

## Key to species on spring Bear Island lists

1. Reproductive organs in cones. Trees with resinous, needle-like leaves. *Pinus virginiana*
1. Reproductive organs in flowers. Various but not exactly as above. 2.
  2. Leaf venation generally parallel; floral parts usually in 3s. "Monocots."
    3. Inflorescence a spathe (cylindrical naked axis covered with minute flowers) surrounded by a single large bract (spadix). *Arisaema triphyllum*
    3. Inflorescence not as above. 4.
      4. Perianth absent or inconspicuous; inflorescence of one or more spikelets; leaves linear or narrowly lanceolate.
        5. Perianth inconspicuous, of green or brown scales; spikes arranged in an umbel. *Luzula echinata*
        5. Perianth absent; spikelets arranged in a panicle or raceme.
          6. Leaves and bracts 3-ranked. *Carex* (Cyperaceae)
          6. Leaves and bracts 2-ranked. Poaceae
      4. Perianth conspicuous; flowers not in spikelets; leaves broad (except in *Muscari*).
        7. Woody vines with prominent prickles. *Smilax rotundifolia*
        7. Herbaceous, unarmed.
          8. Leaves 3, venation reticulate. *Trillium sessile*
          8. Leaves indefinite in number; venation parallel.
            9. Leaves all basal.
              10. Perianth with a prominent corona. *Narcissus* sp.
              10. Corona absent.
                11. Leaves linear. *Muscari botryoides*
                11. Leaves broad. *Erythronium*
                  12. Perianth white. *Erythronium albidum*
                  12. Perianth yellow. *Erythronium americanum*
              9. Leaves all cauline.
                12. Flowers white, in terminal panicles. *Maianthemum racemosum*
                12. Flowers yellow or greenish, solitary or paired in leaf axils.
                  13. Tepals united for most of their length; flowers paired. *Polygonatum biflorum*
                  13. Tepals free; flowers solitary. *Uvularia sessilifolia*
    2. Leaf venation generally reticulate; floral parts usually in 4s or 5s. "Dicots."
      14. Evergreen succulents of rock outcrops.
        15. Spiny; stems succulent. *Opuntia humifusa*
        15. Unarmed; leaves succulent. *Sedum ternatum*
      14. Not succulent, rarely evergreen.
        16. Trees, shrubs, or woody vines.
          17. Petals united; calyx and corolla always well-defined. **1. Sympetalous woody dicots.**
          17. Petals separate or absent. **2. Apetalous or polypetalous woody dicots**
        16. Herbaceous plants.
          17. Petals united to form a tube, at least below.
            18. Flowers in heads, enclosed in a tight involucre of bracts. Asteraceae (all key under **4. Sympetalous actinomorphic herbs.**)
            18. Flowers not in heads.
              19. Corolla strongly zygomorphic, usually bilabiate. **3. Sympetalous zygomorphic herbs.**
              19. Corolla radially symmetrical. **4. Sympetalous actinomorphic herbs.**
          17. Petals free to base.
            20. Corolla bilaterally symmetrical. **5. Zygomorphic polypetalous herbs**
            20. Corolla radially symmetrical. **6. Actinomorphic polypetalous herbs**

## MONOCOT FAMILIES CYPERACEAE

Note: Some of the *Carex* determinations still have to be confirmed.

- 1. Styles 2; perigynium lenticular and flattened. *Carex rosea*
- 1. Styles 3; perigynium trigonous. add *Carex jamesii*
- 2. Perigynium glabrous.
  - 3. Female flowers crowded. *Carex careyana*
  - 3. Female flowers remote. *Carex laxiculmis*
- 1. Perigynium pubescent.
  - 3. Plant usually less than 20 cm tall, its base strongly fibrous from old disintegrating leaves. *Carex nigromarginata*.
  - 3. Plant usually 20-45 cm tall, its base scarcely fibrous.
    - 4. xxx. *Carex albicans*
    - 4. xxx. *Carex pensylvanica*

#### POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)

- 1. Flowers 1 per spikelet.
  - 2. Leaves linear; panicle dense, spike-like, the spikelets crowded. *Anthoxanthum odoratum*
  - 2. Leaves lanceolate; panicle open, the spikelets well separated. *Dichanthelium ravenelii*
- 1. Flowers 2-several per spikelet.
  - 3. Spikelets rounded in cross section. *Melica mutica*
  - 3. Spikelets keeled. *Poa*
    - 4. Plants spreading by elongate stolons. *Poa cuspidata*
    - 4. Plants without spreading stolons.
      - 5. Ligule 4-6 mm long; coarse perennials with large inflorescences, lower inflorescence branches usually ascending. *Poa trivialis*
      - 5. Ligule ca 1 mm long.
        - 6. Soft annuals, panicles 1-8 cm long, spikelets tightly clustered, lower inflorescence branches usually ascending. *Poa annua*
        - 6. Coarse tufted perennials, panicles 10-20 cm long, spikelets not clustered, lower inflorescence branches usually reflexed. *Poa sylvestris*

#### DICOTS

##### Woody

##### 1. Sympetalous woody dicots

- 1. Leaves opposite or whorled.
  - 2. Inflorescences terminal.
    - 3. Inflorescence surrounded by petaloid bracts; leaves entire, secondary veins turning aside before reaching margins. *Cornus florida*
    - 3. Inflorescence without prominent bracts; leaves toothed, secondary veins extending  $\pm$  straight to margins. *Viburnum*
      - 4. Leaves 3-lobed. *V. acerifolium*
      - 4. Leaves unlobed.
        - 5. Leaves finely toothed, secondary veins not especially prominent. *V. prunifolium*
        - 5. Leaves coarsely toothed, secondary veins deeply impressed. *V. rafinesqueanum*
  - 2. Inflorescences axillary.
    - 6. Leaves compound. *Fraxinus*
      - 7. Twigs glabrous. *F. americana*
      - 7. Twigs hairy. *F. pensylvanica*
    - 6. Leaves simple.
      - 8. Flowers radially symmetrical; corolla-lobes threadlike. *Chionanthus virginicus*
      - 8. Flowers bilaterally symmetrical; corolla-lobes much broader. *Lonicera*
        - 9. Woody vines. *L. japonica*
        - 9. Shrubs.
          - 10. Leaves strongly acuminate. *L. maackii*
          - 10. Leaves broadly acute, obtuse, or mucronate. *L. xylostemon*
- 1. Leaves alternate.
  - 11. Trees.
    - 12. Corollas small, green, radially symmetrical. *Nyssa sylvatica*
    - 12. Corollas large, lavender, bilaterally symmetrical. *Paulownia tomentosa*

11. Shrubs.

- 13. Plants trailing; leaf bases cordate. *Epigaea repens*
- 13. Plants erect or ascending; leaf bases not cordate.
- 14. Ovary superior; corolla not urceolate, pure white or pink.
- 15. Corolla tubular proximally, deeply lobed; stamens 5, projecting forward from the corolla. *Rhododendron periclymenoides*
- 15. Corolla bowl-shaped, scarcely lobed; stamens 10, inserted in pockets in the corolla. *Kalmia latifolia*
- 14. Ovary inferior; corolla urceolate, greenish.
- 16. Underside of leaf glandular-dotted. *Gaylussacia baccata*
- 16. Underside of leaf not glandular-dotted.
- 17. Anthers exserted from corolla. *Vaccinium stamineum*
- 17. Anthers immersed in corolla. *Vaccinium pallidum*

