (Nuttall) A.S. Hitchcock -- S; = Mnesithea cylindrica (Michaux) Koning \& Sosef - Z]

Coelorachis rugosa (Nuttall) Nash, Wrinkled Jointgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): limesink ponds (dolines), depression meadows, clay-based Carolina bays, wet savannas, always in places with a seasonally high water-table; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-October. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: s. NJ south to FL and west to TX. [= C, FNA, K; = Manisuris cylindrica (Michaux) Kuntze -- RAB, F, G, GW, HC, S; = Mnesithea rugosa (Nuttall) Koning \& Sosef - Z]

Coelorachis tesselata (Steudel) Nash, Pitted Jointgrass. Cp (GA): wet savannas and bogs; rare. Southeasatern Coastal Plain endemic: sw. GA and FL west to e. LA. [= FNA, K; = Manisuris tesselata (Steudel) Scribner - GW, HC, S; = Mnesithea tesselata (Steudel) Koning \& Sosef - Z]

Coelorachis tuberculosa (Nash) Nash, Smooth Jointgrass. Cp (GA): pond margins; rare. Southeastern Coastal Plain
endemic: sw. GA (Mitchell County) (Sorrie 1998b) west to s. AL, and in the Florida peninsula. [= FNA, K; = Manisuris tuberculosa Nash - GW, HC, S; = Mnesithea tuberculosa (Nash) Koning \& Sosef - Z]

## Coix Linnaeus

A genus of about 5 species, native to tropical Asia. References: Thieret in FNA (2003a).

* Coix lacryma-jobi Linnaeus, Job's-tears, reported for se. PA by Rhoads \& Klein (1993), TN (Thieret in FNA 2003a), and NJ (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K]


## Cortaderia Stapf (Pampasgrass)

A genus of ca. 20 species, native to South America. References: Allred in FNA (2003a).

* Cortaderia selloana (J.A. \& J.H. Schultes) Ascherson \& Graebner, Pampasgrass. Cp (GA, SC), Pd (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from South America. This grass is a popular ornamental, rarely escaping. [= RAB, FNA, HC, K]


## Ctenium Panzer (Toothache Grass)

A genus of about 20-22 species, of tropical and subtropical Africa and the Americas. References: Barkworth in FNA (2003a); Longhi-Wagner \& Renvoize (2004).

1 Spikelets with numerous glands in rows on the back of the second glume; plant short-rhizomatous (nearly cespitose); [widespread in the Coastal Plain of our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Ct. aromaticum
1 Spikelets with very few or no glands on the back of the second glume; plant rhizomatous (the rhizomes slender and scaly); [restricted to se. GA southwards]

Ct. floridanum

Ctenium aromaticum (Walter) Wood, Toothache Grass, Orange Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet savannas, pocosin-savanna ecotones, seepage bogs, sandhill-pocosin ecotones, sandhill seeps; common (VA Rare). June-August (or later in response to late summer fires). Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to LA. 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). [= RAB , C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K; = Campulosus aromaticus (Walter) Trinius -- S]

Ctenium floridanum (A.S. Hitchcock) A.S. Hitchcock, Florida Toothache Grass. Cp (GA): dry pinelands, sandhills, upper ecotones of pineland pools; rare (GA Special Concern). June-September. Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. GA to ne. FL. Like Ct. aromaticum, generally flowering only following fire. [= FNA, GW, HC, K; = Campulosus floridanus A.S. Hitchcock -- S]

Cynodon L.C. Richard (Bermuda Grass)
A genus of ca. 9 species, native to the tropical Old World. References: Barkworth in FNA (2003a).

* Cynodon dactylon (Linnaeus) Persoon var. dactylon, Bermuda Grass, Scutch Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): lawns, gardens, roadsides, pastures, fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. May-October. [= FNA; < C. dactylon -RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Capriola dactylon (Linnaeus) Kuntze -- S]

Cynosurus Linnaeus 1753 (Dog's-tail, Dogtail Grass)
References: Tucker (1996)=Z.
1 Panicle linear-oblong, 1-10 (-14) cm long, 0.4-1 cm wide; leaves 1-3 (-4) mm wide; perennial; fertile lemma 3-4 mm long, plus a $0-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long mucro; [section Cynosurus]
C. cristatus

1 Panicle ovoid, 1-4 (-8) cm long, 0.7-2 cm wide; leaves (2-) 3-10 mm wide; annual; fertile lemma 4.5-7 mm long, plus a 6-16 mm long awn; [section Falona] C. echinatus

* Cynosurus cristatus Linnaeus, Crested Dog's-tail. Mt (NC), \{VA\}: lawns, roadsides; rare, introduced from Eurasia. JuneJuly. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, Z]

Cynosurus echinatus Linnaeus, Rough Dog's-tail. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): lawns, roadsides; rare, introduced from Eurasia. May-June. [= RAB, C, F, HC, K, Z]

## References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

* Dactylis glomerata Linnaeus, Orchard Grass, Cock's-foot. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): pastures, fields, woodland edges, roadsides; common (less common in Coastal Plain, especially in NC and SC), introduced from Europe. MayOctober. In Europe there are various chromosome races, often accorded subspecies or species status. Their status in North America has been little investigated. See various references cited in Tucker (1996) for further information about these taxa in Europe. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, S, W; D. glomerata var. detonsa Fries -- F; D. glomerata var. ciliata Petermann -- F; D. glomerata ssp. glomerata -- K, Z; D. glomerata ssp. aschersoniana (Graebner) Thellung -- K; D. aschersoniana Graebner]


## Dactyloctenium Willdenow (Crowfoot Grass)

* Dactyloctenium aegyptium (Linnaeus) Willdenow, Crowfoot Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Old World tropics. June-November. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S]
* Dactyloctenium radulans (R. Brown) Palisot de Beauvois is introduced in SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed\}


## Danthonia Augustin de Candolle (Oat-grass)

A genus of about 20 species, of North America, Europe, and the Americas, but the generic limits are unclear. References: Darbyshire in FNA (2003a).


Danthonia compressa Austin ex Peck, Mountain Oat-grass. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): grassy balds, thin soils around rock outcrops, woodlands; common (uncommon in upper Piedmont only). June-August. Fairly widespread in e. North America, primarily Appalachian, from s. Canada to SC and TN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, W]

Danthonia epilis Scribner, Bog Oat-grass. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA?), Pd (NC): peaty bogs in the Coastal Plain and Mountains, seeps around rock outcrops in the Piedmont and Mountains, granitic domes; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List, VA Watch List). April-June. The range is apparently bogs in pinelands from NJ to SC, in mountain bogs in NC, VA (?), and GA, in seepage in the Cumberland Plateau and Blue Ridge of TN and AL. This taxon appears to be valid, with a distinct range, habitat, and variety of morphologic characters separating it from D. sericea, but further study is needed. Material from the mountains seems to differ from Coastal Plain material. RAB's description of the habitat as "dry woods, rare; pied. of N.C." appears to be in error. Blomquist listed the taxon (as a variety) for bogs in the mountains of sw. NC. It has since been found in bogs in the Sandhills region of NC and in seepage bogs in the adjacent Piedmont. [ $=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{HC}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S} ;=\mathrm{D}$. sericea var. epilis (Scribner) Blomquist -- RAB, C; < D. sericea Nuttall - FNA, in part]

Danthonia sericea Nuttall, Silky Oat-grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, especially common in sandy soils in the Coastal Plain, dry oak, oak-pine, and pine forests in the Piedmont and low Mountains; common (uncommon in the Mountains). April-June. Primarily a Coastal Plain species northwards, ranging from e. MA south to FL and west to LA. [=F, HC, K, S, W; = D. sericea var. sericea -- RAB, C, G; < D. sericea - FNA, in part]

Danthonia spicata (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ex Roemer \& J.A. Schultes, Poverty Oat-grass. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): dry woodlands, rock outcrops, shale barrens; common. May-July. Newfoundland and British Columbia south to FL and NM. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, HC, K, S, W; < D. spicata var. longipila Scribner \& Merr. -- F; < D. spicata var. spicata - F; < D. allenii Austin -- F]

## Deschampsia Palisot de Beauvois (Hairgrass)

## References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

1 Awn 2-3 mm long, straight or nearly so, scarcely (or not at all) exserted beyond the tips of the glumes; lemmas smooth; leaf blades flat or folded at the midvein (V-shaped in cross-section); ligule 3-10 (-17) mm long; [section Deschampsia]
D. cespitosa ssp. glauca

1 Awn 4-8 mm long, geniculate, exserted beyond the tips of the glumes; lemmas minutely scabrous; leaf blades involute, appearing filiform (rounded in cross-section); ligule 0.5-3 (-5) mm long; [section Avenaria]
D. flexuosa var. flexuosa

Deschampsia cespitosa (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ssp. glauca (Hartman) Hartman, Tufted Hairgrass. Mt (NC, VA): thin soil of rock outcrops or barrens over calcareous, mafic, and ultramafic rocks (such as serpentinized olivine, amphibolite, limestone, and dolostone); rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-July. D. cespitosa is a complex species, with a complicated polyploid and aneuploid series, variously subdivided (or not) by various taxonomists. As a whole, D. cespitosa is circumboreal, ranging south in North America to NJ, sw. NC, WV, IL, MN, and AZ. Ssp. glauca is the most widespread American subspecies, and extends the farthest south. Other subspecies occur farther north and in Eurasia. In our area, D. cespitosa is at its southern limit and is a rare species limited to barrens and outcrops over mafic or ultramafic rocks. [= K; = D. caespitosa var. glauca (Hartman) Lindman f. -RAB, F; < D. cespitosa -- C, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; D. cespitosa var. cespitosa -- G; D. caespitosa var. caespitosa -HC; D. cespitosa ssp. cespitosa var. glauca (Hartman) Lindman f.; Aira caespitosa Linnaeus -- S; D. caespitosa -- W]

Deschampsia flexuosa (Linnaeus) Trinius var. flexuosa, Common Hairgrass, Wavy Hairgrass. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, VA): grassy balds, high elevation rocky summits, rocky or sandy woodlands; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Coastal Plain) (SC Rare). April-August. Circumboreal, ranging south in North America to n. GA, OH, WI, and MN; disjunct in AR and OK, and in Mexico. [=F, K; < D. flexuosa -- RAB, C, G, HC, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Aira flexuosa Linnaeus -- S]

* Deschampsia elongata (Hooker) Munro. Introduced in SC. [= K] \{not keyed; add synonymy\}

Desmazeria Dumortier
(see Catapodium)

## Diarrhena Palisot de Beauvois (Beakgrain)

A genus of about 4 species of perennial grasses of e. North America and e. Asia. References: Brandenburg, Estes, \& Collins (1991)=Z. Key from Z.

1 Callous pubescent on all mature lemmas except the first; lemmas widest below the middle and gradually tapering into a cusp at the apex, those of the first floret $7.1-10.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; mature fruit $1.3-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ broad, gradually tapering into a broad, blunt beak

1 Callous glabrous on all mature lemmas; lemmas widest near or above the middle and more-or-less abruptly contracted into a cusp at the apex, those of the first floret 4.6-7.5 mm long; mature fruit 1.8-2.5 mm broad, abruptly contracted into a bottlenoseshaped beak
D. obovata

Diarrhena americana Palisot de Beauvois, Eastern Beakgrain. Mt (GA, NC, VA): rich moist forests, usually over calcareous rocks; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). July-August; August-October. W. VA and WV west to IN, south to TN, sw. NC, and nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988); disjunct in MO. [= K, Z; = Diarrhena americana var. americana -- C, G; < Diarrhena americana -- F, HC, W, in part only (also see Diarrhena obovata); < Diarina festucoides Rafinesque -- S, in part only (also see Diarrhena obovata]

Diarrhena obovata (Gleason) Brandenburg, Western Beakgrain. Pd (VA): alluvial forests; rare (VA Rare). July-August; August-October. Sw. PA and IN west to SD, KA, south to w. VA, nc. TN, and ne. TX. First reported for our area by Fleming \& Ludwig (1996). The floodplain of the Potomac River (in Fairfax County, VA) has a number of disjuncts of species with more midwestern affinities, including Diarrhena obovata, Erigenia bulbosa, Valeriana pauciflora, and Erythronium albidum (Fleming \& Ludwig 1996). [= K, Z; = Diarrhena americana var. obovata Gleason -- C, G; < Diarrhena americana -- F, HC, W, in part]

## Dichanthelium (A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase) Gould (Witch-grass)

 contributed by Richard J. LeBlond"We admit that our failure to distinguish the several named taxa ... was born of despair!" -- Godfrey \& Wooten (1979).
"The recognition of only four species and six varieties in this complex [sabulorum] to which almost 50 species names have been applied admittedly is somewhat arbitrary and certainly not entirely satisfactory." -- Gould \& Clark (1978).

Dichanthelium has often been treated as a subgenus Dichanthelium of Panicum. It 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, the culms branching and producing panicles only on branches in the summer and autumn.

Perhaps the most complex and confusing genus in our region, Dichanthelium requires careful collection and close observation of several characters to determine to which taxon a specimen belongs, or at least to which taxa it seems most closely aligned. 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.

When collecting specimens in the field, mature spikelets are essential. This is determined by examining the usually whitish fertile lemma, which is firm and plump at maturity. Immature spikelets often are longer than mature ones (they shorten as they fatten); only mature spikelet length is used in the various manuals and keys. It is also important to note whether a plant is in its "vernal" or
"autumnal" fruiting phase before collecting. "Vernal" plants produce panicles only at the summits of the culms (typically April-June). "Autumnal" plants produce panicles from leafy axillary branches below the summit (typically July-September). The autumnal panicles in most species are much smaller than the vernal panicles (and often hidden by fascicled leaves), but the spikelets are the same. When collecting autumnal plants, it is important to select specimens still possessing their vernal leaf blades and panicles, even though these will likely 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; Dichanthelium taxa are gregarious.

When analyzing the character of the culm internodes and nodes, look at 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 and of a different orientation or structure than that of the internodes and sheaths. Nodes with short pubescence generally are not regarded as bearded. Lower nodes are more likely to be bearded than upper nodes. 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 pubescent. 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 all that separates 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 won't "fit," and the road not taken may have to be reconsidered.

References: Gould and Clark (1978), abbreviated as Z; Freckmann (1981), abbreviated as Y; Lelong (1984), abbreviated as X; LeBlond (2001), abbreviated as Q; Davidse and Polh (1992); Hansen \& Wunderlin (1988); Hitchcock \& Chase (1910); Freckmann \& Lelong (2002). The treatment of Dichanthelium sect. Lanuginosa (=D. acuminatum group) is based closely on Y. The contributor must take responsibility for the treatment of sect. Angustifolia (including D. hirstii), sections Dichotoma and Ensifolia (the $D$. dichotomum group), and for sect. Lancearia. Other treatments are based largely on Z .


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.
2 Nodes, internodes, and sheaths glabrous; blades 4-13 cm by 5-8 mm, the surfaces smooth, glabrous; spikelets 2.4-2.9 mm .long, glabrous; not known.to.prod.u.ce. axillar.y. (a.u.tum.n.a.l). inflorescences.
2 Nodes bearded or otherwise pubescent; internodes and sheaths variously pubescent to glabrate; blades 6-35 cm by 2-5 mm , one or both surfaces scabrous and often pubescent; spikelets $1.7-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, glabrous or pubescent; plants produce axillary (autumnal) inflorescences.
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 $1.2-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
D. 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
D. linearifolium

1 Spikelets 0.9-2.3 mm long.
4 Longer blades more than 6 cm ; if only 6 cm , then sheaths retrorsely long-pilose ( $D$. laxiflorum).
5 Spikelets 1.2-1.5 mm long, glabrous
[D. dichotomum var. glabrifolium]
5 Spikelets 1.7-2.3 (-2.8) mm long, pubescent.
6 Longer blades $10-35 \mathrm{~cm}$ long by $2-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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 D. linearifolium
6 Longer blades 6-18 cm long by 7-12 mm wide; sheaths conspicuously retrorsely long-pilose; nodes bearded with retrorse or spreacing hairs; spikelets 1.9-2.3 mm long
D. laxiflorum

4 Longer blades $1.5-6 \mathrm{~cm}$; sheaths glabrous or pubescent, but not retrorsely long-pilose.
7 Blades 1-3 mm wide, glabrous, eciliate or basally ciliate; spikelets 0.9-1.4 mm long.
8 Spikelets pubescent, 1.2-1.4 mm long; blades involute, often falcate, 2.5-6 cm long

8 Spikelets glabrous, 0.9-1.2 mm long; blades flat, not falcate, 1.5-4 (-5) cm long
[D. chamaelonche ssp. breve]
D. chamaelonche ssp. chamaelonche

7 Blades $3-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; spikelets $1.1-2.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (if less than 1.5 mm , 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 . . . . . . . . . D. strigosum var. leucoblepharis
$9 \quad$ Spikelets glabrous, $1.1-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; blade surfaces pubescent or glabrous.
10 Blades pilose; spikelets 1.1-1.6 mm long
D. strigosum var. strigosum

10 Blades .g.labr.ous, or .sparsely. pillo.s.e. only near.the.adaxial base; spikele.ts .1.4-1.. 8 mm . lon.g.
D. strigosum var. glabrescens

## Key B-Spikelets 3.3-5.2 mm long

1 Nodes (at least lower) densely bearded with retrorse hairs; spikelets 3.7-5.2 mm long.
2 Ligule 2.5-4 mm long; internodes pubescent with long ascending or spreading hairs; blades 8-15 cm long by 10-25 mm wide; first glume $1.8-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
D. ravenelii

2 Ligule 0.4-0.9 (-1.3) mm long; internodes glabrous to puberulent; blades $7-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ long by $12-40 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; first glume $1.5-$ 2.2 mm long
D. boscii

1 Nodes glabrous, pubescent, or sparsely pilose; spikelets (2.4-) 3.3-4.2 mm long.
3 Ligule 1.6-3 mm long; blades $4-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, more than $10 \times$ as long as wide . . . . . D. oligosanthes var. oligosanthes
3 Ligule 0.3-1.5 mm long; if larger blades less than 9 mm wide and mostly $15 \times$ or more as long, then ligule $0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (D. fusiforme).

4 Larger blades 2-6 (-8) mm wide, mostly $15 \times$ or more as long as wide; spikelets fusiform to elliptic, acute, basally constricted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. fusiforme
4 Larger blades $6-35 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, mostly $10 \times$ or less as long as wide; spikelets broadly elliptic to obovate, rounded to sub-acute, not basally constricted.
5 Spikelets strongly papillose-hispid with spreading hairs $0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; blades papillose-hispid $\ldots$. [D. leibergii] 5 Spikelets glabrous to pubescent with hairs less than 0.5 mm long; blades glabrous, scabrous, or pubsecent.

6 Ligules $1-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; blades $5-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long by $6-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, glabrous or pubescent, basally rounded; spikelets glabrous to pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. oligosanthes var. scribnerianum
6 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.
7 Sheaths (at least lower) papillose-hispid with spreading hairs; blades 10-28 cm long; spikelets 2.4-3.6 mm long; first glume 1.2-1.8 mm long D. clandestinum

7 Sheaths glabrous, pubescent, or sparsely pilose; blades $7-18 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; spikelets 2.9-4.1 mm long; first glume 1.5-2.2 mm long.
8 Larger blades $15-32 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, $4-7 \times$ as long as wide, basally cordate; sheaths glabrous to sprasely pilose . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. Iatifolium
8 Larger blades $10-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, $6-9 \times$ as long as wide, basally rounded; sheaths pubescent
[D. xanthophysum]

## Key C-Spikelets 2.1-3.2 mm long, larger leaves $13-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide

1 Culm nodes, at least the lower, bearded (often retrorsely).
2 Ligule a stramineous to light brown membrane (with or without ciliate or lacerate extensions); peduncle and often internodes scabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. scabriusculum
2 Ligule entirely of white hairs; peduncle and internodes either smooth or densely hairy (velvety).
3 Lower internodes glabrous, without a viscid band below the nodes; larger blades 7-14 mm wide
D. dichotomum group

3 Lower internodes densely hairy except for a viscid band below the nodes; larger blades $10-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide

1 Culm nodes glabrous or slightly hairy, but not bearded.
4 Second glume and sterile lemma acute to short-acuminate, conspicuously longer than the fertile lemma; spikelets glabrous (occasionally sparsely pubescent in scabriusculum).
5 Panicle rachis pellucid-punctate; ligule a stramineous to light brown membrane, with or without terminal ciliations; peduncle and often internodes scabrous; first glume 0.3-0.6 (-0.8) mm long, reniform to suborbicular
D. scabriusculum

5 Panicle rachis not pellucid-punctate; ligule entirely of white hairs; peduncle and internodes smooth; first glume 0.7 1.2 mm long, ovate to lanceolate
D. yadkinense

4 Second glume and sterile lemma blunt to subacute, shorter than, equaling, or barely exceeding the fertile lemma;
spikelets pubescent (sometimes sparsely so in clandestinum).
6 Sheaths, at least the lower, papillose-hispid with spreading hairs; blades 10-28 cm long ........ D. clandestinum
6 Sheaths glabrous, puberulent, finely pubescent, or sparsely pilose; blades $5-18 \mathrm{~cm}$ long.
7 Ligule 0-0.3 mm long; spikelets 2.2-3.2 mm long by 1.1-1.3 mm wide; first glume 0.7-1.4 (-1.8) mm long . . . . . .
D. commutatum var. commutatum

7 Ligule 0.4-0.7 mm long; spikelets 2.9-3.9 mm long by 1.6-2.0 mm wide; first glume 1.5-2.2 mm long
D. Iatifolium

## Key D-Spikelets 2.1-3.2 mm long, larger culm blades less than 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 $0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long in front of a usually less dense ring of longer hairs (pseudoligule) 1-5 mm long.
2 Nodes retrorsely bearded; internode and sheath hairs spreading to restrorse; blade surfaces velvety-pubescent or longpilose.
3 Spikelets 2.5-3.2 mm long; longer hairs of pseudoligule 1-3 mm long; blade surfaces velvety-pubescent; panicle rachis densely pubescent; [of cedar glades and dry limestone soils] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [D. malacophyllum]
3 Spikelets $1.8-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; longer hairs of pseudoligule $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; blade surfaces long-pilose; panicle rachis sparsely pilose; [of dry sandy soil of pine and oak woodlands] . . . . . . . . . . . D. villosissimum var. villosissimum
2 Node beard hairs spreading to ascending; internode and sheath hairs ascending to appressed; blade surfaces glabrate to appressed-pubescent.
4 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. ovale var. ovale
4 Spikelets 2.1-2.6 mm long; lower culm blades usually sparsely appressed-pubescent on both surfaces, eciliate or ciliate at the base only
D. ovale var. addisonii

1 Ligule a single structure, without a pseudoligule.
5 Ligule 2-5 mm long, ciliate
D. acuminatum group

5 Ligule less than 2 mm long, ciliate or membranous.
6 Ligule a stramineous to light brown membrane, with or without terminal ciliations; peduncle scabrous but not hairy.
7 Panicle rachis smooth, pellucid-punctate; first glume 0.3-0.6 (-0.8) mm; larger leaves $10-25 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 8-15 mm wide; ligule $0.5-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; lowest elongate culm internode $>2 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter; lowest nodes usually glabrous or pubescent
D. scabriusculum

7 Panicle rachis scabrous, not pellucid-punctate; first glume $0.7-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; larger leaves $7-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 6-9 mm wide; ligule 0.3-0.6 mm long; lowest elongate culm internode $<1.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter; lowest nodes usually retrorsely bearded
D. species 9 (= cryptanthum)

6 Ligule entirely of white hairs; peduncle variously hairy or glabrous, but not scabrous.
8 Culms to 1.5 m tall, with a broad, glabrous, viscid band below the nodes; blades of the lower leaves typically villous or velvety-pubescent.
D. scoparium

8 Culms rarely exceeding 1 m , without a viscid band below the nodes; blades various.
9 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
D. laxiflorum

9 Sheaths glabrous or pilose (if pilose, then hairs not both retrorse and 2-3 mm long); basal leaves rosette-
forming, usually much smaller than the culm leaves; culms branching at the nodes in age.
10 Culm internodes glabrous to sparsely pilose; culm nodes bearded with long retrorse hairs; blade surfaces glabrous to velvety-pubescent ................................ D. dichotomum group
10 Culm internodes, at least the lower, strigose, pilose, or villous; culm nodes bearded with ascending or spreading hairs; blade surfaces glabrous or variously hairy.
11 Lower nodes bearded with erect-ascending, soft, and long hairs; mid-culm blades usually $20 \times$ or more as long as wide.
12 Spikelets 2.9-4.0 mm long, fusiform to elliptic, acute, basally constricted; first glume 1.4-2.6 mm long
D. fusiforme

12 Spikelets 1.5-3.1 mm long, obovate to elliptic-obovate, obtuse to sub-acute, not basally constricted; first glume $0.6-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.

13 Spikelets 1.5-2.2 mm long; first glume $0.6-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; blades to 8 cm long, usually involute . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. aciculare
13 Spikelets 2.1-3.1 mm long; first glume $0.8-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; blades to 12 cm long, usually flat except at tip
D. angustifolium

11 Lower and often mid-culm nodes bearded with spreading, stiffish, and short-to-long hairs; midculm blades usually $15 \times$ or less as long as wide.
14 Blades stiff, often longitudinally ribbed, at least the lower villous or strongly pilose on the abaxial surface, and usually strongly pilose at least basally on the adaxial surface
D. consanguineum

14 Blades not noticeably stiff nor longitudinally ribbed, pubescent or strigose underneath, glabrous above or with a few long hairs near the base.
15 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
D. ovale var. ovale

15 Spikelets 2.1-2.6 mm long; lower culm blades usually sparsely appressed-pubescent on both surfaces, eciliate or ciliate at the base only . . . . . . . D. ovale var. addisonii

Key E-Spikelets 2.1-3.2 mm long, larger culm blades less than 13 mm wide, culm nodes not bearded, the lowermost sometimes puberulent or sparsely pilose

Ligule $1.6-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
D. oligosanthes var. oligosanthes

1 Ligule no more than 1.5 mm long.
2 Blades, at least the lower, cordate or subcordate at the base, mostly 6-12 mm wide.
3 Spikelets obpyriform when viewed dorsally, strongly plano-convex when viewed laterally, usually markedly reddishpurple basally; fertile lemma papillose
D. species 2 (=webberianum)

3 Spikelets elliptic to elliptic-obovoid when viewed dorsally or laterally, greenish to faintly purple-tinged basally; fertile lemma not papillose.
4 Lowermost internodes crisp-puberulent; larger culm blades 4-8 (-11) cm long, 5-10 (-12) mm wide, broadest near the base, spreading from the culm
D. commutatum var. ashei

4 Lowermost internodes glabrous to puberulent to sparsely pilose; larger culm blades $6-14 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 6-13 mm wide, broadest at or just below the middle, erect or erect-spreading, narrowed below to a moderately subcordate base
D. boreale

2 Blades tapering to the base, $2-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
$5 \quad$ Ligule a stramineous to light brown membrane, with or without terminal ciliations.
6 Panicle rachis smooth, pellucid-punctate; first glume 0.3-0.6 (-0.8) mm long; larger leaves $10-25 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 8-15 mm wide; ligule $0.5-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; lowest elongate culm internode $>2 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter; lowest nodes usually glabrous or pubescent D. scabriusculum

6 Panicle rachis scabrous, not pellucid-punctate; first glume $0.7-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; larger leaves $7-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 6-9 mm wide; ligule 0.3-0.6 mm long; lowest elongate culm internode $<1.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter; lowest nodes usually retrorsely bearded
D. species 9 (= cryptanthum)

5 Ligule of short white hairs or absent.
7 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. strigosum var. leucoblepharis
7 Basal leaves rosette-forming, usually much smaller than culm leaves; blade margins glabrous, or ciliate only below the middle (or papillose-ciliate throughout in =lancearium, which has densely puberulent internodes); culms branching at the nodes in age, $1.5-7.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ tall.
8 Blades of mid-culm leaves typically long and stiff, acuminate, linear or narrowly lanceolate, usually more than $10 \times$ as long as wide, only $2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide when less than 8 cm long.
$9 \quad$ Spikelets 2.9-4.0 mm long, fusiform to elliptic, acute, basally constricted; first glume 1.4-2.6 mm long
D. species 8 (=fusiforme)

9 Spikelets 1.5-3.1 mm long, obovate to elliptic-obovate, obtuse to sub-acute, not constricted basally; first glume $0.6-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
10 Spikelets $1.5-2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; first glume $0.6-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; blades to 8 cm long, usually involute D. aciculare

10 Spikelets 2.1-3.1 mm long; first glume $0.8-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; blades to 12 cm long, usually flat except at tip . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. angustifolium
8 Blades of mid-culm leaves lanceolate, thin or firm but not stiff, usually less than $10 \times$ as long as wide,
usually 7 mm or more wide when as much as 8 cm long.
11 Spikelets 2.9-3.8 mm long, broadly elliptic, rounded at the summit, with broad and thick nerves ..... D. oligosanthes var. scribnerianum

11 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.
12 Culm internodes and sheaths glabrous or sparsely pilose.

13 Spikelets obpyriform when viewed dorsally, strongly plano-convex when viewed laterally; first glume and base of second glume usually strongly reddish-purple

## D. species 2 (=webberianum)

13 Spikelets variously shaped but not obpyriform when viewed dorsally, biconvex to elliptic when viewed laterally; first and second glumes various.
14 Culms tending to be stiffly erect; blades erect or erect-spreading, broad, usually but not always tapering from just below the middle to both ends, often yellowish green; plants not or only sparingly branched in age, not developing leafy fascicles of reduced leaves and inflorescences
D. boreale

14 Culms not stiffly erect; leaves usually spreading, broad or narrow, dark to bright green; plants often freely branched in age, becoming top-heavy with a mass of fascicled, reduced leaves and inflorescences $\qquad$
12 Culm internodes crisp-puberulent (sparsely so in D. species 2 (=webberianum); sheaths puberulent or glabrous.
15 Spikelets elliptic, sub-acute to pointed, greenish or faintly purple-tinged basally D. commutatum var. ashei

15 Spikelets strongly plano-convex when viewed laterally, obpyriform when viewed dorsally, broadly rounded, usually markedly reddish-purple basally.
16 Fertile lemma and palea papillose; spikelets 2.2-2.6 mm long; lower culm blades 6-12 mm wide, glabrous
D. species 2 (=webberianum)

16 Fertile lemma and palea smooth (minutely reticulate but not papillose); spikelets (1.8) 1.9-2.2 (-2.3) mm long; lower culm blades 4-8 mm wide, glabrous, glabrate, or puberulent (especially abaxially)
D. species 3 (=lancearium)

## Key F - Spikelets $\mathbf{0 . 8 - 2 . 0} \mathbf{m m}$ long, lower culm internodes variously hairy

1 Longer hairs of ligule 2-5 mm long.
2 Ligule without a distinct ring of short hairs in front of the long hairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. acuminatum group
2 Ligule with a distinct ring of short hairs in front of the long hairs.
3 Peduncle, panicle axis, and sheaths puberulent with hairs 0.1 mm long; larger blades 3-6 cm long, 3-5 mm wide; spikelets 1.3-1.7 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. meridional
3 Peduncle panicle axis hairs longer than 0.1 mm ; sheaths and internodes densely clothed with straight retrorse (occasionally spreading to spreading-ascending) hairs often 4 mm long or longer
D. villosissimum var. villosissimum
1 Longer hairs of ligule less than 2 mm long.
4 Culm leaves basally crowded, ascending, usually matted or cushion-forming, larger than the mid and upper culm blades.
5 Sheaths conspicuously retrorsely long-pilose; longer blades 6-18 cm long by 7-12 mm wide; spikelets 1.9-2.3 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. Iaxiflorum
5 Sheaths variously pubescent or glabrous, but not conspicuously retrorsely long-pilose; longer blades 2-6 cm long by 1-8 mm wide; spikelets $0.9-2.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
6 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.
7 Blades 1.5-4 (-5) cm long; spikelets 0.9-1.2 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. chamaelonche
7 Blades .4-12.(-20). cm.long, som.e at le.a.s.t. $7 . \mathrm{cm}$. long; spikelets.1.2-1.5.mm long
[D. dichotomum var. glabrifolium]
6 Blades 2-10 mm wide, pubescent or glabrous, the margins coarsely papillose-ciliate throughout; spikelets 1.12.1 mm long, glabrous or pubescent; autumnal form branched from basal nodes only.
8 Spikelets pubescent, $1.5-2.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; blade surfaces glabrous ..... D. strigosum var. leucoblepharis
8 Spikelets glabrous, 1.1-1.8 mm long; blade surfaces pubescent or glabrous.
9 Blades pilose; spikelets 1.1-1.6 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. strigosum var. strigosum
9 Blades glabrous, or sparsely pilose only near the adaxial base; spikelets $1.4-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
D. strigosum var. glabrescens
4 Culm leaves not basally crowded, the lowest leaves spreading and rosette-forming, usually smaller than the culm leaves.
10 Blades of mid-culm leaves typically long and stiff, acuminate, linear or narrowly lanceolate, often involute, only 2-5 mm wide when less than 8 cm long D. aciculare
10 Blades of mid-culm leaves lanceolate, thin or firm but not stiff, usually 5 mm or more wide when as much as 8 cm long.
11 Internodes variously hairy but not crisp-puberulent.
12 Internodes sparsely pilose; ligule less than 1 mm long; blades with a white cartilaginous margins about 0.2 mm wide; spikelets $1.4-1.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
12 Internodes (sparsely-) moderately to densely pubescent to pilose; ligule 1-5 mm long; blades either lacking a white cartilagionous margin, or margin less than 0.2 mm wide; spikelets $1.1-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
13 Larger mid-culm blades $4-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $4-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, glabrous to sparsely pubescent adaxially; ligule 1-
5 mm long; spikelets $1.1-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
D. Ieucothrix

13 Larger mid-culm blades 3-6 cm long, 3-5 mm wide, long-pilose adaxially; ligule often with a ring of hairs less than 1 mm and scattered longer hairs to 4 mm ; spikelets 1.3-1.7 mm long . D. meridionale 11 Internodes crisp-puberulent.

14 Ligule $0.7-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; first glume acute; spikelets elliptic when viewed dorsally, biconvex or elliptic when viewed laterally, not strongly nerved D. columbianum

14 Ligule less than 0.5 mm long; first glume obtuse to truncate; spikelets obovate when viewed dorsally, plano-convex when viewed laterally, strongly nerved.
15 Spikelets 1.5-1.8 mm long; first glume 0.5-0.8 mm long; lower culm blades $2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide D. portoricense

15 Spikelets (1.8-) 1.9-2.2 (-2.3) mm long; first glume 0.8-1.2 mm long; lower culm blades 4-8 mm wide
D. species 3 (=lancearium)

## Key G - Spikelets $\mathbf{0 . 8 - 2 . 0} \mathbf{m m}$ long, lower culm internodes glabrous

1 Ligule $1-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
2 Ligule 1-2 mm long; sheaths sparsely to moderately spreading short-pilose; internodes glabrous; nodes retrorsely bearded; leaves $1-4 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; spikelets $1.2-1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
D. sp. 10 (=curtifolium)

2 Ligule (1.5-) 2-5 mm long; sheaths glabrous to variously pubescent; internodes glabrous or pubescent; nodes glabrous, or bearded with ascending, spreading, or tangled hairs; leaves $3-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 3-10 mm wide; spikelets $0.8-1.9 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . .
D. acuminatum group

1 Ligule less than 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 $2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide when less than 8 cm long.
5 Spikelets papillose-pubescent; blades 1-2 (-3) mm wide; panicle 2-3 cm wide; first glume $0.8-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, acute; culms to 4 dm tall
D. species 5 (=neuranthum)

5 Spikelets glabrous; blades $3-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; first glume $0.3-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, truncate to acute; culms to 10 dm tall.
6 Leaves 3-8 mm wide; panicle (8-) 20-40 mm wide; first glume $0.6-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, blunt to acute

4 Blades of mid-culm leaves lanceolate, mostly $10 \times$ or less as long as wide, usually 7 mm or more wide when as much as 8 cm long.
7 Spikelets elliptic, oblong, or obovate; lower culm blades $3-12(-15) \mathrm{mm}$ 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
D. dichotomum group

7 Spikelets broadly elliptic to suborbicular; lower culm blades $6-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, thickish, broad, and cordate to subcordate at the base; plants sparingly branched in age, not becoming top-heavy with fascicled, reduced leafy branches and inflorescences.
8 Spikelets 0.9-1.2 mm long; longer blades 6-8 cm long, erect to erect-ascending . . . . . . . D. erectifolium 8 Spikelets 1.2-1.9 mm long; longer blades $8-20 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, ascending or the uppermost erect.

9 Mid-culm blades 6-11 (-14) mm wide, the uppermost 3-9 cm long
sphaerocarpon . . . . . . . . . .........

9 Mid-culm blades, at least some, $15-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, the uppermost $10-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ or more long $D$. polyanthes
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).
10 Longer blades more than 6 cm ; if only 6 cm , then sheaths retrorsely long-pilose ( $D$. laxiflorum).
11 Spikelets 1.2-1.5 mm long, glabrous
[D. dichotomum var. glabrifolium]

11 Spikelets 1.7-2.3 (-2.8) mm long, pubescent.
12 Longer blades $10-35 \mathrm{~cm}$ long by $2-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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

12 Longer blades 6-18 cm long by 7-12 mm wide; sheaths conspicuously retrorsely long-pilose; nodes bearded with retrorse or spreading hairs; spikelets $1.9-2.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
D. laxiflorum

10 Longer blades $1.5-6 \mathrm{~cm}$; sheaths glabrous or pubescent, but not retrorsely long-pilose.
13 Blades 1-3 mm wide, glabrous, eciliate or basally ciliate; spikelets 0.9-1.4 mm long.
14 Spikelets pubescent, 1.2-1.4 mm long; blades involute, often falcate, 2.5-6 cm long
14 Spikelets glabrous, 0.9-1.2 mm long; blades flat, not falcate, $1.5-4(-5) \mathrm{cm}$ long
D. chamaelonche ssp. chamaelonche

13 Blades 3-8 mm wide; spikelets 1.1-2.1 mm long (if less than 1.5 mm , then blades either pubescent on one or both surfaces or ciliate to the apex).
15 Spikelets pubescent, $1.5-2.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; blade surfaces glabrous ..... D. strigosum var. leucoblepharis 15 Spikelets glabrous, 1.1-1.8 mm long; blade surfaces pubescent or glabrous.


## Key to the Dichanthelium acuminatum group

1 Internodes glabrous.
2 Ligule 1-2 mm long; sheaths sparsely to moderately spreading short-pilose; nodes retrorsely bearded; leaves 1-4 cm long, 2-5 mm wide; spikelets 1.2-1.4 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. sp. 10 (=curtifolium)
2 Ligule (1.5-) 2-5 mm long; sheaths glabrous to variously pubescent, but not spreading short-pilose; nodes glabrous or pubescent, but not bearded; leaves $4-11 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $4-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
3 Panicles $8-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $1 / 4-1 / 3$ as wide, bearing 250 or more spikelets; spikelets $1.4-1.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; ligule (1.5-) 2-3 mm long; larger blades $7-11 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, often tinged with purple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. spretum
3 Panicles $3-8 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, more than $1 / 2$ as wide, bearing less than 200 spikelets; spikelets $1.1-1.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; ligule 2-5 mm long; larger blades $4-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long.
4 Longer hairs of ligule 2-3 mm long; spikelets 1.1-1.5 mm long; blades often tinged with purple, the larger 4-8 cm long
D. Iongiligulatum

4 Longer hairs of ligule 3-5 mm long; spikelets 1.4-1.6 mm long; blades often yellowish-green, the larger 5-10 cm long
D. acuminatum var. lindheimeri

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 blades 2-7 cm long, 2-7 mm wide.
6 Spikelets 0.8-1.1 mm long; blades 2-4.5 cm long, 2-5 mm wide; sheaths sparsely puberulent, lacking papillose-based longer hairs
D. wrightianum

6 Spikelets 1.1-1.7 mm long; mid-culm blades generally 3-7 cm long and $3-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; sheaths with some papillosebased hairs 2 mm or more long.
7 Larger mid-culm blades $4-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $4-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, glabrous to sparsely pubescent adaxially; ligule 1-5 mm long; spikelets 1.1-1.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. Ieucothrix
$7 \quad$ Larger mid-culm blades $3-6 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, long-pilose adaxially; ligule often with a ring of hairs less than 1 mm and scattered longer hairs to 4 mm ; spikelets $1.3-1.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. 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 $4-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $4-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
8 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; blades velvety-pubescent on abaxial surface.
9 Culms $15-60 \mathrm{~cm}$ tall and less than 1.5 mm thick; panicle broadly ovoid, 5-8 cm long and more than half as wide D. acuminatum var. acuminatum

9 Culms 40-70 (-80) cm tall, the larger usually more than 60 cm long and 2 mm thick; panicle contracted, $8-11 \mathrm{~cm}$ long and less than half as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. acuminatum var. thurowii
8 Sheaths and internodes of vernal culms glabrous, or papillose-pilose to hispid with ascending straight hairs 1-3 mm long; blades appressed-pilose to puberulent abaxially, but not velvety.
10 Peduncle, panicle axis, and often middle and upper internodes glabrous; sheaths, at least near mid-length, lacking hairs or papillae; larger blades 4-8 mm wide, glabrous abaxially; spikelets 1.3-1.6 mm long
D. acuminatum var. lindheimeri

10 Peduncle, panicle axis, and internodes pubescent to pilose; sheaths papillose-pilose to hispid, the hairs tending to break off but leaving evident papillae; larger blades $6-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, short-pilose to glabrate abaxially; spikelets $1.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
D. acuminatum var. fasciculatum

## Key to the Dichanthelium dichotomum Group

1 Lower cauline nodes glabrous or puberulent, but not bearded.
2 Spikelets glabrous.
3 Cauline leaves mostly basally disposed, strongly ascending, much larger than the 2-3 remote middle and upper cauline leaves of fertile culms; spikelets 2.4-2.9 mm long; culms branch from basal and lower nodes, but are not known to produce autumnal inflorescences . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [D. nudicaule]
3 Cauline leaves well-distributed along the culm, more than three, gradually reduced upwards and often spreading; spikelets 0.9-2.6 mm long; culms produce autumnal inflorescences from lower, middle, and/or upper nodes, if from lower only, then spikelets only $0.9-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
4 Fertile lemma and palea densely papillose; culms weak, soon sprawling over other vegetation .... D. Iucidum 4 Fertile lemma and palea smooth, with few or no papillae; culms stiffer, erect to ascending.

5 Spikelets 0.9-1.5 mm long; vernal blades $1-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
6 Spikelets 0.9-1.2 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. chamaelonche ssp. chamaelonche

6 Spikelets 1.2-1.5 mm long; blades 1-12 (-20) cm long; autumnal plants not cushion-forming.
7 Blades 1-3 (-5) cm long, 1.5-3 (-4) mm wide, about 10 times as long as wide; autumnal plants sparsely tufted . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. ensifolium
7 Blades 4-12 (-20) cm long (the longer at least 7 cm ), 2-4 mm wide, 20-30 (-50) times as long as wide
[D. dichotomum var. glabrifolium]
5 Spikelets 1.4-2.6 mm long; vernal blades $3-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide (if spikelets less than 1.6 mm long and vernal blades less than 5 mm wide, then larger blades more than 5 cm long in $D$. caerulescens).
8 Widest vernal cauline blades $7-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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 $0.3-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ beyond fertile lemma in at least some spikelets
D. yadkinense

8 Widest vernal cauline blades $3-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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 less than 0.3 mm beyond it.
9 Spikelets $1.4-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; first glume $0.3-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; fertile lemma 1.3-1.5 mm long; mature vernal panicles usually short-exerted with ascending branches; fresh foliage bluish-glaucous . .
D. caerulescens

9 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 exerted with spreading branches; fresh foliage not bluish-glaucous.
10 Vernal cauline blades stiffly erect; [of wet pine savannas and open swamps]
D. dichotomum var. roanokense

10 Vernal cauline blades spreading to deflexed, flexuous; [of wet-mesic to dry woods and thickets]
D. dichotomum var. dichotomum

2 Spikelets pubescent.
11 Spikelets 1.2-1.7 mm long; fertile lemma and palea smooth; culms erect
12 Blades involute and often falcate, 3-6 cm long, about 1.5 mm wide when flattened, 20-50 times as long as wide; lower internodes often strigose; spikelets $1.2-1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; culms $5-20 \mathrm{~cm}$ long [D. chamaelonche ssp. breve]
12 Blades neither involute (except apically) nor falcate, 1-7 cm long, 1.5-7 mm wide, about 10 times as long as wide; lower internodes glabrous or sparsely pilose, but not strigose; spikelets 1.1-1.7 mm long; culms 15-60 cm long.
13 Blades 1-3 (-5) cm long, 1.5-3 (-4) mm wide, the cartilaginous margins typically gray-green to white-beige and about 0.1 mm wide; spikelets $1.2-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; culms to 40 cm long
D. ensifolium 13 Blades 2-7 mm long, 3-6 mm wide, the cartilaginous margins typically white-beige and about 0.2 mm wide; spikelets (1.2-) 1.4-1.7 mm long; culms to 60 cm long
D. tenue

11 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.
14 Spikelets (1.5-)1.7-2.3 mm long, glabrous (rarely pubescent); first glume 0.7-1.1 mm long; fertile lemma and palea densely papillose at 20×
D. Iucidum

14 Spikelets 2.2-2.7 mm long, pubescent; first glume $1.0-1.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; fertile lemma and palea smooth or with a few weak papillae at 20×
D. sphagnicola

1 Lower cauline nodes bearded, the hairs usually retrorse.
13 Spikelets glabrous.
14 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.
15 Spikelets 1.2-1.4 mm long; sheaths spreading-pilose; vernal cauline blades 2-5 mm wide; ligule 1-2 mm long; node beard hairs usually spreading or reflexed; internodes glabrous . D. sp. 10 (=curtifolium)
15 Spikelets 0.9-1.2 mm long; sheaths glabrous; vernal cauline blades 1-2 (-3) mm wide; ligule less than 1 mm long; node beard hairs erect and often only partially encircling the node; internodes glabrous or puberulent D. chamaelonche

14 Spikelets 1.4-2.3 mm long; vernal cauline blades $5-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ long and $3-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; internodes and sheaths glabrous. 16 Spikelets $1.8-2.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; first glume $0.6-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; fertile lemma $0.8-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; widest vernal blades 3-8 (-10) mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. dichotomum var. dichotomum
16 Spikelets $1.4-1.9 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; first glume $0.3-0.6(-0.7) \mathrm{mm}$ long; fertile lemma $0.6-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; widest vernal blades $7-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. dichotomum var. ramulosum
13 Spikelets pubescent.
17 Spikelets 1.2-1.4 mm long; sheaths spreading-pilose; vernal cauline blades 1-4 cm long and 2-5 mm wide; ligule 1-2 mm long D. sp. 10 (=curtifolium)

17 Spikelets 1.4-2.8 mm long; sheaths glabrous to appressed-pilose; vernal cauline blades $5-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ long and $5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; ligule less than 1 mm long.
18 Usually all culm nodes bearded; internodes glabrous, or middle and upper internodes and peduncle sparsely to moderately spreading short-hairy, sometimes also glandular; upper as well as lower vernal sheaths and both surfaces of cauline blades pubescent, often densely so; spikelets (1.5-) 1.8-2.1 mm long; [of dry rocky or sandy basic soil and barrens]
18 Often only lower culm nodes bearded; internodes glabrous; at least middle and upper cauline blades glabrous; spikelets $1.4-2.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [mostly of wet acid soils and mesic to dry woodlands].