**2. Apetalous or polypetalous woody dicots**

- 1. Leaves opposite or whorled.
- 2. Low shrubs with simple unlobed leaves.
- 3. Flowers solitary in leaf axils; petals green, stamens 4. *Euonymus alata*
- 3. Flowers in cymes (terminal and upper leaf axils); petals yellow, stamens many. *Hypericum prolificum*
- 2. Small to large trees, leaves lobed or compound.
- 4. Inflorescences terminal.
- 5. Leaves simple and lobed; petals green. *Acer saccharum*
- 5. Leaves 3-foliolate; petals white. *Staphylea trifolia*
- 4. Inflorescences axillary.
- 6. Flowers long-pedicellate, in long dangling inflorescences; leaves compound. *Acer negundo*
- 6. Flowers sessile or subsessile, in dense clusters; leaves simple and lobed.
- 7. Petals present; ovaries glabrous; branchlets spreading or ascending; leaves lobed less than halfway to base. *Acer rubrum*
- 7. Petals none; ovaries villous; branchlets pendulous; leaves lobed more than halfway to base. *Acer saccharinum*
- 1. Leaves alternate.
- 8. Inflorescences unisexual, at least male flowers sessile in pendulous catkins or glomerules (erect catkins in *Salix*).
- 9. Male and female inflorescences of one or more dense spherical glomerules. *Platanus occidentalis*
- 9. Male flowers in catkins; female flowers various but not as above.
- 10. Male and female flowers both numerous in elongate catkins.
- 11. Secondary veins of leaves curving and not reaching margins.
- 12. Leaves triangular. *Populus deltoides*
- 12. Leaves linear. *Salix nigra*
- 11. Secondary veins of leaves running straight to margins.
- 13. Intact woody cone-like infructescences persisting from previous year. Shorelines. *Alnus serrulata*
- 13. Infructescences not woody, disintegrating on tree and not persisting. Understorey of woods.
- 14. Bark smooth. *Carpinus caroliniana*
- 14. Bark scaly. *Ostrya virginiana*
- 10. Male flowers in catkins; female inflorescences few-flowered.
- 15. Leaves compound. *Carya glabra*
- 15. Leaves simple, lobed or not. *Quercus*
- 16. Leaves linear, entire, inrolled in bud. *Quercus phellos*
- 16. Leaves broader, lobed or crenate, imbricate in bud.
- 17. Leaves lobed, the lobes bristle-tipped.
- 18. Leaf blade lobed for 0.7-0.95 of its width, with 2-3(-4) lobes on each side. Tufts of hairs in vein axils large and conspicuous, each hair with 9-19 rays. *Quercus palustris*

18. Leaf blade lobed for 0.25-0.88 of its width, with 3-5 lobes on each side. Tufts of hairs in vein axils small and inconspicuous or absent, each hair with 5-9 rays.  
*Quercus rubra*
17. Leaves lobed or crenate, lobes or crenae rounded, without bristles.
19. Leaves crenate, with 8-12 lateral veins; bark grey, splitting into persistent ridges.  
*Quercus montana*
19. Leaves lobed, with (3-)4-6 lateral veins; bark grey or almost white, exfoliating as thin plates or scales.
20. Young growth pale green, covered with white deciduous tomentum; bark almost white, exfoliating as thin plates. *Quercus alba*
20. Young growth yellow, hairs yellow or brownish, spreading, persistent; bark grey, ridged and scaly. *Quercus stellata*
8. Inflorescences bisexual, not catkins or pendent glomerules (if inflorescence is pendent, then flowers pedicellate).
20. Leaves compound.
21. Low arching or prostrate brambles with prickly leaves and stems. *Rubus cf. flagellaris?*
21. Upright shrubs or trees or climbing vines, unarmed (with stipular spines only in *Robinia*).
22. Leaves 3-foliolate.
23. Small trees; leaflets undivided; stigmas 2. *Ptelea trifoliata*
23. Woody vines climbing by adventitious roots; leaflets deeply cleft; stigmas 3.  
*Toxicodendron radicans*
22. Leaves pinnately compound with many leaflets.
24. Trees with pendent inflorescences.
25. Foul-smelling trees with radially symmetrical greenish flowers. *Ailanthus altissima*
25. Odorless trees with white flowers that are strongly bilaterally symmetrical. *Robinia pseudoacacia*
24. Shrubs with erect inflorescences.
26. Twigs and petioles glabrous or finely puberulent. *Rhus glabra*
26. Twigs and petioles densely shaggy. *Rhus typhina*
20. Leaves simple.
27. Leaves 3-veined from base.
28. Ovaries numerous; leaves truncate. *Liriodendron tulipifera*
28. Ovary solitary; leaves rounded or acuminate.
29. Small trees; leaves rounded.
30. Flowers bilaterally symmetrical, petals pink. *Cercis canadensis*
30. Flowers radially symmetrical; petals green. *Sassafras albidum*
29. Large trees; leaves acuminate.
30. Stamens numerous; bark not corky; pedicels fused to bracts. *Tilia americana*
30. Stamens 5; bark covered with corky warts and ridges; pedicels without bracts. *Celtis occidentalis*
27. Venation pinnate.
31. Evergreen; leaf margins spinose. *Ilex opaca*
31. Deciduous; leaves unarmed.
32. Petals green, brown, or purple-brown, ovaries not enclosed in a hypanthium.
33. Flowers in sessile umbels in leaf axils; leaves toothed; canopy trees.
34. Flowers on long drooping pedicels; fruit ciliate. *Ulmus americana*
34. Flowers nearly sessile, tightly clustered; fruit glabrous. *Ulmus rubra*
33. Flowers solitary or in clusters of 2-4; leaves entire; shrubs or small trees of understory.
35. Flowers large, solitary, purple-brown. *Asimina triloba*
35. Flowers small, paired, greenish. *Lindera benzoin*
32. Petals white, pink, or yellow, ovaries enclosed in a hypanthium.
36. Flower yellow
37. Shrubs unarmed. Hypanthium present, longer than sepals; petals none. *Dirca palustris*
37. Shrubs spiny. Hypanthium absent; sepals and petals present, poorly

- differentiated. *Berberis thunbergii*
36. Flower white or pink; petals present, much longer than hypanthium.
  37. Ovary and style 1 per flower.
    38. Inflorescence an elongate raceme. *Prunus serotina*
    38. Inflorescence an umbel.
      39. Flowers subtended only by bud-scales (leaves, if any, from different buds); sepals pubescent. *Prunus americana*
      39. Flowers subtended by reflexed scale-like green bracts; sepals glabrous. *\*Prunus avium*
  37. Ovaries and styles 2-5 per flower.
    40. Petals obovate; flowers in short, umbel-like racemes; leaf primordia inrolled in bud.
      41. Anthers yellow; leaves densely tomentose. *\*Malus sylvestris*
      41. Anthers red; leaves glabrous or weakly villous.
        42. Styles 2-3; young plants very thorny. *\*Pyrus calleryana*
        42. Styles 5; young plants seldom thorny. *\*Pyrus communis*
    40. Petals narrow, oblanceolate; flowers in longer racemes; leaf primordia folded along midrib in bud.
      43. Inflorescence ascending. *Amelanchier canadensis*
      43. Inflorescence lax, horizontal or pendent.
        44. Shrubs stoloniferous, colonial, to 2 m tall. *Amelanchier nantucketensis* [not confirmed]
        44. Shrubs not colonial, usually taller.
          45. Undersides of leaves tomentose. *Amelanchier arborea*
          45. Undersides of leaves glabrous (sometimes sparingly pubescent when young). *Amelanchier laevis*

### 3. Sympetalous zygomorphic herbs.

1. Plant white, yellow, or brown, parasitic.
  2. Yellow or yellow-brown; stems thick, scaly; stamens exserted. *Conopholis americana*
  2. White; stems slender, naked; stamens immersed. *Orobanche uniflora*
1. Plant green, photosynthetic.
  3. Corollas rotate; stamens 2, exserted.
    4. Leaves wider than long, 3-5-lobed. *\*Veronica hederifolia*
    4. Leaves longer than wide, unlobed. *Veronica persica*
  3. Corollas tubular; stamens 4.
    5. Stems trailing and mat-forming; leaf blade reniform, all leaves green. *\*Glechoma hederacea*
    5. Stems erect; leaf blade triangular, upper leaves purple. *\*Lamium purpureum*