19 Spikelets (2.0-) 2.2-2.8 mm long; first glume $0.5-1.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; fertile lemma $1.8-2.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; lowest vernal cauline blades pubescent at least abaxially . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. mattamuskeetense
19 Spikelets 1.4-2.2 mm long; first glume 0.3-0.9 mm long; fertile lemma 1.4-1.7 mm long; lowest vernal cauline blades glabrous.
20 Spikelets $1.7-2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; first glume $0.6-0.9 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; fertile lemma $0.7-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
D. dichotomum var. nitidum

20 Spikelets $1.4-1.9 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; first glume $0.3-0.6(-0.8) \mathrm{mm}$ long; fertile lemma $0.6-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
D. dichotomum var. ramulosum

Dichanthelium aciculare (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould \& Clark, Needle Witch Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy woods and fields; common in Coastal Plain, uncommon in Piedmont. May-October. NJ south to n. FI, west to TX and OK, also in West Indies and $n$. South America. Blades typically are strongly involute. Can be confused with autumnal forms of $D$. ovale var. addisonii, which has vernal blades $5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide. See note at end of descriptions regarding Panicum chrysopsidifolium. [Panicum aciculare Desvaux ex Poiret -- RAB, F, G, HC, S; P. aciculare -- C, in part; D. aciculare ssp. aciculare - FNA; P. bennettense M.V. Brown -- HC, S; D. aciculare -- K, Z, in part]

Dichanthelium acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark. var. acuminatum, Woolly Witch Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): on dryish sandy or clayey soils of open woods and disturbed areas; common. May-October. MA south to FL, west to TX, also in West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and n. South America. 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 note at end of descriptions regarding Panicum chrysopsidifolium. [= Y; Panicum lanuginosum Elliott -- RAB, in part; P. lanuginosum var. lanuginosum -- C, F, G; P. leucothrix Nash -- C, in part; P. auburne Ashe -- F, G, HC, S; D. acuminatum ssp. acuminatum - FNA; P. lanuginosum (sensu stricto) -- HC, S; D. acuminatum var. acuminatum -- K, Z, in part; D. acuminatum var. implicatum (Scribner) Gould \& Clark --K, Z, in part; $P$. acuminatum Swartz var. acuminatum -- X , in part]

Dichanthelium acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark var. fasciculatum (Torrey) Freckmann, Slender-stemmed Witch Grass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): open or cut-over woods, thickets, fields, meadows, and shores, frequently on disturbed soils; frequent (less common in the Coastal Plain). May-August. Newfoundland south to FL, west to CA, north to s. British Columbia. Typically much less pilose than var. acuminatum, the hairs usually papillate. See note at end of descriptions regarding Panicum glutinoscabrum. [= Y; Panicum lanuginosum Elliott -- RAB, in part; P. lanuginosum var. fasciculatum (Torrey) Fernald -- C, F, G; P. lanuginosum var. tennesseense (Ashe) Gleason -- C, G; P. lanuginosum var. implicatum (Scribner) Fernald -- C, F, G; D. acuminatum ssp. fasciculatum (Torrey) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. implicatum Scribner -- HC; P. huachucae Ashe -- HC, S; P. huachucae var. fasciculatum (Torrey) Hubb. -- HC; P. tennesseense Ashe -- HC, S; P. huachucae var. silvicola Hitchcock \& Chase -- S; D. acuminatum var. acuminatum -- K, Z, in part; D. acuminatum var. implicatum (Scribner) Gould \& Clark --Z, in part; $P$. acuminatum Swartz var. fasciculatum (Torrey) Lelong -- X; P. acuminatum var. unciphyllum (Trinius) Lelong -- X , in part]

Dichanthelium acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark var. lindheimeri (Nash) Gould \& Clark, Lindheimer's Witch Grass. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): open or cut-over woods, thickets, fields, meadows, and shores, often on wet soils; uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain and Mountains. May-September. Nova Scotia west to Manitoba, south to FL and MO, west to s. CA. Internodes as well as sheaths often nearly glabrous. Panicle axis sometimes sparsely pilose at branch nodes, but otherwise glabrous. [= Y; Panicum lanuginosum Elliott -- RAB, in part; P. lanuginosum var. lindheimeri (Nash) Fernald -- C, G, in part; P. lanuginosum var. septentrionale Fernald -- C, F, G; P. lanuginosum var. lindheimeri-- F; D. acuminatum ssp. lindheimeri (Nash) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. spretum Schultes -- GW, in part; P. lindheimeri Nash -- HC, S; D. acuminatum var. acuminatum -- K, Z, in part; D. acuminatum var. lindheimeri -- K, Z; P. acuminatum Swartz var. lindheimeri (Nash) Lelong -- X; D. lanuginosum (Elliott) Gould var. lindheimeri (Nash) Harvill]

Dichanthelium acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark var. thurowii (Scribner \& J.G. Smith) Gould \& Clark, Thurow's Witch Grass. Cp (GA): in dry open woods, woodland edges, dry prairies, brushy pastures; occasional (possibly rare in GA). May?October? Occasional from GA to AR and e. TX. [= K, Y, Z; D. acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark. ssp. acuminatum - FNA, in part; Panicum thurowii Scribner \& J.G. Smith -- HC, S]

Dichanthelium angustifolium (Elliott) Gould, Narrow-leaved Witch Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy pinelands and fields; common in Coastal Plain and Piedmont, rare in mountains. May-October. NJ south to FL, west to AR and e. TX. Vernal blades typically are flat (often involute distally). Can be confused with $D$. consanguineum, which has spreading-pilose nodes and blades $10-15 \times$ as long as wide; $D$. angustifolium blades typically are $20 \times$ or more as long as wide. Plants with involute blades to 8 cm long, spikelets 2.1-2.5 mm long, and first glumes $0.7-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long are referable to Panicum arenicoloides, here included in $D$. angustifolium. They are transitional to D. aciculare. [Panicum angustifolium Elliott -- RAB, F, G, HC, S; P. aciculare Desvaux ex Poiret -- C, in part; D. aciculare ssp. angustifolium (Elliott) Frechmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. arenicoloides Ashe -- HC, S; D. aciculare -- K, Z, in part]

Dichanthelium annulum (Ashe) LeBlond, Ringed Witch Grass. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (VA): dry sandy or rocky soil of open woods, dry grasslands, and barrens, and glades over serpentine, limestone, calcareous shales, and other high pH dry soils; rare (NC Significantly Rare, VA Rare List). May-October. NJ, IN, and MO south to AL and MS, primarily in the Appalachian Province with very few occurrences in the Coastal Plain. One of the more distinctive taxa within the D. dichotomum group by morphology, habitat, and range. Plants from se. MA with all leaves pubescent, glabrous internodes, and spikelets 2.2-2.5 mm long were described as Panicum annulum var. glabrescens, but belong to D. mattamuskeetense. [= Q; P. dichotomum Linnaeus - RAB, C, GW, in part; Panicum annulum Ashe -- F, G, HC, S; D. dichotomum ssp. mattamuskeetense (Ashe) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA, in part; D. dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould - K, Z, in part; P. dichotomum var. mattamuskeetense (Ashe) Lelong - X, in part]

Dichanthelium boreale (Nash) Freckmann, Northern Witch Grass. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, VA): open woods and grassy slopes, usually in moist soil; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). April-September. Newfoundland and Ontario south to NC, GA, and AR. Our plants are =Panicum bicknellii, regarded as a "putative hybrid" (along with $=P$. calliphyllum) by FNA, which cites WV as the southern limit of $D$. boreale. [= K, Z; Panicum bicknellii Nash -- RAB, F, G, HC, S; P. boreale Nash -- C, F, G, HC; P. calliphyllum

Ashe - F, HC; including D. boreale sensu FNA; P. bicknellii var. calliphyllum (Ashe) Gleason - G]
Dichanthelium boscii (Poiret) Gould \& Clark, Bosc's Witch Grass. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): shaded mesic to dry woodlands; common. April-September. MA and IL south to n. FL and e. TX. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum boscii Poiret -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; P. boscii var. molle (Vasey) Hitchcock \& Chase -- F, HC, S]

Dichanthelium caerulescens (Hackel ex Hitchcock) Correll, Blue Witch Grass. Cp (NC, VA): marshes, swamps, wet pinelands, maritime grasslands, damp sandy soil; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). June-October. NJ to NC, and from FL to LA, also in the Bahamas and West Indies. Not treated by FNA, where it presumably would have been placed in synonymy with $D$. dichotomum ssp. roanokense. [= Q; Panicum dichotomum Linnaeus -- RAB, GW, in part; P. caerulescens Hackel ex Hitchcock -- F, HC, S; P. roanokense Ashe -- G, in part; D. dichotomum var. dichotomum -- K, Z, in part; P. dichotomum var. roanokense (Ashe) Lelong -- X, in part]

Dichanthelium chamaelonche (Trinius) Freckmann \& Lelong, Carpet Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist pine savannas and flatwoods, pineland pondshores; occasional to rare (VA Watch List). April-September. Se. VA south to FL, west to LA, also in Cuba and Belize. Internodes can be glabrous or puberulent, and nodes glabrous, pubescent, or bearded, but the glabrous spikelets $0.9-1.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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 at end of this treatment). [Panicum chamaelonche Trinius -- RAB, G, GW, HC, S; P. ensifolium Baldwin -- C, in part; D. chamaelonche ssp. chamaelonche - FNA, in part; D. dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould var. ensifolium (Baldwin) Gould \& Clark -- K, Z, in part; P. chamaelonche var. chamaelonche -- X; "D. sp. 6 (=chamaelonche)" of earlier drafts]

Dichanthelium clandestinum (Linnaeus) Gould, Deer-tongue Witch Grass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): shaded to filtered woodlands, ditches and low areas, and often in moist sandy soil; common (uncommon in Coastal Plain). May-October. Nova Scotia and Québec south to n. FL, west to IA, KA, and TX. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum clandestinum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S, X]

Dichanthelium columbianum (Scribner) Freckmann, American Witch Grass. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA): dry to moist thin woods and open ground, usually in sandy soil; uncommon. June-October. S. ME, s. Ontario, and WI south to GA, TN, and IL. [= Panicum columbianum Scribner -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; P. columbianum var. oricola (Hitchcock \& Chase) Fernald -- F; D. acuminatum ssp. columbianum (Scribner) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. columbianum var. thinium Hitchcock \& Chase -- HC; P. oricola Hitchcock \& Chase -- HC; P. tsugetorum Nash -- HC, S; D. sabulorum (Lamarck) Gould \& Clark var. thinium (Hitchcock \& Chase) Gould \& Clark -- K, Z, in part; P. acuminatum Swartz var. unciphyllum (Trinius) Lelong -- X, in part]

Dichanthelium commutatum (Schultes) Gould var. ashei (Pearson ex Ashe) Mohlenbrock, Ashe's Witch Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry rocky or sandy woods and openings; common. May-October. MA south to FL and MS, west to MI, MO, and OK. [Panicum commutatum Schultes var. ashei (Pearson ex Ashe) Fernald -- F, G; D. commutatum ssp. ashei (Pearson ex Ashe) Freckman \& Lelong - FNA; P. ashei Pearson ex Ashe -- HC, S; P. commutatum, in part - RAB, C; D. commutatum, in part - K; "D. commutatum var. 1 (=ashei)" of previous drafts]

Dichanthelium commutatum (Schultes) Gould var. commutatum, Variable Witch Grass. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): low, shaded, moist woodlands and woodland edges, and dry, thin, often rocky woods and thickets; common. May-October. ME south to FL, west to MI, MO, OK, and TX, also in Mexico. [= K; Panicum commutatum Schultes -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; P. mutabile Scribner \& Smith ex Nash -- F, G, HC, S; D. commutatum ssp. commutatum Freckmann \& Lelong -- FNA; D. commutatum ssp. equilaterale (Scribner) Freckmann \& Lelong -- FNA; D. commutatum ssp. joori (Vasey) Freckmann \& Lelong -- FNA; P. joorii Vasey -- HC, S; P. equilaterale Scribner -- HC, S]

Dichanthelium consanguineum (Kunth) Gould \& Clark, Kunth's Witch Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist or dry sandy soils of pinelands; common in the Coastal Plain, uncommon in the Piedmont (VA Rare List). April-September. Range-wide distribution occasional from se. VA south to FL, west to TX and IN. Often not easily separated from D. angustifolium and D. ovale. It is distinguished from $D$. angustifolium by spreading-hirsute nodes and leaves $10-15 \times$ as long as wide ( $D$. angustifolium has beardless nodes, or nodes bearded with erect-ascending soft hairs, and longer leaves $20 \times$ 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. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum consanguineum Kunth -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S]

Dichanthelium depauperatum (Muhlenberg) Gould, Starved Witch Grass. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry soils of grasslands and open woods, often on disturbed soils of roadsides and ditches; common (rare in Coastal Plain). May-September. Newfoundland and MN south to GA and TX. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum depauperatum Muhlenberg -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; P. depauperatum var. psilophyllum Fernald -- F, G]

Dichanthelium dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould var. dichotomum, Forked Witch Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wetmesic to dry woods, thickets, and woodland openings; common throughout. May-October. S. Canada and MI south to FL and TX. Plants with bearded nodes and larger leaves are referable to Panicum dichotomum var. barbulatum (here included) but intermediates abound. [= Q; Panicum dichotomum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, GW, in part; P. dichotomum -- F, G, HC, S; P. dichotomum var. barbulatum (Michaux) Wood -- F; D. dichotomum ssp. dichotomum - FNA; P. barbulatum Michaux -- HC, S; D. dichotomum var. dichotomum -- K, Z, in part; $P$. dichotomum var. dichotomum -- X]

Dichanthelium dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould var. nitidum (Lamarck) LeBlond, Shining Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC), Mt (SC, VA): moist sandy or peaty soil of wet pine savannas and pocosin ecotones, wet meadows near the coast, swamps, and marshes; occasional to frequent in Coastal Plain, rare in Piedmont and Mountains. PA and NJ south to FL, west to MO and TX; also the Bahamas (Sorrie \& LeBlond 1997) and West Indies, and Mexico to Venezuela. [= Q; Panicum dichotomum Linnaeus -RAB, C, GW, in part; P. nitidum Lamarck -- F, HC, S; D. dichotomum ssp. nitidum (Lamarck) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. nitidum var. nitidum -- G; D. dichotomum var. dichotomum - K, Z, in part; P. dichotomum var. nitidum (Lamarck) Wood -- X]

Dichanthelium dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould var. ramulosum (Torrey) LeBlond, Branched Witch Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): floodplain forests, swamps, openings, and borders of streams and ponds, and occasionally in dry upland woods; widespread. May-October. MA and MI south to FL and TX. [= Q; Panicum dichotomum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, GW, in part; P. microcarpon Muhlenberg ex Elliott -- F, HC, S; D. dichotomum ssp. microcarpon (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA;
P. nitidum Lamarck var. ramulosum Torrey -- G; D. dichotomum var. dichotomum -- K, Z, in part; P. dichotomum var. ramulosum (Torrey) Lelong -- X]

Dichanthelium dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould var. roanokense (Ashe) LeBlond, Roanoke Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet pine savannas, swamp openings, and wet peaty meadows; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-September. DE south to FL, west to e. TX; also in Jamaica. See note under D. caerulescens regarding FNA treatment. [= Q; Panicum dichotomum Linnaeus -RAB, C, GW, in part; P. roanokense Ashe -- F, HC, S; D. dichotomum ssp. roanokense (Ashe) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. roanokense -- G, in part; $D$. dichotomum var. dichotomum -- K, Z, in part; $P$. dichotomum var. roanokense (Ashe) Lelong -- X, in part]

Dichanthelium ensifolium (Baldwin ex Elliott) Gould, Small-leaved Witch Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet to mesic peaty, sandy, or mucky soils, often in open pinelands or with sphagnum; common in Coastal Plain, rare in Piedmont and Mountains. May-October. NJ south to FL, west to e. TX and AR. Plants with pubescent spikelets are frequent. [D. ensifolium ssp. ensifolium FNA; Panicum ensifolium Baldwin ex Elliott - RAB, C, G, GW, in part; P. ensifolium - F, HC, S; P. flavovirens Nash - HC; P. vernale Hitchcock \& Chase - HC; D. dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould var. ensifolium (Baldwin ex Elliott) Gould \& Clark $-K, Z$, in part; $P$. ensifolium var. ensifolium - X, in part]

Dichanthelium erectifolium (Nash) Gould \& Clark, Erect-leaved Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): limesink ponds, depression meadows, cypress savannas, pine savannas; rare (NC Watch List). May-August. Se. NC to FL, west to LA, also in Cuba. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum erectifolium Nash -- RAB, GW, HC, S]

Dichanthelium fusiforme (Hitchcock) Harvill, Spindle-fruited Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist sand of open pine and pine/oak woods and clearings; rare (NC Significantly Rare, VA Watch List). May-November. Se. VA south to FL, west to MS, also in West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and Venezuela; perhaps most abundant in FL. Autumnal blades often flat. The autumnal form of $D$. oligosanthes var. oligosanthes can be very similar to $D$. fusiforme if the vernal blades of the former are missing. They are best separated by ligule length ( $0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ in fusiforme, $1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ in oligosanthes) and the more attenuated ends of the fusiforme spikelet. [Panicum fusiforme Hitchcock -- RAB, F, G, HC, S; P. aciculare Desvaux ex Poiret -- C, in part; D. aciculare ssp. fusiforme (Hitchcock) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; D. aciculare -- K, Z, in part; "D. species 8" and "D. aciculare var. 2" of earlier drafts]

Dichanthelium hirstii (Swallen) Kartesz, Hirsts' Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC): pond-cypress savannas and limesink depressions; rare (US Candidate, NC Endangered). June-September. This distinctive species is known from only seven sites: two in NC, one in DE, two in NJ (one not seen since 1992), and two historical populations in GA. Described in 1961 (Swallen 1961), it is treated by some taxonomists as part of the D. aciculare group and by others as part of the D. dichotomum group; its affinities appear to lie with the former. See Schuyler (1996) for a discussion of the taxonomic distinctiveness of this species. The occurrence of this species in NC is documented in LeBlond \& Sorrie (2001). [= K; P. aciculare Desvaux ex Poiret -- C, in part; D. dichotomum ssp. roanokense (Ashe) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA, in part]

Dichanthelium latifolium (Linnaeus) Harvill, Broad-leaved Witch Grass. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): open or shady well-drained forests; rare (NC Watch List). Late May-September. ME south to n. GA, west to WI and MS. [= FNA; Panicum latifolium Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; D. Iatifolium (Linnaeus) Gould \& Clark -- K, Z, a later combination]

Dichanthelium laxiflorum (Lamarck) Gould, Open-flower Witch Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): open or shaded woodlands, often in moist soil; common. April-September. MD south to FL, west to TX, north to IN, also in Mexico, Central America, and West Indies. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum laxiflorum Lamarck -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; P. xalapense H.B.K. -- HC, S; P. xalapense var. strictirameum Hitchcock \& Chase -- HC, S]

Dichanthelium leucothrix (Nash) Freckmann, Roughish Witch Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet sandy, peaty, or mucky soil of pinelands; occasional in Coastal Plain, rare in Piedmont (VA Watch List). May-October. S. NJ south to FL, west to TX, also in TN, West Indies and n . South America. 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. [= K, Y; Panicum leucothrix Nash -- RAB, F, G, HC, S; P. leucothrix -- C, in part; D. acuminatum ssp. leucothrix (Nash) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. spretum Schultes -- GW, in part; P. acuminatum Swartz var. leucothrix (Nash) Lelong -- X; D. acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark var. implicatum (Scribner) Gould \& Clark -- Z, in part]

Dichanthelium linearifolium (Scribner) Gould, Low White-haired Witch Grass. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, VA - reported from SC by FNA): dry open woods; rare (NC Watch List). May-October. Se. Canada and MN south to GA and TX. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum linearifolium Scribner -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; P. linearifolium var. werneri (Scribner) Fernald -- F, G; P. werneri Scribner -- HC]

Dichanthelium longiligulatum (Nash) Freckmann, Long-ligule Witch Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): limesink ponds, depression meadows, cypress savannas, pine savannas, bogs, swamps; frequent in Coastal Plain, rare in Piedmont. MaySeptember. NJ and PA south to FL, also in TN, e. TX, and Central America. Intermediate forms between this taxon and D. spretum occur. [= K, Y; Panicum longiligulatum Nash -- RAB, HC, S; P. lanuginosum Elliott var. lindheimeri (Nash) Fernald -- C, G, in part; D. acuminatum ssp. longiligulatum (Nash) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. spretum Schultes -- GW, in part; P. acuminatum Swartz var. Iongiligulatum (Nash) Lelong -- X; D. acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark var. Iongiligulatum (Nash) Gould \& Clark -- Z]

Dichanthelium Iucidum (Ashe) LeBlond, Bog Witch Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet meadows, sphagnous swamps, bogs, wet woods, sphagnous streamhead pocosins, baygalls; frequent (uncommon in Mountains). May-October. MA and MI south to FL and TX. Vernal culms soon recline, producing a tangled mass. The papillose fertile lemma is diagnostic. [= Q; Panicum dichotomum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, GW, in part; P. Iucidum Ashe -- F, G, HC, S; P. lucidum var. opacum Fernald -- F, HC; D. dichotomum ssp. lucidum (Ashe) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA, in part; D. dichotomum var. dichotomum -- K, Z, in part; $P$. dichotomum var. lucidum (Ashe) Lelong -- X, in part]

Dichanthelium mattamuskeetense (Ashe) Mohlenbrock, Mattamuskeet Witch Grass. Cp (NC, SC, VA): wet savannas, meadows, borders of pocosin shrub swamps, thickets; occasional in Coastal Plain (VA Watch List). May-October. Se. MA south to ne. SC. Typically a robust plant, often richly tinged with dark purple-maroon. [= Q; Panicum dichotomum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, GW, in part; P. mattamuskeetense Ashe --F, G, HC, S; P. mattamuskeetense var. clutei (Nash) Fernald -- F; D. dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould ssp. mattamuskeetense (Ashe) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA, in part; P. annulum Ashe var. glabrescens Gleason - G; P. clutei Nash -- HC, S; D. dichotomum var. dichotomum -- K, Z, in part; P. dichotomum var. mattamuskeetense (Ashe) Lelong -- X, in part]

Dichanthelium meridionale (Ashe) Freckmann, Matting Witch Grass. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to damp sand of shores and woods; occasional. May-October. Sw. Nova Scotia and MA to MN, south to e. NC, n. GA, and n. AL. A micrometer is needed to measure the very short puberulence $(0.1 \mathrm{~mm})$ that distinguishes this taxon, $D$. leucothrix, and $D$. wrightianum from other members of the $D$. acuminatum group. [= K, Y; Panicum lanuginosum Elliott -- RAB, in part; $P$. leucothrix Nash -- C, in part; $P$. meridionale Ashe -- F, G, HC, S; P. meridionale var. albemarlense (Ashe) Fernald -- F; D. acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark ssp. implicatum (Scribner ex Nash) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. albemarlense Ashe -- HC, S; P. acuminatum Swartz var. unciphyllum (Trinius) Lelong -- X, in part; D. acuminatum var. implicatum (Scribner) Gould \& Clark -- Z, in part]

Dichanthelium oligosanthes (Schultes) Gould var. oligosanthes, Few-flowered Witch Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy fields and open woods; occasional in Coastal Plain, rare in Piedmont (VA Watch List). April-October. MA and MN south to FL and TX. See note under D. fusiforme. [= K, Z; Panicum oligosanthes Schultes -- RAB, HC, S; P. oligosanthes -- C, G, in part; $P$ oligosanthes var. oligosanthes -- F; D. oligosanthes ssp. oligosanthes -- FNA]

Dichanthelium oligosanthes (Schultes) Gould var. scribnerianum (Nash) Gould, Scribner's Witch Grass. Mt, Pd (GA, VA), Cp (NC, VA): calcareous maritime forests, dry thin woods and openings, dry prairies, usually in basic soil; uncommon in Mountains, rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain (NC Watch List). April-November. Sw. ME to s. British Columbia, south to se. NC, n. GA, and CA, also in n. Mexico. Throughout the U.S., but infrequent in the southeastern and western states. [= K, Z; Panicum oligosanthes Schultes -- C, G, in part; P. oligosanthes var. scribnerianum (Nash) Fernald -- F; D. oligosanthes ssp. scribnerianum (Nash) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. scribnerianum Nash -- HC, S]

Dichanthelium ovale (Elliott) Gould \& Clark var. addisonii (Nash) Gould \& Clark, Low Stiff Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to damp sandy woods and fields; uncommon (VA Watch List). May-October. MA and MN south to FL and TX, also in n. Mexico. See note under D. ovale var. ovale. [=K, Z; Panicum commonsianum Ashe -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; P. commonsianum var. addisonii (Nash) Fernald -- F, G; P. mundum Fernald -- F, G, HC; P. villosissimum var. pseudopubescens (Nash) Fernald -- F, G; D. ovale ssp. pseudopubescens (Nash) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. pseudopubescens Nash -- HC, S; P. addisonii Nash -- HC, S; $P$. wilmingtonense Ashe -- HC, S; P. ovale Elliott var. pseudopubescens (Nash) Lelong -- X]

Dichanthelium ovale (Elliott) Gould \& Clark var. ovale, Oval-flowered Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to damp sandy pinelands; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare List). May-October. NY to WI, south to FL and e. TX. 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, and note at end of descriptions regarding Panicum malacon (placed in synonymy here). [= K, Z; Panicum ovale Elliott -- RAB, HC, S, X; D. ovale ssp. ovale - FNA; P. malacon Nash -- HC, S; P. ovale var. ovale -- X]

Dichanthelium polyanthes (Schultes) Mohlenbrock, Small-fruited Witch Grass. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): damp to dry soil of open woods and ditches; common (absent from the outer Coastal Plain south of the Neuse River). June-October. VA to s. IL, south to GA and e. TX. [= FNA; Panicum polyanthes Schultes -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, S; D. sphaerocarpon (Elliott) Gould var. isophyllum (Scribner) Gould \& Clark -- K, Z]

Dichanthelium portoricense (Desvaux ex Hamilton) B.F. Hansen \& Wunderlin, Puerto Rican Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): moist pine savannas and flatwoods; frequent in North Carolina, uncommon in South Carolina. May-September. NC south to FL, west to TX, also in West Indies. [Panicum portoricense Desvaux ex Hamilton -- RAB, HC, S; D. portoricense ssp. portoricense FNA; D. sabulorum (Lamarck) Gould \& Clark var. thinium (Hitchcock \& Chase) Gould \& Clark -- K, Z, in part; P. portoricense var. portoricense -- X]

Dichanthelium ravenelii (Scribner \& Merrill) Gould, Ravenel's Witch Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry sandy or rocky thin woods and openings, sometimes in moist soils; common (VA Watch List). May-October. DE south to FL, west to e. TX, north to IA. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum ravenelii Scribner \& Merrill -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S]

Dichanthelium scabriusculum (Elliott) Gould \& Clark, Tall Swamp Witch Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist, low, open or shaded woodlands, often along streams or ditches; common in Coastal Plain, uncommon in Piedmont (VA Watch List). MayOctober. Se. MA south to FL, west to e. TX and AR. [Panicum scabriusculum Elliott - F, HC, S; P. scabriusculum - RAB, C, GW, in part; P. aculeatum Hitchcock \& Chase - F, G, HC, S; D. scabriusculum - FNA, K, Z, in part; P. scabriusculum var. scabriusculum G]

Dichanthelium scoparium (Lamarck) Gould, Velvet Witch Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist sandy soil of woodland openings and ditches; common (uncommon in Mountains). May-October. MA and MI south to FL and TX, also in Mexico and West Indies. The dense, velvety pubescence of the internodes, sheaths, and blades of this taxon, combined with the viscid band below the nodes, are diagnostic. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum scoparium Lamarck -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, S]

Dichanthelium species 2 (=webberianum), Webber's Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): moist pine savannas and flatwoods; uncommon. May-August. Disjunct in se. NC and SC from GA and FL. [Panicum webberianum Nash -- RAB, HC, S; D. portoricense (Desvaux ex Hamilton) B.F. Hansen \& Wunderlin ssp. patulum (Scribner \& Merrill) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA, in part; D. sabulorum (Lamarck) Gould \& Clark var. patulum (Scribner \& Merrill) Gould \& Clark -- K, Z, in part; P. portoricense Desvaux ex Hamilton var. nashianum (Scribner) Lelong -- X, in part]

Dichanthelium species 3 (=lancearium), Nash's Witch Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist pine savannas and flatwoods, moist to dry openings in maritime forests, dry pine and oak sandhills; common in Coastal Plain, uncommon in Piedmont (VA Watch List). May-September. Se. VA to FL, west to e. TX, also in West Indies and Central America. This and D. portoricense appear to intergrade in our region, and =lancearium is treated as part of $D$. portoricense ssp. patulum in FNA, whose concept of ssp. patulum includes Panicum webberianum ( $D$. species 2 here) and $P$. patentifolium, both of which appear to merit recognition (=webberianum as a species and =patentifolium as at least a variety). [Panicum lancearium Trinius -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; P. lancearium var. patulum (Scribner \& Merrill) Fernald -- F; D. portoricense (Desvaux ex Hamilton) B.F. Hansen \& Wunderlin ssp. patulum (Scribner \& Merrill) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA, in part; P. patulum (Scribner \& Merrill) Hitchcock -- HC, S; D. sabulorum (Lamarck) Gould \& Clark var. patulum (Scribner \& Merrill) Gould \& Clark -- K, Z, in part; P. portoricense Desvaux ex Hamilton var. nashianum (Scribner) Lelong -- X, in part]

Dichanthelium species 5 (=neuranthum), Nerved Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC): maritime wet grasslands and wet savannas
near the coast; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Significantly Rare). May-September. Disjunctly in se. NC, se. SC, GA, FL, s. MS, TX, Bahamas, Cuba, and Belize. Treated as D. aciculare ssp. neuranthum in FNA, but distinctive morphology and habitat argue for recognition as a species. Can occur with the similar-appearing $D$. caerulescens, from which it differs by having spikelets that are longer, blunt, and pubescent; longer first glumes; leaves $15 \times$ or more as long as wide; and a narrower panicle. [Panicum neuranthum Grisebach -- RAB, HC, S; D. aciculare (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould \& Clark ssp. neuranthum (Grisebach) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; D. aciculare -- K, Z, in part]

Dichanthelium species 9 (=cryptanthum), Hidden-flowered Witch Grass. Cp (NC, SC): wet meadows and ditches, streamside openings (NC Significantly Rare). May-September. NC (or NJ?) to MS (or TX?) (previous concepts of this taxon and its range are unclear). In the field, this taxon can be mistaken for $D$. yadkinense; it is readily distinguished by its scabrous peduncle and membranous ligules. [Panicum cryptanthum Ashe -- F, HC, S; P. scabriusculum Elliott -- RAB, C, GW, in part; D.
scabriusculum (Elliott) Gould \& Clark -- FNA, K, Z, in part; P. scabriusculum var. cryptanthum (Ashe) Gleason - G]
Dichanthelium species 10 (=curtifolium), Short-leaved Witch Grass. Cp (SC), Mt (NC): bogs, sphagnous streamhead swamps, mountain streams; uncommon in Coastal Plain, rare in Piedmont and Mountains. April-September. Ranging disjunctly in w. NC and e. TN, e. SC, FL, and MS. The combination of characters is quite distinctive for the genus in our region. [Panicum curtifolium Nash - RAB, HC, S; D. ensifolium (Baldwin ex Elliott) Gould ssp. curtifolium (Nash) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; D. acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& C.A. Clark var. implicatum (Scribn.) Gould \& C.A. Clark - K, Z, in part; Panicum ensifolium Baldwin ex Elliott var. curtifolium (Nash) Lelong - X]

Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon (Elliott) Gould, Round-fruited Witch Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist or dry thin woods, meadows, and ditches, often in dry sandy soil; common. May-October. MA, VT, OH, and KA south to FL and TX, also in Mexico. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum sphaerocarpon Elliott -- RAB, C, F, G, HC; P. sphaerocarpon var. inflatum (Scribner \& J.G. Smith) Hitchcock \& Chase -- F, G, HC, S]

Dichanthelium sphagnicola (Nash) LeBlond, Peaty Witchgrass. Cp (GA): edges of cypress swamps, in sphagnous bogs, moist shady places; poorly known and possibly very rare. May-October. GA (Chatham County) to FL; should be sought in se. SC. Treated in synonymy with Panicum dichotomum by RAB, but no specimen is known from the Carolinas. This species is similar to $D$. lucidum in appearance, and differs most readily by its larger pubescent spikelets with smooth fertile lemma and palea. [= Q; Panicum dichotomum Linnaeus - RAB, in part; D. dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould ssp. lucidum (Ashe) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA, in part; P. sphagnicola Nash - HC, S; D. dichotomum var. dichotomum - K, Z, in part; P. dichotomum var. lucidum (Ashe) Lelong $X$, in part]

Dichanthelium spretum (Schultes) Freckmann, Eaton's Witch Grass. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet sands and peats of bogs, savannas, meadows, and shores; rare (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). May-September. ME south to n. FL, LA and e. TX. Intermediate forms between this taxon and D. Iongiligulatum occur. [=K, Y; Panicum spretum Schultes -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; D. acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark ssp. spretum (Schultes) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. spretum -- GW, in part; P. acuminatum Swartz var. densiflorum (Rand \& Redfield) Lelong --X; D. acuminatum var. densiflorum (Rand \& Redfield) Gould \& Clark -- Z]

Dichanthelium strigosum (Muhlenberg) Freckmann var. glabrescens (Grisebach) Freckmann, Hairless Witch Grass. Cp (GA): low, open sandy pinelands and hammocks. May-October. S. GA and FL west to LA; also in West Indies, Belize. Included in synonymy with Panicum strigosum by RAB, but no specimen from the Carolinas has been found. [= K; D. strigosum ssp. glabrescens (Grisebach) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; Panicum strigosum Muhlenberg - GW, in part; P. polycaulon Nash -- HC, S; D. leucoblepharis (Trinius) Gould \& Clark var. glabrescens (Grisebach) Gould \& Clark - Z]

Dichanthelium strigosum (Muhlenberg) Freckmann var. leucoblepharis (Trinius) Freckmann, Dwarf Witch Grass. Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC): sandy, acidic soils of pinelands; occasional in Coastal Plain, rare in Mountains. May-October. NC south to FL, west to TX, also in Mexico. [= K; Panicum ciliatum Elliott -- RAB, HC, S; D. strigosum ssp. leucoblepharis (Trinius) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. strigosum Muhlenberg var. leucoblepharis (Trinius) Lelong -- X; D. leucoblepharis (Trinius) Gould \& Clark var. leucoblepharis -- Z]

Dichanthelium strigosum (Muhlenberg) Freckmann var. strigosum, Rough-hairy Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): in moist soils of pine flatwoods, savannas, and pocosins, also in boggy situations; uncommon (VA Rare List). May-September. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX, also in TN, e. Mexico, Mesoamerica, n. South America, and West Indies. [= K; Panicum strigosum Muhlenberg -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, S; D. strigosum ssp. strigosum - FNA; P. strigosum var. strigosum -- X; D. leucoblepharis (Trinius) Gould \& Clark var. pubescens (Vasey) Gould \& Clark -- Z]

Dichanthelium tenue (Muhlenberg) Freckmann \& Lelong, White-edged Witch Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet peaty or sandy soil pineland savannas, flatwoods, bogs, and meadows; common in Coastal Plain, occasional in Piedmont, rare in Mountains. May-October. NJ south to FL, west to TX, also in Mesoamerica and Cuba. This treatment of $D$. tenue includes plants from northern Alabama formerly recognized as Panicum concinnius, with spikelets 1.2-1.4 mm long but otherwise possessing the characters of D. tenue. [= FNA; Panicum tenue Muhlenberg -- RAB, C, F, HC, S; P. albomarginatum Nash -- F, HC, S; P. trifolium Nash -- F, G, HC, S; P. concinnius Hitchc. \& Chase - HC, S; P. ensifolium Baldwin -- G, in part; D. dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould var. tenue (Muhlenberg) Gould \& Clark -- K, Z, in part; "D. sp. 7 (=tenue)" of earlier drafts]

Dichanthelium villosissimum (Nash) Freckmann var. villosissimum, White-haired Witch Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry sandy soil of open woods and prairies; frequent (VA Watch List). April-September. MA south to FL, west to TX, also in Mexico and Mesoamerica. Appearing to be related to $D$. ovale based on such characters as the double ligule. [=K, $Y ; P a n i c u m$ villosissimum Nash -- RAB, C, HC, S; P. villosissimum var. villosissimum -- F, G; D. ovale (Elliott) Gould \& Clark ssp. villosissimum (Nash) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. ovale Elliott var. villosum (A. Gray) Lelong -- X; D. acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark var. villosum (A. Gray) Gould \& Clark -- Z]

Dichanthelium wrightianum (Scribner) Freckmann, Wright's Witch Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): limesink ponds and meadows, cypress savannas, pine savannas, bogs; uncommon (VA Watch List). May-September. MA south to FL, west to TX, also in Cuba and Mesoamerica. A micrometer is needed to measure the very short puberulence ( 0.1 mm ) that distinguishes this taxon, D. meridionale, and D. leucothrix from other members of the D. acuminatum group. [= FNA, K, Y; Panicum wrightianum Scribner -RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; P. spretum Schultes -- GW, in part; D. acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark var. wrightianum (Scribner) Gould

## \& Clark -- Z]

Dichanthelium yadkinense (Ashe) Mohlenbrock, Spotted-sheath Witch Grass. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): floodplain forests, thickets, bottomlands, and swamps, often on alluvial deposits; frequent in Piedmont, occasional in Coastal Plain, uncommon in Mountains. May-October. NJ and MI south to GA and TX, also in Mexico. 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). [= Q; Panicum dichotomum Linnaeus -- RAB, GW, in part; P. yadkinense Ashe -- C, F, G, HC, S; D. dichotomum ssp. yadkinense (Ashe) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; D. dichotomum var. dichotomum -- K, Z, in part; P. dichotomum var. yadkinense (Ashe) Lelong -- X]

Dichanthelium chamaelonche (Trinius) Freckmann \& Lelong ssp. breve (Hitchcock \& Chase) Freckmann \& Lelong, Short Witch Grass, endemic to c. and s. FL, primarily near the east coast. [=FNA; Panicum breve Hitchc. \& Chase - HC, S; D. dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould var. breve (Hitchcock \& Chase) Gould \& Clark - K, Z; P. chamaelonche Trinius var. breve (Hitchcock \& Chase) Lelong - X]

Dichanthelium dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould var. glabrifolium (Nash) Gould \& Clark, Smooth-leaved Witch Grass, endemic to peninsular FL, mostly near the west coast. Like $D$. chamaelonche ssp. breve, this taxon appears to be more closely related to $D$. chamaelonche than to D. dichotomum or D. ensifolium. [=K, Z; Panicum glabrifolium Nash - HC, S; P. chamaelonche Trinius var. chamaelonche - X, in part]

Dichanthelium leibergii (Vasey) Freckmann, Leiberg's Witch Grass, NY and PA west to Alberta, ND, and KS. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum leibergii (Vasey) Scribner -- C, F, G, HC]

Dichanthelium malacophyllum (Nash) Gould, Soft-leaf Witch Grass, KY and TN west to KS and TX. Primarily a plant of cedar glades and dry calcareous soils. Reported from SC by FNA, but source of record has not been identified. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum malacophyllum -- F, G, HC, S]

Dichanthelium nudicaule (Vasey) B.F. Hansen \& Wunderlin, ranges from the FL Panhandle and s. AL west to MS. [= Q Panicum nudicaule Vasey]

Dichanthelium wilcoxianum (Vasey) Freckmann is shown as occurring in SC and MS on the range map in FNA, but the source of these records is not known for this plant primarily of dry prairies in the Upper Midwest. It is not treated here.

Dichanthelium xanthophysum (A. Gray) Freckmann, Slender Witch Grass, ME south to PA, west to SD; Nova Scotia to Saskatchewan. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum xanthophysum A. Gray -- C, F, G, HC]

Panicum chrysopsidifolium Nash is treated variously by the cited sources. According to $Z$, who examined an isotype collection and found the ligule to be 2.5 mm long, it belongs to $D$. acuminatum var. acuminatum. Plants referred to by HC all have ligules less than 1 mm long, and apparently belong to the $D$. aciculare complex. These plants are described as having densely villous nodes, internodes, sheaths, and blades; the blades $5-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long and $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; and spikelets $1.9-2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, obovate, and villous. HC gives a range of se. VA to FL, west to TX, along the Coastal Plain in sandy oak or pine woods. This entity needs further scrutiny.

Panicum glutinoscabrum Fernald is an entity known only locally from "boggy spots" in southeastern Virginia. It is treated as a full species by F, but is placed in synonymy with Dichanthelium scoparium (Lamarck) Gould by FNA; with D. acuminatum (Swartz) Gould \& Clark var. acuminatum by Z; with P. lanuginosum Elliott var. fasciculatum (Torrey) Fernald by C; and with P. huachucae Ashe var. fasciculatum (Torrey) Hubb. by HC. Panicum glutinoscabrum is 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, $0.6-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long. Y concedes that "I am not able to render a decision on the poorly known $P$. glutinoscabrum Fernald, but I suggest that it is a hybrid between a member of the $D$. acuminatum complex and $D$. scoparium (Lam.) Gould - the latter contributing the genes for height and viscid sheaths."

Panicum malacon Nash, here placed in synonymy with Dichanthelium ovale var. ovale, needs additional study. It is distinguished by HC and $S$ as having spikelets $3-3.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long with a first glume situated conspicuously below the second glume and sterile lemma, half or more as long as the spikelet; and leaves $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, puberulent beneath, and puberulent to glabrous above. The leaf width and puberulence characters are not consistent with descriptions of $D$. ovale, and the placement of $P$. malacon within $D$. ovale by current treatments (including this one) may be in error. The description of $P$. malacon in RAB differs greatly from that of HC and S , and falls well outside the range of $D$. ovale characters. In RAB, $P$. malacon is described as having spikelets $3.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, and leaves $5-14 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide. This description may be based on specimens from the Sandhills of SC at NCU identified as $P$. malacon and matching the RAB description. These specimens appear to be misidentified collections of $D$. oligosanthes var. oligosanthes.

## Digitaria Haller (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: Wipff in FNA (2003a); Webster (1987)=Z; Wipff \& Hatch (1994) $=$ Y; Wipff (1996b) $=$ X; Webster (1980).

1 Inflorescence an open panicle; spikelets long-pedicellate, borne singly at the ends of long panicle branches; [section Pennatae]

1 Inflorescence of 2-several spikelike racemes borne digitately or in close proximity near the summit of the culm; spikelets sessile or short-pedicellate, borne more-or-less closely spaced along the racemes.
2 Rachis of each raceme narrow, trigonous, only slightly (if at all) winged.
3 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
D. filiformis var. filiformis
3 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 $\qquad$ . .
achis of each raceme broad ( $0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide), winged, the wings as wide as or wider than the rachis proper.
4 Lower sheaths glabrous; second glume $0.75-1 \times$ as long as the first glume; fertile lemma dark brown or black at maturity.
5 Hairs of the spikelet not minutely capitate; second glume ca. 0.75 as long as the first glume; spikelets averaging 1.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . D. violascens 5 Hairs of the spikelet minutely capitate; second glume ca. $1 \times$ as long as the first glume; spikelets averaging 2.0 mm long
D. ischaemum

4 Lower sheaths pilose; second glume 1/3-3/5 (to $4 / 5$ in $D$. ciliaris) as long as the first glume; fertile lemma white, tan, or grayish-brown at maturity.
6 Spikelets $1.5-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, villous with crinkled hairs; pedicels glabrous, terete in cross-section ... D. serotina
6 Spikelets (1.7-) 2.4-4.1 mm long, glabrous, scabrous, or pubescent with straight hairs; pedicels scabrous, 3angled in cross-section; [section Digitaria].
7 Spikelets (1.7-) 2.5-3.4 mm long, averaging 3.0 mm long or shorter; leaf blades pilose over the upper surface
D. sanguinalis

7 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.
8 Lower lemma of the sessile spikelet with 5 equidistant nerves; lowermost inflorescence node glabrous or pubescent with hairs less than 0.4 mm long; apex of the first glume rounded to truncate
D. bicornis

8 Lower lemma of sessile spikelet with the lateral nerves crowded to the margins; lowermost inflorescence node pubescent with hairs more than 0.4 mm long; apex of the first glume acute
D. ciliaris

Digitaria bicornis (Lamarck) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy fields, lawns, roadsides, disturbed places; common. Webster (1980) believed that this species is likely to occur in VA and MD, as well. Whether or not it is introduced is unclear; it is now widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics worldwide. [= FNA, K, Z]

Digitaria ciliaris (Retzius) Köler, Southern Crab Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC): sandy fields, roadsides, and disturbed areas; common? August-October. [= C, FNA, K, Z; D. sanguinalis var. ciliaris (Retzius) Parlatore -- F, HC]

Digitaria cognata (J.A. Schultes) Pilger, Fall Witch Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy fields and roadsides; common (VA Rare). July-October. Wipff \& Hatch (1994) discuss the reasons for including Leptoloma in Digitaria. [= FNA; = Digitaria cognata var. cognata -- K ; = Leptoloma cognatum (J.A. Schultes) Chase -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; = D. cognatum ssp. cognatum -- Y]

Digitaria filiformis (Linnaeus) Köler var. filiformis. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common. September-October. Var. filiformis, with pubescent spikelets, is widespread in e. North America. Var. laeviglumis (Fernald) J. Wipff, with glabrous spikelets, occurs in New England. Var. dolichophylla (Henrard) J. Wipff occurs in s. FL, Cuba, and PR. See Wipff (1996) for additional discusion. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, X; D. filiformis -- HC, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Syntherisma filiformis (Linnaeus) Nash -- S]

* Digitaria ischaemum (Schreber) Muhlenberg, Smooth Crab Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, lawns, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. July-October. 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. [=C, FNA, K, W; > D. ischaemum var. ischaemum -- F , $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{HC} ;>\mathrm{D}$. ischaemum (Schreber) Muhlenberg var. mississippiensis (Gattinger) Fernald - F, G, HC; = D. ischaemum var. ischaemum -- RAB; = = Syntherisma ischaemum (Schreber) Nash -- S]
* Digitaria sanguinalis (Linnaeus) Scopoli, Northern Crab Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common. July-October. [= RAB, FNA, C, G, K, W, Z; D. sanguinalis var. sanguinalis -- F, HC; Syntherisma sanguinalis (Linnaeus) Dulac -- S]

Digitaria serotina (Walter) Michaux, Dwarf Crab Grass. Cp (GA, SC, VA): sandy woodlands; rare (VA Rare). October. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K; = Syntherisma serotina Walter -- W]

Digitaria villosa (Walter) Persoon. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC): sandy fields, roadsides; common (VA Watch List). September-October. [= HC, K; = D. filiformis var. villosa (Walter) Fernald -- RAB , C, F, FNA, G, X; = Syntherisma villosa Walter -- S]

* Digitaria violascens Link. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC), Mt (GA): sandy fields, roadsides, and woodland borders; common. September-October. [= C, FNA, G, HC, K; = D. ischaemum var. violascens (Link) Radford -- RAB; ? Syntherisma floridana (A.S. Hitchcock) A.S. Hitchcock - S]
* Digitaria horizontalis Willdenow, Jamaican Crabgrass, is reported for SC on the basis of a specimen at NCU (Kartesz 1999). \{check specimen\} [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed\}

Digitaria insularis (Linnaeus) Mez ex Ekman. AL, FL, MS. [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

Dinebra Jacquin (Viper Grass)
References: Barkworth in FNA (2003a).

* Dinebra retroflexa (Vahl) Panzer, Viper Grass, native of Africa and s. Asia, has been collected as a waif in Mecklenburg County, NC (Mellichamp, Matthews, \& Smithka 1987). [= FNA, K] \{not keyed\}


## Distichlis Rafinesque (Saltgrass)

A genus of about 5 species, of North, Central, and South America, and Australia. References: Barkworth in FNA (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.

Distichlis spicata (Linnaeus) Greene, Saltgrass, Spike Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): coastal marshes and shores, especially common in hypersaline flats (where infrequent tidal inundation is followed by evaporation); common. June-October. Two varieties (or subspecies or species) have often been recognized: var. spicata ranging along the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia and Prince Edwards Island south to tropical America, and on the Pacific coast of North America, and var. stricta (Torrey) Scribner widespread in saline situations in western North America. These do not appear to warrant taxonomic recognition (Barkworth in FNA 2003a). [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S; > D. spicata var. spicata -- C; > D. spicata -- F, G, HC, in the narrow sense; > D. spicata ssp. spicata]

Echinochloa Palisot de Beauvois (Barnyard-grass, Jungle-rice)
References: Michael in FNA (2003a). Key based in part on C.
1 Panicle elongate, the branches few, distant, unbranched, and short, to $2(-3) \mathrm{cm}$ long; spikelets awnless; leaves 3-6 (-9) mm wide
E. colona

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 $5-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.

Lower sheaths usually papillate-pubescent; fertile lemma $2.5-4 \times$ as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. walteri Lower sheaths glabrous; fertile lemma $1.5-2.5 \times$ as long as wide.

Inflorescence nodding; awns 4-29 mm long.
E. 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 $5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; plants mostly 3-7 dm tall
E. 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 $15-30 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; plants mostly $7-15 \mathrm{dm}$ tall $\qquad$
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 less than 3.5 mm long, not including the awn (if present); sterile lemma awnless or with an awn to $6(-10) \mathrm{mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. muricata var. microstachya
6 Spikelets more than 3.5 mm long, not including the awn (if present); sterile lemma usually awned (rarely awnless), the awn 6-25 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. muricata var. muricata

* Echinochloa colona (Linnaeus) Link, Jungle-rice. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, SC, NC): fields, ditches, disturbed wet areas; uncommon, introduced from the Old World tropics. July-October. [=FNA, K, S; = E. colonum -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, orthographic variant]
* Echinochloa crusgalli (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois var. crusgalli, Barnyard-grass. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} July-October. [= C, G; E. crusgalli -- RAB, GW, in part (also including E. muricatum); E. crus-galli -- K, orthographic variant; E. crusgalli -- F, FNA, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; E. crus-galli ssp. crus-galli -- S, in part (also see E. muricata)]

Echinochloa cruspavonis (Kunth) J.A. Schultes var. cruspavonis. \{AL, MS, FL\} July-October. [E. crus-pavonis -- HC, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; E. crus-pavonis var. crus-pavonis -- FNA, K, orthographic variant]

Echinochloa frumentacea Link, Japanese Millet, Billion-dollar Grass, White Panic. Cp (NC), \{VA\}: disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Asia. July-October. [=F, FNA, K; E. crusgalli -- RAB, GW, in part; E. crusgalli (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois var. frumentacea (Link) W. Wight -- C, G; E. crus-galli ssp. edulis A.S. Hitchcock -- S]

Echinochloa muricata (Palisot de Beauvois) Fernald var. microstachya Wiegand, Barnyard-grass. \{GA, NC, SC, VA\} JulyOctober. [= C, FNA, K; E. crusgalli -- RAB, GW, in part; E. pungens (Poiret) Rydberg var. microstachya (Wiegand) Fernald \& Griscom -- F; E. microstachya (Wiegand) Rydberg -- G; E. crus-galli ssp. crus-galli -- S, in part]

Echinochloa muricata (Palisot de Beauvois) Fernald var. muricata, Barnyard-grass. Cp (NC): interdune wetlands. JulyOctober. [= C, FNA, K; E. crusgalli -- RAB, GW, in part; E. pungens (Poiret) Rydberg var. pungens -- F; E. pungens var. Iudoviciana (Wiegand) Fernald \& Griscom -- F; E. muricata -- G (narrow sense); E. crus-galli ssp. crus-galli -- S, in part]

Echinochloa walteri (Pursh) Heller. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): marshes; common. July-October. MA south to FL, west to TX on the outer Coastal Plain; also inland from OH west to WI, south to MO and AR. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, GW, HC, K, S, W]

## Eleusine Gaertner (Yard Grass)

References: Hilu in FNA (2003a). Key based on FNA.


* Eleusine coracana (Linnaeus) Gaertner ssp. africana (Kennedy \& O'Byrne) Hilu \& de Wet, Finger Millet. Cp (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Africa. There remains some doubt about the identity of the population discovered. Reported by Werth, Zeng, \& Baird (1997). [= FNA, K; = E. africana Kennedy \& O'Byrne]
* Eleusine indica (Linnaeus) Gaertner, Yard Grass, Goose Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): lawns, roadsides, gardens, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Old World. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, W]
* Eleusine tristachya (Lamarck) Lamarck, is introduced from South America in scattered states in e. United States, including VA, NJ (Hilu 1980) and AL (Small 1933). [= FNA, K, S] \{not yet keyed\}


## Elionurus Humboldt \& Bonpland ex Willdenow (Balsamscale)

A genus of about 15 species, native to tropical and subtropical parts of Africa and the Americas. References: Barkworth in FNA (2003a).

Elionurus tripsacoides Humboldt \& Bonpland ex Willdenow, Pan-American Balsamscale. Cp (GA): wet savannas; rare (GA Special Concern). S. GA south to s. FL, west to s. and w. TX, and south through Central America to s. South America. Reported for sw. GA by Jones \& Coile (1988), for s. MS and FL (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). [= FNA, K; = Elyonurus tripsacoides - GW, HC, S, orthographic variant]

Elymus Linnaeus 1753 (Wild-rye, Rye Grass)
(also see Thinopyrum)
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 are allopolyploids of Pseudoroegneria and Hordeum (Helfgott \& Mason-Gamer 2004). Reference: Barkworth \& Campbell (in prep.)=Y; Campbell (2000); Church (1967); Tucker (1996)=Z; Barkworth (1997)=X. This treatment largely follows Barkworth \& Campbell (in prep.).

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 cespitose to strongly rhizomatous.
2 Plants strongly rhizomatous; [common and weedy introduced species]; [section Elytrigia]
2 Plants cespitose; [rare natives and introductions]; [section Goulardia].
3 Spikelets 20-30 mm long; anthers 3-6 mm long; rachis internodes hirtellous below the spikelets; [very rare introduction, reported for c. GA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [E. semicostatus]
3 Spikelets $8-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; anthers $0.8-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; rachis internodes glabrous below the spikelets; [rare natives of glades and barrens].
4 Lemma awns $15-40 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, longer than the body of the lemma ..... [E. trachycaulus ssp. subsecundus] 4 Lemma awns 1-13 mm long, shorter than the body of the lemma...... E. trachycaulus ssp. trachycaulus
1 Spikelets 2-3 (-5) at each node; glumes and lemmas usually awned; plants usually cespitose, occasionally short-rhizomatous.
5 Both glumes (including their awn) either 0-3 mm long and subulate or 1-20 mm long and differing in length by more than 5 $\mathrm{mm}, 0.1-0.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, tapering from the base, with $0-1$ distinct veins, persistent; rachis internodes $4-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, ca. 0.5 mm thick at the narrowest section.
6 Spikelets appressed; lemma awns straight or curving; glumes sometimes absent, but usually 1-20 mm long, 0.1-0.6 mm wide, with a distinct vein; spikes erect or nodding [E. svensonii]
6 Spikelets widely spreading to horizontal; lemma awns straight (rarely slightly curving); glumes 0-3 mm long, with no distinct veins (rarely 1 glume to 20 mm long, 0.2 mm wide); spikes usually erect.
7 Lemmas pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. hystrix var. bigelovianus
7 Lemmas glabrous to scabrous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. hystrix var. hystrix
5 Both glumes (including the awns) 10-40 mm long, usually differing in length by less than $5 \mathrm{~mm}, 0.2-2.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide,
lanceolate to setaceous, usually widest above the base, with 2-8 veins, persistent or disarticulating; rachis internodes slender (as above) or stout ( $2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long and ca. 1 mm thick at the narrowest section).
8 Glume bases flat, thin, and evidently veined, or indurate for less than 1 mm , the bodies not exceeding the adjacent (usually $8-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long) lemmas; lemma awns usually curving outward; spikes usually nodding to pendent; internodes (2) $4-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.