### 4. Sympetalous actinomorphic herbs.

1. Inflorescence a head. Asteraceae
3. All corollas ligulate (the tube split down one side to form a flat strap).
  4. Involucre 1.5-2.5 cm long, outermost phyllaries reflexed; heads solitary on an unbranched scape. *Taraxacum officinale*
  4. Involucre 3-10 mm long, all phyllaries appressed; stem often branched, heads often more than one per stem.
    5. Perennial, 1-2 feet high; pappus of bristles only; all leaves entire, veins and underside purple. *Hieracium venosum*
    5. Annual, less than 1 foot high; pappus of alternating scales and bristles; outer leaves entire, inner lobed, all green. *Krigia virginica*
3. Corollas tubular, or corollas of central flowers (disk flowers) tubular surrounded by a ring of peripheral flowers (rays) having flat corollas.
  6. Head discoid; phyllaries straw-coloured. *Antennaria plantaginifolia*
  6. Head radiate; phyllaries green.
    7. Leaves opposite. *Arnica acaulis*
    7. Leaves alternate.

- 8. Rays white or pinkish. *Erigeron philadelphicus*
- 8. Rays yellow.
  - 9. Large leaves basal and cauline. *Senecio aureus* [=Packeria]
  - 9. Large leaves basal, white-tomentose beneath; heads on scaly unbranched pedicels. *Tussilago farfara*
- 1. Inflorescence not a head.
  - 10. Leaves opposite or apparently whorled.
    - 11. Corolla strongly salverform. *Phlox*
      - 12. Leaves subulate. *Phlox subulata*
      - 12. Leaves laminate. *Phlox divaricata*
    - 11. Corolla not salverform.
      - 13. Leaves whorled (or apparently so).
        - 14. Inflorescence axillary; stems reclining, covered with retrorse teeth. \**Galium aparine*
        - 14. Inflorescence terminal; stems erect, without teeth. *Chimaphila umbellata*
      - 13. Stipules small and different from the opposite leaves.
        - 15. Evergreen. *Mitchella repens*
        - 15. Green only in the warmer months. *Houstonia caerulea*
  - 10. Leaves alternate.
    - 16. Flowers solitary, opposite the leaves. *Ellisia nyctelea*
    - 16. Flowers in helicoid inflorescences.
      - 17. Leaves entire. *Mertensia virginica*
      - 17. Leaves parted or compound.
        - 18. Petals fimbriate. *Phacelia purshii*
        - 18. Petals entire.
          - 19. Filaments glabrous, shorter than corolla tube. *Phacelia ranunculacea*
          - 19. Filaments pubescent, longer than corolla tube.
            - 20. Inflorescence with a well-developed axis; stem leaves small, not overtopping inflorescences, pinnately lobed. *Phacelia dubia*
            - 20. Inflorescence branching; stem leaves large, overtopping inflorescences, ± palmately lobed. *Hydrophyllum canadense*

## 5. Zygomorphic polypetalous herbs

- 1. Petals overlapping.
  - 2. Leaves cauline; flowers yellow, spurred on one side or not spurred, with one plane of symmetry.
    - 3. Flowers white or purplish, not spurred. *Vicia caroliniana*
    - 3. Flowers yellow, spurred on one side. *Corydalis flavula*
  - 2. Leaves basal; flowers white, spurred on both sides, with two planes of symmetry. *Dicentra*
    - 4. Bases of corolla prolonged strongly backward into long spurs. *Dicentra cucullaria*
    - 4. Bases of corolla rounded, barely prolonged into shallow sacs. *Dicentra canadensis*
- 1. Petals spreading.
  - 5. Corolla green, petal blades ca the same size. *Hybanthus concolor*
  - 5. Corolla white, yellow, or blue, petal blades conspicuously different in size. *Viola*
    - 6. Plant acaulescent, all leaves basal; corolla usually deep blue.
      - 7. Leaves cordate, ca as wide as long, margins finely crenate. *Viola sororia*
      - 7. Leaves lanceolate, much longer than wide, with large teeth or lobes near base. *Viola sagittata*
    - 6. Leaves cauline; corolla white, yellow, or pale blue.
      - 8. Corolla yellow; stipules entire or crenulate. *Viola pubescens*
      - 8. Corolla white, pale blue or creamy; stipules strongly toothed or lobed
        - 9. Stipules pinnately lobed in lower half, upper half entire; corolla pale blue or creamy. *Viola bicolor*
        - 9. Stipules strongly toothed for their whole length; corolla white. *Viola striata*

## 6. Actinomorphic polypetalous herbs

- 1. Flowers with several separate ovaries.
  - 2. Petals strongly spurred, red with yellow mouths. *Aquilegia canadensis*
  - 2. Petals plane, never red.

- 3. Petals white or pink.
  - 4. Inflorescence a raceme; leaves all basal.
    - 5. Leaves entire or toothed; stamens 10. *Saxifraga virginensis*
    - 5. Leaves palmately lobed; stamens 5. *Heuchera americana*
  - 4. Flowers solitary or cymose; cauline leaves present (calyx-like in *Anemone americana*).
    - 6. Leaves compound; stigma sessile. *Thalictrum thalictroides* [*Anemonella*]
    - 6. Leaves lobed or parted; stigma terminating a short style.
      - 7. Basal leaves evergreen; involucre leaves sepal-like. *Anemone americana* [*Hepatica*]
      - 7. Basal leaves seasonal; involucre leaves deeply lobed, well separated from flowers. *Anemone quinquefolia*
- 3. Petals yellow.
  - 8. Flower perigynous, subtended by an epicalyx of small bracts; stem reclining or prostrate; leaves 3-5-foliolate.
    - 9. Leaves 3-foliolate; bractlets 3-lobed. *\*Duchesnea indica*
    - 9. Leaves 5-foliolate; bractlets unlobed. *Potentilla canadensis*
  - 8. Flower hypogynous, without an epicalyx; stem erect or nearly so; leaves otherwise. *Ranunculus*
    - 10. All leaves undivided, merely crenate; sepals 3; stigma sessile. *\*Ranunculus ficaria*
    - 10. At least stem leaves deeply parted; sepals 5; stigma stigma terminating a short style.
      - 11. Basal leaves undivided; petals small and inconspicuous. *Ranunculus abortivus*
      - 11. All leaves deeply parted or compound; petals showy.
        - 12. Base of stem bulbous. *\*Ranunculus bulbosus*
        - 12. Base of stem not bulbous. *Ranunculus hispidus* var. *nitidus*
- 1. Flowers with a single ovary.
  - 13. Stem long-creeping and rooting; leaves evergreen. *Asarum canadense*
  - 13. Stem erect or ascending, or plant acaulescent; leaves seasonal.
    - 14. Inflorescence a terminal leafless raceme.
      - 15. Fruit discoid or obcordate, scarcely longer than wide.
        - 16. Fruit obcordate. *\*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
        - 16. Fruit discoid.
          - 17. Stem leaves with auriculate bases. *\*Lepidium campestre*
          - 17. Stem leaves tapering to base. *Lepidium virginicum*
      - 15. Fruit cylindrical, several times as long as wide.
        - 18. Petals yellow.
          - 19. Stem leaves deeply pinnately lobed, bases not clasping. *\*Barbarea vulgaris*
          - 19. Stem leaves deeply toothed or weakly pinnately lobed, bases clasping. *\*Erysimum repandum*
        - 18. Petals white or greenish.
          - 20. Hairs branched.
            - 21. Lower leaves toothed. *Arabis laevigata*
            - 21. Lower leaves pinnately lobed. *Arabidopsis lyrata*
          - 20. Hairs never branched.
            - 22. Leaves entire or toothed.
              - 23. Leaves with strong garlic odor when crushed. *\*Alliaria petiolata*
              - 23. Leaves without garlic odor. *Cardamine bulbosa*
            - 22. Leaves deeply lobed or parted.
              - 24. Leaves palmately lobed.
                - 25. Glabrous; teeth of leaflets short, rounded. *Cardamine angustata*
                - 25. Hairy; teeth of leaflets long, acute. *Cardamine concatenata*
              - 24. Leaves pinnately lobed.
                - 26. Petioles of stem leaves ciliate at base; most leaves basal. *\*Cardamine hirsuta*
                - 26. Petioles of stem leaves not ciliate at base; most leaves cauline. *Cardamine arenicola*
    - 14. Inflorescence otherwise.
      - 27. Corolla yellow; leaves 3-foliolate.
      - 28. Flowers small; inflorescences terminal compound umbels. *Zizia aurea*