9 Glumes 0.5-1.6 mm wide; lemma awns 15-40 (-50) mm long; paleas acute; rachis internodes 2-5 (-7) mm long; blades (3-) 4-15 (-20) mm wide, pale green, usually glabrous or scabridulous above
E. canadensis var. canadensis

9 Glumes 0.3-0.8 mm wide; lemma awns 15-25 (-35) mm long; paleas narrowly truncate; rachis internodes 5-8 (-
12) mm long; blades $8-24 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, dark green, usually thinly pilose above
[E. wiegandii]
8 Glume bases terete, indurate, and lacking evident veins for $0.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}$, the bodies (unless indistinct from the awns) exceeding the adjacent (usually 6-12 mm long) lemmas; lemma awns straight; spikes erect or nodding; internodes 25 mm long (to 7 mm in $E . s p .1$ ).
10 Glumes persistent, $0.2-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, with $2-4$ veins, the basal $0.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ essentially straight; lemmas rarely glabrous; spikelets with 1-3 (-4) florets; spikes nodding, exserted.
11 Blades glabrous to scabrous, pale dull green; spikes $7-25 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; internodes usually $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; spikelets with 2-3 (-4) florets; lemmas usually scabrous, $7-14 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 1-5 mm longer than the acute paleas; flowering usually late June to late July $\qquad$ E. riparius

11 Blades villous to pilose, dark glossy green; spikes 4-12 cm long; internodes usually 2-3 mm long; spikelets with 1-2 (-3) florets; lemmas usually villous, $5.5-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $0-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ longer than the obtuse paleas; flowering usually early June to early July . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. villosus var. villosus
10 Glumes disarticulating with the lowest floret, 0.7-2.3 mm wide, with (2-) 3-5 (-8) veins, the basal 1-4 mm clearly bowed-out; lemmas often glabrous; spikelets with (2-) 3-5 (-6) florets; [Elymus virginicus complex].
12 Spikes 2.5-6 cm wide, exserted; lemma awns $15-40 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; blades glabrous or villous.
13 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-June
E. macgregorii

13 Spikes with 15-30 nodes; internodes 3-5 mm long; blades lax, or often ascending and involute, pale dull green; auricles $0-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, brownish at maturity; flowering usually in mid-June to late July. 14 Spikelets (and usually also the foliage) pubescent; spikes usually 6-12 cm long; lemmas 6-10 mm long. E. glabriflorus var. australis

14 Spikelets (and usually also the foliage) glabrous to scabrous); spikes usually 9-16 cm long; lemmas $7-13 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
E. glabriflorus var. glabriflorus

12 Spikes 0.7-2 cm wide (including the awns), exserted or sheathed; lemma awns 1-15(20) mm long; spikelets appressed to slightly spreading; blades usually glabrous to scabridulous.
15 Lemma awns 1-3(5) mm long; blades often ascending, somewhat involute, those higher on the stiffly erect culms broader and more persistent; flowering usually in early July to mid-August .
[E. submuticus]
15 Lemma awns 5-15(20) mm long; blades usually spreading or lax, not markedly broader or more persistent towards the culm summit; flowering usually in mid-June to late July . . . . . . . E. virginicus 16 Spikes glaucous, hispidulous to villous-hirsute, often intermediate in exsertion; glumes indurate in the lowest 1-2 mm; ligules and auricles usually absent; flowering usually early July to midAugust
E. virginicus var. intermedius

16 Spikes green to glaucous, usually glabrous to scabrous; ligules and auricles often present; flowering usually mid-June to mid-July.
17 Spikes partly sheathed; glumes $1-2.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, strongly indurate and bowed-out in the lowest 2-4 mm; plants usually green to yellowish-brown; nodes mostly covered
E. virginicus var. virginicus

17 Spikes usually exserted; glumes (0.5-) 0.7-1.5 (-1.8) mm wide, moderately indurate and bowed out in the lowest $1-2 \mathrm{~mm}$; plants usually glaucous, sometimes reddish-brown at maturity; nodes often exposed.
18 Culms usually 3-8 dm tall, with 4-6 nodes; blades $2-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, becoming involute; spikes $3.5-11 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, strongly glaucous; glumes usually indurate in the lowest 1-2 mm . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. virginicus var. halophilus 18 Culms usually 7-10 dm tall, with 6-8 nodes; blades $3-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, flat; spikes $4-20 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, pale green or glaucous; glumes indurate only in the lowest 1 mm
E. virginicus var. jejunus

Elymus canadensis Linnaeus var. canadensis, Great Plains Wild-rye, Nodding Wild-rye. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA), \{SC\}: moist forests; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). [= Y; E. canadensis - RAB, C, F, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Elymus glabriflorus (Vasey) Scribner \& Ball var. australis (Scribner \& C.R. Ball) J.J.N. Campbell, Southeastern Wild-rye. [E. virginicus var. glabriflorus (Vasey) Bush forma australis (Scribner \& Ball) Fernald - F; E. virginicus var. virginicus -- K, in part; $E$. glabriflorus var. australis - S, Y]

Elymus glabriflorus (Vasey) Scribner \& Ball var. glabriflorus, Southeastern Wild-rye. [= Y; E. virginicus var. glabriflorus (Vasey) Bush forma glabriflorus - F; E. virginicus var. virginicus -- K, in part; E. virginicus var. glabriflorus - S]

Elymus hystrix Linnaeus var. bigelovianus (Fernald) Bowden, Northern Bottlebrush Grass. Mt (NC): high elevation forests; rare. [= Y; Hystrix patula Moench - RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Elymus hystrix - C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Hystrix patula var. bigeloviana (Fernald) Deam - F; Hystrix patula forma bigeloviana (Fernald) Gleason - G; E. hystrix var. bigeloviana - K, orthographic variant; Hystrix hystrix (Linnaeus) Millspaugh - S, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Elymus hystrix Linnaeus var. hystrix, Common Bottlebrush Grass. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): moist forests, dry forests especially over more fertile soild; common. [=K, Y; Hystrix patula Moench - RAB, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Elymus hystrix - C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Hystrix patula var. patula - F; Hystrix patula forma patula - G; Hystrix hystrix (Linnaeus) Millspaugh - S, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Elymus macgregorii R. Brooks \& J.J.N. Campb., Early Wild-rye. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt, Cp (NC, VA): rich mesic forests, especially bottomlands; uncommon. ME west to SD, south to Panhandle FL and s. TX. See Campbell (2000). [= Y]

* Elymus repens (Linnaeus) Gould, Quackgrass, Dog-grass, Witchgrass. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas, pastures; uncommon, probably introduced from Europe (sometimes considered to be partially native along the coast). June-August. [= K, X, Y; Elytrigia repens (Linnaeus) Nevski -- C, Z; Agropyron repens (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois -- RAB, G, HC, S, W; Agropyron repens var. repens -- F; Agropyron repens var. subulatum (Schreber) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes -- F]

Elymus riparius Wiegand, Eastern Riverbank Wild-rye. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): moist forests; uncommon (NC Watch List). [= RAB, C, F, GW, K, S, W, Y]

Elymus trachycaulus (Link) Gould ex Shinners ssp. trachycaulus, Slender Wheatgrass. Mt (NC, VA): glades and barrens, over serpentine, etc.; rare (VA Rare). [= K, Y; Agropyron trachycaulum (Link) Malte ex H.F. Lewis - RAB, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Elymus trachycaulus - C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Agropyron trachycaulum (Link) Malte ex H.F. Lewis var. novae-angliae (Scribner) Fernald - F; Agropyron trachycaulum (Link) Malte ex H.F. Lewis var. ciliatum (Scribner \& J.G. Smith) Gleason-G; Agropyron trachycaulum - HC, in the narrow sense]

Elymus villosus Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. villosus, Downy Wild-rye. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA), \{GA\}: moist forests; uncommon. And reported for PA by Rhoads \& Klein (1993). [= Y; E. villosus -- RAB, C, F, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Elymus virginicus Linnaeus var. halophilus (Bicknell) Wiegand, Salt-marsh Wild-rye. Cp (NC, VA): brackish marshes, maritime forests and hammocks; uncommon (VA Watch List). [= F, K, Y; E. virginicus - RAB, C, GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished, and also including E. glabriflorus; E. virginicus var. virginicus - S]

Elymus virginicus Linnaeus var. intermedius (Vasey) Bush. [= Y; E. virginicus - RAB, C, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished, and also including E. glabriflorus; E. virginicus var. virginicus -- $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K}$, in part; E. virginicus var. hirsutiglumis (Scribner) A.S. Hitchcock - S]

Elymus virginicus Linnaeus var. jejunus (Ramaley) Bush. [=F, Y; E. virginicus - RAB, C, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished, and also including E. glabriflorus; E. virginicus var. virginicus -- K, in part; E. virginicus var. virginicus - S]

Elymus virginicus Linnaeus var. virginicus, Common Eastern Wild-rye, Terrell Grass. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common. [= Y; E. virginicus - RAB, C, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished, and also including E. glabriflorus; $E$. virginicus var. virginicus $-\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{K}$, in part; $E$. virginicus var. virginicus -S ; $E$. striatus Willdenow - S ]

* Elymus semicostatus (Nees ex Steudel) Melderis, reported for c. GA by Jones \& Coile (1988), as Agropyron semicostatum Nees ex Steudel. [= K, Y; = Agropyrum semicostatum Nees ex Steudel]

Elymus submuticus (Hooker) Smyth \& Smyth, Awnless Wild-rye, in TN and KY (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Y; = E. virginicus Linnaeus var. submuticus Hooker - F]

Elymus svensonii G.L. Church, Svenson's Wild-rye, in KY and TN (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Y]
Elymus trachycaulus (Link) Gould ex Shinners ssp. subsecundus (Link) A. \& D. Löve, Bearded Wheatgrass, in MD, WV, and KY (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Y; Agropyron trachycaulum (Link) Malte ex H.F. Lewis var. glaucum (Pease \& Moore) Malte - F, G; Agropyron subsecundum (Link) A.S. Hitchcock var. subsecundum - HC]

Elymus wiegandii Fernald, Northern Riverbank Wild-rye, in PA and NJ. [= C, F, K, Y; < E. canadensis - G, in part]

Elytrigia Desvaux (Quackgrass)<br>(see Elymus, Pascopyrum)

## Enteropogon Nees

* Enteropogon prieurii (Kunth) W.D. Clayton. \{attributed to NC by HC\} [= K; = Chloris prieurii Kunth]


## Eragrostis Wolf (Lovegrass)

A genus of about 350 species of temperate and tropical areas. References: Peterson in FNA (2003a); Koch (1978); Peterson \& Harvey (in prep.)=Z. Key adapted from Peterson \& Harvey (in prep.).
\{key and treatment need substantial additional review\}
1 Plants cespitose or rhizomatous perennials, with innovations near the base, and with or without buds in the basal sheaths.
2 Plants with short, knotty, thick rhizomes; florets articulating whole . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. spectabilis
2 Plants without short or thick rhizomes; florets usually disarticulating.

3 Caryopsis with a deep to shallow groove along the adaxial surface.
4 Caryopsis dorso-ventrally compressed, flattened parallel to the side of the embryo, translucent, light brownish
4 ................................................................................... E. curvula
4 Caryopsis laterally compressed, flattened on the side perpendicular to the embryo, or cylindric, opaque (rarely translucent), usually reddish brown.
5 Lateral veins of the lemmas conspicuous, often greenish, the lemmas strongly keeled ...... E. trichodes
5 Lateral veins of the lemmas inconspicuous and hardly evident, the lemmas sometimes weakly keeled.
6 Lemmas $1.2-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; culms $30-70 \mathrm{~cm}$ tall
E. Iugens

6 Lemmas 1.6-3.0 mm long; culms (30-) 40-110 (-120) cm tall.
7 Spikelets 2-6-flowered, greenish with purple tinges; leaf blades 3-8 (-11) mm wide, 25-60 cm long; sheaths often densely papillose-hirsute ................................ $\boldsymbol{E}$. hirsuta
Spikelets (3-) $5-12$-flowered, olive green to lead gray; leaf blades 1-3.8 mm wide (4-) 10-35 cm
7 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. intermedia
3 Caryopsis not grooved on the adaxial surface.
8 Stamens 3.


8 Stamens 2.
11 Panicle 15-45 cm wide, open, diffuse, broadly ovate to obovate in outline, the panicle branches capillary; pedicels $0.5-35(-50) \mathrm{mm}$ long, longer than or shorter than the spikelets.
12 Spikelets with widely spreading pedicels, the lower pedicels all generally longer than the spikelets; disarticulation of the lemmas only, the paleas persistent
E. elliottii

12 Spikelets with appressed pedicels, lower pedicels of each branch shorter than the spikelets; disarticulation usually of the whole floret . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. refracta
11 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.
13 Spikelets 0.7-2.4 mm wide; glumes 0.3-2.2 mm long; lemma $1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the apex acute 13 (sometimes acuminate) ........................................................................... attenuate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. secundiflora var. oxylepis 1 Plants cespitose, geniculate or mat-forming annuals, lacking innovations or buds in the lower sheaths.

14 Paleas prominently ciliate-pectinate on the keels, the hairs $0.1-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
15 Panicles contracted, narrow, spike-like, usually $<1.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. . . . . . . . . . ciliaris var. ciliaris
15 Panicles open, cylindrical to narrowly ovate, usually 1-8 cm wide.
16 Spikelets (1.0-) 1.5-3.5 mm long, 0.9-1.4 mm wide, 4-12-flowered; lemmas 0.7-1.1 mm long, membranous, the apex truncate to obtuse . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. amabilis
16 Spikelets 5-12 (-18) mm long, 1.4-2.4 mm wide, 12-42-flowered; lemmas (1.3-) 1.5-2.0 mm long, chartaceous, the apex acute
E. cumingii

14 Paleas smooth to scaberulous on the keels, the hairs (if present) $<0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
17 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. E. hypnoides

17 Plants not stoloniferous (sometimes creeping and forming flat mats); inflorescences 3-55 cm long; culms (2-) 6-130 cm tall.
18 Ligules membranous, glabrous
E. japonica

18 Ligules ciliate, with a row of tiny white hairs.
19 Caryopsis with a deep to shallow groove along the adaxial surface.
20 Spikelets (4-) 5-10 (-11) mm long, 5-11 (-15)-flowered; pedicels ascending, somewhat appressed along the branches.
21 Spikelets ovate to oblong in outline, >1.4 mm wide; lower glume $1.2-2.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
E. mexicana ssp. mexicana

21 Spikelets linear to linear-lanceolate, $<1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; lower glume 0.7-1.7 mm long
20 Spikelets (1.4-) 2-5 mm long, 2-6 (-7)-flowered; pedicels erect, spreading along the branches.
22 Panicle 10-45 (-55) cm long, $2 / 3$ or more the height of the plant; pedicels (4-) $5-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; glandular pits absent below the nodes, branches, and rachis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. capillaris
22 Panicle 4-20 cm long, less than $1 / 2$ the height of the plant; pedicels $1.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; glandular pits often present below the nodes, branches, and rachis
E. frankii

19 Caryopsis not grooved on the adaxial surface.
23 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.
24 Spikelets (1.7-) 2-4 mm long, 3-6-flowered ..... E. frankii
24 Spikelets (2-) 3.5-20 mm long, (3-) 5-40-flowered.25 Spikelets 0.6-1.3 mm wide; pedicels 1-10 mm long, flexuous and delicate, appressed orspreading . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. pilosa
25 Spikelets 1.1-4 mm wide; pedicels $0.2-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, straight and rigid, mostly spreading. 26 Spikelets $6-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 2-4 mm wide, 10-40-flowered; lemmas 2-2.8 mm long, with 13 crateriform glands along the keel; disarticulation of the entire florets from the persistent rachilla; anthers yellow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. cilianensis
26 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.
27 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 $\qquad$ E. barrelieri
27 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 .
E. minor
23 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.
28 Spikelets (1.6-) 2-4 mm wide, 12-42-flowered; disarticulation of entire florets from a persistent rachilla . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [E. unioloides]
28 Spikelets 0.6-2.5 mm wide, 3-22-flowered; disarticulation of the lemmas only, the paleas usually persistent (or deciduous), the rachilla persistent.
29 Spikelets 3-6-flowered
E. frankii
29 Spikelets (3-) 5-22-flowered.
30 First glume 0.3-0.6 (-0.8) mm long, $<0.5 \times$ as long as the lowest lemma; spikelets 0.6 1.3 mm wide; panicle branches usually whorled at the lowest 2 nodes . . . . E. pilosa
30 First glume $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $>0.5 \times$ as long as the lowest lemma; spikelets $1.2-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; panicle branches solitary or paired at the 2 lowest nodes.
31 Pedicels widely spreading . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [E. pectinacea var. miserrima]
31 Pedicels appressed or rarely diverging up to 20 degrees from the branches
E. pectinacea var. pectinacea

* Eragrostis amabilis (Linnaeus) Wright \& Arnott ex Nees, Japanese Lovegrass. Cp (GA, SC), Pd? (GA?): disturbed areas; rare, introduced the Old World. June. [= RAB, FNA, HC, S, Z; E. tenella (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ex Roemer \& J.A. Schultes -- K]
* Eragrostis bahiensis (Schrader ex J.A. Schultes) J.A. Schultes, Bahia Lovegrass. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas; rare. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999) and sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988, GW, Kartesz 1999). [= GW, HC, K, S, Z]
* Eragrostis barrelieri Daveau, Mediterranean Lovegrass. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from. Also reported fore. TN (Chester et al. 1993). [= HC, K, Z]

Eragrostis capillaris (Linnaeus) Nees, Lacegrass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Coastal Plain). July-October. ME and WI south to GA and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, W, Z]

* Eragrostis cilianensis (Allioni) Vignolo ex Janchen, Stinkgrass. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. July-October. [= RAB, C, G, HC, K, S, W, Z; E. megastachya (Koel.) Link -- F]

Eragrostis ciliaris (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. ciliaris. Cp (GA, SC): sandy shores; rare. S. SC south to TX, Central America, West Indies, South America, Africa, and Asia. [= FNA, HC; < E. ciliaris -- RAB, G, K, S, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

* Eragrostis cumingii Steudel, Fortyflower Lovegrass, Cuming's Lovegrass. Cp (GA), \{NC\}. Reported for NC (Kartesz 1999) and sw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988, HC). [= FNA, K, Z; E. simplex Scribner -- HC]
* Eragrostis curvula (Schrader) Nees, Weeping Lovegrass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides; common, introduced from s. Africa. May-June. Very commonly planted as a roadbank stabilizer, E. curvula is fire resistant and shows some capability to spread into adjacent natural habitats. [= RAB, C, HC, K, Z; > E. curvula var. conferta Stapf]

Eragrostis elliottii S. Watson, Elliott's Lovegrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas, pinelands, disturbed areas; rare. SeptemberOctober. NC south to FL, west to TX. [= RAB, GW, HC, K, S, Z]

Eragrostis frankii C.A. Meyer ex Steudel, Lacegrass. Mt (VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA), \{GA\}: disturbed areas; uncommon (NC Watch List). September. MA and MN south to FL and AR. [= RAB, C, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; E. frankii var. frankii -- F, HC]

Eragrostis hirsuta (Michaux) Nees, Bigtop Lovegrass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (uncommon in Mountains). July-October. MD south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to TN, AR, and MO; Central America. [= RAB, C, K, S, W, Z; >E. hirsuta var. hirsuta -- F, G, HC; >E. hirsuta var. laevivaginata Fernald -- F, G, HC]

Eragrostis hypnoides (Lamarck) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Creeping Lovegrass, Teal Lovegrass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA): marshes, shores; uncommon. September. Throughout most of North America, south to South America. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, S, W, Z]

Eragrostis intermedia A.S. Hitchcock, Plains Lovegrass. Cp, Pd (GA), \{NC, SC, VA\}. Reported for scattered locations as far east as NC, SC, VA (Kartesz 1999), e. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), e. TN (Chester et al. 1993). [= C, F, G, HC, K, Z]

Eragrostis japonica (Thunberg) Trinius, Pond Lovegrass. Cp (GA, SC): moist or wet sandy areas; rare. SC and TN south to Central America, South America, and West Indies. Reported for SC by HC, G, and Small (1933), sw. GA by Jones \& Coile (1988), and for w. TN by Chester et al. (1993). [= FNA, K, Z; E. glomerata (Walter) L.H. Dewey - G, GW, HC, S] *? Eragrostis lugens Nees, Mourning Lovegrass. Cp (NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC, SC): marshes, roadsides, low fields; rare, introduced (NC Watch List). June-October. Perhaps only introduced from further south and west. [= RAB, HC, K, S, W, Z]

* Eragrostis mexicana (Hornemann) Link ssp. mexicana, Mexican Lovegrass. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from. Reported to be naturalized as far east and north as SC, DE, and MD (Kartesz 1999). [= K; E. mexicana -- C, F, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; E. neomexicana Vasey -- C, F, HC; E. mexicana -- G, HC, in a narrow sense]

Eragrostis minor Host, Little Lovegrass. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. July-September. [= C, K, Z; E. poaeoides Palisot de Beauvois ex Roemer \& J.A. Schultes -- RAB, F, G, HC, W; E. eragrostis (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois -- S]

Eragrostis pectinacea (Michaux) Nees ex Steudel var. pectinacea, Carolina Lovegrass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (VA Watch List). ME and WA south to Central America and West Indies. [=K, Z; E. pectinacea -- C, F, G, GW, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; E. pectinacea -- F, HC, S, in a narrow sense; E. diffusa Buckley -G]

Eragrostis pilosa (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from tropical regions of the Old and New World. July-October. [= RAB, K, S, W, Z; > E. multicaulis Steudel -- F, G, HC; > E. pilosa -- F, G, HC, in the narrow sense]

Eragrostis refracta (Muhlenberg) Scribner, Coastal Lovegrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): pinelands, savannas, woodlands, marshes; common (uncommon in Piedmont). July-October. DE south to FL, west to TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, S, Z; E. virginica (Zuccarini ex Roemer) Steudel]

* Eragrostis secundiflora J. Presl var. oxylepis (Torrey) S.D. Koch, Red Lovegrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy roadsides, coastal dunes, and disturbed areas; rare, introduced from sw. United States. First reported for SC by Nelson \& Kelly (1997). [=E. oxylepis (Torrey) Torrey -- GW, HC; = E. secundiflora ssp. oxylepis S.D. Koch -- K, Z; < E. secundiflora -- S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Eragrostis spectabilis (Pursh) Steudel, Purple Lovegrass, Tumblegrass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy fields, roadsides, woodlands; common. August-October. ME west to ND, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, G, GW, HC, K, S, W, Z; E. spectabilis var. spectabilis -- F; E. spectabilis var. sparsihirsuta Farwell -- F; E. pectinacea, misapplied]

* Eragrostis trichodes (Nuttall) Wood. Pd (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from w. North America. [= C, K, Z; E. trichodes var. trichodes -- F, HC]
* Eragrostis elongata (Willdenow) Jacquin f., Long Lovegrass. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from. [=K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Eragrostis leptostachya (R. Brown) Steudel, Australian Lovegrass, is reported for NC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

Eragrostis mexicana (Hornemann) Link ssp. virescens (J. PresI) S.D. Koch \& Sánchez, reported as an introduction on ballast in MD and FL. [= K; E. virescens J. Presl -- HC]

Eragrostis pectinacea (Michaux) Nees ex Steudel var. miserrima (Fournier) J. Reeder, from FL and westwards and southwards, may be in our area. [= K, Z; E. tephrosanthos J.A. Schultes -- HC, S; E. pectinacea -- GW, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

* Eragrostis plana Nees, South African Lovegrass. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from South Africa. [= K] \{not yet keyed\}
* Eragrostis setifolia Nees, Neverfail. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from . [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

Eragrostis tef (Zuccagni) Trotter, Teff. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from Africa. This is the grain used in making Ethiopian bread. [= HC, K] \{not yet keyed\}

* Eragrostis unioloides (Retzius) Nees ex Steudel, Chinese Lovegrass. Cp (GA): rare, introduced from Asia. Reported for s. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988, GW, HC). [= GW, HC, K, S, Z]


## Eremochloa Büse (Centipede Grass)

A genus of about 11 species, native of Asia and Australia. References: Thieret in FNA (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. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): lawns, roadsides, sometimes weedy in more natural sites; common, introduced from se. Asia. Now very commonly planted as a lawn and roadside grass in the Coastal Plain from se. NC southward. Stalter \& Lamont (1996) report the VA occurrence of this species. [= RAB, FNA, HC, K]


## Erianthus

(see Saccharum)

## Eriochloa Kunth (Cup Grass)

References: Crins (1991)=Z; Shaw, Webster, \& Bern in FNA (2003a); Shaw \& Webster (1987)=Y.
1 Lemma of fertile floret with an awn $>0.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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 . . . . . . E. 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 compact ( $E$. villosa); spikelets $12-40$ on a typical, primary branch.

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2 Spikelets 2.0-2.5 mm wide
2 Spikelets 1.1-1.8 mm wide.
3 Annual, 3-12 dm tall; spikelets 1.1-1.4 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. acuminata var. acuminata
3 Perennial, 5-25 dm tall; spikelets 1.3-1.8 mm wide E. michauxii var. michauxii
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* Eriochloa acuminata (J. Presl) Kunth var. acuminata. Cp, Pd (GA): disturbed areas; rare, presumably introduced from further south. Reported for NC (Kartesz 1999), and scattered locations in GA (Jones \& Coile 1988, as E. gracilis). The NC record is of cultivated material. [= FNA, K, Y, Z; E. gracilis (Fournier) A.S. Hitchcock - HC]
* Eriochloa contracta A.S. Hitchcock, Prairie Cupgrass. Pd, Mt (VA), Cp (SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from midwestern United States. The SC report in Kartesz (1999) is based on waifs at wool-combing mills. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, Y, Z]

Eriochloa michauxii (Poiret) A.S. Hitchcock var. michauxii, Longleaf Cupgrass. Cp (GA, SC): coastal freshwater and slightly brackish marshes, flatwoods, disturbed areas; rare (GA Special Concern). Se. SC south to FL, west to AL, or possibly LA. Var. simpsonii A.S. Hitchcock is endemic to sw. FL. [= FNA, HC, K, Y, Z; E. michauxii -- GW, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished] * Eriochloa villosa (Thunberg) Kunth. Mt (VA): disturbed area (open edge of railroad bed); rare, introduced from e. Asia. See Belden et al. (2004) for additional information about the first occurrence in Virginia. [= FNA, K, Y] \{add synonymy\}

Eriochloa punctata (Linnaeus) Desvaux ex Hamilton, Louisiana Cupgrass. MS west to TX. [= K] \{not keyed\}

## Eustachys Desvaux (Finger-grass)

References: McKenzie, Urbatsch, \& Aulbach-Smith (1987)=Z. Key based on Z.
1 Lateral nerves of the fertile lemma glabrous; culms stout, 7-15 dm tall; spikes 8-16 (-20), 7-12 cm long .......... . E. glauca
1 Lateral nerves of the fertile lemma pubescent; culms slender, 3-10 dm tall; spikes 1-20, 2.5-9 cm long.
2 Keel of the fertile lemma appressed brownish-ciliate; spikes 1-6; [native].
3 Spikes 5-10 cm long; spikelets >3 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E. floridana

2 Keel of the fertile lemma glabrous; spikes 7-20; [aliens, in disturbed situations].
4 Spikelets $>2.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; sterile floret oblanceolate, acute E. distichophylla

4 Spikelets $<2.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; sterile floret widely cuneate, truncate E. retusa

* Eustachys distichophylla (Lagasca y Segura) Nees, Weeping Finger-grass. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from South America. In GA and FL (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Z; = Chloris distichophylla Lagasca y Segura - HC] \{not yet keyed\}

Eustachys floridana Chapman, Florida Finger-grass. Cp (GA): sandhills, pine flatwoods; rare (GA Special Concern). E. GA south to c. peninsular FL, west to w. Panhandle FL and s. AL. [= K, Z; = Chloris floridana (Chapman) Wood - HC] \{synonymy\}

Eustachys glauca Chapman, Saltmarsh Finger-grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): marshes and marsh edges; rare. June-October. Se. NC south to FL and west to s. AL. [= K, Z; = Chloris glauca (Chapman) Wood -- RAB, GW, HC, S]

Eustachys petraea (Swartz) Desvaux, Dune Finger-grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dune slacks and sand flats, sometimes in disturbed areas; common (uncommon north of GA). (May-) June-October. NC (Dare County) south to FL and west to TX. [= K, Z; = Chloris petraea Swartz -- RAB, GW, HC, S]

* Eustachys retusa (Lagasca y Segura) Kunth, Argentine Finger-grass. Cp (GA, SC): sandy fields; rare, introduced from Argentina. June. [= K, Z; Chloris argentina (Hackel) Lillo \& Parodi -- RAB, G, HC]


## Festuca Linnaeus (Fescue)

(also see Vulpia)
References: Darbyshire (1993)=X; Aiken \& Darbyshire (1990)=Y; Tucker (1996)=Z; Soreng \& Terrell (1998). Key based in part on $C$ and $Y$.

1 Leaves 0.2-3 mm wide, often involute; [subgenus Festuca].
2 Plant loosely tufted, often rhizomatous; basal sheaths disintegrating into fibers; spikelets 6-13 mm long ....... F. rubra
2 Plant tufted, lacking rhizomes; basal sheaths persistent, remaining firm and entire; spikelets 3-9 mm long.
3 Lemmas 2.3-4.0 (-4.4) mm long, awnless, or with a minute projection to 0.4 mm long; anther 1.5-2.2 (-2.5) mm long;

3 Lemmas 3.8-5.5 mm long, with an awn 0.5-2.5 mm long; anther (2.3-) 2.5-3.0 mm long; spikelets 5.5-9.0 mm long ..

## 1 Leaves $3-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, flat.

4 Larger lemmas 5.5-10 mm long; leaf blades auriculate at the base; anthers 2-4 mm long ........... [see Schedonorus]
5 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.
[Schedonorus arundinaceus]
5 Auricles glabrous; spikelets with (2-) 4-10 (-12) florets; old sheaths brown, decaying to fibers; internodes of the rachilla glabrous (smooth) or nearly so
[Schedonorus pratensis]
4 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].
6 Principal lowermost panicle branches with 8-20 spikelets clustered at the end; spikelets broadly ovate, 4-6 mm wide F. paradoxa

6 Principal lowermost panicle branches with 2-7 spikelets scattered along the outer half; spikelets narrowly ovate, 2-4 mm wide
F. subverticillata

* Festuca filiform is Pourret, Hair Fescue, Fineleaf Sheep Fescue. Mt, Pd (NC, VA): lawns, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. May-June. [= C, K, Y, Z; F. capillata Lamarck -- RAB, F, HC; F. ovina Linnaeus var. capillata (Lamarck) Alefeld -- G; F. tenuifolia Sibthorp -- W]

Festuca paradoxa Desvaux, Cluster Fescue. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomlands, uplands over mafic rock; common. May-July. PA west to WI and IA, south to SC, c. GA, and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, W, Z; F. shortii Kunth ex Wood -- S, misapplied]

Festuca rubra Linnaeus, Red Fescue. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (GA, NC, VA): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas, pastures, grassy balds; common. May-July. In our area, this species is considered to be partly native and partly introduced. This species is circumboreal, extending south in North America to GA and MO. Many varieties or subspecies have been described in the F. rubra complex; it is uncertain how they might apply in our area. [= RAB, C, G, HC, S, Y, Z; F. rubra var. rubra -- F; F. rubra var. commutata Gaudin -- F; F. rubra ssp. rubra -- K]

Festuca subverticillata (Persoon) Alexeev, Nodding Fescue. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to wet forests, woodlands, and disturbed areas; common. May-June. ME, Québec, and Manitoba south to FL and e. TX. [= C, K, Y, Z; F. obtusa Biehler -RAB, F, G, GW, HC, S, W]

* Festuca trachyphylla (Hackel) Krajina, Hard Fescue. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): meadows, pastures, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. May-June. The nomenclatural debate about the application of the name $F$. trachyphylla is summarized in Darbyshire \& Pavlick (1997). [= C, K, Y, Z; F. ovina -- RAB, S, W, in the broad sense (misapplied as to our material); F. ovina var. ovina -- F, G, HC; F. ovina var. duriuscula (Linnaeus) W.D.J. Kock -- F, G, HC, misapplied as to our material]
* Festuca thurberi Vasey. Introduced in SC. [= K] \{not keyed; investigate\}

Festuca versuta Beal, Texas Fescue. Native, east to TN. [= K] \{not keyed; investigate\}

## Glyceria R. Brown (Mannagrass)

(also see Torreyochloa)

## References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

1 Spikelets (10-) 15-40 mm long, linear, subterete, $5-15 \times$ as long as wide; [section Glyceria].
2 Lemma (6-) 7-8.5 (-10) mm long, acute to acuminate; palea longer than the lemma, extending 1.5-3 mm beyond the lemma apex
G. acutiflora

2 Lemma 2.5-5.3 mm long, obtuse to notched; palea about as long as the lemma (ranging from shorter than the lemma and included, to projecting up to 1 mm beyond the lemma apex).
3 Anthers $0.5-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; lemma mostly $2.5-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
G. arkansana

3 Anthers 1.0-2.0 mm long; lemma mostly $3.6-5.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. septentrionalis
1 Spikelets 2.5-8 mm long, ovate to oblong, 1.5-3× as long as wide; [section Hydropoa].
4 Inflorescence compact (at maturity), the branches stiffly ascending to appressed, the tips never nodding; ligule less than 1 mm long.
5 Inflorescence branches elongate, appressed; lower internodes of the inflorescence 2-8 cm long; spikelets with 3-4 flowers, $3.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; lemma 1.9-2.8 mm long; leaves 2-5 mm wide; [of the Mountains, rarely elsewhere]
G. melicaria

5 Inflorescence branches short, stiffly ascending; lower internodes of the inflorescence 0.8-2.0 (-2.5) cm long; spikelets with 4-7 flowers, 4-8 mm long; lemma 3.0-3.7 mm long; leaves $3-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; [of the Coastal Plain, rarely disjunct inland to the Mountains of VA]
G. obtusa

4 Inflorescence lax and diffuse (at maturity), the branches spreading to somewhat ascending, the tips often nodding or drooping; ligule 1-6 mm long.
6 Veins of the lemma visible, but not raised; lemma 2.3-4.0 mm long; ligule 2-6 mm long.
7 Lemma 2.9-4.0 mm long, projecting conspicuously beyond the palea; spikelets 4-8 mm long, with 5-10 flowers

Veins of the lemma prominently raised; lemma 1.4-3.0 mm long; ligule 1-4 mm long.
8 Lemma 1.4-2.1 mm long, usually green; first glume 0.5-1.0 mm long; second glume 0.8-1.3 mm long; culms mostly 5-12 dm tall; leaves 2-5 (-8) mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. striata var. striata 8 Lemma 2.5-3.0 mm long, purple or green; first glume 1.2-1.9 mm long; second glume 1.5-2.4 mm long; culms mostly $10-20 \mathrm{dm}$ tall; leaves $5-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
9 Glumes obtuse, subequal (the first 1.2-1.9 mm long, the second $1.5-2.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long); spikelets $4-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, (4-) 5-9-flowered; lemmas purplish, contrasting with the pale glumes; ligule 2-4 (-5) mm long; [of various montane wetlands of VA and possibly NC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . G. grandis var. grandis
9 Glumes acute, unequal (the first 1.4-1.6 mm long, the second $1.8-2.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long); spikelets mostly $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 2-4-flowered; lemmas dark green (or purplish?); ligule $1.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [of high elevation seepages in the Great Smoky Mountains of NC and TN]

Glyceria acutiflora Torrey. Mt (GA, VA): shallow water and wet mucky soils in mountain ponds, wet pastures; rare (GA Special Concern). June-July. ME west to MI, south to DE, VA, nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), e. TN, and MO; also in e. Asia. [= C, F, G, GW, HC, K, W, Z; Panicularia acutiflora (Torrey) Kuntze -- S]

Glyceria arkansana Fernald, Arkansas Mannagrass. Cp (VA): swamps; rare. May-June. IL south to LA and AR; disjunct in se. VA and w. NY. The appropriate treatment of this taxon needs further investigation. [=F, HC, K, Z; G. septentrionalis -- C, G, in part; G. septentrionalis A.S. Hitchcock var. arkansana (Fernald) Steyermark \& Kučera]

Glyceria canadensis (Michaux) Trinius, Rattlesnake Mannagrass. Mt (NC, VA), Cp (VA): bogs, seepages, and wet meadows; rare. June-July. Newfoundland west to MN, south to NJ, VA, nw. NC, and IL. [= C, F, G, K, Z; G. canadensis var. canadensis -- HC, W]

Glyceria grandis S. Watson var. grandis, American Mannagrass. Mt (NC?, VA), Cp (VA): wet, mucky soils of open wetlands; rare. Nova Scotia west to AK, south to VA, IA, NM, and OR. Attributed to w. NC by Tucker (1996). [= K; G. grandis -- C, F, G, GW, HC, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Panicularia grandis (S. Watson) Nash -- S; G. maxima (Hartman) Holmberg ssp. grandis (S. Watson) Hultén]

Glyceria laxa (Scribner) Scribner, Lax Mannagrass. Mt (NC, VA): bogs; rare. June-July. Prince Edward Island south to NC, mostly Appalachian. Though often described as a hybrid of G. canadensis and either G. striata var. striata and/or G. grandis var. grandis, G. laxa ranges south of the distribution of both G. canadensis and G. grandis var. grandis. It is best considered as a species, perhaps of hybrid origin. [= F, G, K; G. canadensis (Michaux) Trinius var. laxa (Scribner) A.S. Hitchcock -- RAB, HC; G. $\times$ laxa -- C; G. canadensis -- GW, in a broad sense]

Glyceria melicaria (Michaux) F.T. Hubbard, Northeastern Mannagrass. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC): mountain swamp forests and seepages; uncommon (GA Special Concern). June-August. Nova Scotia west to Québec, south to n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and KY. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, W, Z; Panicularia melicaria (Michaux) A.S. Hitchcock -- S]

Glyceria nubigena W.A. Anderson, Smoky Mountain Mannagrass. Mt (NC): moderate to high elevation seepages in the Great Smoky Mountains, sometimes in areas appearing dry (such as heath balds), nearly endemic to Great Smoky Mountains National Park; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). June-July. Endemic to the Great Smoky Mountains of w. NC and e. TN. G. nubigena has nearly the same range as Rugelia nudicaulis, but is more restricted to seepage. The distinctions and relationship between this taxon and G. grandis need further investigation. [= RAB, HC, K, W, Z]

Glyceria obtusa (Muhlenberg) Trinius, Coastal Mannagrass. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): blackwater swamp forests, wet meadows, freshwater marshes; uncommon. June-September. Nova Scotia south to SC, on or near the Coastal PLain. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, W, Z; Panicularia obtusa (Muhlenberg) Kuntze -- S]

Glyceria septentrionalis A.S. Hitchcock, Floating Mannagrass, Eastern Mannagrass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, VA): shallow water, wet mucky soils, floodplain sloughs, cypress ponds; uncommon (GA Special Concern). May-June. MA west to MN, south to SC, ne. GA, and TX. [= RAB, F, GW, HC, K, W, Z; G. septentrionalis -- C, G, in part (see also G. arkansana); Panicularia septentrionalis (A.S. Hitchcock) Bicknell -- S]

Glyceria striata (Lamarck) A.S. Hitchcock var. striata, Fowl Mannagrass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet meadows, seepages, bogs, marshes, swamp forests; common. April-June. Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to FL and CA. Var. stricta (Scribner) Fernald is more northern. [= C, F, G, HC, Z; G. striata -- RAB, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Panicularia striata (Lamarck) A.S. Hitchcock -- S; G. striata ssp. striata]

Gymnopogon Palisot de Beauvois (Beard Grass, Skeleton Grass)
References: Smith (1971)=Z.
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 4.5-12 mm long; inflorescence branches with spikelets distributed from the tip nearly to the base; leaves 515 mm wide; [of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains] G. ambiguus

1 Awn of the lemma 0.8-1.6 (-3.5) mm long; inflorescence branches with spikelets distributed 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; [of the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont].

| 2 | Spikelets 1 -flowered; first glume 2.3-3.7 mm long | G. brevifolius |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Spikelets 2-4-flowered; first glume 3.8-5 mm long | G. chapmanianus |

Gymnopogon ambiguus (Michaux) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Eastern Beard Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): prairies, glades, barrens, dry pinelands and woodlands, dry fields; common (rare in Mountains). August-October. S. NJ west to KY, OH, and MO, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, W, Z]

Gymnopogon brevifolius Trinius, Pineland Beard Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA): pine savannas, sandhills, dry woodlands, prairies, calcareous glades; common (rare in lower Piedmont) (GA Special Concern, VA Watch List). August-October. S. NJ south to FL, west to LA and AR; disjunct in the Highland Rim of KY and TN. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, Z]

Gymnopogon chapmanianus A.S.Hitchcock, Chapman's Beard Grass. Cp (GA): sandhills and other xeric, sandy habitats; rare (GA Special Concern). Se. GA south to FL. [= HC, K, S, Z; G. floridanus Swallen - Z]

## Hackelochloa Kuntze (Pitscale Grass

* Hackelochloa granularis (Linnaeus) Kuntze, Pitscale Grass. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from the Old World. Reported for sw. GA and other Gulf Coast states (Thieret in FNA 2003a, Jones \& Coile 1988, Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, HC, K; = Rytilix granularis (Linnaeus) Skeels - S; = Mnesithea granularis (Linnaeus) Koning \& Sosef]

Hainardia W. Greuter (Thintail)
References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

* Hainardia cylindrica (Willdenow) W. Greuter, Thintail. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from the Old World. April-June. [= K, Z; = Lepturus cylindricus (Willdenow) Trinius -- RAB; = Monerma cylindrica (Willdenow) Cosson \& Durieu -- HC]


## Heteropogon Persoon (Tanglehead)

A genus of about 10 species, pantropical and extending into subtropoical and warm temperate areas. References: Barkworth in FNA (2003a).

* Heteropogon melanocarpus (Elliott) Elliott ex Bentham, Sweet Tanglehead. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandy roadsides, disturbed areas; rare, probably naturalized from further south (or even from the Old World). September-October. The species is widespread in the Old World and New World tropics, north in North America to se. NC. [= RAB, FNA, HC, K, S]


## Hierochloe R. Brown (Holy Grass, Sweet Grass, Vanilla Grass)

Tucker (1996) and Soreng et al. (2003) propose the inclusion of Hierochloe into a more broadly circumscribed Anthoxanthum. References: Tucker (1996)=Z; Soreng et al. (2003)=Y.

Hierochloe odorata (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ssp. odorata, Holy Grass, Sweet Grass, Vanilla Grass. Mt (NC, VA), Pd? (NC): fens, wet calcareous medaows, high elevation pastures and openings; rare (NC Rare). April-May. A circumboreal species and subspecies, widespread in $n$. Eurasia and n. North America, ranging south in North America to NJ, MD, PA, OH, IN, IL, IA, SD, CO, UT, NM, and CA, with several disjunct occurrences in North Carolina, in Long Hope Valley, Ashe County, the Nantahala River Bogs, Macon County, and Pond Mountain, Ashe County. The report by S ("recorded by Chapman from Statesville, N.C.") can probbaly be discounted; it is unlikely that this northern species would occur in the vicinity of Statesville. The record probably reflects a collection made in the mountains by a botanist based in Statesville, such as M.E. Hyams. Belden et al. (2004) document the first occurrence in Virginia. The sweet, vanilla-like odor of this grass is responsible for various folk uses -- by Native Americans for making fragrant baskets, in Scandinavia strewn on church floors on festival days. Kartesz (1999) maps the NC occurrence of Hierochloe as H. hirta (Schrank) Borbás ssp. arctica (J. Presl) G. Weimarck; the reasons for this are unknown \{investigate\}. [=K; H. odorata -- C, F, G, HC, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Torresia odorata (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock -- S; Anthoxanthum nitens (Weber) Y. Schouten \& Veldkamp -- Z; Anthoxanthum nitens (Weber) Y. Schouten \& Veldkamp spp. nitens - Y; H. odorata var. fragrans (Willdenow) Richter (the North American plants)]

Holcus Linnaeus (Velvet Grass, Soft Grass)

References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

[^6]1 Plant strongly rhizomatous; upper culm internodes glabrous; lemma awn straight H. mollis

* Holcus lanatus Linnaeus, Velvet Grass, Soft Grass, Yorkshire-fog. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): pastures, disturbed areas, roadsides, hedge-rows; common (rare in SC), introduced from Europe. May-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, W, Z; Notholcus lanatus (Linnaeus) Nash -- S]

Holcus mollis Linnaeus, Creeping Soft Grass. Mt (NC): lawns; rare, introduced from Europe. September. This European species is known from scattered sites in e. North America. The species was documented for our area by Clay (1995). [= C, F, G, HC, K, Z]

## Hordeum Linnaeus 1753 (Barley)

Many recent authors place most of our species (other than H. vulgare) in Critesion Rafinesque. References: Tucker (1996)=Z; Petersen \& Seberg (2003); Blattner (2004).

1 Rachis remaining intact at maturity; leaves $5-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, with well-developed auricles; [section Hordeum] . . . . . H. vulgare
1 Rachis disarticulating at maturity; leaves $1-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, not auriculate (except in H . murium ssp. leporinum).
2 Perennial; glumes $25-150 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [intersectional hybrid derivative of section Sibirica and section Critesion]. H. jubatum 2 Annual; glumes 7-22 (-28) mm long.

3 Leaves auriculate; glumes of the central spikelet (in the triad) with ciliate margins; [section Hordeum] H. murinum ssp. leporinum 3 Leaves not auriculate; glumes of the central spikelet (in the triad) with scabrous margins; [section Critesion]. H. pusillum

* Hordeum jubatum Linnaeus, Foxtail Barley, Squirreltail Barley. Mt, Pd (VA), Cp (NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, apparently introduced in our area, introduced from w. United States. May-August. A tetraploid taxon. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, W, Z; H. jubatum ssp. jubatum -- K; Critesion jubatum (Linnaeus) Nevski]
* Hordeum murinum Linnaeus ssp. leporinum (Link) Arcangeli. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. May. A tetraploid taxon. [= K, Z; H. leporinum Link -- RAB, C, HC; Hordeum murinum Linnaeus -- G, S; Critesion murinum (Linnaeus) Á. Löve ssp. leporinum (Link) Á. Löve]

Hordeum pusillum Nuttall, Little Barley. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, ditches, disturbed areas; common. AprilJune. Se. NY west to MN, south to n. FL, s. TX, and s. AZ. A diploid taxon. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, W, Z; = Critesion pusillum (Nuttall) Á. Löve]

* Hordeum vulgare Linnaeus, Barley. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): cultivated fields, occasionally persistent as a waif; commonly cultivated, rare as a waif, introduced from Eurasia. May-June. 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 BP, and ssp. vulgare developed by 8500 years BP. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, Z; > H. aegiceras Nees ex Royle -- G; > H. vulgare var. trifurcatum (Schlechtendahl) Alefeld -- G, HC]
*? Hordeum brachyantherum Nevski ssp. brachyantherum is reported for se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993) and also is apparently known from specimens from GA (Sorrie, pers. comm.). A tetraploid taxon. [= K; Critesion brachyantherum (Nevski) Barkworth \& D.R. Dewey] \{not yet keyed\}
* Hordeum depressum (Scribner \& J.G. Smith) Rydberg is reported as introduced in SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} A tetraploid taxon. [= K; Critesion depressum (Scribner \& J.G. Smith) Á. Löve] \{not yet keyed\}


## Hystrix Moench <br> (see Elymus)

Imperata Cirillo (Cogongrass)
References: Gabel in FNA (2003a); Ward (2004c)=Z.

* Imperata cylindrica (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois, Cogongrass, Brazil Satintail. Cp (GA, SC): grassy roadside; rare, introduced fom the tropics. See Nelson (1993) for first report from SC. An extremely aggressive and dangerous weed, now wellestablished 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. Hall (1998) argues that I. cylindrica and I. brasiliensis are not distinct. The only character considered to separate them is that $I$. brasiliensis has 1 anther and $I$. cylindrica has 2. Ward (2004c) treats the 2 taxa at varietal level. [= FNA, HC, K; I. brasiliensis Trinius -- FNA, HC, K, S; I. cylindrica var. mexicana (Ruprecht) D.B. Ward - Z]


## Koeleria Persoon (Junegrass, Koeleria)

Koeleria macrantha (Ledeb.) J.A. Schultes, Junegrass, South to DE, MD, PA, KY, and AL (Kartesz 1999). [= K; K. pyramidata (Lamarck) Palisot de Beavois - C]

## Lachnagrostis Trinius 1820

A genus of about 20 species, of the Southern Hemisphere. References: Soreng et al. (2003).

* Lachnagrostis filiformis (G. Forst.) Trinius, Pacific Bentgrass. Cp (SC): waste areas around wool-combing mill; rare, perhaps only a waif, native of Australia. [= FNA; = Agrostis avenacea J.F. Gmelin -- K]

Lagurus Linnaeus (Hare's-tail Grass)
References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

* Lagurus ovatus Linnaeus, Hare's-tail Grass. Cp (NC): on ballast; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. April-June. [= RAB, HC, K, Z]

Leersia Swartz (Cutgrass)
References: Tucker (1988)=Z.
1 Lower panicle branches whorled or closely approximate; spikelets 4.0-5.5 mm long, 1.5-2.0 mm broad; stamens 3
1 Lower panicle branches alternate (rarely opposite); spikelets 2.2-5.0 mm long, 0.8-4.0 mm broad; stamens 2 or 6 .
2 Spikelets suborbicular-falcate, $3.0-4.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ broad, less than $2 \times$ as long as broad; principal leaf-blades $10-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; stamens 2 ................................................................................. . L. Ienticularis
2 Spikelets narrowly elliptic-falcate, 1.0-2.0 mm broad, more than $2 \times$ as long as wide; principal leaf-blades usually less than 7 mm wide; stamens 2 or 6 .
3 Spikelets $3.8-4.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $1.5-2.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ broad; panicle branches short, bearing spikelets nearly to their bases; stamens 6 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. hexandra
3 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
L. virginica

Leersia hexandra Swartz, Southern Cutgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): clay-based Carolina bays, limesink ponds, lakes, pools, usually in places where periodically or seasonally inundated; uncommon (VA Rare). June-August. Pantropical, ranging north in North America to MD, TN, and TX. This species is considered a serious weed in the Old World and New World tropics; in our area, however, it is uncommon and not weedy. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, Z; Homalocenchrus hexandrus (Swartz) Kuntze -- S]

Leersia lenticularis Michaux, Catchfly Cutgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): floodplain forests and swamps; uncommon. September-October. Se. VA south to n. FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to IN and MN. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, Z; Homalocenchrus lenticularis (Michaux) Kuntze -- S]

Leersia oryzoides (Linnaeus) Swartz, Rice Cutgrass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, riverbanks, pond-shores; common. August-October. Nova Scotia west to British Columbia, south to FL and CA; also in Europe and e. Asia. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, Z; Homalocenchrus oryzoides (Linnaeus) Pollich -- S]

Leersia virginica Willdenow, White Grass, White Cutgrass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): floodplain forests, swamps, streambanks; common. August-October. Québec west to MN and SD, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, Z; L. virginica var. ovata (Poiret) Fernald -- F; Homalocenchrus virginicus (Willdenow) Britton -- S]

## Leptochloa Palisot de Beauvois (Sprangletop, Feathergrass)

The circumscription of Leptochloa has been controversial; many authors have preferred to separate Diplachne as a separate genus. References: Snow in FNA (2003a); Snow (1998); Cronquist (1991).

1 Spikelets 1-2.5 mm long, with 2-4 flowers; sheaths sparsely pilose with long, pustular-based hairs . . L. panicea ssp. brachiata 1 Spikelets $3.5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, with 5-12 flowers; sheaths glabrous (rarely slightly scabrous).

2 Lemmas $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the apex obtuse to truncate, with the midrib often extended as a mucro ........... L. uninervia 2 Lemmas $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the apex acuminate or awned.

3 Lemmas acuminate; leaf blades 5-10 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. panicoides 3 Lemmas awned; leaf blades $1-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.

4 Low sprawling grasses, less than 5 dm tall; lemma awns (1-) 2.5-5 mm long; first glume 2.5-3.5 mm long; second glume 4-7 mm long
L. fascicularis var. maritima

4 Taller grasses, usually 5-10 dm tall; lemma awns 0.5-2.5 mm long; first glume 1.3-3.4 mm long; second glume $2.2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
5 First glume 2.3-3.4 mm long; second glume 3.4-5.0; lemmas 4-5 mm long, with an awn 0.5-2.5 mm long
[L. fascicularis var. acuminata]
5 First glume 1.3-2 mm long; second glume 2.2-3.5; lemmas 3-4 mm long, with an awn 0.5-1 mm long

## L. fascicularis var. fascicularis

* Leptochloa fascicularis (Lamarck) A. Gray var. fascicularis, Bearded Sprangletop. Pd (NC): bed of artificial impoundment; rare, adventive from further west. September. Widespread in e. North America, primarily west of the Appalachians (adventive further east), and extending into South America. [= C, G; L. fascicularis -- RAB, GW, HC, S, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; L. fusca (Linnaeus) Kunth ssp. fascicularis (Lamarck) N. Snow -- FNA, K, in part only; Diplachne fascicularis (Lamarck) Palisot de Beauvois -- F]

Leptochloa fascicularis (Lamarck) A. Gray var. maritima (Bicknell) Gleason, Salt-meadow Grass. Cp (NC, SC, VA): fresh to brackish marshes, overwash flats, other disturbed brackish habitats; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). August-October. Along the coast from s. NH south to SC. This taxon appears to warrant status as a species separate from L. fascicularis. Reported (as L. fascicularis) for SC by Nelson \& Kelly (1997). [= C, G; L. fascicularis -- RAB, GW, HC, S, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Diplachne maritima Bicknell -- F; L. fusca (Linnaeus) Kunth ssp. fascicularis (Lamarck) N. Snow -- FNA, K, in part]

Leptochloa panicea (Retzius) Ohwi ssp. brachiata (Steudel) N. Snow, Red Sprangletop. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon (VA Watch List). June-October. Widespread in the Western Hemisphere. The more familiar name, L. filiformis, must be replaced for reasons of nomenclatural priority. [= FNA, K; L. filiformis (Lamarck) Palisot de Beauvois -RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, S, W]

* Leptochloa panicoides (J. Presl) A. Hitchcock \& Chase, Amazon Sprangletop. Pd (VA), Cp (GA): drawdown habitats on lake margins; rare, introduced from South America. Belden et al. (2004) discuss the Virginia occurrences along the banks of the Roanoke (Staunton) River at Kerr Reservoir. Also reported for e. GA in the Coastal Plain (Sorrie, pers. comm.). [= C, FNA, G, GW, HC, K; Diplachne halei Nash -- F; Leptochloa floribunda Doell -- S; Diplachne panicoides (J. Presl) McNeill]
* Leptochloa uninervia (J. Presl) A. Hitchcock \& Chase. Cp (GA, SC, VA), Pd (NC): disturbed areas; rare, adventive from further west. July-August. Widespread in the Western Hemisphere, the native range obscure, but not likely native in our area. Reported for SC by Nelson \& Kelly (1997). [= RAB, C, G, GW, HC, K, S; L. fusca (Linnaeus) Kunth ssp. uninervia (J. Presl) N. Snow - FNA, K; Diplachne uninervia (J. Presl) Parodi]
* Leptochloa decipiens (R. Brown) Stapf ex Maiden ssp. peacockii (Maiden \& Betche) N. Snow. Cp (SC): waif at wool-combing mill; rare, introduced, probably not established. [= K] \{not keyed\}
* Leptochloa digitata (R. Brown) Domin. Cp (SC): waif at wool-combing mill; rare, introduced, probably not established. [= K] \{not keyed\}
* Leptochloa divaricatissima S.T. Blake. Cp (SC): waif at wool-combing mill; rare, introduced, probably not established. [= K] \{not keyed\}

Leptochloa dubia (Kunth) Nees. Cp (SC): waif at wool-combing mill; rare, introduced, probably not established. Also reported for NC by Kartesz (1999), but the documentation indicates that it was cultivated at a Soil Conservation Service test nursery in Chapel Hill, Orange County. [= FNA, HC, K] \{not keyed\}

Leptochloa fascicularis (Lamarck) A. Gray var. acuminata (Nash) Gleason has been reported as adventive in PA and along highways in WV from halophytic habitats of w. United States (Cusick 1994). [= C, G; Diplachne acuminata Nash -- F; L. fascicularis -- HC, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; L. fusca (Linnaeus) Kunth ssp. fascicularis (Lamarck) N. Snow -- FNA, K, in part; L. acuminata (Nash) Mohlenbrock] \{not keyed\}

* Leptochloa virgata (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois, tropical Sprangletop. Cp (SC): waif at wool-combing mill; rare, introduced, probably not established. [= FNA, HC, K] \{not keyed\}


## Leptoloma (see Digitaria)

## Limnodea L.H. Dewey 1894

## References: Brandenburg \& Thieret (2000)=Z.

* Limnodea arkansana (Nuttall) L.H. Dewey. Cp (SC): waste at wool-combing mill, probably not established; rare, introduced from sc. United States. [= HC, K, S, Z; Cinna arkansana (Nuttall) G. Tucker]

Lolium Linnaeus (Rye-grass, Darnel, Fescue)<br>(also see Schedonorus)

References: Darbyshire (1993) $=\mathrm{Y}$; Aiken \& Darbyshire (1990) $=\mathrm{X}$; Tucker (1996)=Z. Key based in part on C and X.
1 Inflorescence paniculate (spikelets borne on branches off the central axis) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Schedonorus]
1 Inflorescence spikelike (spikelets sessile on the central axis); [subgenus Lolium].
2 Glumes (12-) 15-25 mm long, subcoriaceous, equalling or surpassing the uppermost lemma (therefore the length of the spikelet); florets $4-9$ per spikelet; annual . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . L. temulentum
2 Glumes 4-12 mm long, herbaceous, shorter than the lemmas (therefore shorter than the spikelet); florets (2-) 5-22 per spikelet; annual or perennial.
3 Lemmas (at least the upper) awned, the awns to 15 mm long; florets 11-22 per spikelet; annual or perennial

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3 Lemmas awnless; florets (2-) 5-10 per spikelet; perennial
L. perenne var. aristatum
L. perenne var. perenne
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* Lolium perenne Linnaeus var. aristatum Willdenow, Italian Rye-grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. April-July. [=C, Z; L. multiflorum Lamarck -- RAB, F, G, HC, S; L. perenne ssp. multiflorum (Lamarck) Husnot -- K; L. perenne -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Lolium perenne Linnaeus var. perenne, English Rye-grass, Perennial Rye-grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA, NC, VA): fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Eurasia. April-July. [=C, Z; L. perenne -- RAB, F, G, HC, S, in the narrow sense; L. perenne ssp. perenne -- K; L. perenne -- W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Lolium temulentum Linnaeus, Darnel. Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), \{SC\}: fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. May-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, S, Z; L. temulentum var. leptochaeton A. Braun -- G; L. temulentum var. macrochaeton A. Braun -- G; L. temulentum ssp. temulentum - K]


## Luziola Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (Southern Water Grass)

References: Tucker (1988)=Z; Judziewicz et al. (2000)=Y.
Identification notes: 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 $0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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).

Luziola fluitans (Michaux) Terrell \& H. Robinson var. fluitans, Southern Water Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd? (GA?): aquatic in water of natural lakes, slow-moving blackwater rivers, and other stagnant waters; rare (NC Watch List). August-October. Var. fluitans ranges from ne. NC to c. FL and west to e. TX; var. oconnerii (Guzman M.) G. Tucker occurs in the highlands of w. Mexico (Tucker 1988). [= Y, Z; L. fluitans -- K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Hydrochloa carolinensis Palisot de Beauvois -- RAB, GW, HC, S]

[^7]
## Melica Linnaeus (Melic)

## References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

1 First glume oblong, $6.5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $2-4 \times$ as long as wide, acute to obtuse at the apex, about the same length and width as the second glume; inflorescence with (0-) 1-5 branches from the lower nodes only; fertile lemmas 2; leaves 1-6 mm wide; [common species, widespread in our area] $\qquad$ M. mutica

1 First glume broadly ovate, $5-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $1.5-2 \times$ as long as wide, obtuse to rounded at the apex, shorter and broader than the second glume; inflorescence with 2-10 (or more) branches from most nodes; fertile lemmas (2-) 3; leaves 3-12 mm wide; [rare species of the Mountains of NC and VA, northwards and westwards]
M. nitens

Melica mutica Walter, Two-flower Melic. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, woodlands; common. April-May. MD west to IN and IL, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, W, Z]

Melica nitens (Scribner) Nuttall ex Piper, Three-flower Melic. Mt (GA, NC, VA): rocky upland woodlands, barrens, and glades, over calcareous rocks (such as limestone, calcareous shale); rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). May. PA west to s. MN and NE, south to nw. GA and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, W, Z]

## Melinis Palisot de Beauvois (Natalgrass)

A genus of ca. 22 species, native to Africa and w. Asia. References: Wipff in FNA (2003a).

* Melinis repens (Willdenow) Zizka ssp. repens, Rose Natalgrass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA): disturbed areas, roadsides; rare, introduced from Africa. The report for NC by Kartesz (1999) is an error. [= FNA; < M. repens -- K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Rhynchelytrum roseum (Nees) Stapf \& C.E. Hubbard ex Bews -- HC; < Rhynchelytum repens (Willdenow) C.E. Hubbard]

References: Barden (1987); Fairbrothers \& Gray (1972); Winter, Schmitt, \& Edwards (1982); Koyama (1987); Thieret in FNA (2003a).

* Microstegium vimineum (Trinius) A. Camus, Flexible Sasa-grass, Japanese-grass. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, colonizing moist, rich soil, especially in floodplains; common, native of tropical se. Asia. The following chronological synopsis of flora accounts of Microstegium is perhaps 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). RAB report 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) document the continuing northern expansion of Microstegium into NY and CT. Redman (1995) discusses its habitat preferences in MD and DC. Koyama (1987) reports it as "common as undergrowth of forests" in Japan, part of its native distribution. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, HC, K, W; Eulalia viminea (Trinius) Kuntze -- F, G; Eulalia viminea var. variabilis Kuntze -- F; M. vimineum var. imberbe (Nees) Honda -- HC]


## Milium Linnaeus (Wood-millet, Millet-grass)

References: Tucker (1996)=Z; Fernald (1950b) $=\mathrm{Y}$.
Milium effusum Linnaeus var. cisatlanticum Fernald, American Wood-millet, Millet-grass. Mt (NC, VA): forests at high (or rarely moderate) elevations; rare (NC Rare, VA Watch List). June. A circumboreal species, ranging in North America south to w. NC (Swain County), e. TN (Sevier County), w. VA, WV, OH, IN, IL, and MN. The American plants are sometimes segregated as var. cisatlanticum Fernald (Fernald 1950b). Though considered "probably accidentally introduced and established" in NC by Radford, Ahles, \& Bell (1968), the native occurrence of this northern species is more plausible; the only known occurrence in NC (not recently seen) is in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. [ $=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Y} ;<\mathrm{M}$. effusum -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Miscanthus Andersson (Eulalia)

## References: Barkworth in FNA (2003a).

Miscanthus sinensis Andersson, Eulalia, Chinese Silver Grass. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): roadsides; common, introduced from e. Asia. September-November. This species is becoming aggressively weedy. Forms with leaves crossvariegated or linear-variegated with yellow are cultivated and sometimes escape or persist (in addition to the much more common green-leaved form). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, W; M. sinensis var. variegatus Beal -- F, HC; M. sinensis var. zebrinus Beal -$\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{HC}]$

## Muhlenbergia Schreber (Muhly)

Muhlenbergia is a large and diverse genus; the various groups seem very different. References: Pohl (1969); Morden \& Hatch (1989); Peterson in FNA (2003a).

1 Panicle open and diffuse, more than 4 cm broad, the spikelets borne on slender or capillary pedicels longer than the lemmas.
2 Plant with rhizomes, the rhizomes prominent, creeping, and covered with imbricate scales; culms and sheaths strongly compressed at base, the leaves distichous; spikelets $1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long M. torreyana

2 Plant without rhizomes, tufted with erect culms (a "bunchgrass"); culm and sheaths terete, the leaves not distichous; spikelets $1.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (excluding awns, if present); [subgenus Podosemum].

Spikelets $1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, awnless
3 Spikelets 2.5-5 mm long (excluding awns), awned or awnless.
4 Lemma awn 0-1.5 (-4) mm long; glumes (1.1-) 2.0-3.3 (-3.6) mm long, acuminate, not awned (rarely the second with a short awn less than 0.6 mm long); spikelets usually brown or bronze (when fresh); basal sheaths usually very fibrous $\qquad$ M. expansa

4 Lemma awn (2-) 3-33 mm long; glumes (0.3-) 0.7-1.7 (-2.4) mm long, one or both glumes sometimes awned; spikelets usually purple (when fresh); basal sheaths rarely strongly fibrous.
5 Lemma awn (0-) 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 August-October; [widespread in our area, particularly in rocky, clayey, or sandy glades, barrens, and woodlands with prairie affinities]
M. 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 $(-4.7) \mathrm{mm}$ long; flowering October-November; [of sandy maritime situations on barrier islands of the outer Coastal Plain]
$\qquad$ M. sericea

1 Panicle slender, dense, less than 2.5 cm broad, the spikelets sessile or on non-capillary pedicels shorter than the lemmas; [subgenus Muhlenbergia].
5 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
M. schreberi

5 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).
6 Glumes $5-7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (tapered to arched or straight awns), about double the length of the lemma (excluding its awn); panicle dense and spike-like, 2-6 cm long and $3-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ broad
M. glomerata

6 Glumes 1.2-3 mm long, shorter than to barely exceeding the lemma; panicle usually slender, arching, generally less dense and not spike-like, often with some elongated (though appressed) branches, 4-50 cm long, 2-15 mm broad.
$7 \quad$ Callus glabrous; plant lacking scaly rhizomes (with slender stolons and a hard, knotty crown); leaves $0.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; [of calcareous cliffs] M. cuspidata

7 Callus bearded (sometimes only slightly so) (glabrous in M. glabriflora); plant with scaly rhizomes; leaves (1-) 214 mm wide; [collectively of various habitats].
8 Panicle linear, loosely flowered, much exceeding the leaves; culm erect, simple or sparingly branched; glumes relatively broad, the body ovate, 1.2-2.5 mm long, abruptly narrowed to the acuminate tip; ligule obsolete or shorter than the elongate cartilaginous summit of the leaf sheath.
9 Lemmas awnless or awn less than 0.5 mm long; spikelets $1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaf blades usually (1-) 26 mm wide . M. sobolifera

9 Lemma awn 1-11 mm long (rarely awnless); spikelets 3-5 mm long; leaf blades (2) 6-10 (-13) mm wide (often more than 8 mm wide). M. tenuiflora

8 Panicle lanceolate, densely (rarely loosely) flowered, leaves often extending conspicuously into the inflorescence; culm geniculate, freely branched; glumes relatively narrow, the body lanceolate, 2-3 mm long, tapering from base to apex; ligule usually obvious above the short cartilaginous summit of the leaf sheath.
10 Culm glabrous throughout (including below the nodes).
11 Glumes 1.4-2.0 mm long; ligule 0.2-0.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. bushii
11 Glumes 2-4 (-5) mm long; ligule 0.8-1.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. frondosa
10 Culm pubescent, at least below the nodes.
12 Lemma awn 7-12 mm long; spikelets loosely clustered, on pedicels 2-4 mm long .. M. sylvatica
12 Lemma awnless or with a short awn tip (rarely to 9 mm long); spikelets densely clustered, on pedicels less than 1 mm long.
13 Lemma glabrous below, or with short basal bearding; ligule $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
M. glabrifloris

13 Lemma pilose basally; ligule $0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. mexicana
Muhlenbergia bushii Pohl, Bush's Muhly. Pd (VA), Mt (GA), \{NC\}: bottomlands and other moist forests; rare (VA Rare). IN west IA, south to NE and TX; apparently disjunct eastwards in scattered localities, including in n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and VA. The habitat is variously given in floras as "dry woods" or "moist woods." [= C, FNA, K; M. brachyphylla Bush -- F, G, HC]

Muhlenbergia capillaris (Lamarck) Trinius, Hairgrass. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, VA): in the Piedmont primarily in clayey or thin rocky soils (especially in areas which formerly burned and were prairie-like), open woodlands, in the Coastal Plain in savannas, dry woodlands, and coastal grasslands (where sometimes in close proximity with M. sericea), in the mountains around calcareous rock outcrops; uncommon. Late August-October. The species is widespread in e. North America. M. capillaris and its relatives, $M$. expansa and $M$. sericea, have been the subject of an herbarium morphological study by Morden \& Hatch (1989), who conclude 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. [=F, FNA, G, W; = M. capillaris -- RAB, GW, in part only (including also M. sericea); = M. capillaris var. capillaris -- C, HC, K, S]

Muhlenbergia cuspidata (Torrey ex Hooker) Rydberg, Plains Muhly. Mt (VA): dolomite and limestone palisade cliffs along the New, Roanoke, and Shenandoah rivers; rare (VA Rare). OH west to MT and Alberta, south to sw. VA, KY, MO, OK, and NM. [= C, F, FNA, G, HC, K]

Muhlenbergia expansa (Poiret) Trinius, Savanna Hairgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas, pine flatwoods, mesic areas in sandhill-pocosin ecotones; common (VA Rare). September-October. An important part of the grassy component of many longleaf pine savannas, M. expansa is a Coastal Plain species, ranging from se. VA south to FL, and west to e. TX (nearly exactly the range of Pinus palustris). Its flowering is stimulated by fire, and, lacking fire, it may be found in large populations in solely vegetative condition. It 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), ligules $1-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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 Calamovilfa 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 Calamovilfa brevipilis are also useful. See $M$. capillaris for discussion of Morden \& Hatch (1989) advocating varietal status for the three taxa in the M. capillaris-expansa-sericea
complex. [= RAB, F, FNA, GW, HC, S; = M. capillaris var. trichopodes (Elliott) Vasey -- C, K]
Muhlenbergia frondosa (Poiret) Fernald, Smooth Wirestem Muhly. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC): moist forests and disturbed areas; uncommon (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain). September-October. This species is widespread in e. North America, south to ne. GA and west into the Plains. [= RAB, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, W; M. mexicana -- S, misapplied]

Muhlenbergia glabriflora Scribner, Clay-pan Muhly. Pd (NC, VA): in clayey soils (such as those derived from diabase); rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). October-November. VA and NC west to IA, MO, AL, and TX, local and apparently rare in all of that range. 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." [= C, F, G, HC, K; = M. glabrifloris - FNA, orthographic variant]

Muhlenbergia glomerata (Willdenow) Trinius, Spiked Muhly. Mt (NC, VA): fens and seeps over mafic (amphibolite) or ultramafic (olivine) rocks; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). August-October. This species is widespread in n . North America, ranging south in a scattered and disjunct pattern to NC. [= RAB, F, FNA, GW, HC, K, W; M. racemosa (Michaux) B.S.P. -- G, in part; M. racemosa -- S, misapplied]

Muhlenbergia mexicana (Linnaeus) Trinius, Hairy Wirestem Muhly. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): forest edges; rare (NC Watch List). September-October. The epithet is a misnomer; the species is largely northern, occurring nearly throughout the United States and s. Canada. [= RAB , F, G , HC, K, W; > M. mexicana var. filiformis (Torrey) Scribner - FNA; > M. mexicana var. mexicana FNA; M. foliosa (Roemer \& J.A. Schultes) Trinius -- S]

Muhlenbergia schreberi J.F. Gmelin, Nimblewill, Dropseed. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): bottomland and other moist forests, disturbed areas; common. August-October. This species is widespread in e. United States. [= RAB, F, FNA, GW, HC, K, S, W; > M. schreberi var. schreberi-G; > M. schreberi var. palustris (Scribner) Scribner -- G; M. palustris Scribner]

Muhlenbergia sericea (Michaux) P.M. Peterson, Dune Hairgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): maritime dry grasslands, maritime wet grasslands, interdune swales, low dunes, sometimes edges of freshwater or brackish marshes, apparently limited to the barrier islands (sometimes in close proximity with M. capillaris); uncommon, though sometimes locally abundant (SC Rare). OctoberNovember. 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. Its range is from NC (slightly north of Oregon Inlet, Dare County, south of Nags Head) south to FL and west to TX, primarily on barrier islands. 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 a recent paper (Morden \& Hatch 1989) advocating varietal status for the three taxa in the M. capillaris-expansa-sericea complex. [= FNA; <M. capillaris -- RAB, GW, in part; = M. capillaris var. filipes (M.A. Curtis) Chapman ex Beal -HC, K, S; = M. filipes M.A. Curtis]

Muhlenbergia sobolifera (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Trinius, Rock Muhly. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): dry wooded limestone slopes, rock outcrops and rocky forests; uncommon (GA Special Concern, NC Watch List). July-September. This species is widespread in e. United States, south to AL. [= RAB, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, W]

Muhlenbergia sylvatica Torrey ex A. Gray, Woodland Muhly. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): bottomland and other moist forests, calcareous strembanks; rare (GA SPecial Concern, NC Watch List). September. This species is widespread in e. United States, south to ne. GA. [= RAB, FNA, K, W; M. sylvatica var. sylvatica -- F, G, GW, HC; M. umbrosa Scribner -- S]

Muhlenbergia tenuiflora (Willdenow) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Slender Muhly. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (VA), \{SC\}: moist forests and disturbed areas, up to at least 1400 m ; uncommon (rare in Piedmont). August-October. This species is widespread in e. United States. Two varieties are sometimes recognized: var. tenuiflora, with lemma awn 4-11 mm long and the sheaths and stems retrorsely hirsute, especially around the nodes, and var. variabilis (endemic to the Southern Appalachians), with lemma awn 1-4 mm long or absent, and the sheaths and stems glabrous or nearly so. The validity of the varieties needs further assessment. [= RAB, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, W; > M. tenuiflora var. tenuiflora - C; > M. tenuiflora var. variabilis (Scribner) Pohl - C]

Muhlenbergia torreyana (J.A. Schultes) A.S. Hitchcock, Pinebarren Smokegrass. Cp (GA, NC): moist soils of depression meadows and clay-based Carolina bays, often under or near Taxodium ascendens; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Endangered). August-November. NJ to GA in the Coastal Plain, and disjunct in KY and TN; currently known to be extant only in NJ, NC, and TN. It was first discovered in NC in 1987. Although it rarely flowers except following fire, it can be recognized in sterile condition by its forming clonal patches with evenly spaced, upright, blue-green tufts, each tuft a flattened stem with 5-10 ascending-erect, rather stiff, usually conduplicate leaves, the summit of each sheath with a pronounced cartilaginous thickening, easily felt by running the flattened stem from base to apex between thumb and forefinger. [= C, F, FNA, G, HC, K; = Sporobolus torreyanus (J.A. Schultes) Nash -- S]

Muhlenbergia asperifolia (Nees \& Meyen ex Trinius) Parodi, Alkali Muhly, Scratchgrass, is reported east and south to MD, PA, and OH (Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed; synonymy\}

* Muhlenbergia emersleyi Vasey, Bull Muhly, is reported as introduced in NC (Kartesz 1999), based on a specimen at UNC Herbarium. However, the specimen makes clear that it was cultivated at a Soil Conservation Service test nursery; there is no evidence that the species is established in our area. [= FNA, HC, K] \{not keyed\}

Muhlenbergia uniflora (Muhlenberg) Fernald, south to NJ and se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, FNA, K] \{not keyed; add to synonymy\}

* Nassella leucotricha (Trinius \& Ruprecht) Pohl, Texas Needlesgrass. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mill; rare, introduced from sc. United States and Mexico. [= K; = Stipa leucotricha Trinius \& Ruprecht - HC]


## Neeragrostis Bush

References: Peterson \& Harvey (in prep.)=Z.
Neeragrostis reptans (Michaux) Nicora, is reported for scattered locations as far east as c. TN by Chester et al. (1993), as well as in WV, KY, and possibly GA (Kartesz 1999). [= K, Z; = Eragrostis reptans (Michaux) Nees -- C, F, G, GW, HC]

## Oplismenus Palisot de Beauvois (Woods-grass, Basket-grass)

A genus of about 5 species, widespread in the New World and Old World tropics, subtropics, and warm temperate areas. References: Wipff in FNA (2003a); Crins (1991)=Z; Scholz (1981)=Y; Peterson et al. (1999).

1 Sheath and culm axis glabrous or with a few scattered hairs, the hairs less than 1 mm long; lemma (7-) 9-11-veined . . . . . . . O. hirtellus ssp. setarius

1 Sheath and culm axis noticeably pilose, the hairs 1-3 mm long; lemma 7 -veined . . . . ..... [O. hirtellus ssp. undulatifolius]
Oplismenus hirtellus (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ssp. setarius (Lamarck) Mez ex Ekman, Woods-grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC): maritime forests, shell middens, moist forests; uncommon (NC Watch List). August-October. O. hirtellus is widespread in tropical and subtropicals areas of the New and Old World; ssp. setarius ranges from e. NC south to FL, west to AR and TX, and south through the Caribbean and Central America to central South America. Scholz (1981) recognizes many other sspp. This species is undoubtedly native in our area, occurring in undisturbed habitats in natural communities entirely devoid of alien species; the basis of Gould's (1975) assertion that Oplismenus is "introduced or adventive in the United States" is unknown. Superficially, Oplismenus resembles Arthraxon, but has the leaves only slightly cordate at the base (vs. strongly cordate-clasping). Crins (1991) favors treating $O$. setarius as a taxonomically unrecognized component within a polymorphic $O$. hirtellus. [=FNA, K, Y; $=$ O. setarius (Lamarck) Roemer \& J.A. Schultes -- RAB, HC, S; < O. hirtellus (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois -- Z, in part]

* Oplismenus hirtellus (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ssp. undulatifolius (Ard.) U. Scholz, native to the Eastern Hemisphere, has been reported as an introduction in Baltimore Co., MD (Peterson et al. 1999). It can be expected to spread, and may likely be found in our area. [= FNA, K, Y; < O. hirtellus (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois -- Z, in part]

Oryza Linnaeus (Rice)
A genus of about 20 species, native of tropical and warm temperate portions of the Old World. References: Tucker (1988)=Z; Judziewicz et al. (2000)=Y; Nanda \& Sharma (2003=X.

* Oryza sativa Linnaeus, Rice. Cp (GA, NC, SC): escaped in marshes (probably not truly naturalized); rare, native of Asia. October. 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). Rice was an important crop before the Civil War in SC and extreme se. NC. [= RAB, C, G, GW, HC, K, S, X, Y, Z]

Oryzopsis Michaux (Ricegrass)
(also see Piptatherum)
1 Leaves involute when dry, 1-2 mm wide; glumes 3.5-4.8 mm long ....................... [see Piptatherum canadense]
1 Leaves flat, $5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; glume $6-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
2 Leaves primarily basal or low-cauline, 2-4 (-5) dm long, 4-10 mm wide; inflorescence a raceme or a racemiform panicle; culms prostrate, the upper leaves very reduced, often merely bladeless sheaths
O. asperifolia

2 Leaves primarily cauline, 1-2.5 dm long, 8-15 mm wide; inflorescence a panicle; culms erect, the upper leaves welldeveloped . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [see Piptatherum racemosum]

Oryzopsis asperifolia Michaux, Rough-leaved Ricegrass, Whiteseed Mountain-ricegrass. Mt (VA): high elevation pineoak/heath barrens and woodlands; rare (VA Rare). Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to w. VA, WV, n. IN, SD, NM, and UT. This grass forms large cespitose clumps, the leaves evergreen and somewhat bicolored (green on the upper surface, bluish on the lower). [= C, F, G, K]

Panicum Linnaeus (Panic Grass)
(also see Dichanthelium, Phanopyrum, Setaria, Steinchisma, and Urochloa)
(contributed by Richard J. LeBlond)
\{INTRODUCTION: Describe differences between Panicum, Dichanthelium, Urochloa (=Brachiaria), and Paspalidium (now in Setaria), all of which are treated as Panicum in RAB. Describe collection methods and character analysis.\}

There has been considerable controversy over the generic limits of Panicum. In its broader recent 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 $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ photosynthesis. Eriochloa and Urochloa (including Brachiaria) have $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ photosynthesis, with PEP-ck decarboxylation. Panicum and Setaria (Paspalidium) have C ${ }_{4}$ photosynthesis, with NAD-me or NADPme decarboxylation. Steinchisma, in addition to its unusual expansion of the palea, apparently has a peculiar photosynthetic pathway, described by Crins (1991) as "intermediate between" $C_{3}$ and $C_{4}$ 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 spikelets; upper glume and lower lemma usually $7-11$ nerved; upper anthecium apiculate or shortly crested, and simple papillae on the lemma and palea. Anatomically, all species are non-Kranz or $\mathrm{C}_{3}$, with the outer parenchymatous sheath lacking specialized chloroplasts", etc. The argument that Phanopyrum also has $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ 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: Lelong (1986) $=$ Z; Zuloaga \& Morrone (1996) $=\mathrm{Y}$; Freckmann \& Lelong in FNA (2003a).

2 First glume $5-7.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, nearly as long as sterile lemma; fertile lemma $1 / 3$ length of sterile lemma
[Phanopyrum gymnocarpon]
2 First glume shorter, or if this long, then at most $3 / 4$ length of sterile lemma; fertile lemma more than $1 / 2$ length of sterile lemma.
3 Sterile palea indurate and expanding the spikelet at maturity, as long as sterile lemma; outer surface of the distal palea with compound papillae
[Steinchisma hians]
3 Sterile palea membranous, not expanding the spikelet at maturity, usually shorter than sterile lemma or absent; outer surface of the distal palea lacking compound papillae.
$4 \quad$ Panicle less than 2 cm wide at maturity.
5 Spikelets more than 4.5 mm long; first glume more than 2.4 mm long; ligule $4-6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [of coastal dunes]; [subgenus Panicum, section Repentia] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. amarum var. amarum
5 Spikelets less than 4 mm long; first glume less than 2.1 mm long; ligule less than 2 mm long; [not of coastal dunes].
6 Blades involute, 1.5-4 mm wide; culms wiry; [subgenus Agrostoides, section Tenera] . . . P. tenerum 6 Blades flat, the larger $6-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; culms stout.

7 Panicles constricted, 0.3-1.6 cm wide; spikelets subsessile to short-pediceled; summit of fertile palea not enclosed by fertile lemma . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. hemitomon
7 Panicles wider than 1 cm ; spikelets short to long-pediceled; summit of fertile palea enclosed by fertile lemma; [subgenus Agrostoides, section Agrostoidea].
8 Plants tufted, without rhizomes; culms strongly compressed below; fertile lemma 1.3-1.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. rigidulum var. condensum 8 Plants rhizomatous; culms slightly compressed below; fertile lemma 1.8-2.2 mm long. 9 Rhizomes short, usually less than 3 cm long; leaves $20-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $4-18 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; spikelets 2.5-3.9 mm long, acuminate; first glume with 3-5 green nerves.
$P$. anceps var. anceps 9 Rhizomes elongate, often more than 4 cm long; leaves $10-30(-40) \mathrm{cm}$ long, 2-10 mm wide; spikelets 2.2-2.8 mm long, acute to short-acuminate; first glume with 1-3 green nerves
$P$. anceps var. rhizomatum
4 Panicle more than 2 cm wide at maturity.
10 Plants from a cluster of fibrous roots, without rhizomes or hard knotty crowns, annual.
11 First glume $1 / 5$ to $1 / 4$ length of spikelet, broadly rounded to truncate; sheaths usually glabrous; nodes glabrous; [subgenus Panicum, section Dichotomiflora] . . P. dichotomiflorum var. dichotomiflorum 11 First glume $1 / 3$ to $1 / 2$ length of spikelet, acute to subacute; sheaths villous or hispid; nodes often
bearded; [subgenus Panicum, section Panicum].
12 Spikelets 4.5-6 mm long; panicle branches often nodding or drooping at maturity . P. 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 times as long as wide P. flexile

13 Spikelets short-pointed to acuminate, 1.8-2.5 (-2.8) mm long; mature panicle usually more than $1 / 2$ as wide to wider than long.
14 Panicle usually equal to or longer than culm; largest blades usually $10-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; spikelets acuminate, lanceolate to lance-ovoid . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. capillare
14 Panicle usually not as long as culm; largest blades usually 10 mm or less wide; spikelets short-pointed, ellipsoid, ovoid, or obovoid.
15 Herbage purple-tinged; blades $2-6 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, ascending; pulvini glabrous to sparsely pilose; spikelets 1.8-2.2 mm long, more than twice as long as wide; mature fertile lemma blackish P. lithophilum

15 Herbage yellow-green to green; blades 2-12 mm wide, spreading; pulvini glabrous or pilose; spikelets $1.4-2.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, less than twice as long as wide; mature fertile lemma straminous.
16 Culm blades 5-12 mm wide; blade of flag (inflorescence bract) usually more than $1 / 2$ as long as panicle; panicle ellipsoid to obovoid; pulvini glabrous; secondary panicle branches and pedicels divergent; spikelets $1.9-2.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
... P. gattingeri
16 Culm blades 2-6 mm wide; blade of flag usually less than $1 / 2$ as long as panicle; panicle broadly ovoid to deltoid; pulvini pilose; secondary panicle branches and pedicels appressed; spikelets $1.4-2.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long

10 Plants with rhizomes or hard knotty crowns, perennial.
17 Plants with rhizomes; fertile lemma 1.6-4 mm long.
18 First glume truncate apically
P. repens

18 First glume acute to obtuse.
19 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; [subgenus Agrostoides, section Agrostoidea].
20 Rhizomes short, usually less than 3 cm long; leaves $20-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $4-18 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; spikelets 2.5-3.9 mm long, acuminate; first glume with 3-5 green nerves . . . . . . . . . .
P. anceps var. anceps

20 Rhizomes elongate, often more than 4 cm long; leaves $10-30(-40) \mathrm{cm}$ long, $2-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; spikelets 2.2-2.8 mm long, acute to short-acuminate; first glume with 1-3 green nerves .......................................... P. anceps var. rhizomatum
19 Culms terete; ligules 1-6 mm long; spikelets pediceled and not at all secund, essentially straight; fertile Iemma 2-4 mm long; (subgenus Panicum, section Repentia].
21 Panicle narrow, the branches erect; sheaths longer than internodes; spikelets 4.3-7.7 mm long; fertile lemma 3-4 mm long.
22 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; first glumes $2.5-5.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, 2/3-3/4 as long as the spikelet, 7-9 nerved, the nerves thickened and raised; fertile lemma 1.3-1.8 mm wide ................... . . $\boldsymbol{P}$. amarum var. amarum 22 Rhizomes usually short; culms usually tufted, 1-2 (-3) m tall; leaves 2-5 dm long; panicles $3-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, the primary branches usually 2 or more per node, densely flowered; spikelets $4.0-5.9 \mathrm{~mm}$ llong; first glumes $2-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $1 / 2-2 / 3$ as long as the spikelet, 3-5 (-7) nerved, the nerves thin and wiry; fertile lemma 1.0-1.5 mm wide
P. amarum var. amarulum

21 Panicle with divergent to spreading-ascending branches; upper sheaths shorter than internodes; spikelets $2.8-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; fertile lemma 2-2.6 mm long.
23 Spikelets $3.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; first glume $2 / 3$ length of spikelet, acuminate
P. virgatum var. virgatum

23 Spikelets 2.8-3.5 mm long; first glume $1 / 2$ length of spikelet, blunt to acute P. virgatum var. cubense

17 Plants with hard crowns, lacking rhizomes; fertile lemma 1.2-1.6 mm long; [subgenus Agrostoides, section Agrostoidea].
24 Ligule of white hairs $0.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; culms to 1 m long; cauline blades $2-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, usually pilose adaxially near the base; spikelets $2.0-4.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
25 Ligules 1-3 mm long; spikelets 2.0-2.7 mm long, 2.5-4× as long as wide, often obliquely set on the pedicels . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. Iongifolium var. Iongifolium
25 Ligules 0.5-1.5 mm long; spikelets 2.4-4.0 mm long, $3.5-5 \times$ as long as wide, erect on the pedicels
P. longifolium var. combsii

24 Ligule a tawny membrane $0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, often erose or lacerate, or with a minute ciliate fringe; culms to 1.8 m long; cauline blades $4-12 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, usually glabrous; spikelets $1.6-2.8$ mm long.
26 Spikelets 2.4-2.8 mm long, long-acuminate, usually less than 0.7 mm wide; fertile lemma often conspicuously stipitate
$P$. rigidulum var. elongatum
26 Spikelets $1.6-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, short-acuminate, usually more than 0.7 mm wide; fertile lemma estipitate to short stipitate.
27 Culms to 1 m long; mature panicle $1 / 2$ to nearly as wide as long, the branches ascending to spreading; spikelets $1.6-2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long .... P. rigidulum var. rigidulum
27 Culms to 1.8 m long; mature panicle less than $1 / 3$ as wide as long, the branches erect; spikelets $2.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. rigidulum var. condensum

Panicum amarum Elliott var. amarulum (A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase) P.G. Palmer, Southern Seabeach Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): coastal dunes and shores, sandflats, and sandhills; rare. July-November. NJ s. to FL and West Indies, w. to TX and Mexico; restricted to the Coastal Plain except for WV. Although well-marked individuals of var. amarulum and var. amarum are quite distinctive, only the number and structure of first glume nerves appears to be a constant over the range of the two taxa (Palmer 1975). Primarily a coastal plant, var. amarulum has been found in the Sandhills of NC (Richmond Co.). Blomquist 1948 says this taxon "does not seem to grow naturally in North Carolina." $[=K, Z ;=P$. amarulum A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; = P. amarum ssp. amarulum (A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; not Panicum]

Panicum amarum Elliott var. amarum, Bitter Seabeach Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): coastal dunes and shores; common. August-November. CT s. to FL, w. to TX; restricted to the coast. See note under var. amarulum. [= K, Z; = P. amarum -- RAB, C, F, G, HC, S; = P. amarum ssp. amarum - FNA; not Panicum]

Panicum anceps Michaux var. anceps, Beaked Panic Grass. Mt, Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA), \{GA\}: moist sandy woods, swamps, sloughs, roadsides, fields, waste places; common. June-October. NJ w. to IL, s. to FL and TX. The sheaths of var. anceps are glabrous to pilose, while those of var. rhizomatum are often villous; the leaves of var. rhizomatum also tend to be hairier. [= RAB, F, $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{Z}$; < $P$. anceps -- C, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not recognized; = $P$. anceps ssp. anceps -FNA ; $=P$. anceps -- HC, S; not Panicum]

Panicum anceps Michaux var. rhizomatum (A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase) Fernald, Small Beaked Panic Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to dry sandy or loamy pinelands, ditches; common (VA Watch List). July-October. Se. VA and KY s. to FL and TX. See note under var. anceps. [= RAB, F, G, Z; < P. anceps -- C, GW, K, infraspecific taxa not recognized; = $P$. anceps ssp. rhizomatum (A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; = P. rhizomatum A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase -- HC, S; not Panicum]

Panicum capillare Linnaeus, Old-witch Grass, Tumbleweed, Tickle Grass. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): open sandy or stony soil, fields, roadsides, waste places, often weedy in cultivated soil; common (rare in SC). August-November. E. to c. Canada, s. to FL and TX; Bermuda. 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 $2.5-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long that are mostly subsessile or short-pedicelled. In our region, $P$. capillare has short-acuminate spikelets $1.8-2.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, mostly on long pedicels. [= RAB, K, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Z}$; < P. capillare -- $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Y}$, in part (also see $P$. gattingeri); $P$. capillare var. capillare -- $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{HC}, \mathrm{W} ; P$. capillare ssp. capillare - FNA; $P$. capillare var. agreste Gattinger -- G; Panicum s.s.]

Panicum dichotomiflorum Michaux var. dichotomiflorum, Spreading Panic Grass, Fall Panic Grass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshy shores, exposed wet soils, alluvial deposits in floodplain forests, spoil banks, ditches; common. July-October. E. Canada w. to SD, s. to FL and TX; also in the Bahamas (Sorrie \& LeBlond 1997). P. dichotomiflorum var. puritanorum ranges along the coast from s. NH to DE, and occurs inland in n. IN. It is distinguished by ovoid to ellipsoid, abruptly short-tipped spikelets only 1.8-2.2 mm long, culms to 6 dm long, and leaves 1-8 mm wide. In var. dichotomiflorum, the oblong-lanceolate, acuminate spikelets are (2.0-) 2.6-3.6 mm long, culms to 2 m long, and leaves $4-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide. Plants with geniculate bases, enlarged lower nodes and sheaths, and panicles with included peduncles and divergent branches have been recognized as var. geniculatum (A. Wood) Fernald. Plants with spikelets similar to those of var. puritanorum, but with culm and leaf features of var. dichotomiflorum, have been recognized as var. imperiorum Fernald, and are known only from se. VA. Recognition of any infraspecific taxa in this morphologically complex species is risky business. [=F, G, HC, K, W; P. dichotomiflorum -- RAB, GW, S, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; $P$. dichotomiflorum -- C, in part, infraspecific taxa not recognized; $P$. dichotomiflorum var. geniculatum -- $F$, $G, W$, $P$. dichotomiflorum var. imperiorum -- F; Panicum s.s.]

Panicum flexile (Gattinger) Scribner, Wiry Panic Grass. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC,VA): glades and openings over mafic rocks, damp sandy meadows, open woods; rare (NC Rare). July-October. NY, sw. Québec, S. Ontario, and ND south to FL and TX. First reported for SC by Nelson \& Kelly (1997). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, W, Y, Z; Panicum s.s.]

Panicum gattingeri Nash, Gattinger's Panic Grass. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), \{GA\}: damp or dry, usually calcareous sandy soils of fields, roadsides, shores, and cultivated ground; frequent in Mountains, uncommon in Piedmont (VA Watch List). August-October. NY, sw. Québec, and MN south to NC, TN, GA, AL, and AR. [= RAB, F, HC, K, S; P. capillare -- C, Y, in part; P. philadelphicum Bernhardi ex Trinius ssp. gattingeri (Nash) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. capillare Linnaeus var. campestre Gattinger -- G, W; Panicum s.s.]

Panicum hemitomon J.A. Schultes, Maidencane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): lake, pond, and river shores, swamp borders, marshes, ditches, often in shallow water; common (VA Rare). June-July. Coastal Plain from s. NJ south to FL, west to TX; also TN; South America. Often forming dense colonies in the low margin and shallow waters of limesink ponds. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, S, W, Z; not Panicum]

Panicum lithophilum Swallen, Flatrock Panic Grass. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC): soil islands on granitic flatrocks and domes; rare (NC Rare). August-October. Restricted to granite outcrops in NC, SC, and ec. GA. There is some question about the distinctness of this taxon from P. philadelphicum; Zuloaga \& Morrone (1996) did not consider it separable from P. philadelphicum.
[= RAB, HC, K; P. philadelphicum Bernhardi ex Trinius ssp. lithophilum (Swallen) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. capillare Linnaeus var. sylvaticum Torrey -- W, in part; P. philadelphicum -- Y, in part; Panicum s.s.]

Panicum longifolium Torrey var. combsii (Scribner \& Ball) Fernald, Combs Panic Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pond shores, depression meadows, cypress savannas, marshes, low woods; uncommon (VA Watch List). July-October. Scattered on the outer Coastal Plain from se. MA, NJ, se. VA, se. NC, e. SC, e. GA, and FL, west to se. LA. First glumes of var. combsii typically are longer than 1.5 mm long, while those of var. longifolium are shorter than 1.5 mm long. [= RAB, $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$; $P$. rigidulum Bosc ex Nees ssp. combsii (Scribner \& Ball) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. rigidulum Bosc ex Nees var. combsii (Scribner \& Ball) Lelong - K, Z; P. longifolium -- C, in part; P. combsii Scribner \& Ball -- HC, S; not Panicum]

Panicum longifolium Torrey var. longifolium, Long-leaved Panic Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC, SC, VA): wet sandy or peaty soils of bogs, savannas, pond shores, depression meadows; common (uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Mountains). July-October. Nova Scotia, NH, MA, PA, and IN south to FL, west to TX. See note under var. combsii. [= RAB, F, G; P. rigidulum Bosc ex Nees ssp. pubescens (Vasey) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. rigidulum Bosc ex Nees var. pubescens (Vasey) Lelong -- K, W, Z; P. Iongifolium -- C, GW, in part; P. longifolium -- HC, S; P. longifolium var. pubescens (Vasey) Fernald -- F; not Panicum]

Panicum miliaceum Linnaeus ssp. miliaceum, Broomcorn Millet, Proso Millet, Hog Millet. Cp (NC), Mt (VA): planted in wildlife food plots, sometimes persistent or self-sowing; rare, introduced, native of Eurasia. July-October. [= C, FNA, K; P. miliaceum - F, HC, S, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. miliaceum ssp. miliaceum -- C, K; Panicum s.s.]

Panicum philadelphicum Bernhardi ex Trinius, Woodland Panic Grass. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): glades, barrens, desiccated pondshores, riversides, or other rocky or dry sandy soil of open woods and roadsides; frequent (rare in SC). Nova Scotia west to WI, south to GA and e. TX. Plants formerly known as $P$. tuckermanii Fernald, ranging from se. Canada south to $n$. VA and OH , are distinguished by included or short-exerted peduncles less than one-third as long as the panicles. [= RAB, C, G, F, HC, K, S; P. tuckermanii Fernald -- F, HC; P. philadelphicum Bernhardi ex Trinius ssp. philadelphicum - FNA; P. capillare Linnaeus var. sylvaticum Torrey -- W, in part; P. philadelphicum -- Y, in part (also see P. lithophilum); Panicum s.s.]
*? Panicum repens Linnaeus, Torpedo Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): disturbed coastal sands, in area where ship's ballast was deposited; rare, apparently introduced. First reported for NC by Leonard (1971b). [= FNA, GW, HC, K, S; Panicum s.s.]

Panicum rigidulum Bosc ex Nees var. condensum (Nash) Mohlenbrock, Dense Panic Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, meadows, low woods, ditches, stream and pond shores, freshwater tidal shores; occasional. September-October. Coastal Plain south from se. MA to FL, west to se. TX and AR; West Indies. Usually readily identified by its tall stature and compact inflorescence, somewhat resembling a large $P$. hemitomon, with which it occasionally occurs. [P. agrostoides Sprengel var. condensum (Nash) Fernald -- RAB, F; P. rigidulum -- C, GW, in part; P. rigidulum Bosc ex Nees ssp. rigidulum - FNA, in part; $P$. agrostoides -- G, in part; $P$. condensum Nash - HC, S; P. rigidulum var. rigidulum -K , in part; $P$. rigidulum var. rigidulum -- $Z$, in part; not Panicum]

Panicum rigidulum Bosc ex Nees var. elongatum (Pursh) Lelong, Tall Flat Panic Grass. Pd, Cp, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, low woods, ditches, swamps, shores, meadows; occasional (common in Piedmont). August-October. CT and NY west to IN, south to GA, LA, and ne. TX. [= K, W, Z; P. stipitatum Nash -- RAB, F, HC, S; P. rigidulum Bosc ex Nees ssp. elongatum (Pursh) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. rigidulum -- C, GW, in part; P. agrostoides Sprengel var. elongatum (Pursh) Scribner -- G; not Panicum]

Panicum rigidulum Bosc ex Nees var. rigidulum, Redtop Panic Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet sandy or peaty soils low woods, meadows, marshes, shores, swamps, ditches; frequent. July-October. ME and MI south to FL and TX; also in CA and British Columbia; Central America. [= W; P. agrostoides Sprengel var. agrostoides -- RAB, F, G, HC; P. rigidulum Bosc ex Nees ssp. rigidulum - FNA, in part; $P$. rigidulum var. rigidulum - K, in part only; $P$. rigidulum -- C, GW, in part; $P$. agrostoides var. ramosius (C. Mohr) Fernald -- F, HC; P. agrostoides -- S; P. rigidulum var. rigidulum -- Z , in part; not Panicum]

Panicum tenerum Beyrich ex Trinius, Southeastern Panic Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): limesink ponds, depression meadows, cypress savannas, wet pinelands, bogs; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). June-September. Coastal Plain from se. NC to FL, west to e. TX; West Indies. The rhizomes produce lines of closely spaced culms. Though $0.5-1 \mathrm{~m}$ tall, the culms are narrow and inconspicuous. [= RAB, FNA, GW, HC, K, S, Z; not Panicum]

Panicum verrucosum Muhlenberg, Warty Panic Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet pinelands, marshes, shores, ditches; common (occasional in Piedmont, rare in Mountains). August-October. MA and PA west to MI and IN, south to FL and se. TX. Spikelets deep green, the warty surface unique among Panicum in our region. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, S, W, Z; not Panicum]

Panicum virgatum Linnaeus var. cubense Grisebach, Blunt Panic Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): wet to dry sandy pinelands; occasional (frequent in the Sandhills). June-October. Coastal Plain from MA to FL, west to MS; also in MI; West Indies. $[=F, H C, S ; P$. virgatum -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, W, Z, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; $P$. virgatum var. virgatum -- K, in part]

Panicum virgatum Linnaeus var. virgatum, Switchgrass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry or wet sandy soils of pinelands, fresh and brackish marshes, shores; common (occasional in Mountains). June-October. Sw. Québec and ND south to FL and TX, west to NV; Bermuda; Central and South America. [=F, HC, S; P. virgatum -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, W, Z, in part, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; $P$. virgatum var. virgatum -- K, in part only; not Panicum]

* Panicum antidotale Retzius. Cp (SC): Native of India. Reported for NC and SC (FNA, Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= FNA, K; not Panicum] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Panicum bergii Arechav. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, native of South America. Reported for sc. GA (HC) and AL (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= FNA, K; Panicum s.s.] \{not yet keyed\}
* Panicum bisulcatum Thunberg. Cp (GA, SC): disturbed areas; rare, native of Asia. Reported introduction in SC, GA, and PA (Kartesz 1999), and as a ballast plant for se. PA (Philadelphia) (Rhoads \& Klein 1993, as P. acroanthum Steudel). [= FNA, K; P. acroanthum Thunberg] \{not yet keyed\}

Panicum brachyanthum Steudel. Cp (GA): \{habitat unknown\}; rare. Sw. GA west to c. TX. [= FNA, K]
Panicum dichotomiflorum Michaux var. puritanorum Svenson, Puritan Panic Grass. Alleged to be in VA northwards (FNA). [= K; P. dichotomiflorum Michaux ssp. puritanorum (Svenson) Freckmann \& Lelong - FNA; P. dichotomiflorum var. imperiorum Fernald]

* Panicum miliaceum Linnaeus ssp. ruderale (Kitag.) Tzvelev, Panic Millet. [= FNA, K]

Panicum virgatum Linnaeus var. spissum Linder ranges south to PA, MD, and DE (Kartesz 1999). [= K; P. virgatum - FNA, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; not Panicum] \{not yet keyed\}

Parapholis C.E. Hubbard (Sickle Grass)
References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

* Parapholis incurva (Linnaeus) C.E. Hubbard, Sickle Grass, Hard Grass, Thin-tail. Cp (NC, VA): sandy and muddy flats, brackish or salt marshes; rare, introduced from Europe. [= RAB, C, HC, K, Z; Pholiurus incurvus (Linnaeus) Schinzius \& Thellung -F, G; Lepturus filiformis (Roth) Trinius]

Pascopyrum A. Löve (Wheatgrass)

* Pascopyrum smithii (Rydberg) A. Löve, Western Wheatgrass. Mt (GA): \{habitat\}; rare. Reported for ne. GA (Rabun County) by Jones \& Coile (1988), as Agropyron smithii Rydberg. It is also reported for TN and KY (Kartesz 1999). [= K; Elytrigia smithii (Rydberg) Nevski - C; Agropyrum smithii Rydberg - F, G, W]

Paspalidium
(see Setaria)

Paspalum Linnaeus (Paspalum, Crown Grass, Beadgrass)
References: Allen \& Hall in FNA (2003a); Banks (1966)=Z; Silveus (1942)=Y. Key based in part on Banks (1966).

## Key to the Paspalum setaceum complex

 (by Richard J. LeBlond)
## 1 Leaves variously pubescent.