- 28. Flowers showy; inflorescences axillary simple umbels.
  - 29. Stems erect or ascending, rooting only at base; stipules small, green. *Oxalis stricta*?
  - 29. Stems creeping and rooting at nodes; stipules large, purple or brown. *Oxalis corniculata*
- 27. Corolla white or purple; leaves various.
  - 29. Leaves basal, flowers scapose (sometimes 1-2 stem leaves in *Podophyllum*).
    - 30. Leaves simple and lobed.
      - 31. Leaves peltate. *Podophyllum peltatum*
      - 31. Leaves not peltate. *Sanguinaria canadensis*
    - 30. Leaves compound.
      - 32. Petals 8, white; leaves 2-foliolate, not sour. *Jeffersonia diphylla*
      - 32. Petals 5, purple, rarely white; leaves 3-foliolate, very sour. *Oxalis violacea*
  - 29. Leaves cauline or basal and cauline; flowers not scapose.
    - 33. Inflorescence a compound umbel.
      - 34. Plant glabrous; fruit ca as wide as long. *Erigenia bulbosa*
      - 34. Plant pubescent; fruit much longer than wide.
        - 35. Hairs spreading; stipules ciliate on margins only. *Osmorhiza claytonii*
        - 35. Hairs appressed; stipules densely soft-hairy all over. *Osmorhiza longistylis*
    - 33. Inflorescence not an umbel.
      - 36. Sepals 2 or 3.
        - 37. Sepals 2, petals 5, pink; leaves linear and undivided. *Claytonia virginica*
        - 37. Sepals 3, petals 3, white; leaves compound. *Floerkea proserpinacoides*
      - 36. Sepals 5.
        - 38. Leaves alternate.
          - 39. Leaves deeply parted; corollas purple. *Geranium maculatum*
          - 39. Leaves undivided; corollas white. *Comandra umbellata*
        - 38. Leaves opposite.
          - 40. Sepals fused into a ± united tube; petals white or pink. *Silene caroliniana*
          - 40. Sepals separate; petals white.
            - 41. Styles 3.
              - 42. Leaves petiolate, 1-3 cm long; stem cylindrical. \**Stellaria media*
              - 42. Leaves subsessile, 2-9 cm long; stem 4-angled. *Stellaria pubera*
            - 41. Styles 5.
              - 43. Plants annual, all shoots producing flowers. Leaves elliptical, rounded or obtuse, margin long-ciliate. \**Cerastium glomeratum* (= *C. viscosum* auct.)
              - 43. Plants perennial, often with non-flowering shoots. Leaves linear to narrowly ovate, acute to acuminate, leaves pubescent but margin not ciliate.
                - 44. Petals longer than sepals. *Cerastium arvense*
                - 44. Petals and sepals equal in length. \**Cerastium fontanum* (= *C. vulgare* auct.)