2 Leaves villous to villous-hirsute, 2-10 mm wide; spikelets $1.3-1.9 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
3 Leaves villous, 2-7 mm wide, not especially crowded towards the base, erect to spreading; [widespread]
P. setaceum var. setaceum

3 Leaves villous-hirsute, 3-10 mm wide, crowded towards the base, recurved; [of $n$. FL south to Cuba]
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. setaceum var. villosissimum]

2 Leaves puberulent, pilose, or hirsute, $3-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; spikelets $1.6-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
4 Leaves puberulent at least distally on the adaxial surface (and often also pilose in var. stramineum); spikelets 1.6-2.2 mm long.
5 Plants erect to spreading; leaves puberulent and often pilose to nearly glabrous except for the puberulent distal adaxial surface; spikelets glabrous to pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. setaceum var. stramineum
5 Plants spreading to prostrate; leaves densely puberulent; spikelets pubescent
P. setaceum var. psammophilum

4 Leaves pilose or hirsute but not puberulent; spikelets $1.8-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
6 Plants mostly erect; leaves pilose; spikelets usually glabrous; sterile lemma midnerve usually present
P. setaceum var. muhlenbergii

6 Plants mostly widely spreading; leaves hirsute; spikelets glabrous or pubescent; sterile lemma midnerve present or absent
P. setaceum var. supinum

1 Leaves glabrous to glabrate (if glabrate, also see var. stramineum in couplet 5).
7 Blades crowded towards the base, often recurved, 3-8 mm wide; spikelets 1.4-1.9 mm long, usually glabrous.
$P$. setaceum var. longepedunculatum
7 Blades not especially crowded towards the base, erect, ascending or spreading, 2-20 mm wide; spikelets $1.6-2.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, pubescent or glabrous.
8 Blades 3-8 mm wide; spikelets 1.6-1.9 mm long, pubescent, sub-acute; [of GA and FL southward] ...............

8 Blades 2-20 mm wide; spikelets 1.7-2.6 mm long (if less than 2.0 then larger leaves usually $7+\mathrm{mm}$ wide), glabrous or pubescent, rounded to blunt; [plants of FL northward and westward].
9 Plants stiffly erect; blades 2-6 mm wide; spikelets 2.0-2.6 mm long; [of GA and FL]

> P. setaceum var. rigidifolium
> 9 Plants erect to spreading; blades $3-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; spikelets $1.7-2.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [of NJ to TX]
> $P$. setaceum var. ciliatifolium

Paspalum bifidum (Bertoloni) Nash, Pitchfork Paspalum, Pitchfork Crown Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): mesic to wet longleaf pine savannas and mesic swales in sandhills; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Rare). August-October. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, S, Y; P. bifidum var. projectum Fernald -- F, G]

Paspalum boscianum Flügge, Bull Paspalum. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, SC, VA): low fields, ditches; common (VA Watch List). July-October. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, S, W, Y]

* Paspalum dilatatum Poiret, Dallis Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from tropical America. May-October. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, S, W, Y]

Paspalum dissectum (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Mudbank Crown Grass, Walter Paspalum. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): mud flats, drawdown zones; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). September. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, Y]

Paspalum distichum Linnaeus, Joint Paspalum, Knotgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC): brackish and freshwater marshes; uncommon (VA Rare). June-August. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, W, Y; < P. distichum -- GW, in part only (also see $P$. vaginatum); P. paspaloides (Michaux) Scribner]

Paspalum floridanum Michaux, Florida Paspalum. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wet forests; pine savannas; common (rare in Mountains). August-October. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, S, W, Y; P. difforme Le Conte -- G, HC, S, Y; P. floridanum var. glabratum Engelmann ex Vasey -- F, HC, S, Y; P. giganteum Baldwin ex Vasey -- HC, S, Y]

Paspalum fluitans (Elliott) Kunth, Water Paspalum, Horsetail Crown Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): mucky soils in swamp forests; uncommon (NC Watch List). October. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K; P. repens P.J. Bergius -- FNA, GW, S, Y]

Paspalum laeve Michaux var. circulare (Nash) Stone. \{GA, NC, VA\}: \{need additional herbarium work to fully determine range and abundance of varieties \} June-August. [= F; < P. laeve -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; $=P$. circulare Nash -- HC, S, Y]

Paspalum laeve Michaux var. laeve. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): \{need additional herbarium work to fully determine range and abundance of varieties \} June-August. [>F; < P. laeve -- RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; >P. laeve -- HC, S, Y, in the narrow sense; > P. laeve var. pilosum Scribner -- F; > P. longipilum Nash -- HC, S, Y]

* Paspalum notatum Flügge, Bahia Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC), Mt (GA): roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from tropical America. June-October. [= FNA, G, GW, Y; P. notatum var. notatum -- HC, K; P. notatum Flügge var. saurae Parodi - RAB, HC, K]

Paspalum plicatulum Michaux, Brownseed Paspalum. Cp (GA, SC): pine savannas, fields; uncommon. May-July. [= RAB, FNA, GW, HC, K, S, Y]

Paspalum praecox Walter var. curtisianum (Steudel) Vasey, Curtis Crown Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pine savannas; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). June-October. The variety was named for the Rev. Moses Ashley Curtis, of Hillsborough, North Carolina, not Allen Hiram Curtiss, of Jacksonville, Florida; the correct spelling of the epithet is therefore "curtisianum." [=RAB, F, G; $=P$. praecox var. curtissianum -- C, orthographic error; < $P$. praecox -- FNA, GW, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = $P$. lentiferum Lamarck -- HC, S, Y]

Paspalum praecox Walter var. praecox, Early Crown Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas; rare (NC Watch List). MayJuly. [= RAB, C, F, G; < P. praecox -- FNA, GW, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = P. praecox -- HC, S, Y, in the narrow sense]

Paspalum pubiflorum Ruprecht ex Fourn. var. glabrum Vasey ex Scribner, Hairyseed Crown Grass. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Cp (SC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon (NC Watch List). September-October. [= C, F, G, HC, S, Y; < P. pubiflorum -- RAB, FNA, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Paspalum setaceum Michaux var. ciliatifolium (Michaux) Vasey. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry open areas and woodlands, disturbed areas; common. June-September. [= FNA, Z; < P. setaceum -- RAB, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; $P$. setaceum var. ciliatifolium -- C , in part only (also see var. longepedunculatum); $P$. ciliatifolium Michaux var. ciliatifolium -- F, G; P. ciliatifolium Michaux -- HC, S, Y; P. propinquum Nash -- HC, S, Y]

Paspalum setaceum Michaux var. longepedunculatum (Le Conte) Wood. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pine flatwoods and pine savannas; rare. June-September. [=F, FNA, Z; < P. setaceum -- RAB, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < P. setaceum var. ciliatifolium -- C , in part; = $P$. longepedunculatum Le Conte -- G, HC, S, Y]

Paspalum setaceum Michaux var. muhlenbergii (Nash) Fernald. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry or moist soils; common. June-September. [= C, FNA, Z; < P. setaceum -- RAB, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. setaceum var. calvescens Fernald -- F; = P. ciliatifolium Michaux var. muhlenbergii (Nash) Fernald -- F, G; = P. pubescens Muhlenberg ex Willdenow - HC, S, Y]

Paspalum setaceum Michaux var. psammophilum (Nash) D. Banks. Cp? (VA?): \{habitat not known\}; rare. JuneSeptember. [= C, FNA, Z; < P. setaceum -- K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = P. psammophilum Nash -- F, G, HC, Y]

Paspalum setaceum Michaux var. rigidifolium (Nash) D. Banks. Cp (GA, SC?, NC?): \{sandhills\}; rare. June-September. Ne. GA, immediately adjacent to SC (and reported for NC by HC). [= FNA, Z; < P. setaceum -- RAB, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; $=P$. rigidifolium Nash -- HC, S, Y]

Paspalum setaceum Michaux var. setaceum. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, savannas, dry soils; common (uncommon in Piedmont and Mountains). June-September. [ $=\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{FNA}, \mathrm{Z} ;<\operatorname{P}$. setaceum -- RAB, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; >P. setaceum -- G, HC, S, Y, in a narrow sense; >P. debile Michaux -- F, HC, S, Y; >P. setaceum var. setaceum F]

Paspalum setaceum Michaux var. stramineum (Nash) D. Banks. Cp (GA, NC): dry sandy soils; rare. June-September. [= C, FNA, Z; < P. setaceum -- RAB, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = P. ciliatifolium Michaux var. stramineum (Nash)

Fernald -- F, G; = P. stramineum Nash -- HC, Y]
Paspalum setaceum Michaux var. supinum (Bosc ex Poiret) Trinius. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA?): sandy soils, old fields; uncommon. June-September. Also reported for the Coastal Plain of Virginia by Tatnall (1946); needing confirmation of the specimen identification. [= F, FNA, Z; < P. setaceum -- RAB, GW, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = $P$. supinum Bosc ex Poiret -- HC, S]

* Paspalum urvillei Steudel, Vasey Grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, and disturbed areas; common. MayJuly. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, S, Y]

Paspalum vaginatum Swartz, Sand Knotgrass, Seashore Crown Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC): brackish marshes, rarely inland in disturbed places; rare (NC Watch List). July. [= RAB, FNA, HC, K, S, Y; < P. distichum -- GW, in part]

Paspalum acuminatum Raddi, Brook Paspalum, Canoe Grass. Pd (GA): GA and FL west to TX. [= FNA, K]
Paspalum caespitosum Flueggé. AL and FL. [= K]
Paspalum conjugatum Bergius, Sour Paspalum. AL and FL west to e. TX. [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

* Paspalum conspersum Schrad., Scattered Paspalum. Cp (GA): rare, introduced from a native range of Mexico to South

America. [= FNA]

* Paspalum coryphaeum, Emperor Crown-grass. Pd (NC): disturbed areas; rare. [= FNA]
* Paspalum intermedium Munro ex Morong. Cp (GA): drainage canals; rare, introduced from South America. Escaped in sc. GA (Tift County, where growing along drainage canals in Tifton) (Jones \& Coile 1988). [= FNA, HC, K]
* Paspalum malacophyllum Trinius, Ribbed Paspalum. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from a native range of Mexico to South America. [= FNA, HC]

Paspalum monostachyum Vasey, Gulfdune Paspalum. AL and FL west to TX. [= FNA, HC, K] \{add synonymy; add to key\}

* Paspalum nicorae Parodi, Brunswickgrass. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Brazil. [= FNA, HC, K]

Paspalum propinquum Nash. GA and FL. [= HC; < P. setaceum - K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

* Paspalum scrobiculatum Linnaeus, Indian Paspalum. Cp (GA): disturbed areas; rare, native of India. [= FNA, HC, K]

Paspalum setaceum var. villosissimum (Nash) D. Banks. In sandy pine flatwoods and fields from n. FL south to s. FL; Cuba. [= FNA, Z; <P. setaceum -- GW, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; P. debile Michaux - HC, in part; = P. villosissimum Nash -S]

Pennisetum L.C. Richard ex Persoon
References: Wipff in FNA (2003a).

* Pennisetum glaucum (Linnaeus) R. Brown, Pearl Millet. (GA, NC, SC, VA). [= RAB, FNA, K; Setaria glauca (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois]
* Pennisetum purpureum Schumacher, Elephant Grass. Naturalized in FL north to the FL-GA border. [= FNA]
* Pennisetum setaceum (Forskål) Chiov., Tender Fountaingrass Reported as an introduction in FL, TN, and KY (Wipff in FNA). [= FNA, K]
* Pennisetum villosum R. Brown ex Fresen., Feathertop. Reported as an introduction in GA (Kartesz 1999). [= C, FNA, K]


## Phalaris Linnaeus (Canary-grass)

## References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

1 Perennial, with scaly rhizomes; inflorescence obviously paniculate, 7-25 cm long, with ascending to appressed branches, the main branches of the inflorescence apparent, the inflorescence outline thus appearing lobed.
2 Glumes broadly winged; fertile lemmas ovate-lanceolate, densely pubescent
2 Glumes not winged; fertile lemmas narrowly lanceolate, glabrous to sparsely pubescent ............ Ph. arundinacea
1 Annual, without rhizomes; inflorescence densely spikelike or almost capitate, 1-6 cm long, the branches not apparent, the inflorescence outline a single ovoid, ellipsoid, or lanceolate form.
3 Keels of the glumes broadly winged (the wing ca. 1 mm wide); sterile lemmas 2.5-4.5 mm long ........ Ph. canariensis
3 Keels of the glume narrowly winged (the wing less than 0.5 mm wide); sterile lemmas $1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
4 Nerves of the glumes scabrous; panicle cylindric in outline, $6-18 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; glumes $3.5-4.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long .... Ph. angusta
4 Nerves of the glumes not scabrous; panicle narrowly ovate in outline, usually 2-6 cm long; glumes 5-6 mm long ...
Ph. caroliniana

* Phalaris angusta Nees ex Trinius. Cp (GA, SC): waterfowl impoundments, marshes; uncommon, introduced from tropical America. [= GW, HC, K, Z]
* Phalaris aquatica Linnaeus, Bulbous Canary-grass. Cp (NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. [= K, Z; Ph. tuberosa Linnaeus var. stenoptera (Hackel) Hitchcock -- HC]
*? Phalaris arundinacea Linnaeus, Reed Canary-grass, Ribbon Grass. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA): moist forests, moist disturbed areas, bogs; common (rare in Coastal Plain). June. Newfoundland west to AK, south to NC, TN, AR, NM, CA; Mexico; Eurasia. A variegated form, Ph. arundinacea forma variegata (Parn.) Druce, is cultivated for ornament, as Ribbon Grass. [= RAB, C, F, GW, K,

S, W, Z; > Ph. arundinacea var. arundinacea - G, HC; > Ph. arundinacea var. picta Linnaeus -- G, HC]

* Phalaris canariensis Linnaeus, Birdseed Grass, Canary-grass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, S, Z]

Phalaris caroliniana Walter, Maygrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): ditches, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon. May-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, S, Z]

* Phalaris minor Retzius, Lesser Canary Grass. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. Also reported for other scattered states in e. North America (Kartesz 1999). [= HC, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
* Phalaris paradoxa Linnaeus, Mediterranean Canary Grass, is reported for MD, NJ, and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= K; > Ph. paradoxa var. paradoxa - HC; > Ph. paradoxa var. praemorsa (Lamarck) Coss. \& Durieu - HC] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}


## Phanopyrum (Rafinesque) Nash (Phanopyrum)

Phanopyrum is variously treated as a distinct genus or as a subgenus of Panicum. Panicum verrucosum perhaps belongs here as well. References: Crins (1991)=Z; Webster (1988)=Y; Freckmann \& Lelong in FNA (2003a).

Phanopyrum gymnocarpon (Elliott) Nash, Swamp Phanopyrum, Savanna Phanopyrum. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): 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; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Rare). August-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX and AR. [= K, Y; Panicum gymnocarpon Elliott -- RAB, FNA, GW, HC, S, Z]

## Phleum Linnaeus (Timothy)

References: Tucker (1996)=Z; Stace (1997)=Y. Key based on Stace (1997).
1 Spikelets 2.0-3.5 mm long, including the 0.2-1.0 (-1.2) mm long awns; panicle 3-6 mm wide; leaves 2-6 mm wide; ligule usually acute

Phl. pratense ssp. nodosum 1 Spikelets (3.5-) 4-5.5 mm long, including the (0.8-) 1.0-2.0 mm long awns; panicle 6-10 mm wide; leaves $3-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; ligule usually obtuse . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . PhI. pratense ssp. pratense

* Phleum pratense Linnaeus ssp. nodosum (Linnaeus) Arcangeli, Small Timothy. (NC) \{included based on Fernald's report -corroboration and additional information needed\} [Ph. pratense -- RAB, C, G, HC, K, S, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Ph. pratense var. nodosum (Linnaeus) Hudson -- F; Ph. bertolonii Augustin de Candolle -- Y]
* Phleum pratense Linnaeus ssp. pratense, Timothy. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): meadows, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. June-October. The American common name comes from the name of the man who is believed to have introduced it into the United States in 1720, Timothy Hanson; in England, Phleum is called "cat's-tail." [Ph. pratense -- RAB, C, G, HC, K, S, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Ph. pratense var. pratense -- F; Ph. pratense -- Y, in the narrow sense]
* Phleum subulatum (Savi) Ascherson \& Graebner, Italian Timothy, is reported as introduced in MD and PA (Kartesz 1999). Not keyed. [= K, Y]


## Phragmites Adanson (Common Reed)

A genus with one species and 2 or more varieties, nearly worldwide in distribution. References: Allred in FNA (2003a); Saltonstall, Peterson, \& Soreng (2004)=Z; Saltonstall (2002). Key based on Z.

1 Ligules 1.0-1.7 mm long; lower glumes 3.0-6.5 mm long; upper glumes 5.5-11.0 mm long; lemmas 8.0-13.5 mm long; leaf sheaths caducous with age; culms exposed in the winter smooth and shiny; [native south to WV and NC]

Ligules 0.4-0.9 mm long; lower glumes 2.5-5.0 mm long; upper glumes 4.5-7.5 mm long; lemmas 7.5-12.5 mm long; leaf sheaths not caducous with age; culms not exposed in the winter, either smooth and shiny or ridged and not shiny.
2 Culms smooth and shiny; [native on the Gulf Coast] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [Phr. australis var. berlandieri]
2 Culms ridged and not shiny; [introduced and weedy] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Phr. australis ssp. australis

1 First glume 2.3-4.2 mm long; stems at base of plant in summer and late fall mostly tan-brown or yellow; [alien and weedy] . . .
Phr. australis var. australis
1 First glume 3.5-6.4 mm long; stems at base of plant in summer and late fall reddish-brown or reddish-purple; [native] ..
Phr. australis var. berlandieri

* Phragmites australis (Cavanilles) Trinius ex Steudel var. australis, Common Reed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, VA): marshes, dredge-spoil deposit islands, ditches; common in outer Coastal Plain (rare elsewhere). September-October. Nearly worldwide in distribution. 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 RAB, but now becoming a serious weed in coastal areas, where it aggressively colonizes freshwater and brackish marshes, excluding the native species. [Ph. australis -- C, FNA, GW, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Ph. communis Trinius -- RAB, G, HC, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Ph. communis var. communis -- F; Ph. phragmites (Linnaeus) Karsten -- S, in part]

Phragmites australis (Cavanilles) Trinius ex Steudel var. berlandieri (Fornier) C.F. Reed, North American Reed. Cp (VA): freshwater marshes; rare. September-October. [Ph. australis -- C, FNA, GW, K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Ph. communis Trinius -- RAB, G, HC, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Ph. communis var. berlandieri (Fournier) Fernald -- F; Ph. phragmites (Linnaeus) Karsten -- S, in part]

## Phyllostachys Siebold \& Zuccarini (Bamboo)

References: Duncan \& Duncan [in prep.]=Z; Judziewicz et al. (2000)=Y. Key adapted from Z.
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
1 Internodes at the base of principal culms all similar in length, mostly 4-8 cm , with nodal junctions oblique.
2 Groove on internode (above the branch) yellowish-green, the rest of the culm dull greenish .......... Ph. aureosulcata 2 Groove on internode (above the branch) the same color as the rest of the culm.

3 Internodes of principal culms densely velvety; outer surface of culm sheaths with abundant erect brown hairs; lowest internode of principal culms ca. 5 cm long; culms pale green atfirst, becoming gray with accumulated waxy powder in age Ph. heterocycla
3 Internodes of principal culms glabrous or slightly hairy; outer surface of culm sheaths lacking erect brown hairs; lowest internode of principal culms ca. 8.5-12 cm long; culms various (see below, but not as decribed in first lead). 4 Largest culms to 15 cm in diameter and 25 m tall; upper culm sheaths with auricles; outer surface of culm sheaths usually with a green streak down the middle, flanked by streaks of purple and buff; culms medium to dark glossy green at first (some cultivars golden yellow or yellow streaked), remaining so in age

Ph. bambusoides
4 Largest culms to $3.2(-4) \mathrm{cm}$ in diameter and 10 m tall (rarely taller); upper culm sheaths with or without auricles; outer surface of culm sheaths variously streaked, spotted, or mottled with brown or red (but not as above); culms pale green to green at first, usually becoming purple spotted, gray, or yellow in age.
5 Lowest internode of principal culms ca. 8.5 cm long; culm sheaths with auricles, usually sparsely pubescent with erect, pale hairs, usually pinkish-brown at maturity, marked with numerous brown spots near the tip; culms green at first, usually becoming speckled and then more-or-less completely darkened with purplish spots (remaining green in some cultivars)

Ph. nigra
5 Lowest internode of principal culms ca. 12 cm long; culm sheaths lacking auricles, glabrous, usually green to buff at maturity, striped and marginally bordered with red; culms pale green at first, becoming gray to yellowish in age

Ph. rubromarginata

* Phyllostachys aurea Carrière ex A. \& C. Rivière, Golden Bamboo, Fishpole Bamboo. Cp, Pd (NC, SC, VA): suburban woodlands; uncommon, native of China and Japan. Not known to flower in our area. This is the usual large bamboo cultivated and nasturalizing in our area, forming dense stands, up to 15 m tall. [= RAB, K, Y, Z]
* Phyllostachys aureosulcata McClure, Yellowgroove Bamboo. Cp (SC), Pd (VA), \{GA\}: cultivated as an ornamental, persistent or spreading from plantings; rare, native of China. [= K, Y, Z]
* Phyllostachys bambusoides Siebold \& Zuccarini, Giant Timber Bamboo. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent or spreading from plantings; rare, native of China. [= K, Y, Z]
* Phyllostachys heterocycla (Carrière) S. Matsum, Moso Bamboo. Cp (SC): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent or spreading from plantings; rare, native of China. [= Y; Ph. edulis (Carrière) Houz. de Leh. - K; Ph. pubescens Mazel ex Houz. de Leh. -- Z]
* Phyllostachys nigra (Loddiges) Munro, Black Bamboo. Pd (SC), Cp (VA): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent or spreading from plantings; rare, native of China and Japan. [=K, Y, Z]
* Phyllostachys rubromarginata McClure. Pd (SC): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent or spreading from plantings; rare, native of China. [=K, $\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}$ ]
* Phyllostachys meyeri McClure is reported as introduced in NC and SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed\}

A number of other species are sometimes cultivated in our area, and may be encountered. Bamboos are seriously underrepresented in herbaria, since they rarely flower and are impractical to press. All of the species above should be anticipated in other physiographic provinces and states than those listed.

Piptatherum Palisot de Beauvois

## References:

1 Leaves involute when dry, 1-2 mm wide; glumes $3.5-4.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
[P. canadense]
1 Leaves flat, $5-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; glume $6-9 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
2 Leaves primarily basal or low-cauline, 2-4 (-5) dm long, 4-10 mm wide; inflorescence a raceme or a racemiform panicle; culms prostrate, the upper leaves very reduced, often merely bladeless sheaths . . . . . . . . [see Oryzopsis asperifolia]
2 Leaves primarily cauline, 1-2.5 dm long, 8-15 mm wide; inflorescence a panicle; culms erect, the upper leaves welldeveloped
P. racemosum

Piptatherum racemosum Ricker ex A.S. Hitchcock, Blackseed Ricegrass. Mt (VA): calcareous woodlands and forests; common. Québec and Ontario west to ND, south to w. VA, KY, MO, and NE. [= K; = Oryzopsis racemosa (Smith) Ricker ex A.S. Hitchcock -- C, F, G, HC, W]

Piptatherum canadense (Poiret) Barkworth ined., Mountain Ricegrass, ranges south to Panther Knob, Pendleton County, WV; it may occur in our area. [= K; = Oryzopsis canadensis (Poiret) Torrey - C, F, G, HC]

* Piptatherum miliaceum (Linnaeus) Cosson, Smilo Grass, is reported as an introduction in MD, NJ, and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= K ; = Agrostis miliacea Linnaeus; = Oryzopsis miliacea (Linnaeus) Bentham \& Hooker - HC] \{not yet keyed\}

Piptatherum pungens (Torrey ex Sprengel) Barkworth ined. ranges south to e. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), NJ, and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= K; = Oryzopsis pungens (Torrey ex Sprengel) A.S. Hitchcock - C, F, G, HC] \{not yet keyed\}

Piptochaetium J. Presl (Needlegrass)
A genus of about 36 species, of temperate North and South America, and montane tropical South America (Cialdella \& Giussani 2002). P. avenacioides (Nash) Valencia \& Costa, endemic to FL, is the only other species in the genus in eastern North America. References: Cialdella \& Giussani (2002).

Piptochaetium avenaceum (Linnaeus) Parodi, Eastern Needlegrass, Black Oatgrass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): upland woodlands and forests, sometimes abundant or even dominant in xeric woodlands over granitic or mafic rocks in the Piedmont; common (uncommon in the Mountains). April-June. [= C, K; = Stipa avenacea Linnaeus -- RAB, F, G, HC, S, W]

## Pleioblastus Nakai 1925

* Pleioblastus simonii (Carrière) Nakai. Reported for GA (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= Arundinaria simonii (Carrière) A.\& C. Rivière - K]

Poa Linnaeus (Bluegrass)
References: Tucker (1996)=Z; Haines (2004)=Y; Soreng (1998).
1 Plants with well-developed rhizomes; perennial.
2 Upper stems strongly flattened; [section Tichopoa] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. compressa
2 Upper stems terete or nearly so.
3 Lower nodes of the panicle with 1-3 branches . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. cuspidata
3 Lower nodes of the panicle with 4 or more branches; [section Poa] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. pratensis
1 Plants lacking rhizomes; perennial or annual.
4 Plants dioecious, the florests imperfect; lemmas and glumes scarious and silvery; [rare introduction in our area]; [section
Dioicopoa] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. arachnifera
4 Plants not dioecious, the florets perfect; lemmas and glumes not notably scarious and silvery; [collectively common and widespread in our area]; [subgenus Poa].
5 Lemmas not webbed at the base.
6 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 Ochlopoa] ........ P. annua
6 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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. autumnalis 5 Lemmas webbed at the base.
$7 \quad$ Spikelets (most or all) modified into purplish bulblets; culm bulbous-thickened at ground level; [section Bolbophorum]
P. bulbosa

7 Spikelets normal; culm not bulbous-thickened.
8 Annual; [section Homalopoa]
P. chapmaniana

## 8 Perennial.

9 Marginal veins of the lemma glabrous.
10 Nodes of the panicle mostly with 4-8 branches; lemmas pubescent or scabrous on the keel. 11
Sheaths glabrous; ligule 0.7-2.2 (-3.0) mm long; [section Sylvestres] P. alsodes
11 Sheaths scabrous; ligule (2.5-) 3-7 mm long; [section Pandemos] . . . . . . . . . . . P. trivialis
10 Nodes of the panicles mostly with 2 branches; lemmas glabrous on the keel; [section
Sylvestres].
12 Anthers 0.6-0.9 (-1.0) mm long; lemmas broad-acute, obtuse or truncate at the apex, the
keel and lateral margins of the lemma forming an apical angle of $42-82^{\circ}$, firm at the tip, thescarious tip absent or up to 0.25 mm long
$P$. languida
12 Anthers 0.9-1.5 mm long; lemmas acute to acuminate at the apex, the keel and lateral
margins of the lemma forming an apical angle of $10-47^{\circ}$, pliable at the tip, the scarious tip
prominent and $0.25-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
P. saltuensis
9 Marginal veins of the lemma pubescent, at least basally.
13 Lower nodes of the panicles mostly with (1-) 2-3 branches.
14 Ligule truncate, $0-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; first glume 1.7-2.2 mm long, second glume 2.0-2.8 mm long;
anthers $0.5-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
$P$. paludigena
14 Ligule rounded-ovate, 1-2 mm long; first glume 2.5-3.5 mm long, second glume $3.0-3.8 \mathrm{~mm}$
long; anthers 1.1-1.4 mm long
P. wolfii
13 Lower nodes of the panicles mostly with (4-) 5 or more branches.
15 Lemmas 5 -veined (intermediate veins well-developed); ligule ca. 1 mm long; [section
Sylvestres] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. sylvestris
15 Lemmas 3-veined (intermediate veins obscure); ligule either (2-) 3-5 mm long or 0.2-1 (-
1.5) mm long.
16 Ligule 0.2-1 (-1.5) mm long, truncate; culms 4-8 dm tall; anthers 1.2-1.6 mm long;
[section Stenopoa] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. nemoralis
16 Ligule (2-) 3-5 mm long, ovate-triangular; culms 5-15 dm tall; anthers 0.8-1.2 mm long;
[section Pandemos]
P. palustris

Poa alsodes A. Gray, Woodland Bluegrass. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (NC): rich forests; uncommon. May-June. Nova Scotia west to SD, south to NC and IL; also in w. United States. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, W, Z]

* Poa annua Linnaeus, Speargrass, Six-weeks Grass, Annual Bluegrass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. April-May. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, W, Z]
* Poa arachnifera Torrey, Texas Bluegrass. Pd (GA, NC, SC): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from South America and w. United States. April. [= RAB, HC, K]

Poa autumnalis Muhlenberg ex Elliott. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist or dry nutrient-rich forests; common. April-May. NJ west to MI, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, W, Z]

* Poa bulbosa Linnaeus, Bulbous Bluegrass. Cp (NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, VA): lawns; rare, introduced from Europe. April-May. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, Z]

Poa chapmaniana Scribner. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): low fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (VA Watch List). April-May. DE west to IA, south to FL and LA. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, W, Z]

* Poa compressa Linnaeus, Canada Bluegrass. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. May-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, W, Z]

Poa cuspidata Nuttall. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, NC, VA): moist forests; common. March-April. NJ west to s. IN, south to sw. GA. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, W, Z]

Poa languida Hitchcock, Drooping Bluegrass. Mt (VA): ultramafic outcrop woodlands, barrens, and glades; rare (VA Rare as $P$. saltuensis). April-May. VT and MA west to MN, south to PA, w. VA, KY, and IA. See comments under $P$. saltuensis. [= C, F, G, HC, W; P. saltuensis -- K, in part: P. saltuensis Fernald \& Wiegand ssp. languida (Hitchcock) A. Haines - Y]

* Poa nemoralis Linnaeus, Wood Bluegrass. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA): sandy creek bottoms; rare, introduced from Europe (NC Watch List). [= C, F, G, HC; P. nemoralis ssp. nemoralis - K]

Poa paludigena Fernald \& Wiegand, Bog Bluegrass. Mt (NC, VA): mountain bogs, especially in deep shade under shrubs; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered, VA Rare). April-May. NY west to MN, south to PA, w. NC, and IL. This species withers and disintegrates shortly after flowering; its ephemeral habit may be responsible for its being overlooked in our area for many years. [= C, F, G, HC, K]

Poa palustris Linnaeus, Fowl Bluegrass, Fowl Meadow-grass. Mt (NC, SC, VA), Pd (VA): meadows, moist areas; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). June-July. Circumboreal, south in North America to VA, w. NC, MO, and NM. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, W, Z] * Poa pratensis Linnaeus, Kentucky Bluegrass, Junegrass, Speargrass. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Europe. April-August. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, W, Z; P. pratensis ssp. pratensis -K]

Poa saltuensis Fernald \& Wiegand, Old-pasture Bluegrass. Mt (NC, VA): northern hardwood forests, ultramafic outcrop woodlands, barrens, and glades; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). April-May. Newfoundland west to MN, south to PA, w. VA, and w. NC. The NC occurrences (on serpentinized olivine barrens) reported as $P$. languida are actually $P$. saltuensis. The taxonomic distinctions between $P$. saltuensis and $P$. languida have been controversial; Haines (2004) provides a detailed and valuable discussion. [= C, G, HC, W; P. languida -- RAB, Z, misidentification; P. saltuensis var. saltuensis -- F; P. saltuensis -- K, in part (also see $P$. languida); $P$. saltuensis ssp. saltuensis $-Y$ ]

Poa sylvestris A. Gray, Forest Bluegrass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests; common. April-May. NY west to WI and IA, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, W, Z]

* Poa trivialis Linnaeus, Rough Bluegrass. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (VA), \{GA\}: moist forests, disturbed areas, bottomlands;
common, introduced from Europe. April-June. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, W, Z]
Poa wolfii Scribner. Mt (VA): \{moist forests\}; rare (VA Rare). \{\} OH west to MN, south to n. VA, MO, and e. NE. [= C, F, G, HC, K, W, Z]
* Poa infirma Kunth. Introduced in SC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}


## Polypogon Desfontaines

References: Tucker (1996)=Z; Barkworth in FNA (in prep.).
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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
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.
2 Glumes deeply lobed, the awn borne between the lobes; glume ciliate-fringed; lemma 0.4-0.7 mm long, awnless P. maritimus var. maritimus

2 Glumes slightly notched at the tip, the awn borne from near the tip; glume not ciliate-margined; lemma 0.7-1.1 mm long, awned ......................................................................................... . . P. monspeliensis

Polypogon maritimus Willdenow var. maritimus, Meditteranean Beardgrass. Cp (GA, SC): brackish marshes; rare, introduced from Meditteranean Europe. P. maritimus Willdenow is reported as introduced to GA (Small 1933). [P. maritimus -- HC, K, S, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

* Polypogon monspeliensis (Linnaeus) Desfontaines, Rabbitfoot Grass, Beardgrass, Annual Beardgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC,

VA), Pd (GA): brackish marshes, disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from s. Europe and w. Asia. May-July. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, S, Z]

* Polypogon viridis (Gouan) Breistr., Water Bent-grass. Cp (SC): introduced on ballast around old ports, probably not persistent; rare, introduced from the Old World. Distinguished from Agrostis in having the spikelet falling as a whole, disarticulating below the glumes. [= K, Z; Agrostis viridis Gouan -- C; Agrostis verticillata Villars -- F; Agrostis semiverticillata (Forskål) C. Christensen -- G, HC]

Pseudosasa Makino ex Nakai (Arrow Bamboo)
References: Duncan \& Duncan [in prep.]=Z; Judziewicz et al. (2000)=Y. Key adapted from Z.

* Pseudosasa japonica (Siebold \& Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino ex Nakai, Arrow Bamboo. Cp (VA): cultivated as an ornamental, persistent or spreading from plantings; rare, native of Japan. [= K, Y, Z; Sasa japonica (Siebold \& Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino]


## Puccinellia Parlatore (Alkali Grass, Goosegrass)

1 Lemmas 3.0-4.5 mm long; spikelets 5-11-flowered . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [P. maritima]
1 Lemmas 1.5-2.5 mm long; spikelets 2-6-flowered.
2 Inflorescence diffuse, the lower branches with spikelets restricted to the distal portions; lower inflorescence branches spreading horizontal to deflexed at maturity; lemma $1.5-2.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the midnerve not reaching the apex ... P. distans
2 Inflorescence compact, the lower branches bearing spikelets nearly to the base; lower inflorescence branches ascending at maturity; lemma $2.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, the midnerve reaching the apex, and often excurrent as a mucro .... P. fasciculata

* Puccinellia distans (Jacquin) Parlatore, European Alkali Grass, Goosegrass. Cp (VA): coastal sands; rare, introduced from Europe. [= P. distans -- C, G, HC; > P. distans var. distans -- F; > P. distans ssp. distans - K]

Puccinellia fasciculata (Torrey) Bicknell, Eastern Alkali Grass, Saltmarsh Goosegrass. Cp (VA): salt or brackish marshes; rare (VA Rare). Nova Scotia south to VA; Europe; and in sw. United States. [= C, F, G, HC, K]

* Puccinellia maritima (Hudson) Parlatore, Seaside Alkali Grass, Seaside Speargrass, salt marshes and ballast near ports, is introduced south to se. PA (Philadelphia), NJ (Camden), and DE, especially on ballast. [= C, F, G, HC; > P. americana Sorenson -K] \{add synonymy\}

Reimarochloa A.S. Hitchcock

Reimarochloa oligostachya (Munro ex Bentham) A.S. Hitchcock. AL, FL. [= K]

Ripidium Trinius (Ravenna-grass)
References: Hodkinson et al. (2002).

* Ripidium ravennae (Linnaeus) Trinius, Ravenna-grass, Plume-grass. Cp (GA): cultivated as an ornamental and rarely escaping or persisting; rare, introduced from s. Europe. In sw. GA, TN, and MD (Kartesz 1999). [= Saccharum ravennae (Linnaeus) Linnaeus -- FNA, K; = Erianthus ravennae (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois - F; > Erianthus ravennae var. ravennae - HC; > Erianthus ravennae var. purpurascens (Anderss.) Hackel-HC]


## Rostraria Trinius

* Rostraria cristata (Linnaeus) Tzvelev. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, introduced. It also occurs at scattered other sites in eastern United States, such as on ballast in se. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), and reported for MD, AL, and FL (Kartesz 1999). Not keyed. [= K; Lophochloa cristata (Linnaeus) Hylander; Koeleria phleoides (Vill.) Persoon - HC]

Rottboellia Linnaeus f. (Itch-grass)
A genus of about 5 species, native to tropical Asia and Africa. References: Wipff in FNA (2003a); Wipff \& Rector (1993)=Z.

* Rottboellia cochinchinensis (Loureiro) Clayton, Itch-grass. Cp (GA, NC): disturbed ground; rare, native of tropical Asia. August-October. This grass, considered a noxious weed, was found in at least 13 GA counties by 1985 (Duncan 1985) and on a farm in Robeson County, NC in 1984. [= FNA, K, Z; Rottboellia exaltata Linnaeus f. -- HC; Manisuris exaltata (Linnaeus f.) Kuntze -S]


## Saccharum Linnaeus (Plume Grass)

(also see Ripidium)
Clayton \& Renvoize (1986) have pointed out that the "traditional division [of Saccharum] into awned (Erianthus) and awnless species seems wholly artificial;" Hodkinson et al. (2002) develop molecular evidence which suggests that our species are not congeneric with Saccharum, however. Further study is needed, but likely our native southeastern species will be merged into Miscanthidium Stapf, while the introduced S. ravennae will be placed in the genus Ripidium Trinius (Hodkinson et al. 2002). Sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum Linnaeus, S. sinense Roxburgh, S. barberi Jeswiet, S. spontaneum Linnaeus, and cultivars and hybrids derived from those four species) is cultivated further south, notably in FL and LA. References: Webster in FNA (2003a); Webster \& Shaw (1995)=Z; Gandhi \& Dutton (1993); Hodkinson et al. (2002).

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 $9-14 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, silvery or tinged with purple; leaves usually glabrous on the upper surface at maturity; [of moist to dry sites, rarely in wetlands]. $\qquad$ S. 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] $\qquad$ S. giganteum

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 S. brevibarbe); 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 $1-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ broad; panicle branches glabrous ........ S. baldwinii
3 Callus hairs (ring of hairs beneath the spikelet) present, dense, $3-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (from about half as long to nearly as long as the spikelet); panicle branches ascending, the panicle usually $4-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ 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 0.7-0.8× as long as the lemma of the lower floret; lemma of the lower floret typically 3-nerved;
S. coarctatum

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 $0.9-1.0 \times$ 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, $10-18 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; lemma of the upper floret entire ....
.............................................................. S. brevibarbe var. brevibarbe
5 Awn of the lemma of the upper floret basally spiraled, $15-22 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; lemma of the upper floret bifid, the tooth on either side of the lemma 2.0-2.5 mm long
S. brevibarbe var. contortum

Saccharum alopecuroides (Linnaeus) Nuttall, Silver Plume Grass. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, woodland borders; common (rare in Mountains). October. NJ west to IN, IL, MO, and OK, south to FL and TX. [= FNA; Saccharum
alopecuroideum (LInnaeus) Nuttall -- Z, orthographic variant; Erianthus alopecuroides (Linnaeus) Elliott -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, W; Saccharum alopecuroidum -- K, orthographic variant; Erianthus divaricatus (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock -- S; Miscanthidium]

Saccharum baldwinii Sprengel, Narrow Plume Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, clay-based Carolina bays, ditches; common. July-October. E. VA south to FL, west to TX, AR, scattered northwards inland to TN and MO. [= FNA, K, Z; Erianthus strictus Elliott -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, S; Miscanthidium]

Saccharum brevibarbe (Michaux) Persoon var. brevibarbe, Short-bearded Plume Grass. Cp (NC): marshes, ditches; rare. September-October. MS, AL, and TN west to TX, AR, and OK; disjunct in e. NC. [=FNA, K, Z; Erianthus brevibarbis Michaux -RAB, C, G, GW, S, in part only (also see S. coarctatum); Erianthus coarctatus Fernald -- F, HC; Erianthus coarctatus var. elliottianus Fernald -- HC; Miscanthidium]

Saccharum brevibarbe (Michaux) Persoon var. contortum (Elliott) R. Webster, Bent-awn Plume Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): open woodlands and forests, woodland borders; common, rare in Mountains. Late July-October. DE and MD south to panhandle FL, west to TX and AR, with scattered occurrences north to TN. [= FNA, K, Z; Erianthus contortus Elliott -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, S, W; Saccharum contortum (Elliott) Nuttall; Erianthus brevibarbis Michaux var. contortus (Elliott) D.B. Ward;

## Miscanthidium]

Saccharum coarctatum (Michaux) Persoon, Brown Plume Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, ditches, clay-based Carolina bays, swamps; common (rare in VA). September-October. DE and MD south to FL, west to TX (Brown \& Marcus 1998). [= FNA, K, Z; Erianthus brevibarbis Michaux -- RAB, C, G, GW, S, in part; Erianthus coarctatus Fernald -- F, HC; Erianthus coarctatus var. elliottianus Fernald -- HC; Miscanthidium]

Saccharum giganteum (Walter) Persoon, Sugarcane Plume Grass, Giant Plume Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, ditches; common, rare in Mountains. September-October. NY south to FL, west to se. TX and AR; inland in TN and KY. [= FNA, K, Z; Erianthus giganteus (Walter) Palisot de Beauvois -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, W; Erianthus giganteus var. compactus (Nash) Fernald -- F; Erianthus saccharoides Michaux -- S; Miscanthidium]

## Sacciolepis Nash

A genus of about 30 species, primarily in the tropics and subtropics. References: Wipff in FNA (2003a).
1 Annual, cespitose; spikelets 2.5-3.5 mm long; [rare alien] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. indica
1 Perennial, from creeping stolons; spikelets (3-) 4-5 mm long; [common native] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ................ S. striata

* Sacciolepis indica (Linnaeus) Chase. Cp (GA, NC, SC): low fields, ditches; rare, introduced from India. October. [= RAB, FNA, GW, HC, K]

Sacciolepis striata (Linnaeus) Nash, American Cupscale. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): marshes, interdune swales, ditches, swamps; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). July-October. 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. $[=R A B, C, F, F N A, G, G W, H C, K, W]$

## Schedonorus Palisot de Beauvois

The correct generic placement of the introduced species Schedonorus arundinaceus (= Festuca elatior; = Festuca arundinacea; = Lolium arundinaceum) and Sch. pratense has been disputed. The traditional placement in Festuca has been defended by Aiken et al. (1997); Darbyshire (1993) transferred them to Lolium; and Soreng \& Terrell (1998) place them in the genus Schedonorus. NOTE: apparently, the Soreng \& Terrell (1998) paper was preceded by another paper which renders Soreng \& Terrell's combinations superfluous. References: Darbyshire (1993)=X; Aiken \& Darbyshire (1990)=Y; Tucker (1996)=Z; Soreng \& Terrell (1998) $=\mathrm{V}$; Darbyshire in FNA (in prep.). Key based in part on C and Y.

1 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 Sch. arundinaceus
1 Auricles glabrous; spikelets with (2-) 4-10 (-12) florets; old sheaths brown, decaying to fibers; internodes of the rachilla glabrous (smooth) or nearly so

Sch. pratensis

* Schedonorus arundinaceus (Schreber) Dumortier, Tall Fescue, Alta Fescue. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. May-July. [= FNA, V; < Festuca elatior Linnaeus -- RAB, F, S, W, in part, misapplied; = Festuca arundinacea Schreber -- HC, Y; = Festuca elatior Linnaeus -- C; = Festuca elatior var. arundinacea (Schreber) Wimmer -- G; < Festuca pratensis Hudson -- GW, in part; = Lolium arundinaceum (Schreber) Darbyshire -K, X, Z; Schedonorus phoenix (Scopoli) Holub]
* Schedonorus pratensis (Hudson) Palisot de Beauvois, Meadow Fescue. Mt (VA): fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Eurasia. May-July.\} [= FNA, V; < Festuca elatior Linnaeus -- RAB, F, S, W, in part, misapplied; = Festuca pratensis Hudson -- C, Y; = Festuca elatior var. pratensis (Hudson) A. Gray -- G; < Festuca pratensis Hudson -- GW, in part; = Festuca elatior - HC, misapplied; = Lolium pratense (Hudson) Darbyshire -- K, X, Z ]

Schizachne purpurascens (Torrey) Swallen, Purple Oatgrass, False Melic. Mt (VA): moist, rocky northern hardwood and spruce forests; rare (VA Rare). Newfoundland west to AK, south to MD, w. VA, WV, KY, IL, NM, and Mexico; also in ne. Asia. MayJuly. [= F, G, HC, K; S. purpurascens var. purpurascens -- C]

## Schizachyrium Nees (Little Bluestem)

A genus of about 60 species, widespread in tropical, subtropical and warm temperate regions of the World. References: Wipff (1996a) $=$ Z; Gandhi (1989)=Y; Wipff in FNA (2003a). Key based in part on Wipff in FNA (2003a).

1 Leaf blades 0.5-1.5 mm wide, with a lighter-colored zone in the center of the upper surface; sessile spikelet ca. 4 mm long ...
1 Leaf blades >1.5 mm wide, lacking a distinct lighter zone on the upper surface; sessile spikelet 5-11 mm long. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 First glume of sessile spikelet pubescent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sch. sanguineum var. hirtiflorum
2 First glume of sessile spikelet glabrous.
3 Plants rhizomatous, with internodes 6 mm long or longer; sessile spikelet 5-7 mm long
Sch. scoparium var. stoloniferum
3 Plants tufted, rhizome internodes absent or less than 3 mm long, the stem sometimes decumbent at the base and rooting at the lower nodes (appearing nearly rhizomatous); sessile spikelet $6-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
4 Leaf sheaths broad and strongly keeled, hairs of the raceme internodes ca. 5 mm long; stems decumbent at base, rooting at the lower nodes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sch. littorale
4 Leaf sheaths rounded or weakly keeled; hairs of the raceme internodes 1-3 (-4) mm long; stems erect, not rooting at the lower nodes.
5 Pedicellate spikelets of the proximal spikelet units on each rame staminate, $5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, with a lemma, the pedicellate spikelets of the distal units usually smaller ( $1-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long) and sterile; sheaths and blades densely tomentose to glabrate
[Sch. scoparium var. divergens]
5 Most pedicellate spikelets sterile, 1-6 mm long, without a lemma; sheaths and blades usually glabrous, occasionally pubescent

Sch. scoparium var. scoparium
Schizachyrium littorale (Nash) Bicknell, Seaside Little Bluestem. Cp (GA, NC, VA): coastal dunes and maritime dry grasslands, often with Uniola paniculata, Panicum amarum, and other dune plants; common. August-October. E. MA south to NC (or SC?), and inland on the shores of the Great Lakes. In NC, Sch. littorale is present and abundant on dunes of barrier islands from Shackleford Banks, Carteret County south to Brunswick County, near the SC border, and entirely absent from the Outer Banks (from Cape Lookout, Carteret County, north through Hyde County to Dare County). [= FNA, GW, K; < Andropogon scoparium Michaux -- RAB, in part; = Sch. scoparium var. littorale (Nash) Gould -- C, Z; = Andropogon scoparius Michaux var. littoralis (Nash) A.S. Hitchcock -- F, G; = Andropogon littoralis Nash -- HC, S; < Sch. scoparium (Michaux) Nash ssp. littorale (Nash) Gandhi \& Smeins -- Y, in part]

Schizachyrium sanguineum (Retzius) Alston var. hirtiflorum (Nees) Hatch, Hairy Crimson Bluestem. Cp (GA): \{habitat\}; rare. Sw. GA and FL west to AZ and south through Central America to South America. [= FNA, K; = Andropogon hirtiflorus (Nees) Kunth -- HC, S; Sch. sanguineum var. brevipedicellatum (Beal) Hatch]

Schizachyrium scoparium (Michaux) Nash var. scoparium, Common Little Bluestem. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide range of moist to dry habitats; common. (June-) August-October. New Brunswick west to Alberta, south to FL and Mexico. 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. [= C, FNA, Z; < Andropogon scoparius Michaux -- RAB, in part (also see Sch. littorale); = Sch. scoparium -- GW; > Andropogon scoparius var. scoparius -- F, G, HC; > Andropogon praematurus Fernald -- F, G; > Andropogon scoparius var. polycladus Scribner \& Ball -- F; > Andropogon scoparius var. frequens F.T. Hubbard -- F; = Sch. scoparium ssp. scoparium -- K, Y; < Andropogon scoparius -- S, W, in part]

Schizachyrium scoparium (Michaux) Nash var. stoloniferum (Nash) J. Wipff, Creeping Little Bluestem. Cp (GA, SC?): fallline sandhills in the inner Coastal Plain, perhaps in other dry habitats, the habitat and range in our area requiring further study; uncommon? August-October. SC (?) and GA south to FL and west to MS. See Wipff (1996a) for additional discussion. [= FNA, K, Z; = Sch. stoloniferum Nash -- GW; = Andropogon stolonifer (Nash) A.S. Hitchcock -- HC, S; < Sch. scoparium ssp. littorale (Nash) Gandhi \& Smeins -- Y, in part]

Schizachyrium tenerum Nees, Slender Bluestem. Cp (GA): longleaf pine savannas; uncommon. GA west to e. TX. [= FNA, K; = Andropogon tener (Nees) Kunth -- HC, S]

Schizachyrium maritimum (Chapman) Nash. AL, FL west to LA. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
Schizachyrium niveum (Swallen) Gould, Pinescrub Bluestem, is reported for Lowndes Co. in sc. GA (Kral 1973), but the report has been discounted by later authors (Wipff in FNA 2003a). Not keyed. [= FNA, K; = Andropogon niveus Swallen - HC, S]

Schizachyrium scoparium (Michaux) Nash var. divergens (Hackel) Gould, Pinehill Bluestem. East to c. TN, AL, KY. [= FNA, K; = Andropogon scoparius Michaux var. divergens Hackel; = Andropogon divergens - HC; < Andropogon scoparius -- S, in part]

References: Tucker (1996)=Z; Brandenburg, Estes, \& Thieret (1991).

* Sclerochloa dura (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois. Mt (VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Mediterranean Europe. A monotypic genus, native to s. Europe. [= C, HC, K, Z]


## Secale Linnaeus 1753 (Rye)

References: Tucker (1996)=Z.

* Secale cereale Linnaeus, Rye. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields; commonly cultivated, rarely persistent or volunteering following cultivation, introduced from Eurasia. May-June. An important crop. The lemmas are awned from 2-6 cm long. [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, Z]


## Setaria Palisot be Beauvois (Foxtail Grass)

 (also see Pennisetum)References: Webster (1993)=Z; Webster (1995)=Y; Crins (1991)=X; Webster (1988); Rominger in FNA (2003a); Allen in FNA (2003a). Key adapted from FNA.

1S. geminata var. paludivaga
1

Setaria corrugata (Elliott) J.A. Schultes. Cp (GA, NC, SC): pinelands, disturbed areas; common. From ne. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX; Cuba; Dominican Republic. [= RAB, FNA, HC, K, Z]

* Setaria faberi R.A.W. Herrmann, Nodding Foxtail Grass, Giant Foxtail-grass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, native of China. [= RAB, C, FNA, K; = S. faberii -- HC, Z, orthographic variant]

Setaria geminata (Forsskål) Veldkamp var. paludivaga (A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase) R.D. Webster, Alligator Grass, Paspalidium. $C p$ (GA, SC): in shallow water; rare. December. S. SC south to FL, west to TX; also in Central and South America. 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. Webster (1995) has merged Paspalidium into Setaria. [= Y; = Panicum paludivagum A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase -- RAB, HC, S; < Paspalidium geminatum -- FNA, GW, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Paspalidium geminatum (Forsskål) Stapf var. paludivagum (A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase) Gould - K; = Paspalidium paludivagum (A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase) Parodi]

* Setaria italica (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois, Foxtail-millet, Italian-millet. Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp, Mt (VA): disturbed areas, rare, native of Eurasia. Probably derived via cultivation from S. viridis, and cultivated as a food crop in China since at least 6000 BP and later in Europe (Hancock 2004). [= RAB, C, FNA, HC, K, Z]

Setaria macrosperma (Scribner \& Merrill) K. Schumann, Coral Bristlegrass. Cp (GA, SC): hammocks and maritime forests, also disturbed areas; rare. SC south to FL; Bahamas, Mexico. [= RAB, FNA, HC, K, Z]

Setaria magna Grisebach, Saltmarsh Foxtail-grass, Giant Foxtail-grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd* (GA*): interdune swales, near-coastal marshes; uncommon. NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX; disjunct inland in GA, AR, LA, TX, and NM; West Indies, Bermuda, Costa Rica. [= RAB, C, FNA, HC, K, Z]

Setaria parviflora (Poiret) Kerguélen, Knotroot Bristlegrass, Perennial Foxtail-grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, ditches, moist disturbed areas; common. MA to IA south to s. FL and s. TX, south through Mexico to Central America; CA and NV; West Indies. Gandhi \& Barkworth (2003) provide a detailed discussion of the reasons for the nomenclatural change. [= FNA, K, Z; $=S$. geniculata Palisot de Beauvois -- RAB, C, HC]

* Setaria pumila (Poiret) Roemer \& Schultes ssp. pumila, Yellow Foxtail. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas, lawns, fields; common, native of Europe. [= FNA; Setaria glauca - RAB, misapplied]
* Setaria verticillata (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois, Hooked Bristlegrass. Mt (VA): disturbed areas; uncommon, introduced from Europe. [= FNA, K; = S. verticillata var. verticillata -- C, HC; < S. verticillata -- Z, in part only]
* Setaria viridis (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois var. viridis. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. [= C, FNA, K, Z; S. viridis -- RAB, HC, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Setaria adhaerans (Forsskål) Chiovenda. Distributed widely throughout the tropics and subtropics, in North America from s. AL west to CA (perhaps only adventive in portions of that distribution). [= FNA, K, Z] \{add synonymy\}

Setaria geminata (Forsskål) Veldkamp var. geminata. AL, FL. [= Y; < Paspalidium geminatum -- FNA, GW, X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Paspalidium geminatum (Forsskål) Stapf var. geminatum - K] \{add synonymy\}

* Setaria verticilliformis Dunart. is reported for NJ, PA, MD, and AL (FNA 2003a, Kartesz 1999). [= FNA, K; = S. verticillata (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois var. ambigua (Guss.) Parlatore -- C, HC; < S. verticillata -- Z, in part]
* Setaria viridis (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois var. major (Gaudin) Pospichal, Giant Green Foxtail, is reported as introduced in TN, MD, and PA (Kartesz 1999). [= C, FNA, K, Z; < S. viridis -- RAB, HC, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Sinocalamus latiflorus (Munro) McClure is reported for NC (Kartesz 1999). \{investigate\} [= K]


## Sorghastrum Nash (Indiangrass)

A genus of about 18 species, of tropical and subtropical America, temperate America, and Africa. References: Hall (1982)=Z; Dávila Aranda \& Hatch in FNA (2003a). Key adapted from Z.

1 Awns 10-22 (-30) mm long, once-geniculate; plants rhizomatous; surfaces of the glumes tan to slightly brown basally; ligule 310 mm long, prominently auricled
S. nutans

1 Awns 16-46 mm long, twice-geniculate; plants cespitose; surfaces of the glumes brown; ligule 1-5 mm long, truncate.
2 Axis of the panicle straight, erect, the branchlets appressed to ascending, the spikelets drooping-secund; spikelets 0.8-1.2 mm wide S. secundum

2 Axis of the panicle arching, usually strongly so, the branchlets ascending to spreading, the spikelets not drooping-secund; spikelets $1.1-1.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.
3 Axis of the panicle straight, with the branches distributed no more than 180 degrees around the axis (as viewed from above) ................................................................................ [S. apalachicolense]
3 Axis of the panicle arching, with the branchlets distributed through 360 degrees around the axis (as viewed from above)
S. elliottii

Sorghastrum elliottii (C. Mohr) Nash, Slender Indiangrass. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): woodlands and forests, river-scour areas, including oak-hickory forests and woodlands over mafic rocks; uncommon. September-October. 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. [= RAB , C, F, G, HC, K, S, W, Z; < S. elliottii - FNA, in part only (also see S. apalachicolense)]

Sorghastrum nutans (Linnaeus) Nash, Yellow Indiangrass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): xeric and mesic woodlands and forests of a wide variety, powerline rights-of-way, roadbanks; common. September-October. ME and Québec west to s. Manitoba, south to FL, TX, UT, AZ, and Mexico. Along with Andropogon gerardii, 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, W, Z; = S. avenaceum (Michaux) Nash]

Sorghastrum secundum (Elliott) Nash, Lopsided Indiangrass. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills; uncommon. September-October. S. SC south to FL and west to s. AL (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999). [= RAB, FNA, HC, K, S, Z]

Sorghastrum apalachicolense D.W. Hall, Apalachicola Indiangrass, Open Indiangrass, occurs in flatwoods and sandhills in Panhandle FL west to s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999); it may well occur as well in GA. July-August. [= K, Z; < S. elliottii - FNA, in part]

## Sorghum Moench (Sorghum, Milo, Johnson Grass)

A genus of about 25 species, of tropical and subtropical Old World (1 species in Mexico). References: Barkworth in FNA (2003a); de Wet (1978)=Z.

1 Rhizomatous perennial; leaves 1-2 cm wide ............................................................. S. halepense
1 Fibrous-rooted annual; leaves (2-) 3-5 cm wide.
2 Inflorescence dense, compact; plants 0.5-1.3 m tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. bicolor var. bicolor
2 Inflorescence open, with spreading branches; plants 1.0-3.0 m tall . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. bicolor var. drummondii

* Sorghum bicolor (Linnaeus) Moench var. bicolor, Sorghum, Milo, Broomcorn, Sorgo. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): cultivated, rarely persistent; common in cultivation, rare as an escape. October. [ $=\mathrm{C}$; < Sorghum vulgare Persoon -- RAB, in part; < Sorgum vulgare -- F, in part, orthographic variant; = S. vulgare var. vulgare -- HC; = S. bicolor ssp. bicolor -- FNA, K; < Holcus sorghum Linnaeus -- S, in part]
* Sorghum bicolor (Linnaeus) Moench var. drummondii (Nees ex Steudel) Mohlenbrock, Shattercane. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): cultivated, rarely persistent; common in cultivation, rare as an escape. October. This is the taller variety with open inflorescences, usually sporadically present in sorghum fields. [= C; < Sorghum vulgare Persoon -- RAB, in part; < Sorgum vulgare -- F, in part, orthographic variant; = Sorghum bicolor ssp. ×drummondii (Nees ex Steudel) de Wet - FNA; = Sorghum vulgare Persoon var. drummondii (Nees ex Steudel) Hackel ex Chiov. -- HC; = Sorghum bicolor ssp. drummondii (Nees ex Steudel) de Wet \& Harlan -- K; < Holcus sorghum Linnaeus -- S, in part]
* Sorghum halepense (Linnaeus) Persoon, Johnson Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, fields, waste places; common, introduced from Eurasia. A serious weed, difficult to eradicate. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, HC, K, W; = Sorgum halepense -F, G, orthographic variant; = Holcus halepensis Linnaeus -- S]


## Spartina Schreber (Cordgrass)

A genus of ca. 15 species. References: Barkworth in FNA (2003a).

1 Leaf blades mostly 5-40 mm wide, flat towards the base, generally somewhat involute towards the tip, or involute after drying; plants 0.3-4.0 m tall.
2 Glumes with smooth keels; spikelets spaced $3-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ apart on each face of the rachis (the rachis triangular in crosssection, with spikelets attached on two faces); [of salt to brackish coastal marshes] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. alterniflora
2 Glumes with scabrous keels; spikelets spaced 1-3 mm apart on each face of the rachis; [of fresh to brackish coastal marshes, or inland].
3 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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. cynosuroides
3 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]
S. pectinata

1 Leaf blades mostly 1-4 (-6) mm wide, involute; plants $0.3-1.0 \mathrm{~m}$ tall (to 2.0 m tall in the distinctly clumped $S$. bakeri).
4 Plants forming large clumps with numerous culms and leaves; spikelets 6-9 mm long; spikes usually 9-14 per inflorescence; [of se. SC southwards]
S. bakeri

4 Plants with creeping rhizomes, culms arising singly or few together from a point; spikelets 7-13 mm long; spikes usually 1 9 per inflorescence; [widely distributed in coastal parts of our area].
5 Spikelets 7-10 mm long; second glume acute to obtuse (rarely acuminate); spikes (2-) 4-9 per inflorescence; second highest leaf blade on the stem (1-) avg. $2(-5) \mathrm{dm}$ long; plants to 15 dm tall; culms to 6 mm in diameter at base S. patens var. monogyna

5 Spikelets 9-13 mm long; second glume acuminate; spikes 1-4 per inflorescence; second highest leaf blade on the stem (0.5-) avg. 1 (-2) dm long; plants to 8 dm tall; culms to 3 mm in diameter at base . . . . . S. patens var. patens

Spartina alterniflora Loiseleur, Saltmarsh Cordgrass, Smooth Cordgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): salt marshes; common. August-October. Newfoundland south to FL, west to TX; e. South America; introduced in n. Europe. S. alterniflora is the dominant plant (often essentially a monoculture) of intratidal salt marshes in our area. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K; > S. alterniflora var. alterniflora - F, G, HC, S; > S. alterniflora var. glabra (Muhlenberg ex Bigelow) Fernald -- F, G, HC, S; > S. alterniflora var. pilosa (Merrill) Fernald -- F, G, HC]

Spartina bakeri Merrill, Sand Cordgrass. Cp (GA, SC): brackish marshes, marsh edges, wet coastal hammocks, under Sabal palmetto, Quercus virginiana, and Juniperus virginiana var. silicicola; rare. June. Se. SC south to s. FL, west to panhandle FL. Distinctive among our species in its densely clumped growth form. [= FNA, GW, HC, K, S]

Spartina cynosuroides (Linnaeus) Roth, Giant Cordgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish and freshwater tidal marshes, especially along margins of tidal creeks; common. June-September. MA south to FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, S; > S. cynosuroides var. cynosuroides -- F]

Spartina patens (Aiton) Muhlenberg var. monogyna (M.A. Curtis) Fernald, Large Saltmeadow Cordgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandy shores, overwash flats; common. June-September. MA south to FL, west to TX. Whether var. monogyna is worthy of recognition is a matter of debate; there appear to morphological differences correlated with geography and, according to some authors, habitat, but positive identification to variety is sometimes difficult. [= F, G, HC; < S. patens -- RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Spartina patens (Aiton) Muhlenberg var. patens, Small Saltmeadow Cordgrass, Salt Hay, Marsh-hay Cordgrass. Cp (NC, VA): dunes, sand flats, upper edges of marshes, maritime wet grasslands; common. June-September. Newfoundland south to NC, and perhaps further. [=F, G, HC; < S. patens -- RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Spartina pectinata Link, Prairie Cordgrass, Slough Grass. Mt, Cp (NC, VA): spray cliffs below waterfalls, rocky or sandy flood-scoured riverside grasslands, tidal freshwater (oligohaline) marshes, calcareous oak flatwoods and prairies; rare (GA Rare, NC Rare, VA Rare). July-September. Newfoundland west to WA, south to ne. NC, sw. NC, AR, TX, and NM. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, W; > S. pectinata var. pectinata - F; > S. pectinata var. suttiei (Farwell) Fernald -- F; = S. michauxiana A.S. Hitchcock -S]

Spartina spartinae (Trinius) Merr. ex A.S. Hitchcock, Gulf Cordgrass. Brackish marshes and inland saline situations. AL and FL west to TX. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}

## Sphenopholis Scribner (Wedgegrass)

References: Tucker (1996)=Z. Key based in part on C.
1 Spikelets 5-9.5 mm long; second lemma with an awn 3.5-7 mm long . . . ................................ S. pensylvanica

1 Spikelets 1.5-5 mm long; second lemma awnless, or with an awn up to 3.5 mm long.
2 Lower leaf blades mostly (10-) 15-45 cm long, involute, less than 2 mm wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. filiform is
2 Lower leaf blades mostly less han 10 cm long, flat, 2-8 mm wide.
3 First glume $1 / 3$ to $2 / 3$ as wide as the second glume; second glume strongly scabrous .................. S. nitida 3 First glume less tha $1 / 3$ as wide as the second glume; second glume smooth to slightly scabrous.

4 First lemma with an awn up to 3.5 mm long
S. xpallens

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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. intermedia
5 Panicle densely cylindrical; second glume $2-3 \times$ as long as wide, rounded or truncate at the tip; lowermost rachilla internode $0.5-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
S. obtusata

Sphenopholis filiformis (Chapman) Scribner. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC): pine savannas, sandy woodlands; uncommon (VA Rare). April-May. Se. VA south to c. FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, K, S, Z]

Sphenopholis intermedia (Rydberg) Rydberg, Slender Wedgegrass. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist nutrient-rich forests; rare. May-June. Newfoundland west to c. AK, south to panhandle FL, c. TX, and AZ. [= RAB, F, G, K, S; = S. obtusata (Michaux) Scribner var. major (Torrey) K.S. Erdman -- C, Z; < S. obtusata -- GW, W, in part]

Sphenopholis nitida (Biehler) Scribner. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist forests, bottomlands; common. April-May. MA west to IL, south to FL and TX. [= RAB, C, G, K, W, S, Z; < S. nitida var. glabra (Nash) Scribner -- G; < S. nitida var. nitida - G]

Sphenopholis obtusata (Michaux) Scribner, Prairie Wedgegrass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests, roadsides, disturbed areas; common (uncommon in Mountains). April-May. ME west to MN and British Columbia, south to s. FL, TX, c. Mexico, and s. CA. [= RAB, F, G, K, S; = S. obtusata var. obtusata -- C, Z; < S. obtusata var. obtusata - F; < S. obtusata var. pubescens (Scribner \& Merrill) Scribner -- F; < S. obtusata -- GW, W, in part only (also see S. intermedia)]

Sphenopholis xpallens (Biehler) Scribner (pro sp.) [S. obtusata $\times$ pensylvanica]. Cp (NC, SC, VA): ditches, wet forests; rare. Not always with its parents. May. [= C, K; = S. pallens -- RAB, F, S]

Sphenopholis pensylvanica (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock, Swamp-oats. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): bogs, ditches, wet forests; uncommon. April-June. MA west to OH and se. MO, south to n. FL and LA. [= C, K, Z; = Trisetum pensylvanicum (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ex Roemer \& J.A. Schultes -- RAB, F, G, S; = S. pennsylvanica -- GW, orthographic variant]

Sporobolus R. Brown (Dropseed)
A genus of about 160 species, perennials and annuals, of tropical subtropical and warm-temperate parts of the New World and Old World. References: Riggins (1977)=Z; Weakley \& Peterson (1998)=Y; Peterson, Hatch, \& Weakley in FNA (2003a).

1 Inflorescence an open panicle, more than 2 cm broad, the branches ascending to spreading.
2 Branches of the panicle verticillate, whorled; spikelets 2.5-4 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. junceus
2 Branches of the panicle alternate (some occasionally rather randomly subopposite or opposite, but never regularly whorled); spikelets either $4-6.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, or $1.5-2.5$ (2.7) mm long.
3 Spikelets 1.5-2.5 (-2.7) mm long.
4 Panicle branches bare of spikelets in the lower $1 / 4$ to $1 / 8$ of their length . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. cryptandrus
4 Panicle branches bearing spikelets to the base S. domingensis

## 3 Spikelets 4-6.5 mm long.

5 First glume scaberulous, acuminate or awn-like; spikelets dark gray; base of plant relatively fibrous; grain spherical; [of rocky barrens of the Mountains of NC and VA] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. heterolepis
5 First glume glabrous, acute to acuminate; spikelets purplish (fading tan); base of plant smooth and hard, made up of the indurated leaf bases; grain oblong (when present, usually abortive); [of pine savannas and seeps of the Coastal Plain of NC, SC, and southwards].
6 Leaves terete or subterete (wiry), oval in cross-section, sometimes irregularly channelled for portions of their lengths (never with any portion above the sheath flat), less than 1 mm wide, tending to senesce and turning tan in autumn, the margins generally smooth; culms (including the inflorescence) (2-) 4-7 (-10) dm tall; culms (from base to first inflorescence branch) 1.5-5 dm tall; first glume averaging about $0.7 \times$ as long as the second glume (though variable, ranging from 0.5-0.75×). $\qquad$ S. teretifolius

6 Leaves flat (folded when dry), plane or V-shaped in cross-section, with free margins their entire length, 1.2-$2(-2.7) \mathrm{mm}$ wide, tending to remain green into the winter (at least until December), the margins scabrous (except in S. curtissii); culms (including the inflorescence) 3-22 dm tall; culms (from base to first inflorescence branch) (4-) 6-10 dm tall; first glume averaging $0.75-1 \times$ as long as the second glume (though variable, collectively ranging from about 0.6-1.2×).
7 First glume averaging $0.95-1.1 \times$ as long as the second glume (though variable, ranging from 0.8 $1.3 \times$ ); pedicels mostly $1-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (a few sometimes as long as 10 mm long), appressed; culms (including the inflorescence) 3-7 dm tall; inflorescence branches stiffly ascending; leaves $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide (or to 2.0 mm wide when unburned), mostly $1.5-4 \mathrm{dm}$ long (rarely to 5 dm long), smooth on the margins; [of e. SC southwards] S. curtissii

7 First glume averaging $0.6-0.9 \times$ as long as the second glume (though variable, ranging from 0.6$0.95 \times$ ); pedicels mostly $4-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, spreading; culms (including the inflorescence) (3-) 7-16 (-22) dm tall; inflorescence branches initially ascending, later loosely ascending to spreading; leaves 1.210.0 mm wide, mostly (3-) 4-8 dm long, upwardly scabrous on the margins; [of e. NC southwards]. 8 Leaves (2.0-) 3-10 mm wide, pale bluish-green (often with some yellowish leaves as well); first glume averaging $0.75-0.9 \times$ as long as the second glume (though variable, ranging from 0.6$0.95 \times$ ); culms (including the inflorescence) usually 12-22 dm tall; inflorescence usually 3.5-5 dm long; [of se. SC southwards]
S. floridanus

8 Leaves 1.2-2.0 (-3.0) mm wide, dark green; first glume averaging 0.6-0.8x as long as the second glume (though variable, ranging from 0.6-0.8×); culms (including the inflorescence) usually 6-12 $(-18) \mathrm{dm}$ tall; inflorescence usually $2-3.5 \mathrm{dm}$ long; [of e. NC south to e. GA]
S. pinetorum

1 Inflorescence a contracted, spike-like panicle, less than 2 cm broad, the branches appressed.
9 Plant a geniculate annual; most inflorescences enclosed by sheaths (or most or all exserted); inflorescence 2-5 cm long.

10 Spikelets (1.3-) 1.6-2.8 mm long; grain falling free of the lemma and palea; lemma glabrous ....... S. neglectus
10 Spikelets 2.3-5 mm long; grain falling enclosed in the lemma and palea; lemma strigose (use $10 \times$ or more) or glabrous.
11 Lemma and palea shorter than the glumes; palea usually shorter than the lemma; lemma glabrous or strigose with hairs less than 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
S. ozarkanus

11 Lemma and palea longer than the glumes; palea usually longer than the lemma; lemma strigose with hairs more than 0.2 mm long; spikelets $2.8-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; floret (lemma, palea and enclosed grain) 2.2-5.7 (-7.5)× as long as wide
S. vaginiflorus

9 Plant a rhizomatous or tufted perennial; most inflorescences exserted to partly enclosed; inflorescence 5-15 cm long.
12 Plant creeping extensively by slender rhizomes; leaf blades cauline, distichous, to 12 cm long . . . . . . S. virginicus
12 Plant loosely tufted, from short rhizomes; leaf blades basal or cauline, not distichous, 10-100 cm long.
13 Spikelets $1.5-2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; first glume $0.5-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves primarily basal
S. indicus

13 Spikelets 4-8 mm long; first glume $2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves cauline and basal.
14 Lemma pubescent, usually conspicuously shorter than the palea; pericarp loose when moist.
14 Lemma glabrous, about as long as the palea; pericarp gelatinous when moist.
15 Culms (1.4-) 2.0-5.0 mm thick; terminal sheath (1.3-) 1.5-6.0 mm wide; panicles with $12-35$ primary branches, crowded, dense . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. compositus var. compositus
15 Culms 1.0-2.0 (-2.5) mm thick; terminal sheath $0.8-2.0(-2.5) \mathrm{mm}$ wide; panicles with $8-18$ primary branches, lax, loosely flowered
[S. compositus var. drummondii]
Sporobolus clandestinus (Biehler) A.S. Hitchcock, Rough Dropseed. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): glades, barrens, and thin soil of woodlands, also in dry sands; uncommon. September-October. This species is widespread in e. United States. Wipff \& Jones (1995) recommend 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. [= RAB, C, FNA, F, G, HC, K, S, W, Z; = S. compositus (Poiret) Merrill var. clandestinus (Biehler) J. Wipff \& S.D. Jones]

Sporobolus compositus (Poiret) Merrill var. compositus, Tall Dropseed. Pd (NC?, VA), Mt, Cp (VA): diabase glades and barrens, limestone glades and barrens, disturbed areas over diabase or calcareous rocks; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). September-November. 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. 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 familiar S. asper (Kartesz \& Gandhi 1995). [= FNA, K; = S. asper (Michaux) Kunth var. asper -- C, G, HC, Z; = S. asper -- F, S, in the narrow sense]

Sporobolus cryptandrus (Torrey) A. Gray, Sand Dropseed. Cp? (NC?): disturbed areas; rare, probably adventive from c. and $w$. North America. This species is reported for NC by HC, F, and S. [= C, FNA, G, K, HC, S, X; S. cryptandrus var. cryptandrus -- F]

Sporobolus curtissii (Vasey ex Beal) Small ex Scribner, Curtiss's Dropseed. Cp (GA, SC): moist, gummy-clay flatwoods; uncommon (rare north of GA). September-November. E. SC south to c. FL. First positively documented for our area in 1993. Earlier attributions of S. curtissii to NC and SC were apparently based on misapplication or confusion with S. teretifolius and/or Sporobolus pinetorum. S. curtissii differs from other "bunchgrass" Sporobolus of our area in having the spikelets short-pedicelled and appressed against the panicle branches (as opposed to long-pedicelled and spreading in S. teretifolius and Sporobolus pinetorum). [= FNA, HC, K, S, Y]
*? Sporobolus domingensis (Trinius) Kunth, Coral Dropseed. Cp (GA): coastal sands?; rare, uncertain whether native or introduced. Se. GA south to s. FL; West Indies, Mexico. The e. GA record (Glynn County) is at Univ. of Georgia (Sorrie, pers. comm.). [= FNA, HC, K, S]

Sporobolus floridanus Chapman, Florida Dropseed. Cp (GA, SC): wet savannas; uncommon (rare north of GA). JuneSeptember. Se. SC south to ne. FL, west to Panhandle FL. First positively documented for our area in 1995. Earlier attributions of S. floridanus to NC and SC were apparently based on misapplication or confusion with Sporobolus pinetorum. [= FNA, K, Y; < S. floridanus -- RAB, GW, HC, S, in part only (also see S. pinetorum); the inclusion of S. floridanus in RAB was based on a misidentification of $S$. pinetorum]

Sporobolus heterolepis (A. Gray) A. Gray, Prairie Dropseed. Mt (GA, NC, VA): barrens and glades over mafic, ultramafic, and calcareous rocks (olivine, serpentine, limestone); rare (NC Endangered, VA Rare). August-September. The primary distribution of S. heterolepis is in the Plains, with outliers east to nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), w. NC, w. VA, se. PA, ne. United States, and adjacent Canada in calcareous, mafic, or ultramafic glades, barrens, and prairies. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, W, Y]

* Sporobolus indicus (Linnaeus) R. Brown, Smut Grass, Blackseed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, lawns, disturbed situations; common, introduced from the tropics of Asia. July-October. [= C, FNA, GW, HC, W; S. poiretii (Roemer \& J.A. Schultes) A.S. Hitchcock -- RAB, F, G; S. poiretii -- HC; S. berteroanus (Trinius) A.S. Hitchcock \& Chase -- S; S. indicus var. indicus -- K]

Sporobolus junceus (Palisot de Beauvois) Kunth, Sandhills Dropseed. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhills, other dry, open areas; common, uncommon in Piedmont (VA Rare). September-October. Se. VA south to FL and west to se. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, Y; = S. gracilis (Trinius) Merr. -- S]

Sporobolus neglectus Nash, Barrens Dropseed. Mt (VA): dry rocky barrens and outcrops, over calcareous rocks (such as limestone or dolomite); rare (VA Rare). August-September. ME west to ND, south to NJ, w. VA, TN, LA, and TX; apparently disjunct in WA and AZ. S. ozarkanus, S. neglectus, and S. vaginiflorus form a still very poorly understood complex. [= C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, W]

Sporobolus ozarkanus Fernald, Ozark Dropseed. Pd (NC): diabase glades; rare (NC Rare). September-October. KY west to KS, south to e. TN, AR, and TX; disjunct in c. NC. In Granville County, NC, it is associated (on glades of diabase, a mafic rock) with other taxa with affinities to midwestern glades and prairies: Oligoneuron rigidum, Oligoneuron album, Baptisia australis var. aberrans, Symphyotrichum depauperatum, Silphium terebinthinaceum, Parthenium auriculatum, Ruellia humilis, and others. S. ozarkanus, S. neglectus, and S. vaginiflorus form a still very poorly understood complex. [= C, F, G, HC, K; = S. vaginiflorus (Torrey ex A. Gray) Wood var. ozarkanus (Fernald) Shinners -- FNA, K]

Sporobolus pinetorum Weakley \& P.M. Peterson, Carolina Dropseed, Savanna Dropseed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, savanna-pocosin ecotones, sandhill-pocosin ecotones, and extending upslope into mesic flatwoods or loamy or clayey shelves in the fall-line sandhills; rare (GA Rare, NC Watch List, SC Rare). June-September (and into December in response to growingseason fire). The identity of this taxon has been obscure; it is now clear that it is a previously unrecognized species, endemic to NC, SC, and adjacent e. GA. RAB included it in their concept of $S$. teretifolius, though it does not key well (keying imperfectly to either $S$. floridanus or S. heterolepis); in S and HC, it will key to S. floridanus, but the leaves are much narrower. Additionally, S. floridanus is a taller and coarser plant, the culms often averaging about 1.5 meters in height and 2-3 mm in diameter basally (vs. 1 meter high and 1 mm in diameter for Sporobolus pinetorum). In wet savannas of Columbus County, NC, S. species 1 occurs with true S. teretifolius (the two codominant over many hectares!), and the two taxa are manifestly distinct. The leaves of S. pinetorum are not terete; after lengthy drought in the field (or dry on an herbarium sheet), the leaves become tightly folded to involute and can appear wiry. Like many Southeastern pineland grasses, S. pinetorum flowers only following fire. In vegetative condition it may be distinguished from Aristida stricta and A. beyrichiana, with which it often grows, by the leaf pubescence ( $S$. pinetorum with scaberulous margins, best felt by running a finger along the margin near the base, from apex towards base, $A$. stricta and $A$. beyrichiana not scaberulous, and with a sparse line of pilose hairs running more or less the length of the leaf in $A$. stricta and sometimes in A. beyrichiana) and base (much more indurated and polished in Sporobolus than in Aristida). [= FNA, K, Y; < S. teretifolius - RAB, in part; S. floridanus -- RAB, misapplied; ? S. floridanus Chapman -- HC, S, in part only, misapplied]

Sporobolus teretifolius Harper, Wireleaf Dropseed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, pitcherplant bogs; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Rare, NC Threatened). July-September (and later in response to growing-season fire). Very similar vegetatively to Aristida stricta, S. teretifolius can be distinguished by its tuft of hairs at the base of the otherwise glabrous blade (as opposed to line of pilose hairs the length of the blade in A. stricta). This very rare species is known only from se. NC, ne. SC, s. GA. Many of the counties reported for this species in RAB actually are based on misidentified specimens of Sporobolus pinetorum. In a few very wet savannas of Columbus and Brunswick counties, NC, S. teretifolius is dominant or codominant over many hectares. Like many savanna grasses, S. teretifolius generally flowers only following fire. [= FNA, HC, K, S, Y; < S. teretifolius -- RAB, in part only (see also Sporobolus species 1)]

Sporobolus vaginiflorus (Torrey ex A. Gray) Wood, Poverty Dropseed. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (VA): glades, abarrens, open disturbed sites; uncommon. September-October. The species occurs nearly throughout e. United States. S. ozarkanus, S. neglectus, and S. vaginiflorus form a still very poorly understood complex. [=RAB, C, G, HC, W; = S. vaginiflorus var. vaginiflorus -F, FNA, K; = S. vaginaeflorus -- S, an orthographic variant]

Sporobolus virginicus (Linnaeus) Kunth, Seashore Dropseed, Coastal Dropseed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): salt marshes, tidal mud flats, and low dunes in the outer Coastal Plain; rare (NC Watch List). September-October. This species occurs from 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). 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. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, HC, K, S]

* Sporobolus airoides (Torrey) Torrey. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, intoduced from, not known to be established or persistent. [= FNA, K] \{not keyed; add synonymy\}

Sporobolus compositus (Poiret) Merrill var. drummondii (Trinius) Kartesz \& Gandhi, ranges east to the Ridge and Valley province of e. TN (Chester et al. 1993), occurring over limestone, and allegedly to KY and GA (Kartesz 1999). It could very likely occur in sw. VA, as it is in Hawkins County, TN, immediately adjacent to VA (Chester et al. 1993). [ F FNA, K; = S. asper (Michaux) Kunth var. drummondii (Trinius) Vasey -- C, Z; = S. drummondii (Trinius) Vasey -- F, S; S. asper var. hookeri (Trinius) Vasey -- G, HC, misapplied]

* Sporobolus fimbriatus (Trinius) Nees. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, intoduced from, not known to be established or persistent. [= FNA, K] \{not keyed; add synonymy\}
* Sporobolus flexuosus (Thurb. ex Vasey) Rydberg. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, intoduced from , not known to be established or persistent. [= FNA, K] \{not keyed; add synonymy\}
* Sporobolus tenuissimus (Martius ex Schrank) Kuntze. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, intoduced from , not known to be established or persistent. [=FNA, K] \{not keyed; add synonymy\}
* Sporobolus wrightii Munro ex Scribner. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, intoduced from, not known to be established or persistent. [= FNA, K] \{not keyed; add synonymy\}


## 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. References: Zuloaga et al. (1998)=Z; Freckmann \& Lelong in FNA (2003a).

Steinchisma hians (Elliott) Nash, Gaping Panic Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA): stream, pond, and lake shores, low woods, cypress-gum ponds, floodplains, marshes, ditches, seepage slopes; common in Piedmont, occasional in Coastal Plain. May-October. Se. VA south to FL, west to TX and OK, and south through Mexico and Central America to Colombia;
also in s. South America. The large, thickened, pale sterile palea of this species is unique among panicoids of our region; it is one of several characters that has led to the segregation of Steinchisma as a genus, or as a subgenus of Panicum. The enlargement of the sterile palea causes the spikelet to spread open, or "gape." [= FNA, K, Z; = Panicum hians Elliott -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, S, W]

## Stenotaphrum Trinius (St. Augustine Grass)

References: Allred in FNA (2003a); Sauer (1972)=Z.
Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walter) Kuntze, St. Augustine Grass, Carpet Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): brackish marshes, roadsides, lawns; common. July-October. 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. [= RAB, FNA, HC, K, S, Z]

Stipa<br>(see Nassella and Piptochaetium)

## Thinopyrum (Prat) Á. Löve

References: Tucker (1996)=Z; Barkworth (1997)=Y.

* Thinopyrum intermedium (Host) Barkworth \& D.R. Dewey is reported for nc. GA by Jones \& Coile (1988), as Agropyron intermedium. Tucker (1996) states that the record is as a waif in railroad yards. [=K, Z; = Elytrigia intermedia (Host) Nevski; = Agropyron intermedium (Host) Palisot de Beauvois] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}
* Thinopyrum ponticum (Podp.) Z.W. Liu \& R. R.-C. Wang, Tall Wheatgrass. Cp (SC): waste areas near wool-combing mills; rare, intoduced from \{\}, not known to be established or persistent. [= K; Agropyron elongatum (Host) Palisot de Beauvois] \{not yet keyed; add to synonymy\}


## Torreyochloa Church (Pale Mannagrass)

A genus of 4 species, with a classic Tertiary moist temoperate disjunct pattern; Torreyochloa is distributed in e. North America (our taxa), one species in the Pacific Northwest, and two in e. Asia (Tucker 1996). References: Davis (1991)=Y; Tucker (1996)=Z.

1 Leaf blades 1-3 mm wide; anthers 0-.2-0.5 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [T. pallida var. fernaldii]
1 Leaf blades 4-8 mm wide; anthers ca. 1 mm long . . . ..................................................... T. pallida var. pallida
Torreyochloa pallida (Torrey) Church var. pallida, Pale Mannagrass. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Cp (NC, VA), Pd (SC): bogs, mucky wetlands such as old beaver-ponds, pools in cypress swamps, drawdown shores of natural ponds; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare). June-July. The species as a whole is widespread in e. North America. Var. pallida ranges from Nova Scotia west to MN, south to e. VA, se. NC (Columbus County), nw. NC (Avery County), and nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). Var. pauciflora (J. Presl) J.J. Davis is distributed in w. North America. Intermediates occur between the varieties. [=K, Y, Z; < Glyceria pallida (Torrey) Trinius -RAB, GW, HC, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Puccinellia pallida (Torrey) Clausen -- C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = G. pallida -F , in a narrow sense, distinguished from G. fernaldii (A.S. Hitchcock) St. John; = G. pallida var. pallida -- G; = Panicularia pallida (Torrey) Kuntze -- S]

Torreyochloa pallida (Torrey) Church var. fernaldii (A.S. Hitchcock) Dore ex Koyama \& Koyama ranges from Newfoundland west to MN, south to WV and TN. [= K, Y, Z; < Glyceria pallida (Torrey) Trinius -- RAB, GW, HC, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; < Puccinellia pallida (Torrey) Clausen -- C, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = G. fernaldii (A.S. Hitchcock) St. John -- F; = G. pallida var. fernaldii A.S. Hitchcock -- G]

## Tragus Haller

* Tragus racemosus (Linnaeus) Allioni, Texas Bur. Cp (NC): on ballast near old seaports; rare, introduced from the Old World, probably no longer present. [= HC, C, F, G, K]

Other species have been collected as wool combing mill waifs in the Coastal Plain of SC: Tragus australianus S.T. Blake, Tragus berteronianus J.A. Schultes, and Tragus heptaneuron W.D. Clayton. There is no evidence that they are established. \{not keyed\}

Tridens Roemer \& J.A. Schultes (Triodia, Redtop, Tridens, Fluffgrass)
A genus of about 14 species, native to the Western Hemisphere. References: Valdés-Reyna in FNA (2003a).
1 Panicle dense and spike-like, more than $4 \times$ as long as wide, the branches ascending to appressed.

| 2 | Plants from elongate rhizomes; lemma 4-5 mm long; spikelet 7-9 mm long | linianus |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Plants cespitose; lemma $2.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; spikelet $4-6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long | T. strictus |

1 Panicle open and spreading, less than $4 \times$ as long as wide, the branches well-developed and spreading-ascending to reflexed.
3 Spikelets $4-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $2.5-3.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide
T. ambiguus

## 3 Spikelets $6-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, $1.5-2.2 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide.

4 Primary pulvini densely pubescent, the hairs encircling the base of the panicle branch; secondary pulvini pubescent; spikelets mostly on pedicels $3-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; main branches of the inflorescence stiffly spreading .... T. 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 less than 3 mm long; main branches of the inflorescence spreading, ascending or drooping
T. flavus

Tridens ambiguus (Elliott) J.A. Schultes, Pineland Triodia, Flatwoods Fluffgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet savannas, claybased Carolina bays; uncommon (rare north of GA) (NC Rare). August-October. S. NC south to FL, west to e. TX. [= RAB, FNA, GW, HC, K; = Triodia elliottii Bush -- S]

Tridens carolinianus (Steudel) Henrard, Carolina Triodia, Carolina Fluffgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): mesic swales in sandhills; rare (GA Rare, NC Rare). August-October. S. NC south to FL, west to LA. [= RAB, FNA, HC, K; = Triodia drummondii Scribner \& Kearney -- S]

Tridens chapmanii (Small) Chase, Chapman's Triodia. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): loamy sands of disturbed longleaf pine woodlands, roadsides; rare (NC Watch List). August-October. NJ south to FL, west to TX and OK. [= HC; = Tridens flavus (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock var. chapmanii (Small) Shinners -- RAB, C, FNA, K; = Triodia chapmanii (Small) Bush -- F, G; > Triodia flava (Linnaeus) Smyth -- S, in part]

Tridens flavus (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock, Redtop, Tall Redtop, Purpletop Tridens, Greasy Grass. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, disturbed areas, glades; common. July-October. NH west to NE, south to FL and TX. [= HC; = Tridens flavus var. flavus -- RAB, C, FNA, K; = Triodia flava (Linnaeus) Smyth -- F, G; < Triodia flava (Linnaeus) Smyth -- S, in part (also see Tridens chapmanii); < Tridens flavus -- W, in a broad sense]

Tridens strictus (Nuttall) Nash, Spike Triodia, Longspike Fluffgrass, Longspike Tridens. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC, VA): sandhills, moist pine savannas, roadsides; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). August-October. S. VA south to AL, west to TX, north in the interior to IL and KS. It is possible that this grass is introduced only north and east of GA (thus in our entire area). Rhoads \& Klein (1993) report an old specimen from w. PA. [= RAB, FNA, GW, HC, K; = Triodia stricta (Nuttall) Bentham ex Vasey -- F, G, S]

## Triplasis Palisot de Beauvois (Sandgrass)

A genus of 2 species, of eastern and central North America south through Mexico to Costa Rica. References: Hatch in FNA (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 ....................... T. americana
1 Lemma awn 0.5-1.5 mm long; culm internodes glabrous to minutely scaberulous; annual (or rarely perennial).
T. purpurea var. purpurea

Triplasis americana Palisot de Beauvois, Southern Sandgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): open sandy areas; common. AugustOctober. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: NC south to FL, west to e. LA. [= RAB, FNA, HC, K, S]

Triplasis purpurea (Walter) Chapman var. purpurea, Purple Sandgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dunes, maritime dry grasslands, open sandy areas; common. September-October. NH south to FL, and west to TX, along the coast; also around the Great Lakes, and in central United States. [= FNA; < T. purpurea - RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > $T$. intermedia Nash -- S; > T. purpurea - S]

## Tripsacum Linnaeus (Gamma Grass)

References: Barkworth in FNA (2003a); DeWet, Harlan, \& Brink (1982)=Z.
Tripsacum dactyloides (Linnaeus) Linnaeus var. dactyloides, Gamma Grass. Pd, Mt, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): roadsides, moist areas, disturbed areas, moist riverbanks; common. Late May-November. T. dactyloides is widespread in e. North America north to MA, MI, IA, and NE, ranging south into tropical Central and South America; var. dactyloides is North American. This important species of moist and wetland areas in the Great Plains is generally seen in disturbed habitats in our area; its original habitats in our area (if indeed it was native in the flora area) are poorly understood. [= FNA, Z; < T. dactyloides -- RAB, C, G, HC, K, S , W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > T. dactyloides var. dactyloides - F; > T. dactyloides var. occidentale Cutler \& Anderson -- F]

Trisetum Persoon (Oat-grass)
(also see Sphenopholis)
References: Randall \& Hilu (1986)=Z; Tucker (1996)=Y.
Trisetum spicatum (Linnaeus) K. Richter, Alpine Oat-grass, Spike Trisetum. Mt (NC, VA): mountain cliffs at high elevations; rare (NC Endangered, VA Rare). June-August. A circumboreal species, widespread and common in arctic and alpine areas, south in e. North America to New England, NY, and, rarely, PA, and disjunct to Hawksbill Mountain, Page County, VA (where extant) and Roan Mountain, Mitchell County, NC (where not seen since the nineteenth century). The species is also known from the West Indies, Mexico, and s. South America. T. spicatum, as broadly treated here, following Randall \& Hilu (1986), is polymorphic and consists of several ploidies. [= C, HC, K, S, Y, Z; > T. spicatum var. molle (Michaux) Beal -- RAB, F, G; > T. triflorum (Bigelow) Löve \& Löve ssp. molle (Michaux) Löve \& Löve -- W; > T. spicatum var. maidenii (Gandoger) Fernald -- F]

Triticum Linnaeus 1753 (Wheat)
References: Tucker (1996)=Z; Zohary \& Hopf (1994).
Triticum aestivum Linnaeus, Bread Wheat. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields; frequently cultivated, rarely persistent or volunteering following cultivation, introduced from Eurasia. May-June. One of the most important crops in the world. The lemmas can either be awnless or with long awns (to 8 cm long). [= RAB, C, F, G, HC, K, Z]

## Uniola Linnaeus (Sea Oats) (also see Chasmanthium)

A genus of 2 species. 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: Yates in FNA (2003a); Yates (1966a, 1966b)=Z.

Uniola paniculata Linnaeus, Sea Oats. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): abundant on unforested primary and secondary dunes on barrier islands, and on dry to mesic sand flats and interdune swales; common (VA Watch List). June-November. Se. VA south to FL and west to TX and Mexico; West Indies. This is the most important sand-binding grass on ocean dunes from NC south, playing a critical role in primary succession on dunes. It is against the law in NC to pick or destroy Uniola paniculata. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, HC, K, S, Z]

Urochloa Palisot de Beauvois (Para-grass, Signal-grass)
References: Crins (1991)=Z; Webster (1988)=Y; Wipff \& Thompson in FNA (2003a). Key adapted in part from GW.
1 Spikelets suffused with purple, borne in pairs (or threes) in each row . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. 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 3.54.7 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. 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 $5-6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
3 Spikelets $2-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. ramosa 3 Spikelets 5-6 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . U. texana

* Urochloa mutica (Forskål) Nguyen, Para-grass. Cp (SC): margin of pond; rare, introduced from Africa. August. [= FNA, K, Z; Panicum purpurascens Raddi -- RAB, HC; B. purpurascens (Raddi) Henrard -- GW; = Brachiaria mutica (Forskål) Stapf]

Urochloa platyphylla (Munro ex Wright) R. Webster, Broadleaf Signal-grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC, NC): disturbed wet or seasonally moist areas; rare, presumably introduced from South America. E. NC south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to AR, OK, and se. MO; also in MD (Terrell \& Reveal (1996). [= FNA, K, Y, Z; = Brachiaria platyphylla (Munro ex Wright) Nash -- RAB, GW, HC; B. extensa Chase -- S]

* Urochloa ramosa (Linnaeus) Nguyen, Browntop Millet, Dixie Signalgrass. Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): disturbed areas; rare, introduced from tropical Africa and Asia. This species has apparently been widely planted for wildlife food and erosion control in southeastern states. [= FNA, K, Z; = Panicum ramosum Linnaeus -- HC; = Brachiaria ramosa (Linnaeus) Stapf]
* Urochloa texana (Buckley) R. Webster, Texas Millet, Texas Signalgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, SC): disturbed areas, fields, gardens; uncommon, introduced from TX. First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= K, Y, Z; = Panicum texanum Buckley -- RAB, C, HC, S; = Brachiaria texana (Buckley) S.T. Blake]

Urochloa fusca (Swartz) B.F. Hansen \& Wunderlin var. reticulata (Torrey) B.F. Hansen \& Wunderlin, east to GA (Kartesz 1999). [Urochloa fasciculata (Sw.) R. Webster -- K; Panicum fasciculatum Swartz - HC] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

* Urochloa maxima (Jacquin) R. Webster var. maxima, Guinea Grass. Introduced in the Gulf states, east to GA (FNA). Native of Africa. [= FNA; U. maxima - K, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Panicum maximum Jacquin] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\} * Urochloa plantaginea (Link) R. Webster. Cp (GA): Reported for s. GA by Jones \& Coile (1988), as Brachiaria plantaginea. [= FNA, K, Y, Z; Brachiaria plantaginea (Link) A.S. Hitchcock] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\} Urochloa reptans (Linnaeus) Stapf. Cp (GA): [= FNA] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}


## Vulpia C. Gmelin (Annual Fescue)

References: Tucker (1996)=Z. Key based in part on C.
1 First glume less than half as long as the second glume . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .............. V. myuros
1 First glume more than half as long as the second.
2 Lemma pubescent; lowest lemma 2.5-3.5 mm long; grains 1.5-2 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. elliottea
2 Lemma glabrous or scabrous; lowest lemma 2.7-7 mm long; grains 1.7-3.3 mm long.
3 First glume 1.7-4.5 mm long; lemma awns 3-12 mm long; spikelets with 4-7 loosely imbricate florets; rachilla internodes mostly $0.9-1.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . V. bromoides
3 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 $0.5-0.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.
4 Spikelets 4-5.5 mm long; awn of the lowest lemma 2.5-6 (-9) mm long . . . . . . . . . . V. octoflora var. glauca
4 Spikelets $5.5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; awn of the lowest lemma 0.3-3 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . V. octoflora var. octoflora

* Vulpia bromoides (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray, European Squirreltail Fescue, Brome Fescue. Cp (VA): sandy disturbed areas; rare introduced from Eurasia. [= C, K, Z; Festuca dertonensis (Allioni) Ascherson \& Graebner -- G, HC]

Vulpia elliotea (Rafinesque) Fernald, Squirreltail Fescue. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA): sandy roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; common. April-May. S. NJ south to FL, west to TX, and north in the interior to MO. [= C, F, K; = Vulpia sciurea (Nuttall) Henrard -- Z; = Festuca sciurea Nuttall -- RAB, G, HC, S]

* Vulpia myuros (Linnaeus) K.C. Gmelin, Rat-tail Fescue. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, NC, SC): roadsides, fields, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. May-June. [= C, F, K, Z; = Festuca myuros Linnaeus -- RAB, G, HC, S, W]

Vulpia octoflora (Walter) Rydberg var. glauca (Nuttall) Fernald, Northern Six-weeks Fescue. \{Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common.\} April-June. S. ME west to British Columbia, south to GA, AR, TX, and CA. [= C, K; < Festuca octoflora Walter -- RAB, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Festuca octoflora var. tenella (Willdenow) Fernald -- F, G, HC; < Vulpia octoflora -- Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Vulpia octoflora (Walter) Rydberg var. octoflora, Southern Six-weeks Fescue. \{Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; common.\} April-June. S. NJ south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to MO and OK. [= C, F, K; Festuca octoflora Walter -- RAB, GW, S, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; Festuca octoflora var. aristulata Torrey ex L.H. Dewey -- G; Festuca octoflora var. octoflora -- HC; Vulpia octoflora -- Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

## Zea Linnaeus (Corn, Maize)

A genus of about 5 species, native of Mexico and Central America. References: Iltis in FNA (2003a).

1 Pistillate spikelets embedded in a hardened rachis.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

* Zea mays Linnaeus ssp. mays, Corn, Maize. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): very commonly cultivated, rarely volunteering in old fields or around trashpiles; common in cultivation, rare as a short-lived escape. June-October. Zea is one of the most important cultivated plants in the world, originating in Mexico, probably from Zea mays ssp. parviglumis Iltis \& Doebley. 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). [= FNA, K; < Z. mays -- RAB, F, HC, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]
* Zea perennis (A.S. Hitchcock) Reeves \& Manglesdorf, Mexican Teosinte. Cp (SC): disturbed areas; rare, apparently established at least formerly. Z. perennis was considered by HC to be "established on James Island, S.C." [= K; = Euchlaena perennis A.S. Hitchcock -- HC]
* Zea mays (Schrader) Kuntze ssp. mexicana (Schrader) H.H. Iltis, Chalco Teosinte, Nobogame Teosinte. Reported for AL and FL (Kartesz 1999). HC state that this taxon is "occasionally cultivated in the Southern States for green forage" and is similar to $Z$. perennis, except in being, like Z. mays ssp. mays, a coarse annual. It is considered to be an ancestor of Zea mays. [= FNA; = Z. mexicana (Schrader) Kuntze -- K; = Euchlaena mexicana Schrader -- HC, S]


## Zizania Linnaeus (Wild-rice)

A genus of 4 species (and 6 taxa) of northern and eastern North America. References: Terrell et al. (1997)=Y; Tucker (1988)=Z; Judziewicz et al. (2000)=X.

Zizania aquatica Linnaeus var. aquatica, Northern Wild-rice. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): freshwater marshes, usually tidal; common (uncommon in NC). May-October. Var. aquatica ranges from ME west to WI, south to FL and LA; var. brevis Fassett is restricted to the St. Lawrence River in Québec. Zizania was formerly an important food for Amerindians; it is now gathered as a specialty grain, commanding high prices. [=C,F,G,HC,K, X, Y, Z; Z. aquatica -- RAB, GW, S, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

## Zizaniopsis Döll \& Ascherson (Southern Wild-rice)

References: Tucker (1988)=Z; Judziewicz et al. (2000)=Y.
Identification notes: Superficially similar to Zizania in its habitat and large size, Zizaniopsis may be distinguished by its very different inflorescence and by its stout horizontal rhizomes (Zizania is annual or perennial, but not rhizomatous).

Zizaniopsis miliacea (Michaux) Döll \& Ascherson, Southern Wild-rice, Water-millet, Giant Cutgrass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish and freshwater marshes; common. May-July. MD south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to MO, and disjunct in w. Mexico. The other species of the genus are South American. [= RAB, C, F, G, GW, HC, K, S, Y, Z; = Zizania miliacea Michaux]

## Zoysia Willdenow (Zoysia)

* Zoysia japonica Steudel, Zoysia, is used as a lawn grass. Reported for VA (Kartesz 1999). It is not known to naturalize in our area. [= C, HC, K]
* Zoysia matrella (Linnaeus) Merr. var. matrella, Zoysia, is used as a lawn grass. Reported for GA (Kartesz 1999). It is not known to naturalize in our area. [= K; = Z. matrella -- HC, in the narrow sense]


## PONTEDERIACEAE Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpland, \& Kunth 1816 (Pickerelweed Family)

A family of about 9 genera and 33 species, primarily of the tropics, but with some temperate representatives. References: Rosatti (1987a); Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Horn in FNA (2002a).

1 Plant floating (or stranded by dropping water levels), the petioles expanded into air-filled floats; perianth lobes 3-4 cm long ...
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Eichhornia

1 Plant rooted, the petioles not adapted as floats; perianth lobes $0.4-1.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ long.
2 Leaves lanceolate to ovate, 1.5-10× as long as wide, the base cordate, truncate, or cuneate; flowers 2-lipped; corolla blue, marked with yellow; stamens 6 ( 3 each of 2 different lengths) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pontederia
2 Leaves either reniform, 0.5-1.5× as long as wide, the base cordate, or narrowly linear, 20-50× as long as wide, the base attenuate; flowers radially symmetrical; corolla white, pale blue, or yellow; stamens 3

Heteranthera

Eichhornia Kunth 1842 (Water Hyacinth)
A genus of $7-8$ species, native of tropical America and Africa, but now introduced widely in warm regions. References: Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Horn in FNA (2002a).

* Eichhornia crassipes (Martius) Solms-Laub, Water Hyacinth. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC): ponds, ditches, sluggish water; uncommon, introduced from South America. June-September. E. crassipes is "generally considered the world's most serious aquatic weed" (Rosatti 1987). Originally native to tropical South America, E. 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. Further south, it can be an aggressive aquatic weed. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K; = Piaropus crassipes (Martius) Rafinesque -- S]

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Heteranthera Ruiz \& Pavón 1794 (Mud-plantain)
(also see Zosterella)
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A genus of 10-12 species, of tropical and temperate America and tropical Africa. References: Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Horn (1998) $=$ Z; Horn in FNA (2002a).

1 Leaves narrowly linear, 20-50× as long as wide, the base attenuate; flowers solitary, the corolla yellow; stamens and anthers all alike .................................................................................................... H. dubia
1 Leaves reniform, 0.5-1.5× as long as wide, the base cordate; flowers 1 -several, the corolla white or pale blue; stamens and
anthers dimorphic.
2 Spathe with solitary flower; perianth tube $15-45 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [H. limosa]
2 Spathe with 2-several flowers; perianth tube 3-12 mm long.
3 Anthers and filaments with dark purple hairs; internode below the spathe $<1 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; spike with (3-) $7-16$ flowers, typically elongating well out of the spathe
H. multiflora

3 Anthers and filaments with white hairs; internode below the spathe $>1 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; spike with 2-8 flowers, typically mostly included within the spathe
H. reniformis

Heteranthera dubia (Jacquin) MacMillan, Water Stargrass. Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA), Cp (VA): streams, rivers; uncommon (rare in NC). August-September. Québec 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.). [= RAB, F, FNA, GW, K, W; = Zosterella dubia (Jacquin) Small - C, G, S]

Heteranthera multiflora (Grisebach) Horn. Cp (NC, VA): in shallow, stagnant water in floodplains, or emersed on mud; rare (NC Watch List). June-October. IL west to NE, south to MS; also on the Atlantic Coastal Plain from NJ south through PA to ne. NC; also in South America (Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, and Venezuela). [= C, FNA, K, Z]

Heteranthera reniformis Ruíz \& Pavón. Cp (NC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): in shallow, stagnant water in floodplains, or emersed on mud; uncommon (SC Rare). June-October. CT west to NE, south to FL and TX and into South America. First reported for South Carolina by Hill \& Horn (1997). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z]

Heteranthera limosa (Swartz) Willdenow occurs east to TN, KY, and FL (Kartesz 1999); it is attributed to VA in Small (1933), but the documentation is not known. [= FNA, C, F, G, K] \{add synonymy\}

Heteranthera rotundifolia (Kunth) Grisebach occurs east to KY. [= FNA, C, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

## Pontederia Linnaeus 1753 (Pickerelweed)

A genus of 3-6 species, from North America to South America. References: Lowden (1973)=Z; Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Horn in FNA (2002a).

1 Floral tube villous when young, essentially glabrous to sparsely glandular in maturity; leaves primarily ovate to triangularlanceolate, 2.2-21 cm wide, the base generally cordate or truncate (rarely cuneate) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. cordata var. cordata 1 Floral tube persistently pubescent with short glandular hairs; leaves lanceolate, 0.4-8.3 cm wide, the base generally cuneate to truncate P. cordata var. lancifolia

Pontederia cordata Linnaeus var. cordata, Heartleaf Pickerelweed. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (NC): marshes, pondshores, lake-shores; common, uncommon in Piedmont, rare in Mountains. May-October. Nova Scotia west to MN, south to FL and TX; Belize; s. Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The recognition of infraspecific taxa in Pontederia cordata is controversial and requires additional study. P. cordata exhibits tristyly, 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. [= GW, Z; < P. cordata -- RAB, C, FNA, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = P. cordata -- F, G, S (sensu stricto)]

Pontederia cordata Linnaeus var. Iancifolia (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Torrey, Lanceleaf Pickerelweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC): marshes, pond-shores, lake-shores; rare. May-October. 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. A third variety of $P$. cordata, var. ovalis (Martens in Roemer \& Schultes) Solms in Augustin de Candolle, is restricted to South America. [= GW, Z; < P. cordata -- RAB, C, FNA, K, W, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = P. lanceolata Nuttall -- F, G, S]

## Zosterella Small 1913

(see Heteranthera)

## POTAMOGETONACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Pondweed)

A family of 2-3 genera and about 90 species, aquatic herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Haynes \& Hellquist in FNA (2000); Haynes (1978); Les \& Haynes (1996); Haynes, Les, \& Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b); Wiegleb \& Kaplan (1998)=Z.

1 Stipules not adnate, or adnate to the blade less than $1 / 2$ 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
1 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

A genus of about 80 species, aquatic herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Haynes \& Hellquist in FNA (2000); Haynes \& Hellquist (1996); Wiegleb \& Kaplan (1998). Treatment adapted from Haynes \& Hellquist in FNA (2000).
1 Stipular sheaths of submersed leaves adnate with leaf blade base, the tip usually projecting as a ligule .............. . Key A 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 A

1 Leaves stiffish, conspicuously 2-ranked, auriculate-lobed to rounded at the junction with the stipule, with 20-60 fine veins ...
$\qquad$
1 Leaves lax, not conspicuously 2-ranked, lacking basal lobes, with fewer than 20 veins.
2 Tips of submersed leaves obtuse to acute; floating leaves rounded at apex.
3 Tips of submersed leaves acute; fruit 1-2 mm wide, the lateral keel with acute tips, beak minute ... P. diversifolius 3 Tips of submersed leaves obtuse; fruit $1.3-2.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, the lateral keel with blunt tips, beak lacking ... P. spirillus
2 Tips of submersed leaves acute to long-tapering; floating leaves acute at apex.
4 Submersed leaves 0.1-0.6 mm wide, without obvious lacunae; floating leaves 3-7 veined ......... . P. bicupulatus
4 Submersed leaves 0.2-1 (-2) mm wide, with abundant lacunae; floating leaves 9-23 veined ..... P. tennesseensis

## Key B



## Key C

1 Fruit with a prominent keel 0.2-1.2 mm broad; floating leaves often present; lacunae prominent in submersed leaves.
2 Submersed leaves 3-13 veined; stipules of submersed leaves not adnate to the leaf base; floating leaves rounded at apex P. epihydrus

2 Submersed leaves 1-3 (-7) veined; stipules of at least some submersed leaves adnate to the leaf base; floating leaves acute at apex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. tenneseensis

1 Fruit with a keel less than 0.2 mm broad; floating leaves absent or present; lacunae present in some species, but generally not prominent.
3 Floating leaves present, at least in some plants of the population.
4 Floating leaves $0.3-1.6 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; peduncle $0.6-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; fruit less than 2.5 mm long

> [P. vaseyi]

4 Floating leaves 1.5-12 cm long; peduncle 2.5-3.5 mm long; fruit 2.5-5 mm long.
5 Petiole junction with leaf distinctly pale in color; floating leaves ovate, oblong-ovate, cordate at base, rarely tapering . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. natans
$5 \quad$ Petiole junction with leaf lacking pale color; floating leaves elliptical, ovate-elliptical, or oblong-elliptical.
6 Floating leaves 7-12 mm wide, tapering at both ends; fruit apparently not produced ...... [P. floridanus]
6 Floating leaves 10-20 (-30) mm wide, obtuse, round or tapering at the base; fruit often produced.
P. oakesianus

3 Floating leaves absent from all plants in the population.
7 Rhizomes obvious; peduncle 5-25 cm long; leaves thread-like, $0.1-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide $\ldots . .$. ........... P. confervoides
7 Rhizomes absent or not apparent; peduncle $0.3-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, often curved; leaves usually not thread-like, 0.1-5 mm wide.
8 Nodal glands absent.
9 Leaves 15-35 veined, greater than 2 mm wide; stem conspicuously flattened; peduncles terminal, usually straight $P$. zosteriformis
9 Leaves 3-5 veined, usually less than 2 mm wide; stem terete; peduncles usually axillary, recurved.
10 Leaves acute, $3(-5)$ veined, 0.3-1.5 (-2.3) mm wide; fruits 1-keeled, 1.4-2.3 (-2.7) mm long .. P. foliosus var. foliosus

10 Leaves usually bristle-tipped, occasionally apiculate to blunt, 3 veined, 1-2.2 (-4) mm wide; fruits 3keeled, 2.3-4 mm long
P. hillii 8 Nodal glands present.

11 Stipules fibrous, often whitish.
12 Leaf apex acute or apiculate; leaves 5-7 (-9) veined; turions with inner leaves at a right angle to outer leaves
[P. friesii]
12 Leaf apex usually bristle-tipped, acute or rarely obtuse to apiculate; leaves 3-5 (-7) veined; turions flattened with inner and outer leaves in same plane $P$. strictifolius 11 Stipules not fibrous, usually delicate, green, brown, or white.

13 Leaf apex bristle-tipped (rarely apiculate); peduncles recurved, axillary or axillary and terminal, 0.5-6.6 cm long P. hillii

13 Leaf apex blunt, acute, or apiculate, but not bristle-tipped; peduncles straight, terminal, 0.5-6.6 cm long.
14 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
P. pusillus var. pusillus

14 Mature fruit mostly widest at middle, or ovate, sides rounded, beak mostly central; peduncle cylindrical, usually more than 3 per plant; inflorescence continuous; leaves with 1-5 rows of lacunae along midrib, apex acute to obtuse; stipules mostly convolute
P. pusillus var. tenuissimus

Potamogeton amplifolius Tuckerman, Bigleaf Pondweed. Cp (NC, VA), Pd (VA), Mt (GA, VA): ponds, lakes, sluggish streams; rare (GA Special Concern, VA Rare). June-September. Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to e. NC, nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), n. AL, OK, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Potamogeton bicupulatus Fernald. Mt (VA): quiet waters; rare. July-September. ME west to WI, south to VA and se. TN. [= FNA, F, K, Z; = P. diversifolius Rafinesque var. trichophyllus Morong -- C, GW]

Potamogeton confervoides Reichenbach, Alga Pondweed, Conferva Pondweed, Tuckerman's Pondweed. Cp (NC, SC): acidic blackwater pools and streams; rare (NC Rare). April-September. Newfoundland west to Ontario, south to NJ and PA; disjunct in sc. NC and nc. SC (fall-line sandhills). [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]

* Potamogeton crispus Linnaeus, Curled Pondweed, Curly Pondweed. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, VA), Mt (NC, VA): uncommon. MaySeptember. ME, MN, s. Saskatchewan and s. British Columbia, south to NC, Panhandle FL, TX, AZ, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Z]

Potamogeton diversifolius Rafinesque, Common Snailseed Pondweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): pools, ponds, and lakes; common. June-September. MA and NY west to MN, MT, and OR, south to FL, TX, and CA. [= RAB, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z; $=P$. diversifolius var. diversifolius -- $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{GW} ;>P$. capillaceus Poiret var. capillaceus -F ; $>P$. capillaceus Poiret var. atripes Fernald -- F]

Potamogeton epihydrus Rafinesque, Ribbonleaf Pondweed. Mt, Pd (NC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): uncommon. JuneSeptember. Newfoundland west to AK, south to GA, s. MS (Sorrie \& Leonard 1999), LA, CO, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W; P. epihydrus var. nuttallii (Chamisso \& Schlechtendahl) Fernald -- $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$; < $P$. epihydrus -Z , in part only (also see $P$. tennesseensis)]

Potamogeton foliosus Rafinesque var. foliosus, Leafy Pondweed. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): uncommon. May-October. Newfoundland west to AK, south to SC, w. FL, TX, and Mexico. [= C; < P. foliosus -- RAB, G, GW, S, W, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; >P. foliosus var. foliosus - F; >P. foliosus var. macellus Fernald -- F; = P. foliosus ssp. foliosus -- FNA, K; > P. curtissii Morong -- S; > P. foliosus - S]

Potamogeton hillii Morong, Hill's Pondweed. Mt (VA): ponds, rare. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Z; > P. hillii - F, in a narrow sense; > P. porteri Fernald -- F]

Potamogeton illinoensis Morong, Illinois Pondweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (GA, VA), Pd (VA): calcareous waters of streams, lakes, and ponds; rare. May-September. Québec west to Nortwest Territories and s. British Columbia, south to FL, TX, Mexico, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Z; > P. angustifolius Berchtold \& K. PresI -- S; > P. heterophyllus Schreber -- S; > P. lucens Linnaeus -- S , misapplied]

Potamogeton natans Linnaeus, Floating Pondweed. Mt (NC): lakes and slow streams; rare. June-September. Newfoundland west to AK, south to e. WV, w. NC, KS, NM, AZ, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, Z]

Potamogeton nodosus Poiret, Longleaf Pondweed, American Pondweed. Cp (GA, NC, VA), Mt (NC, VA), Pd (VA), \{SC\}: ponds, streams; uncommon. May-September. ME and Québec west to British Columbia, south to FL, TX, Mexico, and CA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Z; P. fluitans Roth -- S; P. oblongifolium Forster, proposed for nomenclatural rejection (Reveal et al. 2003)]

Potamogeton oakesianus J.W. Robbins, Oakes Pondweed. Cp, Mt (VA): lakes and streams; rare (VA Rare). Newfoundland west to MN, south to VA and $n$. IL; apparently disjunct in MT, and British Columbia. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, W, Z]

Potamogeton perfoliatus Linnaeus, Perfoliate Pondweed, Redhead Grass. Cp (NC, VA): rare (VA Watch List). JuneOctober. Newfoundland, Labrador west to MI, south to ne. NC, and n. OH; apparently disjunct in w. FL, s. AL, and se. LA, and in SD. [= FNA, G, K, S, Z; > P. perfoliatus var. bupleuroides (Fernald) Farwell -- RAB, F, GW; P. bupleuroides Fernald]

Potamogeton pulcher Tuckerman, Spotted Pondweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): ponds, pools, ditches, streams; common. June-September. Nova Scotia west to WI, south to FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; = P. rotundifolium Forster, proposed for nomenclatural rejection (Reveal et al. 2003)]

Potamogeton pusillus Linnaeus var. pusillus. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA): acid and alkaline waters; uncommon? May-September. Nova Scotia west to AK, south to Mexico. [<P. berchtoldii Fieber -- RAB, in part; >P. pusillus var. pusillus -- F, in a narrower sense; > P. pusillus var. minor (Bivona-Bernardi) Fernald \& Schubert -- F; = P. pusillus ssp. pusillus -FNA, K; < P. pusillus var. pusillus -- C; P. pusillus -- G, GW, S, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

Potamogeton pusillus Linnaeus var. tenuissimus F.K. Mertens \& W.D.J. Koch, Slender Pondweed. Cp, Pd, Mt (NC, SC, VA), $\{G A\}$ : millponds, other quiet waters; rare? (GA Special Concern). May-September. Newfoundland west to AK, south to w. FL, TX, NM, and CA. Reported from SC by Gaddy \& Rayner (1980). [= W; < P. berchtoldii Fieber -- RAB, in part; < P. pusillus var pusillus -- C; > P. berchtoldii var. acuminatus Fieber -- F; > P. berchtoldii var. berchtoldii -- F; > P. berchtoldii var. lacunatus (Hagström) Fernald -- F; > P. berchtoldii var. acuminatus Fieber -- F; > P. berchtoldii var. polyphyllus (Morong) Fernald -- F; > P. berchtoldii var. tenuissimus (Mertens \& Koch) Fernald -- F; < P. pusillus -- G, GW, S, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = $P$. pusillus ssp. tenuissimus (Mertens \& Koch) R.R. Haynes \& C.B. Hellquist -- FNA, K]

Potamogeton robbinsii Oakes, Fern Pondweed. Pd (VA): muddy waters; rare (VA Rare). August-September. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island west to Keewatin and AK, south to VA, n. IL, s. MN, CO, UT, and CA; disjunct in s. AL. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]

Potamogeton spirillus Tuckerman, Northern Snailseed Pondweed. Cp (VA): quiet waters; rare (VA Rare). July-November. Newfoundland west to Manitoba, south to e. VA, n. OH, n. IA, and se. NE. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]

Potamogeton strictifolius A. Bennett, Straightleaf Pondweed. Mt (VA): calcareous waters; rare (VA Rare). July-September. Newfoundland west to Yukon, south to VA, n. IL, WY, and n. UT. [= C, FNA, G, K, W, Z; > P. strictifolius var. strictifolius - F; > P. strictifolius var. rutiloides Fernald -- F; > P. longiligulatus Fernald -- F]

Potamogeton tennesseensis Fernald, Tennessee Pondweed. Mt (VA), \{NC?\}: quiet or flowing water; rare (VA Rare). Late May-September. PA and OH south to w. VA, and se. TN. [= F, FNA, K, W; < P. epihydrus -- Z, in part]

Potamogeton zosteriformis Fernald, Flatstem Pondweed. Cp (VA): quiet waters; rare (VA Rare). July-September. Newfoundland west to AK, south to VA, n. IL, KS, UT, and CA. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]

Potamogeton alpinus Balbis, Red Pondweed, south to e. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= FNA, G, K, Z; > P. alpinus var. tenuifolius (Rafinesque) Ogden -- C, F; P. tenuifolius Rafinesque]

Potamogeton floridanus Small, Florida Pondweed, is apparently endemic to blackwater rivers of the Panhandle of FL. Considering the poor collection of Potamogeton, it should be sought elsewhere. [= FNA, S; ? P. natans -- Z]

Potamogeton friesii Ruprecht, Fries's Pondweed, south to c. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). (VA Watch List) [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]

Potamogeton gramineus Linnaeus, Variable Pondweed, south to sc. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), NJ, and WV (Kartesz 1999). [= C, FNA, G, K, Z; > P. gramineus var. maximus Morong -- F]

Potamogeton obtusifolius Mertens \& Koch, south to MD, NJ, and PA. [= K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}
Potamogeton praelongus Wulfen, Whitestem Pondweed, south to MD and nw. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, F, FNA, K, Z]
Potamogeton richardsonii (Bennett) Rydberg, Richardson Pondweed, south to DE, MD, and PA. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]
Potamogeton vaseyi J.W. Robbins, Vasey Pondweed, south to se. and sc. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993). [= C, F, FNA, G, K, Z]

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. References: Haynes \& Hellquist in FNA (2000); Les \& Haynes (1996)=Z; Haynes, Les, \& Král (1998)=Y; Wiegleb \& Kaplan (1998)=X.

1 Leaves minutely acute (use $10 \times$ magnification); achenes usually 3-4.5 mm long, with the style persistent as a very short beak
S. pectinata

1 Leaves minutely rounded or retuse (use $10 \times$ magnification); achenes usually 2-3 mm long, with the sessile stigma persistent as a bump
[S. filiformis ssp. alpina]

Stuckenia pectinata (Linnaeus) C. Börner, Sago-pondweed. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Mt, Pd (VA), \{GA\}: calcareous or brackish waters of ponds, lakes, estuaries, sounds; uncommon. June-September. The species is irregularly cosmopolitan. [= FNA, K, Y; = Potamogeton pectinatus Linnaeus -- RAB, C, F, G, GW, S, W, X; = Coleogeton pectinatus (Linnaeus) D.H. Les \& R.R. Haynes -- Z]

Stuckenia filiformis (Persoon) C. Börner ssp. alpina (Blytt) R.R. Haynes, D.H. Les, \& M. Král, Threadleaf Pondweed, approaches our area in se. and sc. PA. [= FNA, K, Y; = Potamogeton filiformis Persoon var. alpinus (Blytt) Ascherson \& Graebner; Potamogeton filiformis Persoon var. borealis (Rafinesque) H. St. John -- C, F, G; < Potamogeton filiformis -- X, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Coleogeton filiformis (Persoon) D.H. Les \& R.R. Haynes ssp. alpinus (Blytt) D.H. Les \& R.R. Haynes -- Z]

## RUPPIACEAE Horaninow ex Hutchinson 1934 (Wigeon-grass Family)

A family of a single genus and 1-10 species. References: Haynes (1978)=Z; Haynes in FNA (2000); Haynes, Holm-Nielsen, \& Les in Kubitzki (1998b).

## Ruppia Linnaeus (Wigeon-grass)

A genus of $1-10$ speces, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Haynes (1978)=Z; Haynes in FNA (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).

Ruppia maritima Linnaeus, Wigeon-grass, Ditch-grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish estuaries, rivers, marsh pools; common. July-October. Nearly cosmopolitan. [=RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S, Z; >R. maritima var. maritima - F, G; >R. maritima var. longipes Hagström -- F; > R. maritima var. rostrata Agardh -- F, G]

## RUSCACEAE M. Roemer 1840 (Ruscus Family)

As here circumscribed, a family of about 28 genera and 500 species, of North America, Central America, Europe, and Asia. The Convallariaceae has been supported by molecular studies (Judd 2003, Bogler \& Simpson 1995). Molecular studies show that Nolina is much more closely related to Convallaria, Polygonatum, etc. than to the Agavaceae (Yucca and Manfreda in our flora), with which it has often been associated. References: Bogler \& Simpson (1995); Bogler in Kubitzki (1998a); Yamashita \& Tamura (2000); Conran \& Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Plant with an upright stem with alternate leaves; [tribe Polygonatae].
$\begin{array}{ll}2 & \text { Inflorescence terminal, a raceme or panicle; tepals separate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Maianthemum } \\ 2 & \text { Inflorescence of 1-several axillary flowers; tepals fused . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Polygonatum }\end{array}$
1 Plant tufted, the leaves essentially basal (although the sheathing bases form a 'false' stem in Convallaria).
3 Leaves 2-3, narrowly elliptic; tepals fused, forming a nodding, bell-shaped flower, white or greenish; [tribe Convallarieae]


3 Leaves many, linear; tepals separate (or fused basally), spreading, white or violet; [tribe Ophiopogoneae] . . . . . . Liriope

## [add Nolina]

## Convallaria Linnaeus 1753 (Lily-of-the-Valley)

A genus of 3 species, of north temperate $n$. Eurasia and e. North America. References: Utech in FNA (2002a); Judd (2003)=Z; Conran \& Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Leaf blades averaging $10-15 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $3-5 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide; rhizomes short-creeping, the "individual" plants spaced closely (often no more than 5-10 cm apart); flowering scape more than half as long as the leaves; longer bracts of the inflorescence 4-10 mm long; [introduced, persistent around old home sites and other plantings] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C. majalis
1 Leaf blades averaging $15-35 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $5-13 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide; rhizomes absent or long-creeping, the individual plants spaced widely (usually at least 15 cm apart); flowering scape less than half as long as the leaves; longer bracts of the inflorescence $8-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; [native, of forests of the Mountains and upper Piedmont]
C. majuscula

* Convallaria majalis Linnaeus, European Lily-of-the-Valley. Pd, Cp, Mt (NC, VA): persistent after cultivation; rare, introduced from Eurasia. April-May; July-August. [= F, K, W; = C. majalis var. majalis -- RAB, FNA; < C. majalis -- C, G, S, Z, in part only (also see C. majuscula)]


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Convallaria majuscula Greene, American Lily-of-the-Valley. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, VA): mountain forests, particularly in rocky woodlands or forests on or near ridgetops under northern red oak at about 1000 to 1500 m elevation, sometimes at lower elevations (down to at least 700 m ) and under Quercus montana; uncommon, rare in Piedmont (SC Rare). April-June; August. Endemic to the Southern Appalachians: WV and VA through NC and TN to ne. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988) and nw. SC. Cronquist's (1991) statement that Southern Appalachian plants "may reflect an early escape of a different phase of the species from cultivation" can be discounted; there is no doubt that C. majuscula is both native and taxonomically distinct, at a varietal level at least. Utech in FNA (2002a) states that our plants are more closely related to the Asian taxon, variously treated as C. keiskei Miquel or C. majalis var. keiskei (Miquel) Makino, than to the European C. majalis s.s. As best as can be determined, Rafinesque's name Convallaria montana does not apply to this species. [ $=\mathrm{K} ;=C$. majalis Linnaeus var. montana (Rafinesque) Ahles -- RAB, FNA, apparently misapplied; < C. majalis -- C, G, S, Z, in part; = C. montana Rafinesque -- F, W, apparently misapplied]

## Liriope Loureiro 1790 (Liriope, Lilyturf)

A genus of 8 species, herbs, of e. and se. Asia. References: Conran \& Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Judd (2003)=Z.

* Liriope muscari (Dcne.) Bailey, Liriope, Big Blue Lilyturf. \{SC\}: planted and persistent; commonly cultivated, rarely persistent. [ $=\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{Z}$ ]

Liriope spicatum Loureiro, Creeping Lilyturf. Reported for AL, FL, MD (Kartesz 1999). [= K; L. spicata Loureiro - Z, orthographic variant]

Maianthemum G.H. Weber ex 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 will cause considerable consternation; LaFrankie's (1986) reasoning, however, seems very strong, and has been additionally supported by more recent evidence (Conran \& Tamura in Kubitzki 1998a). The only consistent difference between the two previously accepted genera is whether the flowers are dimerous (Maianthemum) or trimerous (Smilacina). LaFrankie cites research that shows that the dimerous flowers of Maianthemum (sensu stricto) are the result of reduction from trimerous flowers, as indicated by vestigial vascular traces. Consideration of the many close similarities, particularly as compared to similar genera such as Prosartes, Polygonatum, Streptopus, and Clintonia, may convince the skeptical (see LaFrankie 1986 and Therman 1956). As an example, the fruits of $M$. canadense and $M$. racemosum are closely similar in form, coloration, and size; much more similar than the fruits of our 2 species of Prosartes. References: LaFrankie (1986)=Z; Judd (2003)=Y; LaFrankie in FNA (2002a); Conran \& Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Flowers in a terminal panicle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. racemosum ssp. racemosum
1 Flowers in a simple raceme.

2 Perianth segments 6 (flowers 3 -merous); leaves 6 or more (or 1-4 in M. trifolium).
3 Leaves 6 or more, pubescent beneath . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . M. stellatum
3 Leaves 1-4, glabrous beneath . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [M. trifolium]
Maianthemum canadense Desfontaines, Canada Mayflower, False Lily-of-the-valley. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (VA): moist forests; common. Mid May-early July; August-September. Labrador and Newfoundland west to Mackenzie, south to MD, NC, n. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), KY and SD. Two varieties have been described, but their recognition is not strongly supported. Var. canadense, with leaves glabrous beneath, the margins entire or minutely crenulate, cross-veins of the leaf well-developed, is widepread in the distribution of the species. Var. interius Fernald has the leaves pubescent beneath, the leaf margins distinctly ciliate, and cross-veins obscure; it is not known from our area, but extends east and south as far as MA, NY, and OH. Further study of these varieties is needed. Weller (1970) reports equivocal results on the recognition of varieties, based on a study in n. MI. [= RAB, FNA, K, W, Y, Z; > Maianthemum canadense Desfontaines var. canadense -- C, F, G; = Unifolium canadense (Desfontaines) Greene -- S]

Maianthemum racemosum (Linnaeus) Link ssp. racemosum, Eastern Solomon's-plume, False Solomon's-seal. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): forests; common. Mid April-June; August-October. The species ranges from Nova Scotia west to British Columbia, south to GA and AZ. A variety of chromosome races are known ( $2 \mathrm{n}=36,72,144$ ). The eastern ssp. racemosum is tetraploid; ssp. amplexicaule (Nuttall) LaFrankie 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). If these varieties are determined to have merit (further research is needed), the appropriate transfer to Maianthemum will need to be made. [= FNA, K, Y, Z; < Smilacina racemosa (Linnaeus) Desfontaines -- RAB, C, G, W; > S. racemosa var. racemosa - F; > S. racemosa var. cylindrata Fernald -- F; > Vagnera racemosa (Linnaeus) Morong -- S; > Vagnera australis Rydberg -- S]

Maianthemum stellatum (Linnaeus) Link, Starry Solomon's-plume. Mt, Pd (VA): alluvial forests; rare (VA Rare). April-June; August-October. Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to NJ, w. VA, e. TN, IN, MO, and CA. [= FNA, K, Y, Z; = Smilacina stellata (Linnaeus) Desfontaines -- C, F, G, W]

Maianthemum trifolium (Linnaeus) Sloboda occurs in bogs and moist sphagnous forests, south to sc. PA. [= FNA, K, Z; =

Smilacina trifolia (Linnaeus) Desfontaines -- C, F, G]

## Nolina Michaux 1803 (Beargrass)

A genus of about 30 species, rosette shrubs and trees, of s. United States and Mexico. References: Hess in FNA (2002a); Judd (2003)=Z; Bogler in Kubitzki (1998a).

Nolina georgiana Michaux, Georgia Beargrass, Sandhills Lily. Cp (GA, SC): sandhills, sometimes locally common on slightly less xeric lower sandhill slopes; rare (SC Rare). Late May-June; late June-August. Nc. SC south to sc. GA. This species has been attributed to FL (Small 1933), but is not included in either Clewell (1985) or Wunderlin (1982, 1998). [= RAB, FNA, K, S, Z]

## 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: Ownbey (1944)=Z; Judd (2003)=Y; Utech in FNA (2002a); Eigsti (1942); Therman (1950, 1953); Kawano \& Iltis (1963); Conran \& Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Leaves pubescent on the veins beneath; flowers $7-13 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . P. pubescens 1 Leaves glabrous; flowers $12-21 \mathrm{~mm}$ long.

2 Stem slender, $1.5-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter; plants to 9 dm tall; lower axillary peduncles terete or nearly so, with (1-) 2-3 (-5) flowers; lowest peduncle in the axil of the (1st-) 3rd (-5th) axil; larger leaves 5.5-15 cm long, 1.2-6 cm wide; lower leaves clasping to $90(-180)$ degrees
P. biflorum var. biflorum

2 Stem robust, $5-13 \mathrm{~mm}$ thick below the leaves; plants to 20 dm tall; lower axillary peduncles strongly flattened, with (2-) 3-6 (-15) flowers; lowest peduncle in the axil of the (3rd-) 4th-5th ( -8 th ) leaf; larger leaves $9-25 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $3.5-13 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide; lower leaves clasping to 300 degrees
P. biflorum var. commutatum

Polygonatum biflorum (Walter) Elliott var. biflorum, Small Solomon's-seal. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to dry forests; common. April-June; August-October. CT, NY, and s. Ontario west to MI, NE, and IN, south to n. FL and s. AL. In addition to the two varieties recognized for our area, P. biflorum includes several additional varieties: var. hebetifolium R.R. Gates of panhandle FL (Apalachicola River area), var. melleum (Farwell) R. Ownbey of MI and Ontario, 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. $[=\mathrm{Z} ;<P$. biflorum -- RAB, C, FNA, W, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = P. biflorum -- $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$, in the narrow sense; < . biflorum var. commutatum (J.A. \& J.H. Schultes) Morong - K, in part; < P. commutatum (J.A. \& J.H. Schultes) A. Dietrich -- S, in part]

Polygonatum biflorum (Walter) Elliott var. commutatum (J.A. \& J.H. Schultes) Morong, Large Solomon's-seal, King Solomon's-seal. Mt (GA, NC, SC?, VA), Pd (NC, VA): moist forests, roadbanks; common. May-June; September-October. NH west to s. Manitoba, south to SC, GA, LA, and TX. There has been a wide divergence of opinion regarding the merits (and practicality) of distinguishing this taxon from typical $P$. biflorum, and the characters considered most reliable; the two taxa may differ in chromosome number and geographical distribution; they are not, however, always readily distinguished morphologically. I prefer to recognize this taxon as a variety. See references for additional discussion. [< P. biflorum -- RAB, C, FNA, W, Y, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = P. canaliculatum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Pursh -- F, G, misapplied; < P. biflorum var. commutatum (J.A. \& J.H. Schultes) Morong - K, in part only; < P. commutatum (J.A. \& J.H. Schultes) A. Dietrich -- S , in part; = P. commutatum -- Z]

Polygonatum pubescens (Willdenow) Pursh. Mt (GA, NC, SC?, VA): moist forests, especially cove forests; common. Late April-June; August-October. S. Québec west to s. Manitoba, south to nw. SC, WV, KY, IN, WI, and IA. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, W, $\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z} ;=P$. biflorum -- S , misapplied]

## SCHEUCHZERIACEAE F. Rudolphi 1830 (Scheuchzeria Family)

A monotypic family, circumboreal in arctic and cold temperate regions. References: Nienaber in FNA (2000); Haynes, Les, \& HolmNielsen in Kubitzki (1998b).

## Scheuchzeria Linnaeus (Scheuchzeria, Pod-grass)

A monotypic genus, circumboreal in arctic and cold temperate regions. References: Nienaber in FNA (2000); Haynes, Les, \& HolmNielsen in Kubitzki (1998b).

Scheuchzeria palustris Linnaeus ssp. americana (Fernald) Hultén, Pod-grass, ranges south to sc. PA (Rhoads \& Klein 1993), NJ, and Pocahontas County, WV. It occurs in Sphagnum bogs. [= K; < Sch. palustris -- C, FNA, G, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; = Sch. palustris var. americana Fernald -- F; = Sch. americana (Fernald) G.N. Jones]

A family of 3-12 genera and about 375 species, widespread in tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions. References: Holmes in FNA (2002a); Judd (1998); Conran in Kubitzki (1998a).

## Smilax Linnaeus 1753 (Greenbrier, Carrionflower, Smilax)

A genus of about 300 species, woody vines and herbs, subcosmopolitan in temperate and tropical regions. Smilax berries and shoots provide important food sources for many wildlife species, including black bears (Ursus americanus). References: Mangaly (1968) $=$ Z; Judd (1998) $=$ Y; Holmes in FNA (2002a); Duncan (1967); Godfrey (1988). Key for the woody species based in part on Godfrey (1988).

1 Stem herbaceous, lacking prickles; ovules 2 per carpel; peduncles usually more than 4 cm long; [section Nemexia].
2 Plants erect, 0.2-1.0 m tall, even when well-developed with fewer than 20 leaves [note that immature or depauperate individuals (nonflowering) of S. pseudochina, S. herbacea, S. lasioneura, and S. pulverulenta often have this aspect]; tendrils absent or rudimentary; peduncles usually few (usually 1-4), the lowest often from bract axils.
3 Leaves glabrous and glaucous beneath, thick in texture, base cordate, tip acute or acuminate; lowest peduncle from a leaf axil (very rarely from bract axils), upper peduncles from leaf axils; leaves 5-7, clustered together near the summit of the stem
S. biltmoreana

3 Leaves pubescent and green (or glaucous) beneath, usually thin in texture, base cordate, truncate, or rounded, tip acuminate, acute, or obtuse; lowest peduncles from axils of bracts below the lowest leaves, upper peduncles also often from bracts (the uppermost often from leaf axils); leaves either clustered together near the summit of the stem or well distributed.
4 Leaves relatively many, (7-) 10-13 (-20), often well distributed in the upper half of the stem, notably reduced in size from lower to upper, mostly with the base cordate and the tip acuminate; berry 3-5 seeded . . . S. ecirrata
4 Leaves few, usually 4-8, usually clustered together near the summit of the stem (rarely well distributed), about the same size, mostly with the base ovate (to subcordate), the tip acute to obtuse; berry 2-3 seeded. S. hugeri
2 Plants vine-like, climbing or sprawling, to 3 m tall, when well-developed with over 30 leaves; tendrils present and numerous; peduncles usually many, from leaf axils.
5 Leaf bases hastate, the leaf margins straight or concave in outline; longest fruiting pedicels less than $2 \times$ as long as the fruit; anthers equaling or longer than the filaments; perianth $1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves glabrous and glaucous beneath
S. pseudochina

5 Leaf bases cordate, the leaf margins convex in outline; longest fruiting pedicels $2 \times$ or more as long as the fruit; anthers shorter than the filaments; perianth $3.5-6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; leaves either puberulent beneath (at least along the veins), or glabrous and glaucous beneath.
6 Leaves glabrous and glaucous on the lower surface; fruit dark blue and glaucous; peduncles $5-8 \times$ as long as the subtending petioles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. herbacea
6 Leaves puberulent on the lower surface, at least on the veins; fruit dark blue and glaucous or black and not glaucous; peduncles $1-10 \times$ as long as the subtending petioles.
7 Leaves bright green and shiny beneath; fruit black, not glaucous; peduncles 1-2 (-3)× as long as the subtending petioles .............................................................. . S. pulverulenta
7 Leaves pale green and dull below; fruit dark blue, glaucous; peduncles (3-) 5-10× as long as the subtending petioles
S. Iasioneura

1 Stem woody, usually with prickles; ovules 1 per carpel; peduncles usually less than 3 cm long; [section China].
8 Stems and petioles tomentose, lacking prickles; leaves densely tomentose beneath; berries red; plant trailing or ascending, rarely more than 0.5 m tall (with determinate growth)
S. pumila

8 Stems and petioles stellate-scurfy or glabrous, generally with prickles; leaves glabrous or papillate beneath; berries red, black, or dark blue; plant climbing, ascending, or trailing, mature plants generally well over 0.5 m tall (with indeterminate growth).
9 Lower surfaces of leaves strongly glaucous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. glauca 9 Lower surfaces of leaves green (rarely very slightly glaucous).

10 Prickles of the stem abundant, thin and needle-like, shiny brown or black
10 Prickles of the stem fewer, broad-based and awl-like or catclaw-like, green, brown, or black.
11 Midvein (as seen on the lower surface) much more pronounced than the principal lateral veins, which are scarcely raised; leaves evergreen, thick, coriaceous
S. Iaurifolia

11 Midvein (as seen ion the lower surface) little if any more pronounced than the principal lateral veins; leaves evergreen or deciduous, thin, subcoriaceous.
12 Leaves mostly lanceolate, the base cuneate, the tip acute to acuminate; berries dull red . . S. smallii
12 Leaves mostly ovate, oblong, pandurate, or hastate, the base cordate, truncate, rounded, or cuneate, the tip rounded to acute; berries various in color.
13 Margin of the leaf blade prominently thickened with a marginal vein (this appearing as a thickening, a visible vein, or an apparent revolute margin); berries with 1-3 seeds.
14 Inflorescence peduncle (stalk of the umbel) as long as or shorter than the subtending leaf petiole; stems and prickles glabrous; leaves evergreen; berries usually with 2-3 seeds; [generally of xeric or less commonly mesic sands] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. auriculata 14 Inflorescence peduncle (stalk of the umbel) more than $1.5 \times$ as long as the subtending leaf petiole; stems (especially the lower) and prickles brownish stellate-scurfy; leaves semi-
evergreen to evergreen; berries usually with 1 seed; [of a wide variety of habitats]
S. bona-nox

13 Margin of the leaf blade thin, sometimes revolute; berries with (1-) 2-4 seeds.
15 Berries blue-black; perianth green; leaves semi-evergreen to evergreen, margins of mature leaves generally not revolute, the margins of the leaves and the petioles often with minute, flattish, toothlike projections; berries with (1-) 2-3 seeds; [of a wide variety of upland and wetland habitats]
S. rotundifolia

15 Berries bright red; perianth brownish-yellow; leaves deciduous, margins of mature leaves usually revolute, the margins of the leaves and the petioles lacking minute, flattish, toothlike projections; berries with 2-4 seeds; [of swamp forests, bogs, often where submersed for at least part of the year]
S. walteri

Smilax auriculata Walter, Dune Greenbrier. Cp (GA, NC, SC): dunes on barrier islands, dry sandy openings in maritime forests or sandhills near the coast; common. May-July; October-November (and persisting). E. NC (Dare County) south to s. FL and west to LA; Bahama Islands. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Y]

Smilax biltmoreana (Small) J.B.S. Norton ex Pennell, Biltmore Carrionflower. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): dry forests (such as dry pine ridges and chestnut oak forests) and moist forests; rare (NC Rare). April-May; August-October. The species is apparently limited to to NC, SC, and GA, primarily in the Blue Ridge Escarpment region, with disjunct occurrences in panhandle FL, s. AL, and sc. KY. [= FNA, K, W, Y, Z; = Smilax ecirrata (Engelmann ex Kunth) S. Watson var. biltmoreana (Small) Ahles -- RAB; < S. ecirrhata -- G, in part (concept interpreted from stated geographic range); = Nemexia biltmoreana Small -- S]

Smilax bona-nox Linnaeus, Catbrier, Tramp's-trouble. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide variety of upland and wetland habitats; common. Late April-May; September-November. MD and MO south to c. FL and TX, and also in Mexico. [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Y; > S. bona-nox var. hastata (Willdenow) Alphonse de Candolle -- F; > S. bona-nox var. exauriculata Fernald -- F; > S. bona-nox var. hederifolia (Beyrich) Fernald -- F; > S. bona-nox var. bona-nox - F]

Smilax ecirrata (Engelmann ex Kunth) S. Watson. Mt (VA): forests; rare (VA Rare). Mid May-early June; August-September. N. OH MI, WI, and s. MN south to w. VA, TN, s. IL, MO, and e. OK. [= K, Y, Z; = S. ecirrhata -- C, F, FNA, orthographic variant; < S. ecirrhata -- G, broader sense (apparently also including in statement of range S. hugeri and/or S. biltmoreana); = Nemexia ecirrhata (Engelmann ex Kunth) Small -- S]

Smilax glauca Walter, Whiteleaf Greenbrier, Wild Sarsaparilla. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide variety of upland and wetland habitats; common. Late April-early June; September-November (and persisting). NJ, c. PA, OH, IN, MO, and KA south to c. FL and TX, and also in Mexico. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, S, W, Y; >S. glauca var. glauca - F, G, K; > S. glauca var. leurophylla Blake -- F, G, K]

Smilax herbacea Linnaeus, Common Carrionflower. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (GA, VA): moist deciduous forests; common. May-June; August-October. Centered in the Appalachian Mountains, from Québec and ME west to OH , south to AL, GA, and TN. Young, non-flowering plants closely resemble S. biltmoreana. [= F, FNA, K, W, Y, Z; = S. herbacea var. herbacea -- RAB, C, G; = Nemexia herbacea (Linnaeus) Small -- S]

Smilax hispida Rafinesque, Bristly Greenbrier, Hellfetter. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): moist to wet forests; common. CT, NY, MN, and NE south to c. FL and TX. Wilbur (2003) discusses the complicated nomenclatural problems involving this plant and concludes that S. hispida Raf. is the correct name. [= Smilax tamnoides Linnaeus -- FNA, GW, K, W, Y, misapplied; = S. hispida Muhlenberg -- RAB, C, G, S; > S. tamnoides var. hispida (Muhlenberg) Fernald -- F; > S. tamnoides var. tamnoides - F; > S. hispida var. australis Small -- S; > S. hispida var. hispida - S]

Smilax hugeri (Small) J.B.S. Norton ex Pennell, Huger's Carrionflower. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA, SC): moist deciduous forests; rare (NC Watch List). March-April; August-October. S. NC and e. TN south through SC, GA, and AL to panhandle FL. [= FNA, K, W, Y, Z; = S. ecirrata (Engelmann ex Kunth) S. Watson var. hugeri (Small) Ahles -- RAB; = Nemexia hugeri Small -- S]

Smilax lasioneura Hooker, Midwestern Carrionflower. Mt (NC, VA?), Pd (NC), \{GA\}: moist deciduous forests, bluff forests, pine-oak hickory submesic forests, perhaps only or primarily over mafic rocks; rare (GA Rare, NC Rare). April-May; AugustSeptember. Ontario and MT south to w. VA (?), w. NC, n. FL, OK, and CO. Material from VA is ambiguous. [= F, FNA, K; = S. herbacea var. lasioneura (Hooker) Alphonse de Candolle -- C, G; = Nemexia lasioneuron (Hooker) Rydberg -- S; = S. lasioneuron -Y, orthographic variant]

Smilax laurifolia Linnaeus, Blaspheme-vine, Bamboo-vine. Cp, Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): pocosins, swamp forests, mountain bogs in sw. NC; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). July-August; September-October of the second year (and persisting). Primarily a Southeastern Coastal Plain species: NJ south to s. FL, west to w. TN, AR, and e. TX, and also in the Bahama Islands and Cuba. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Y]

Smilax pseudochina Linnaeus, Coastal Carrionflower. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): pocosins, swamp forests, edges of pine savannas; uncommon. May; August-October. An Atlantic Coastal Plain endemic: NJ, se. PA, and DE south to e. GA. [=C, FNA, K, Y; = S. tamnifolia Michaux -- RAB, G; = S. pseudo-china -- F, W, Z, orthographic variant; > Nemexia tamnifolia (Michaux) Small -S; > Nemexia leptanthera (Pennell) Small -- S]

Smilax pulverulenta Michaux. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Cp (NC, SC, VA): moist deciduous forests: common. May-June; August-October. Se. NY, se. and sc. PA, IN, MO, and e. KS south to NC, TN, and AR. [= F, FNA, K, W, Y, Z; = S. herbacea var. pulverulenta (Michaux) A. Gray -- RAB, C, G; = Nemexia pulverulenta (Michaux) Small -- S]

Smilax pumila Walter, Sarsaparilla-vine, Dwarf Smilax. Cp (GA, SC): mesic to dryish hammocks and bluffs, northwards primarily in maritime-influenced mainland forest, with Magnolia grandiflora and Tilia americana var. caroliniana; rare (NC Watch List). October-November; January-April (and persisting). Ne. SC (within a few hundred meters of Brunswick County, NC) to 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. This unusual Smilax is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental ground-cover. [= RAB, FNA,

## $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Y}]$

Smilax rotundifolia Linnaeus, Common Greenbrier, Bullbrier, Horsebrier. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): in a wide variety of upland and wetland habitats; common. April-May; September-November (and persisting). Nova Scotia and s. Ontario south to n. FL and e. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Y; > S. rotundifolia var. quadrangularis (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Wood]

Smilax smallii Morong, Jackson-brier. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (GA): bottomland forests; uncommon, rare in VA (VA Rare). June-July; April-June of the next year. Se. VA to c. FL, west to s. AR ande. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, FNA, G, GW, K, W, Y; = S. lanceolata Linnaeus -- S, misapplied]

Smilax walteri Pursh, Coral Greenbrier, Red-berried Swamp Smilax. Cp, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): swamp forests, bogs, often where submersed for at least part of the year; common (rare in Piedmont). Late April-May; September-November (and persisting). NJ south to c. FL and west to TN, AR, and TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Y]

Smilax leptanthera Pennell. See Pennell (1916) for additional information. Treated as valid and rare by GAHP. [= Nemexia leptanthera (Pennell) Small-S; < S. pseudochina] \{investigate\}

SPARGANIACEAE (Bur-reed Family)
(see TYPHACEAE)

## STEMONACEAE Engler 1887 (Stemona Family)

A family of 3-4 genera and 30-35 species, herbs and shrubs, of Asia, Australia, and se. North America. References: Whetstone in FNA (2002a); Kubitzki in Kubitzki (1998a).

## 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: Whetstone in FNA (2002a); Kubitzki in Kubitzki (1998a).

Croomia pauciflora (Nuttall) Torrey, Croomia. Cp (GA): moist forests, often with beech and basswood; rare (GA Threatened). April-May. AL (or perhaps LA) to sw. GA, Panhandle FL, and allegedly se. GA (Whetstone in FNA 2002, Jones \& Coile 1988). [= FNA, K, S]

## THEMIDACEAE Salisbury 1866

A family of 12 genera and about 60 species, herbs, of $w$. North America south to Guatemala. References: Rahm in Kubitzki (1998a).


#### Abstract

Dichelostemma Kunth 1843 A genus of 5 species, of w. United States and Mexico. References: Pires in FNA (2002a); Rahm in Kubitzki (1998a). * Dichelostemma congestum (Smith) Kunth, native of the Pacific northwestern North America, is cultivated and apparently escaped in the Piedmont of nc. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). \{further investigate\} [= FNA, K; = Brodiaea congesta Smith]


## TOFIELDIACEAE (False-asphodel Family)

A family of 5 genera and about 30 species, of disjunct distribution in north temperate and subarctic areas, and in the Guyana Shield and northern Andes areas of $n$. South America. 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. References: Zomlefer (1997c, 1999); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

1 Bracts of the inflorescence large, spathelike, acuminate-aristate at the tip; stamens (6-) 9 (-12) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Pleea 1 Bracts of the inflorescence; stamens 6.

2 Inflorescence a raceme (the flower pedicels attached to the scape singly); scape smooth; flowering (late August-) late September-October

Tofieldia
2 Inflorecence a thyrse (flower pedicels attached to the scape in groups of 3-7); scape scurfy-scabrous; flowering June-August

Triantha

Pleea Michaux 1803 (Rush-featherling)
A monotypic genus, of se. North America, sometimes included in Tofieldia. References: Zomlefer (1997c)=Z; Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Packer in FNA (2002a).

## Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia, Working Draft of June 10, 2005 -- TOFIELDIACEAE

Pleea tenuifolia Michaux, Rush-featherling. Cp (GA?, NC, SC): locally abundant in wet savannas, pocosin margins, usually in peaty soil, locally abundant in a few counties in se. NC, rare inland (very rarely as far as Cumberland County, NC); uncommon (SC Rare). September-October; October-November. A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC and ne. SC south to sw. GA, n. FL and s. AL, but apparently absent from s. SC and ne. GA. When in flower in wet savannas and powerline rights-of-way in Brunswick County, Pleea visually dominates areas up to hundreds of hectares. In sterile condition, it is recognizable by its leathery equitant leaves, bright red at their bases. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S; = Tofieldia tenuifolia (Michaux) Utech]

## Tofieldia Hudson 1778 (Bog Asphodel)

A genus of about 7-8 species, of temperate to subarctic North America and Eurasia. There is controversy about the circumscription of Tofieldia.relative to the related genera Pleea and Triantha (here recognized, but sometimes subsumed into Tofieldia. Some believe 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, relictual nature of these units. References: Zomlefer (1997c)=Z; Packer (1993); Ambrose (1980); Utech (1978); Hitchcock (1944)=Y; Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Packer in FNA (2002a); Cruden (1991).

Tofieldia glabra Nuttall, Carolina Bog Asphodel, White Asphodel. Cp (NC, SC): savanna-pocosin ecotones, wet savannas, seepage bogs; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). (Late August-) late September-October; October-November. Endemic to the coastal plain and sandhills of NC and northern SC (the reports from GA are dubious). In sterile condition, it can be distinguished from Iris verna by its minutely upwardly-scabrous margins (Iris has smooth margins). [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, Z]

## Triantha (Nuttall) Baker

A genus of ca. 4 species, herbs, of North America and Japan. References: Cruden (1991).

1 Perianth equal to or longer than the capsule; seeds with tails $1 / 2$ or less as long as the body ................. Tr. racemosa 1 Perianth shorter than the capsule; seeds with at least 1 tail equal to or longer than the body

Tr. glutinosa
Triantha glutinosa (Michaux) Baker, Sticky Bog Asphodel. Mt (GA, NC, VA), Pd (NC): bogs and seeps, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks; rare (GA Rare, NC Rare, VA Rare). July-August; September-October. Newfoundland west to British Columbia, south to w. NC, ne. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988), WV, OH, n. IN, WI, MT, and OR. [= FNA, K, S; = Tofieldia racemosa var. glutinosa (Michaux) Ahles -- RAB; = Tofieldia glutinosa (Michaux) Persoon -- F, G, W; > Tofieldia glutinosa ssp. glutinosa - GW, Y, Z; > Tofieldia glutinosa var. glutinosa -- C]

Triantha racemosa (Walter) Small, Coastal Bog Asphodel. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA), Pd (GA): savannas, savanna-pocosin ecotones, seepage bogs, sinkhole ponds (dolines) in the mountains of VA; uncommon (VA Rare). June-early August; late September-October. NJ south to nw. FL, west to e. TX; disjunct in c. TN. [= FNA, K, S; = Tofieldia racemosa var. racemosa -- RAB; = Tofieldia racemosa (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg - C, F, G, GW, W, Z]

## TRILLIACEAE Lindley 1846 (Trillium Family)

References: Farmer \& Schilling (2002).

## 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 traditonal division of the genus into two well-marked subgenera, subgenus Trillium, the pedicellate trilliums, and subgenus Phyllantherum, 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 Phyllantherum, 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). 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 $T$. pusillum, individual plants remain in the single-leaf stage for long periods of time, and populations may consist largely of juvenile plants. References: Patrick (1986)=Z; Freeman (1975) $=$ Y; Case \& Case 1997=X; Patrick in Wofford (1989); Case in FNA (2002a); Mitchell (1990); Kato et al. (1995); Kawano \& Kato (1995); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Zomlefer (1996); Farmer \& Schilling (2002). Key adapted from Z, unpublished keys of J.D. Freeman, and other sources.

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.

1 Leaves mottled with 2-3 different shades of green (very rarely the mottling not apparent); flower sessile; [subgenus Phyllantherum]
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

1 Leaves solid green; flower on a pedicel (the pedicel sometimes very short or essentially absent in $T$. pusillum); [subgenus Trillium].
2 Petals relatively thick in texture, straight-margined, maroon or white, rarely yellow or green (if white, turning brown with age); stigmas thicker at base, tapering gradually toward tip, distinct; ovary purple-black, maroon, pink, or white, 6-angled; [Erectum group]

Key B
2 Petals relatively delicate in texture, wavy-margined, white to deep pink (if white, generally fading to pink with age); stigmas thin, uniform in thickness from base to apex, somewhat fused at the base into a short style; ovary greenish-white to white, 3 - or 6 -angled or -lobed

Key C

## Key A -- trilliums with sessile flowers and mottled leaves (subgenus Phyllantherum)

1 Scape more-or-less decumbent in a gentle S-shape, the leaves lying on the ground, or nearly so; flower fragrance putrid; [ $T$. sessile group].
2 Anther dehiscence extrorse (towards the outside of the flower); stamens about $0.25 \times$ as long as the petals; upper stem puberulent; petals $4-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; filaments $2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. decumbens
2 Anther dehiscence introrse (towards the inside of the flower); stamens about $0.5 \times$ as long as the petals; upper stem glabrous; petals 2.5-5.5 cm long; filaments $1-2 \mathrm{~mm}$ long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. reliquum
1 Scape erect, straight, the leaves bone well above the ground (the leaf tips sometimes nearly touching the ground); flower fragrance various.
3 Sepals abruptly deflexed between and below the leaves, distinctly descending below a horizontal plane; filaments about as long as incurved anthers; [T. recurvatum group].
4 Leaves sessile or subsessile, borne in a descending or drooping manner (similar to the sepals); petals usually more
than $4 \times$ as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. Iancifolium
4 Leaves distinctly petiolate, borne in an ascending manner (strongly contrasting in position with the strongly deflexed
sepals); petals usually ca. $2 \times$ as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. recurvatum
3 Sepals erect, ascending, or spreading, usually borne at or above a horizontal plane; filaments much shorter than the upright anthers.
5 Petals spreading to horizontal, with 1-2 spiral twists (looking something like an airplane propellor); anther dehiscence extrorse (towards the outside of the flower); [T. sessile group] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [T. stamineum]
5 Petals erect to slightly spreading, not spirally twisted; anther dehiscence introrse (towards the outside of the flower), or latrorse (towards the side).
6 Petals broadly spatulate, clawed; petals pale lemon-yellow (the claws greenish or maroon); flower fragrance clove-like; [of the Savannah River drainage, from sw. NC southeastwards along the GA-SC border]; [T. sessile group] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. discolor
6 Petals lanceolate, elliptic, obovate, or oblanceolate, but not broadly spatulate and distinctly clawed; petals maroon-red, purplish-brown, yellow, or green; flower fragrance various; [collectively widespread in our area]. $7 \quad$ Stigmas more than $1.5 \times$ as long as the ovary; stamens about $0.5 \times$ as long as the petals; anther connectives prominently prolonged into a beak $1.0-5.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long (beyond the anther sacs); [ $T$. sessile group] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. sessile
7 Stigmas as long as the ovary or shorter; stamens less than $0.5 \times$ as long as the petals; anthers blunt, the connectives extended less than 1.0 mm beyond the anther sacs.
8 Ovary ellipsoid; leaves acute, the margins of the outer $1 / 3$ more or less straight; leaf blade mottled with 3 or more shades of green, the palest shade forming a very conspicuous pale green streak along the midvein; [of the Coastal Plain and fall-line area of GA, AL, and FL panhandle]; [T. sessile group].
9 Stem 2.5-3× as long as the leaves; petals oblanceolate-obovate, usually $1.5-3 \times$ as long as wide
T. decipiens

9 Stem $1-2 \times$ as long as the leaves; petals narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate-obovate, usually $3-5 \times$ as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. underwoodii
8 Ovary ovoid; leaves acute to acuminate, the margins of the outer $1 / 3$ convex; leaf blade mottled with 2-3 shades of green, paler shades sometimes prominent along the midvein, but not as above; [collectively widespread in our area]; [T. maculatum group].
10 Ovary 3-angled at base of stigmas (rarely hexagonal); petals narrowly spatulate (appearing clawed), mostly $4.5 \times$ or more as long as wide; outer whorl of stamens broader, anther dehiscence introrse
T. maculatum

10 Ovary hexagonal or 6-ridged at base of stigmas; petals elliptic-oblanceolate to oblanceolate, mostly less than $4 \times$ as long as wide; stamens uniform, anther dehiscence introrse or lateral. 11 Flower fragrance fruity-spicy, like green apples or Calycanthus (rarely musky); petals maroon, bronze, green, yellow; portions of ovary and stamens purplish during anthesis .

## T. cuneatum

11 Flower fragrance lemon-like; petals greenish-yellow darkening to yellow; ovary and stamens greenish-white during anthesis
T. Iuteum

## Key B -- trilliums with unmottled leaves and pedicellate flowers, of the Erectum Group

1 Pedicel abruptly declined below the leaves; leaves petiolate to subsessile (or even sessile); petals recurved between the sepals.
2 Stamens far exceeding the pistil, filaments as long as the ovary or longer, at least partly maroon, the anther sacs yellow to maroon; ovary small, globose, 3-12 mm long; flower fragrance pungent, rose-like; pedicel long, 3-13 cm long; petals strongly overlapping, usually maroon (rarely white or whitish)
2 Stamens at most $1.5 \times$ longer than the pistil, filaments shorter than the ovary, white, the anther sacs lavendar to vivid purple (or albino); ovary large, ovoid, $10-17 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; flower fragrance weak, like green apples; pedicel short, $1.5-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ long; petals not strongly overlapping, usually white (rarely maroon).
3 Anthers 7.5 mm long or less, about as long as the filaments or shorter; petals narrowly elliptic to obovate, often scarcely larger than the sepals, delicate, occasionally margined in pink or green; [of damp forests south to n. VA] .
T. cernuum

3 Anthers 7.0 mm long or more, longer than the filaments; petals ovate to elliptic, much broader than the sepals; [of mesic forests north to n . NC] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. rugeliin
1 Pedicel inclined, erect or declined (the flower generally borne above the leaves); leaves sessile to subsessile; petals variously disposed, generally spreading in the same plane as the sepals or forming a cup concealing the ovary in side view (then recurved toward the apex).
4 Anthers creamy-white, $2-5 \times$ as long as the filaments; ovary white to pink (rarely darker), ovoid (widest near the base); stigmas prominent, nearly as long as the ovary; flower fragrance weakly sweet to musty . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. flexipes
4 Anthers creamy-white, yellowish, or purplish, at most $2.2 \times$ as long as the filaments; ovary purple-black to maroon (or albino), subglobose; stigmas smaller, less than $0.3 \times$ as long as the ovary; flower fragrance variable (see below).
5 Petals lanceolate to narrowly ovate or elliptic, spreading from base in the same plane as the sepals, rarely more than $2 \times$ as broad as the sepals; sepals $0.5-0.8 \times$ as long as the pedicel. weakly sulcate-tipped (keeled and upturned near apex); flower fragrance unpleasant, musty
T. erectum

5 Petals ovate, overlapping in some instances and forming a cup-shaped base, variably recurved apically, more than $2 \times$ as broad as the sepals; sepals less than 0.5 as long as the pedicel, sulcate-tipped; fragrance pleasant, sweet to fungal.
6 Sepals $0.4-0.7 \times$ as long as the pedicel; leaves broadly elliptic; stamens 1.2-1.8× pistil height; flowers generally large, petals much longer than the sepals; sepals green; petals usually white (rarely maroon); flower fragrance sweet, like green apples; [of sw. NC and nw. SC in our area] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. simile
6 Sepals 0.2-0.4× as long as the pedicel; leaves broadly obovate; stamens 0.9-1.6× pistil height; flowers relatively small, petals only slightly longer than the sepals; sepals suffused with purple; petals usually maroon (rarely white); flower fragrance fungal, like fresh mushrooms; [of sw. VA and nw. NC in our area]
T. sulcatum

## Key C -- trilliums with unmottled leaves and pedicellate flowers, of various affinities

1 Petals white with triangular red blaze (rarely entirely white or pinkish); anther sacs lavender to white, dehiscence extrorse; fruit a red berry; leaves long-acuminate; [of acidic sites in the Mountains, generally strongly associated with either Pinus, Tsuga,
Picea, Rhododendron, or other heaths]
T. undulatum

1 Petals white to deep pink, lacking a red blaze; anther sacs yellow, dehiscence introrse; fruit a white to greenish-white, fleshy, irregularly dehiscent capsule; leaves obtuse to acute (or somewhat acuminate in T. grandiflorum); [of less distinctly acidic sites, collectively widespread in our area].
2 Pedicel declined below the leaves (rarely erect); sepals arcuate-recurved; anthers irregularly twisted outward; pollen eggyolk yellow
T. catesbaei

2 Pedicel inclined above leaves to strictly erect; sepals not arcuate-recurved; anthers erect, regular; pollen light yellow.
3 Sepals about as broad as the petals or broader, obtuse; leaves obtuse; anthers purplish-green between anther sacs; pedicel erect through fruiting.
4 Pedicel $1-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ long
T. pusillum var. virginianum

4 Pedicel 5-30 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. pusillum var. pusillum
3 Sepals narrower than the petals, acute; anthers white to greenish-white between the anther sacs; leaves obtuse, acute, or acuminate; pedicel somewhat angled from the vertical.
5 Ovary obscurely 3-lobed; leaves less than 5 cm long, blue-green, obtuse
T. nivale

5 Ovary sharply 6 -angled (-winged); leaves more than 5 cm long, green, acute to acuminate.
6 Petals obovate, tightly rolled at base, abruptly flared near the apex; leaves broadly elliptic, acuminate; style minute, less than 1.0 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. grandiflorum
6 Petals elliptic, loose, gradually separating; leaves ovate, acute; style conspicuous, more than 1.5 mm long T. persistens

Trillium catesbaei Elliott, Catesby's Trillium, Bashful Trillium, Rosy Wake-robin. Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA, NC): bottomland forests, mesic slopes, cove forests; common (uncommon in Mountains). Late March-early June; July-August. Nc. NC south to sw. GA and se. AL, north in the interior to $n$. AL and se. TN, centered in the Piedmont from NC to GA, but extending into the Mountains and Coastal Plain. Petals white to pink. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, W, X, Z]

Trillium cernuum Linnaeus, Northern Nodding Trillium. Mt (VA): damp forest with Fraxinus nigra and Ulmus americana; rare (VA Rare). Late April-May. Newfoundland, Hudson Bay area, and se. Saskatchewan south to n. VA, ne. WV, n. IN, n. IL, n. IA, and SD. Petals white, pink, maroon, or green. [=FNA, K, W, X, Z; < T. cernuum -- RAB, C, F, S, in part (apparently also including $T$. rugelii)]

Trillium cuneatum Rafinesque, Sweet Betsy, Purple Toadshade, Large Toadshade, Wedge-petal Trillium, Bloody Butcher. Pd, Mt (GA, NC, SC), Cp (GA): in rich soils of cove forests, moist slopes, and bottomlands, usually over mafic or calcareous rocks; uncommon, but locally abundant. Mid March-April; late May-June. Centered in the Southern Appalachians (but is more abundant in adjacent physiographic provinces), extending north to the Highland Rim of KY, west to the Interior Low Plateau of TN, south to the Coastal Plain of MS and AL, and east to the Piedmont of GA, SC, and NC. Petals maroon, yellow, green, or various intermediate shades. [= C, F, FNA, K, W, X, Y, Z; = T. cuneatum var. cuneatum -- RAB; T. viride Beck -- F, misapplied with respect to NC material; T. viride var. Iuteum (Muhlenberg) Gleason -- G, in part and misapplied (also see T. luteum); T. hugeri -- S; T. underwoodii -- S, misapplied]

Trillium decipiens Freeman, Deceptive Trillium. Cp (GA): moist forests; uncommon. W. FL and sc. AL east to ec. GA, and might be expected in SC, near the Fall Line. It is similar to T. underwoodii. [= FNA, K, X, Y, Z]

Trillium decumbens Harbison, Decumbent Trillium. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA): moist forests; uncommon (rare in Piedmont and Coastal Plain). Se. TN (Chester et al. 1993) south and west to nw. GA and nc. AL, and disjunct in Houston County, in central GA Coastal Plain; it should be sought in extreme sw. NC, an extremely "under-botanized" area. [= FNA, K, S, X, Y, Z]

Trillium discolor Wray ex Hooker, Pale Yellow Trillium, Pale Trillium, Small Yellow Toadshade. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA, SC): rich cove forests, restricted to the Savannah River drainage; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Threatened, SC Rare). Late March-early May; June-July. Endemic to the Savannah River drainage of nw. SC, ne. GA, and sw. NC, occurring in the Blue Ridge and Piedmont. In NC it is restricted to a few sites along the Whitewater and Thompson Rivers. Petals pale yellow, with maroon or greenish claws. [= RAB, FNA, K, S, W, X, Y, Z]

Trillium erectum Linnaeus, Red Trillium, Purple Trillium, Stinking Willie, Stinking Benjamin, Wake-robin. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): wooded slopes, usually at middle to high elevations; common. April-early June; July-August. New Brunswick, Québec, and MI south to w. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, e. TN, IN, and se. WI. Petals maroon, white, yellow, green, or various intermediate shades. [= C, K, W, X, Z; T. erectum var. erectum -- RAB, in part only (also see $T$. sulcatum); $T$. erectum -- $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$, S , in part only (also see $T$. sulcatum); T. erectum var. erectum - FNA; T. erectum var. album (Michaux) Pursh - FNA]

Trillium flexipes Rafinesque, Bent White Trillium. Mt (GA, NC, VA): moist coves over mafic or calcareous rocks; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, VA Rare). E. PA, s. Ontario and s. MN south to w. NC, nw. GA, n. AL, n. MS, mostly west of the Blue Ridge, but scattered in the Blue Ridge of NC, and disjunct east of the Blue Ridge in DE, PA, and MD. Petals white or maroon. [= C, F, FNA, K, W, X, Z; < T. erectum var. vaseyi -- RAB, in part; T. gleasoni Fernald -- G; T. declinatum (A. Gray) Gleason -- S, misapplied]

Trillium grandiflorum (Michaux) Salisbury, Large-flowered Trillium, White Trillium, Great White Trillium. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC, VA): rich coves and mesic slopes, also less typically on ridges over "rich" rock types; common (SC Rare). April-May; July-August. S. Québec, s. Ontario, MI, and MN, south to NJ, c. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, n. AL, s. IL, and IA. Petals white to pink. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, X, Z]

Trillium lancifolium Rafinesque, Lanceleaf Trillium, Narrowleaf Trillium. Pd (SC), Mt (GA), Cp (GA): rich forests over marble, limestone, and other calcareous substrates, floodplain forests; rare (GA Special Concern, SC Rare). Late March-April. Nc. SC and se. TN south through w. GA and AL to panhandle FL and se. AL. Petals purple, green, or greenish-purple. [= FNA, K, Y, X, Z; T. lanceolatum (S. Watson) Boykin ex Small -- RAB, S]

Trillium Iuteum (Muhlenberg) Harbison, Yellow Trillium, Yellow Toadshade, Wax Trillium, Lemon-scented Trillium. Mt (GA, NC, VA*): moist coves over mafic or calcareous rocks, restricted to the vicinity of the Great Smokies; uncommon (but locally abundant). Mid March-April; late May-June. Nearly endemic to the Southern Appalachians: w. NC, e. TN, nw. GA, and se. KY, allegedly disjunct in c. AL (planted and naturalized in Frederick County, VA). Petals yellow. [= C, F, FNA, K, W, X, Y, Z; = T. cuneatum var. Iuteum (Muhlenberg) Ahles -- RAB; < $T$. viride Beck var. luteum (Muhlenberg) Gleason -- G, in part only (also see $T$. cuneatum); $T$. sessile -- S , in part, misapplied]

Trillium maculatum Rafinesque, Mottled Trillium, Spotted Trillium. Cp, Pd (GA, SC): rich forests and floodplains, over calcareous materials such as coquina limestone ("marl") or on shell middens; uncommon. March-mid April. S. SC south to $n$. FL, west to sc. AL. Petals maroon or yellow. [= FNA, K, X, Y, Z; T. viride -- RAB, misapplied; T. sessile -- S, in part, misapplied]

Trillium nivale Riddell, Snow Trillium, Dwarf White Trillium. Mt (VA): rocky, calcareous forests; rare (VA Rare). MA, sw. PA, MI, WI, s. MN, and e. SD south to n. VA, KY, s. IN, s. IL, s. MO, and se. NE. Petals white to pink. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, X, Z]

Trillium persistens Duncan, Persistent Trillium. Mt (GA, SC): acidic forests with hemlocks and heaths; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered, SC Rare). April. Endemic to a short stretch of the Tallulah-Tugaloo river system in nw. SC and ne. GA. Petals white to pink. [= FNA, K, W, X, Z]

Trillium pusillum Michaux var. pusillum, Carolina Least Trillium, Carolina Dwarf Trillium. Cp (NC, SC), Mt (GA, NC): bottomland forests along small streams in the upper Coastal Plain, ecotones of calcareous savannas and swamp forests in the lower Coastal Plain, moist slopes in the Mountains; rare (US Species of Concern, GA Special Concern, NC Endangered, SC Rare). Late March-May; June-July. T. pusillum is somewhat reminiscent of a tiny T. grandiflorum. The species as a whole has a highly disjunct and fragmented range, involving most of the Southeastern states. The complex includes $T$. texanum Buckley (of TX), $T$. pusillum var. ozarkanum (Palmer \& Steyermark) Steyermark (of the Ozarks), and the taxa discussed below. Our area has three named varieties, and additional putative varieties, under study (S. Farmer, pers. comm. 2005). Var. pusillum (as currently circumscribed) ranges from the Coastal Plain of e. NC south to SC, west to the Blue Ridge of NC, and west into e. KY, c. TN, n. AL, and $s$. MS. One putative new variety would include all material from the Blue Ridge of NC and south and west of it, leaving the typic variety as endemic to the Coastal Plain of NC, SC, and perhsps s. MS. The Trillium pusillum complex is currently undergoing study by Susan Farmer (Univ. of Tennessee); preliminary analysis shows that the published varieties are "good" and that the recognition of additional varieties may be warranted. Petals white to pink. [= C, F, FNA, K, X; <T. pusillum -- RAB, G, S, Z, infraspecific taxa
not distinguished; > T. pusillum var. "alabamicum" -- X (nomen nudum)]
Trillium pusillum Michaux var. virginianum Fernald, Virginia Least Trillium, Virginia Dwarf Trillium. Cp (NC, VA), Mt (VA): swamps and bottomland forests, also mesic beech islands in swamp forests, moist forests along small mountain streams; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Endangered, VA Rare). Late March-May; June-July. Var. virginianum occurs in the Coastal Plain of se. VA and ne. NC. The controversial var. monticulum Bodkin \& Reveal occurs the mountains of nw. VA, e. WV, and w. MD, and disjunctly in sw. VA, at The Glades, Grayson County, VA. The Grayson County site is within a kilometer of the Alleghany County, NC border, and the plant may be found to occur in nw. NC. Var. monticulum Bodkin \& Reveal has been controversial; see Cabe (1995) and Cabe \& Werth (1995) for additional discussion of variation within T. pusillum in Virginia and elsewhere. Petals white to pink. [= C, F, FNA, K, X; <T. pusillum -- G, S, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished; > T. pusillum var. monticulum Bodkin \& Reveal (populations from the mountains of VA and $W V$ )]

Trillium recurvatum Beck, Prairie Trillium, Prairie Wake-robin. Mt (NC): rich soils of cove over calcareous rock; rare (NC Rare). Primarily a midwestern species, T. recurvatum ranges from w. OH west to s. MI, s. WI, and e. IA, south to c. TN, c. AL, c. MS, n. LA, and e. TX, with disjunct occurrences in the Cumberland Plateau of e. TN, e. KY, and w. NC (in the Hot Springs Window). The single known NC occurrence appears to be native. Petals maroon or yellow. [=C, F, FNA, G, K, S, X, Y, Z]

Trillium reliquum J.D. Freeman, Relict Trillium. Pd (GA, SC), Cp (GA): rich forests on bluffs and ravine slopes; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered, SC Rare). Mid March-late April. Known from two disjunct areas, along the Savannah River in the vicinity of Augusta, on the border of SC (Aiken County) and GA (Richmond counties), and along the Chattahootchee River in sw. GA (Clay and Early counties). [= FNA, K, X, Y, Z]

Trillium rugelii Rendle, Southern Nodding Trillium. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC): rich woodlands and forests over mafic or calcareous rocks; rare (NC Watch List, SC Rare). W. NC and e. TN south to c. GA, and c. AL. Petals white or maroon. [= FNA, K, $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Z} ;<\operatorname{T}$. cernuum -- RAB, C, F, S, in part (apparently including T. rugelii); T. cernuum var. macranthum A.J. Eames \& Wiegand -- C, G]

Trillium sessile Linnaeus, Sessile Trillium, Sessile Toadshade, Toad Trillium. Mt (VA), Pd (VA), Cp (NC, VA): rich forests, in NC limited to very rich soils of natural levees and lower slopes along the Roanoke River; uncommon in VA, rare in NC (NC Rare). Primarily a species of the northern Midwest, T. sessile ranges from MD, w. PA, w. NY, s. MI, n. IL and n. MO, south to e. VA, ne. NC, c. TN, n. AL, and n. AR. The easternmost occurrences are disjunct populations east of the Blue Ridge, in MD, VA, and along the Roanoke River in ne. NC. Petals maroon or green. [=C, F, FNA, G, K, W, X, Y, Z]

Trillium simile Gleason, Sweet White Trillium. Mt (GA, NC, SC): very rich soils of slopes and coves over mafic or calcareous rocks, often also in or near seepage; rare (GA Special Concern, NC Rare, SC Rare). Late March-early May; June-July. A Southern Appalachian endemic: Blue Ridge of w. NC, nw. SC, e. TN, and n. GA. Petals white or very rarely maroon. [= FNA, K, S, W, X, Z; < T. erectum var. vaseyi -- RAB, in part]

Trillium sulcatum T. Patrick, Southern Red Trillium, Barksdale Trillium. Mt (GA, NC, VA): coves and moist slopes; uncommon (GA Special Concern). Primarily a species of the sedimentary rock Appalachians, T. sulcatum ranges from s . WV, sw. VA, and e. KY south to nw. NC (where it enters the Blue Ridge), w. TN, nw. GA, and ne. AL. This species seems quite distinctive for its small, generally maroon flowers (with strongly sulcate sepals purplish as well), borne on very long pedicels. Petals maroon or white. [= C, FNA, K, W, X, Z; < T. erectum var. erectum -- RAB, in part; < T. erectum -- F, G, S, in part]

Trillium underwoodii Small, Underwood's Trillium. Cp (GA): moist forests; uncommon. N. FL north to wc. GA and c. and s. AL; it is the only erect trillium with the stems less than $2 \times$ as long as the leaves. [= FNA, K, S, X, Y, Z]

Trillium undulatum Willdenow, Painted Trillium, Striped Wake-robin. Mt (GA, NC, SC, VA): acidic soils of ridges, slopes, and bog margins, mostly at high elevations and often associated with Rhododendron, Tsuga, Pinus, or Picea; common (SC Rare). Late April-May; late July-August. New Brunswick, e. Québec, s. Ontario, and MI, south to w. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, e. TN, and ne. OH. Of all our species, this is the species best adapted to acidic soils. Petals white with a red blaze. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, K, S, W, X, Z]

Trillium vaseyi Harbison, Sweet Trillium, Vasey Trillium, Sweet Beth. Mt (GA, NC, SC), Pd (GA): cove forests; uncommon. This species is a Southern Appalachian endemic: w. NC and e. TN south to nw. SC, n. GA, and ne. AL. Perhaps the largest trillium species, with the stems to 7 dm tall. Petals maroon or white. [= FNA, K, S, W, X, Z; < T. erectum var. vaseyi (Harbison) Ahles -RAB, in part only (also see $T$. simile and $T$. flexipes)]

Trillium foetidissimum J.D. Freeman. MS west to LA. [= FNA, K, X, Y, Z] \{not keyed\}
Trillium ludovicianum Harbison, Louisiana Wakerobin. AL west to LA. [= FNA, K, X, Y, Z] \{not keyed\}
Trillium sp. 1. Pd (SC): rich forests; rare. Under study by L.L. Gaddy. [misidentified as T. lancifolium] \{not keyed\}
Trillium stamineum Harbison, Twisted Trillium. C. TN (Chester et al. 1993) south to c. AL, and e. MS. [= FNA, K, S, X, Y, Z]

## TYPHACEAE de Jussieu 1789 (Cattail Family)

A family of 2 genera with $16-30$ species, wetland herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Kaul in FNA (2000); Smith in FNA (2000); Thieret \& Luken (1996); Kubitzki in Kubitzki (1998b).

1 Inflorescences headlike, globular . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sparganium
1 Inflorescences spikelike, cylindrical . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Typha

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: Kaul in FNA (2000); Thieret (1982)=Z; Beal (1960)=Y; Crow \& Hellquist

1 Stigmas 2; fruits truncate at apex, obpyramidal, very abruptly beaked, 4-8 mm broad
S. eurycarpum

1 Stigmas 1; fruits rounded or acuminate to a beak at the apex, elliptic, fusiform, or obovate, 1-3 (-4) mm broad.
2 Pistillate heads (primarily those upwards) supra-axillary (borne distinctly above the axils of the subtending leaf-like bracts); tepals lacking subapical dark spot
S. emersum

2 Pistillate heads (all) axillary (borne in the axils of the subtending leaf-like bracts) or several on axillary branches which lack leaf-like bracts; tepals with prominent subapical dark spot.
3 Mature fruits dull, finely pitted, the body $3-5 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; fruiting heads $1.5-2.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ in diameter; branches of the inflorescence with (0-) 1-3 pistillate heads (in addition to staminate heads); stigma 0.8-1.9 (-2.8 in the Coastal Plain) mm long
S. americanum

3 Mature fruits shiny, smooth, the body 5.5-7 mm long; fruiting heads 2.5-3.5 cm in diameter; branches of the inflorescence with 0 (-1) pistillate heads (in addition to staminate heads); stigma 1.5-3 mm long . . S. androcladum

Sparganium americanum Nuttall, American Bur-reed. Cp, Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA): streams, marshes, ponds, pools, often submerged; common (rare in NC and SC Piedmont). May-September. Newfoundland west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and c. TX. Beal (1960) discusses the interesting variation in S. americanum, perhaps worthy of taxonomic recognition. The "Appalachian Race" has stigmas $0.6-0.9 \mathrm{~mm}$ 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 m long; it occurs throughout the range of the species. The pattern is suggestive of imperfect evolutionary separation of two taxa. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, X, Y, Z; S. eurycarpum -- S, misapplied]

Sparganium androcladum (Engelmann) Morong. Cp, Pd (VA): marshes, shores; rare (VA Rare). May-September. ME and Québec west to MN, south to se. VA, e. TN, s. MO, and ne. OK. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, W, X, Y, Z]

Sparganium emersum Rehmann, Greenfruit Bur-reed. Mt (NC, VA): bogs, stream margins; rare (NC Rare, VA Rare). MaySeptember. Newfoundland and c. Québec west to s. Alberta and WA, south to w. NC, IN, IA, CO, and CA. [= FNA, X; Sparganium chlorocarpum Rydberg -- RAB, C, F, G, W, Y, Z; S. chlorocarpum var. acaule (Beeby) Fernald -- F; S. angustifolium Michaux - K, misapplied]

Sparganium eurycarpum Engelmann ex A. Gray, Giant Bur-reed. Cp, Pd, Mt (VA): marshes, shores; uncommon (VA Watch List). Nova Scotia west to British Columbia, south to w. VA, IN, OK, and CA. [= C, F, FNA, G, K, W, X; S. erectum Linnaeus ssp. stoloniferum (Graebner) C.D.K. Cook \& M.S. Nicholls]

Sparganium angustifolium Michaux, Narrow-leaved Bur-reed. Attributed to VA and WV by Kartesz (1999), apparently erroneously. [= C, FNA, K, X] \{not keyed; add synonymy\}

## Typha Linnaeus 1753 (Cattail)

A genus of 8-13 species, wetland herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Smith in FNA (2000); Kubitzki in Kubitzki (1998b).
1 Staminate and pistillate portions of spike normally contiguous; pistillate portion of spike (1.5-) 2.0-3.5 cm in diameter at maturity; leaves (8-) 10-24 mm wide, flat on one side; stigmas lance-ovate, fleshy, persistent; pollen grains in 4's; [in acid to alkaline waters, widespread in our area]
T. Iatifolia

1 Staminate and pistillate portions of spike normally separated by a gap; pistillate portion of spike 0.5-2.2 (-2.5) cm in diameter at maturity; leaves $4-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, biconvex (or flat on one side in $T$. $\times$ glauca); stigmas linear to lance-linear, not fleshy (or slightly so in $T$. × glauca), either quickly deciduous or persistent; pollen grains single; [in circumneutral to alkaline waters, primarily in tidal situations in the outer Coastal Plain, but scattered inland, especially in VA].
2 Pith at base of stem yellowish buff; stigmas lance-linear, slightly fleshy; pistillate portion of spike 1.6-2.5 cm in diameter at maturity; pistillate bracteoles usually absent (or present on a few flowers) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . T. $\times$ glauca
2 Pith at base of stem white; stigmas linear, not fleshy; pistillate portion of spike 0.5-2.5 cm in diameter at maturity; pistillate bracteoles present on all flowers.
3 Leaves 4-7 (-11) mm wide, auriculate at the junction of the blade and the sheath; pistillate portion of spike $0.5-2.0 \mathrm{~cm}$ in diameter and dark brown at maturity; plants 1-1.5 m tall; pistillate bracteoles rounded to blunt at the tip T. angustifolia

3 Leaves 6-12 (-15) mm wide, most or all not auricled at the junction of the blade and the sheath; pistillate portion of spike (0.8-) 1.3-2.5 cm in diameter and light cinnamon brown at maturity; plants (1-) 2-4 m tall; pistillate bracteoles acute to acuminate at the tip
T. domingensis

Typha angustifolia Linnaeus, Narrowleaf Cattail. Cp (GA?, NC, SC, VA), Pd, Mt (VA): brackish to fresh waters of marshes and swamps, usually tidal; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). May-July; June-November. Nova Scotia west to ND, south to SC, FL (?), LA, and TX (?); Eurasia. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, W; < T. angustifolia -- S, in part only (also see T. domingensis)]

Typha domingensis Persoon, Southern Cattail. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): brackish to nearly fresh waters of marshes and swamps, usually tidal; common. June-July; July-November. DE south to s. FL, west to TX; north inland to NE and UT; and south into tropical America; Eurasia; Africa; Oceania. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K; < T. angustifolia -- S, in part]

Typhaxglauca Godron (pro sp.), Hybrid Cattail. Cp (GA?, NC, SC, VA), Mt (VA): fresh to brackish waters of lakes, ponds, and rivers; rare. May-July; June-November. Both C and K apply this name to two different hybrids: $T$. angustifolia $\times$ latifolia and $T$. domingensis $\times$ latifolia. The name properly applies to $T$. angustifolia $\times$ latifolia (Smith in FNA 2000). [ $=$ C, GW, K; = T. glauca Godron -- RAB, F]

Typha latifolia Linnaeus, Common Cattail. Mt, Pd, Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): fresh waters of ponds, lakes, ditches, marshes, including in tidal freshwater marshes; common. May-July; June-November. Newfoundland west to AK, south to FL, TX, CA, and Mexico; Central America; South America; Eurasia. [= C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W]

## UVULARIACEAE (Bellwort Family)

[see CALOCHORTACEAE (Prosartes, Streptopus, Tricyrtis), COLCHICACEAE (Uvularia), LILIACEAE (Clintonia)]

## XYRIDACEAE C. Agardh 1823 (Yellow-eyed Grass Family)

A family of 5 genera and about 325-350 species, nearly cosmopolitan (most diverse in tropical and subtropical regions, and especially South America). References: Kral in FNA (2000); Kral in Kubitzki (1998b).

## Xyris Linnaeus 1753 (Yellow-eyed Grass)

A genus of about 300 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: Kral in FNA (2000); Bridges \& Orzell (2003)=X; Kral (1966a)=Z; Kral (1983b, 1999); Kral in Kubitzki (1998b). Key adapted from X, GW, and Z.

Identification notes: In vegetative condition, Xyris is often confused with other monocots with equitant leaves, such as Iris spp. (Iridaceae), Lachnanthes caroliniana (Haemodoraceae), and Tofieldia spp. (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 relatively small, usually less than 30 cm tall; principal leaves usually less than 10 cm long; mature spikes less than 1 cm long when mature.
3 Leaves filiform, with expanded brownish lustrous bases, usually exceeding the sheath of the scape; [plants of s. AL and the FL Panhandle] [X. isoetifolia]
3 Leaves linear, the bases not expanded, shorter than, equalling, or slightly exceeding the sheath of the scape; [plants collectively more widespread].
4 Keel of the lateral sepals straight to slightly curved, remotely ciliate or entire; spikes broadly ovoid to subglobose, the bracts loose, bicolored, the outer portions maroon or purplish and often with erose margins
. . . . . .... ...... X. brevifolia
4 Keel of the lateral sepals strongly curved, densely ciliate; spikes lance-ovoid to ovoid, the bracts entire, not purple-tinged, and lacking erose borders.
5 Plants perennial; leaves ascending, green with a distinct brown patch at the base; fruiting spikes ovoid, blunt, somewhat 2-edged from the strongly keeled outer bracts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . X drummond
5 Plants annual; leaves flabellate arranged, spreading to recurved against the substrate, usually maroon; fruiting spikes often elongated and acute, not 2-edged . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . X. $\boldsymbol{\text { flabelliformis }}$
2 Plants relatively large, usually more than 30 cm tall; principal leaves more than 10 cm long; mature spikes more than 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 scalelike, the plant base therefore appearing bulbous; [of the Mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain]

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 scalelike, 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 . . . . . . . . . . X. 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 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . X. Iouisianica
8 Seeds dark brown when mature; plant bases dark maroon to dark brown, desnely cespitose; upper end of the scape conspicuously flattened, almost as broad as the spike; spike oblong-cylindrical, obtuse $\boldsymbol{X}$. stricta
1 Keel of the lateral sepals irregularly lacerate or fimbriate, or if entire then the the bract tips not purplish.

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9 Leaves narrowly linear to filiform, 0.5-2.0 (-2.5) mm wide, not twisted (or scarcely so); leaf bases expanded, lustrous, hard, tan to brown, neither bulbous or deeply set in the substrate; spikes ovoid or ellipsoid, 4-15 mm long.
10 Leaves filiform, terete or elliptic in cross-section, $0.5-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, without a paler, hardened margin; scape as broad as or broader than the leaf blades; scales smooth-edged to denticulate, not curled away from the head, the head thus appearing smooth; staminodia beardless.
X. baldwiniana

10 Leaves linear, flattened in cross-section, 1-2 (-2.5) mm wide, with a pale, hardened margin; scape usually narrower than the leaf blades; scales ragged-lacerate, the tips curling away from the head, giving it a ragged appearance; staminodia bearded
X. elliottii

9 Leaves broader, (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.
11 Keel of the lateral sepals long-fimbriate towards its apex, the fimbriate tip conspicuously exserted from the subtending bract (sometimes eroded and less conspicuous on older spikes).
12 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] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . X. caroliniana 12 Leaves not twisted, $5-25 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; leaf bases soft, not swollen, not bulbous, pale; scape ridges strongly scabrous; petal blades yellow; [of aquatic to very wet peaty, mucky, or sandy ponds, marshes, or other wetlands] X. fimbriata

11 Keel of the lateral sepals lacerate, or if very shortly fimbriate, then not conspicuously exserted from the subtending bract.
13 Lateral sepals longer than and exserted from the subtending bracts; scapes 5-15 dm tall . . . . . . . X. smalliana 13 Lateral sepals shorter than the subtending bracts, and therefore hidden (except when the spikes open to shed seeds); scapes 1.5-12 dm tall.
14 Scapes 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.
15 Base of plant deeeply 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
X. chapmanii

15 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 $5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, or scabrous and 2-10 mm wide; petal blades ca. 5 mm long.
16 Leaf and scape surfaces smooth (or scabrous only along margins and ridges); petal blades obovate, white or yellow; seeds ovoid, 0.5-0.6 mm long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . X. platylepis 16 Leaf and scape surfaces prominently papillose or tuberculate-scabrid; petal blades suborbicular, yellow; seeds narrowly ovoid or narrowly ellipsoidal, ca. 1.0 mm long $\ldots .$. . . . . $\boldsymbol{X}$. scabrifolia
14 Scapes 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.
17 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.
18 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 $0.4-0.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, translucent, ovoid or ellipsoidal, about $1.5 \times$ as long as wide, with lines of very fine papillae, not farinose
X. difformis

18 The 2 principal scape ridges not abruptly flattened and winglike below the spike, their combined width less than the scape proper, which is itself flattened (narrowly elliptic in cross-section); fruiting spikes mostly (10-) 20-25 mm long; seeds $0.8-1.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ long, dark when ripe, fusiform to narrowly elliptic, $2-3 \times$ as long as wide, with lines of very fine papillae, these however obscured by a farinose covering
X. iridifolia

17 Summit of the scape nearly terete or somewhat flattened, much narrower than the spike; scape ridges several (usually more than 3), at least on the mid to lower portion of the scape.
19 Seeds farinose, very dark; surfaces of leaves tuberculate-scabrid, the leaves strongly ascending, linear, generally more than 10 cm long; leaves generally dull-colored.
20 Mature spikes ovoid, sharply acute; plants solitary or in small clumps; leaves 10-30 (-50) cm long, $1.5-6.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, dark maroon or purplish at the base . . . . . . . . . . X. floridana
20 Mature spikes ovoid to ellipsoid, acute to obtuse; plants typically in large dense tufts; leaves $20-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, 3-12 mm wide, the older ones with dark-brown to gray bases, the younger with tan bases . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . X. serotina
19 Seeds translucent, not farinose; surfaces of leaves smooth (or sparsely tuberculate-scabrid in $X$. difformis var. curtissii, which also has leaves linear-curvate and generally less than 10 cm long); leaves generally a bright yellowish-green above the base.
21 Leaves broadly linear-curvate, spreading, typically less than 10 cm long, $2-4.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; plants perennial, in tufts (rarely solitary); mature spikes acute, with less than 10 flowers; leaf bases pinkish or purplish; old flowers fugacious, not persisting on spikes . . X. curtissii
21 Leaves linear, ascending, 10-60 cm long, $5-10 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; plants annual, solitary or in small tufts; mature spikes obtuse, many-flowered; leaf bases tan (very rarely pinkish); old flowers often persistent on the spikes, drying blackish
X. jupicai

Xyris ambigua Beyrich ex Kunth. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC), Mt (VA): wet savannas and flatwoods, pinelands, edges of depression ponds; common. June-August. Se. VA south to FL, west to AL and ec. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, X]

Xyris baldwiniana J.A. Schultes, Grassleaf Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Pd (NC): wet savannas, seepage bogs, sandhill seeps, wet savanna ecotones; rare (NC Watch List). June-July. Se. NC south to n. FL, west to s. AR and ec. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, X]

Xyris brevifolia Michaux, Shortleaf Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet sands of pinelands, especially seasonally wet, open, white sands of spodosol longleaf pine flatwoods (Leon series soils), margins of Carolina bay sandrims; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). June-August. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to s. AL and w. FL, and in the West Indies and South America. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, X]

Xyris caroliniana Walter, Pineland Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): dry to moist pine flatwoods, moist savannas, scrub oak sandhills; common (VA Rare). June-July. Se. VA south to FL, west to se. TX, and disjunct northward in s. NJ. Whitepetaled populations of $X$. caroliniana occurring in the East Gulf Coastal Plain need additional study. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, X; > $X$. flexuosa Muhlenberg ex Elliott -- F, G, S; > X. pallescens (C. Mohr) Small -- S]

Xyris chapmanii Bridges \& Orzell, Chapman's Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA?, NC, SC): sandhill seepage bogs in areas of copious lateral seepage in deep muck soils; rare (NC Rare). Sc. NC south to panhandle FL, west to e. TX. This taxon is abundantly distinct from $X$. scabrifolia. [= X; < X. scabrifolia - FNA, K, in part]

Xyris curtissii Malme, Curtiss's Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (SC): savannas; rare (NC Watch List, VA Rare). July-August. Se. NC (VA?) south to $n$. FL and west to s. AR and ec. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain; disjunct in s. NJ. [= RAB, $\mathrm{G} ;==$. difformis Chapman var. curtissii (Malme) Kral -- C, FNA, GW, K, X; > X. bayardii Fernald -- F ; > X. curtissii -F , in a narrower sense; $X$. neglecta Small -- S]

Xyris difformis Chapman. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (GA, NC, SC), Mt (NC): savannas, roadside ditches, pond margins, other wet habitats; common (VA Watch List). August-October. New England and s. Canada south to n. FL and ec. TX. [= X; = $X$. difformis Chapman var. difformis -- C, FNA, GW, K, Y; < X. difformis -- RAB, F, G, S, W, in a broader sense]

Xyris drummondii Malme, Drummond's Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA): wet pine flatwoods, ditches; uncommon. se. GA south to Panhandle FL, west to s. MS. [= FNA, GW, K, X, Z]

Xyris elliottii Chapman, Elliott's Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA, SC): margins of drawdown zones of clay-based Carolina bays, limesinks and flatwoods swales, wet savannas; uncommon. May-June. E. SC south to the Gulf Coastal Plain. [= RAB, FNA, GW, $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{X}]$

Xyris fimbriata Elliott, Giant Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): 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; common (VA Rare). September-October. Se. VA south to c. FL, west (interruptedly) to se. TX; disjunct in s. NJ, DE, and c. TN. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, X]

Xyris flabelliformis Chapman, Savanna Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): wet sands of pinelands, especially seasonally wet, open, white sands of spodosol longleaf pine flatwoods (Leon series soils), margins of Carolina bay sandrims; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). May-June. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to se. LA, on the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, X]

Xyris floridana (Kral) Bridges \& Orzell, Florida Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): savannas, wet pine flatwoods, ditches; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). August. Se. NC south to s. FL, west to se. LA. [= X; = Xyris difformis Chapman var. floridana Kral -FNA, GW, K, Y]

Xyris iridifolia Chapman, Irisleaf Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): marshes, upland pond margins, blackwater river channels, floodplain pools, other wet habitats; uncommon (NC Watch List, Va Rare). July-September. Se. VA south to $n$. FL, west to e. TX; disjunct in c. TN. [= RAB, C, GW, S; = X. laxifolia Mart. var. iridifolia (Chapman) Kral -- FNA, K, X]

Xyris jupicai L.C. Richard. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC), Mt (VA): ditches, various wet habitats; common. July-September. NJ south to s. FL, west to TN, AR, OK, and TX, and in Latin America. Sometimes weedy and considered by some to be adventive from further 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). [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, W, X; > X. elata Chapman -- G, S; > X. communis Kunth -- S; > X. caroliniana -- F, G, S, misapplied]

Xyris platylepis Chapman. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): sandhill seeps, savannas, ditches; common (VA Watch List). JulySeptember. Se. VA south to s. FL, west to se. LA; disjunct in sw. LA and se. TX. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, X]

Xyris scabrifolia Harper, Roughleaf Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC): sandhill seepage bogs and wet pine savannas; rare (US Species of Concern, NC Rare). Sc. and se. NC south to panhandle FL, west to s. AL and s. MS; disjunct in sw. LA-se. TX. $X$. chapmanii is a taxon distinct from X. scabrifolia. [ $=\mathrm{GW}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{X} ;<X$. scabrifolia - FNA, K, in part only (also see $X$. chapmanii)]

Xyris serotina Chapman. Cp (GA, NC, SC): depression meadows, ultisol savannas (Lynchburg/Rains complex or Eulonia/Oketee), ditches; rare (NC Rare, SC Rare). September. Se. NC south to c. FL, west to s. MS, in the Coastal Plain. Reported for our area by Kral (1966b) and relocated by B.A. Sorrie. [= RAB, FNA, GW, K, S, X]

Xyris smalliana Nash, Small's Yellow-eyed Grass. Cp (GA, NC, SC), Mt (SC): pond margins, ditches; uncommon (NC Watch List). July-August. ME south to FL, west to s. MS; disjunct to se. TX. [= RAB, C, FNA, GW, K, S, W, X; > X. congdonii Small -- F; > $X$. smalliana -F , in a narrow sense; $>X$. smalliana var. olneyi (Wood) Gleason -- G ]

Xyris stricta Chapman. Cp (GA, NC, SC): depression ponds, depression meadows, borrow pits, ultisol savannas and ditches; rare. July-September. SC south to n. 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. [= GW, K, S, X; = $X$. stricta var. stricta - FNA]

Xyris torta J.M. Smith, Mountain Yellow-eyed Grass. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (SC, VA): mountain bogs, marshes, ditches; uncommon (SC Rare). June-August. NH west to WI, south to e. VA, e. NC, w. SC, c. GA, LA, OK, and TX. This is our only species of Xyris not strongly associated with the Coastal Plain. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W; > X. torta var. macropoda

Fernald -- F; > X. torta var. torta - F]
Xyris isoetifolia Kral. Bogs, savannas, and depression pond margins. FL Panhandle and s. AL. [= FNA, GW, K, X] \{add synonymy\}

Xyris longisepala Kral. Depression pond margins. Endemic to the FL Panhandle and s. AL, will key close to $X$. smalliana because ot its long, exserted lateral sepals. It differs in being a more delicate plant, with leaves less than 25 cm long and 3 mm wide (vs. more than 30 cm long and 5 mm wide). [= FNA, K, X] \{not yet keyed\}

Xyris louisianica Bridges \& Orzell, ranging from the FL Panhandle and GA west to se. TX, will key most closely to $X$. stricta. [= K, X; = X. stricta Chapman var. obscura Kral - FNA]

Xyris tennesseensis Kral, Tennessee Yellow-eyed Grass. Mt (GA): seepy, boglike areas over limestone; rare (US Endangered, GA Endangered). TN, AL, and nw. GA (Jones \& Coile 1988). See Kral (1978b). [= FNA, K] \{not yet keyed; add synonymy\}

## ZANNICHELLIACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Horned Pondweed Family)

A family of 4 genera and about 10-12 species, aquatic herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. Probably better included in the Potamogetonaceae (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 2003). References: Haynes \& Hellquist in FNA (2000); Haynes \& Holm-Nielsen (1987)=Z; Haynes, Les, \& Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b).

## Zannichellia Linnaeus 1753 (Horned Pondweed)

A genus of about 5 species, aquatic herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Haynes \& Hellquist in FNA (2000); Haynes \& HolmNielsen (1987)=Z.

Zannichellia palustris Linnaeus, Horned Pondweed. Cp (NC, VA), Mt (VA), \{GA\}: fresh or brackish water; common. February-October. The species occurs throughout much of the world. 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 ( $3-10 \mathrm{~cm}$ long) than Najas (less than 4 cm long). [= RAB, C, FNA, G, GW, K, S, W, Z; > Z. palustris var. major (Hartman) W.D.J. Koch -- F; > Z. palustris var. palustris - F]

ZOSTERACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Eelgrass Family)
A family of 3 genera and about 18 species, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. References: Haynes in FNA (2000); Kuo \& McComb in Kubitzki (1998b).

## Zostera Linnaeus 1753 (Eelgrass)

A genus of about 12 species, aquatic herbs, of nearly cosmopolitan distribution. References: Haynes in FNA (2000); Crow \& Hellquist (2000)=Y; Kuo \& McComb in Kubitzki (1998b); Green \& Short=Z.

Zostera marina Linnaeus var. stenophylla Ascherson \& Graebner, Eelgrass. Cp (NC,VA): estuarine waters; common. February-March. The species occurs in Eurasia and North America. Var. stenophylla is North American, and ranges south along the Atlantic coast to NC and allegedly to FL (though reports from that state are apparently not substantiated and may be based on misidentification of other aquatics). [= F, G, Y; < Z. marina -- RAB, C, FNA, K, S, Z, infraspecific taxa not distinguished]

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[^0]:    1 Flowers and fruits on pedicels (3-) 5-20 mm long
    S. portulacastrum

    1 Flowers and fruits sessile (or on pedicels to 1 mm long).
    2 Stamens numerous, in fascicles; leaves $3-6 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $10-20 \times$ as long as wide; [rare waif] . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. crithmoides
    2 Stamens 5, distinct; leaves 1-3.5 cm long, 3-10× as long as wide; [native] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . S. maritimum

    * Sesuvium crithmoides Welwitsch, Tropical Sea-purslane. Cp (GA): disturbed area; rare, waif, native of Africa. Reported for GA by Small (1933) and Boetsch (2002) based on collections in Brunswick, GA in 1902 by Roland Harper. It is native to Africa. [= FNA, K, S, Z]

    Sesuvium maritimum (Walter) Britton, Sterns, \& Poggenburg, Small Sea-purslane, Slender Sea-purslane. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA): island end flats and sea beaches, salt flats; uncommon (NC Watch List, VA Watch List). May-December. NY south to s. FL, west to TX; also in the West Indies. [= RAB, C, F, FNA, G, GW, K, S, Z]

    Sesuvium portulacastrum (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, Large Sea-purslane, Shoreline Sea-purslane. Cp (GA, NC, SC): island end flats and sea beaches; uncommon (NC Watch List). May-December. 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). [= RAB, FNA, GW, $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Z}]$

[^1]:    * Conyza bonariensis (Linnaeus) Cronquist, South American Horseweed. Cp (GA, NC, SC, VA), Pd (SC): fields, disturbed

[^2]:    1 Leaves larger near or slightly below mid-stem; leaves toothed only
    L. lacustre

    1 Leaves larger towards the base of the plant; leaves usually at least partly lobed or pinnatisect, as well as toothed. L. vulgare

    * Leucanthemum lacustre (Brotero) Sampaio, Portuguese Daisy. Cp (NC, SC, VA), Pd (NC, SC): old fields, ditches, disturbed areas; rare, introduced from Europe. June-July. [= K, Z; = Chrysanthemum lacustre Brotero -- RAB, C, SE]
    * Leucanthemum vulgare Lamarck, Oxeye Daisy, White Daisy, Common Daisy, Marguerite. Mt, Pd (GA, NC, SC, VA), Cp (NC, SC, VA): fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas; common, introduced from Eurasia. April-July. [= K, Z; = Chrysanthemum leucanthemum Linnaeus -- RAB, C, G, SE, W; > Ch. leucanthemum var. pinnatifidum Lecoq \& Lamotte -- F; = Leucanthemum leucanthemum (Linnaeus) Rydberg -- S]

[^3]:    1 Phyllaries in 2 series; phyllaries $3.5-8 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide; inner phyllaries $12-20 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; plant annual or biennial
    P. echioides

    1 Phyllaries imbricate; phyllaries <3 mm wide; inner phyllaries $11-13 \mathrm{~mm}$ long; plant biennial to perennial ..... P. hieracioides

[^4]:    1 Leaf margins smooth, entire; ray flowers 8 -13 per head; disk flowers 14-25 per head; pappus (2.5-) 3.0-3.5 mm long ....... S. pulchra

    1 Leaf margins (of the basal leaves at least) scabrous-margined, also often toothed; ray flowers 2-7 per head; disk flowers 6-16

[^5]:    1 All spikelets unisexual, plants usually dioecious; [introduced species] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. dactyloides
    1 Lowest floret in each spikelet bisexual, the upper staminate or sterile; [introduced or native species].
    2 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; [native species of limestone habitats, also with introduced populations]; [subgenus Bouteloua]
    B. curtipendula var. curtipendula

    2 Panicle branches persistent; disarticulation occurring above the glumes (the individual florets therefore falling); spikelets $>6$ per branch, pectinately disposed; [rare introductions]; [subgenus Chondrosum].

[^6]:    1 Plant not rhizomatous; upper culm internodes velvety-villous; lemma awn recurved
    H. Ianatus

[^7]:    Luziola bahiensis (Steudel) Hitchcock. Streams and riverbanks. Apparently native, in AL, FL, MS. See Anderson \& Hall (1993). [= HC, K] \{not keyed\}

    * Luziola peruviana Gmelin, Peruvian Water Grass. Disturbed wet areas. Apparently an introduction, occurring in disturbed situations. See Anderson \& Hall (1993). [= HC, K] \{not keyed\}

