

# ROSACEAE

## Rose Family

×*Sorbaronia arsenii* (Britton ex L. Arsène) G.N. Jones, an intergeneric hybrid between *Aronia ×prunifolia* and *Sorbus decora*, has been reported for PEI, although its occurrence is doubtful as the latter parent does not occur in the province.

1a. Stem +/- woody, at least at the base

2a. Leaves compound

3a. Fruit dry

4a. Flowers white in dense terminal panicles; sepals without alternating bracts

*Sorbaria sorbifolia* (L.) A. Braun

4b. Flowers yellow in open leafy cymes; sepals alternating with bracts

*Dasiphora fruticosa* (L.) Rydb.

3b. Fruit fleshy

5a. Ovary superior; fruit of several to many one-seeded fleshy drupelets

*Rubus* (in part)

5b. Ovary +/- inferior

6a. Stems usually prickly; petals large, often pink (rarely white, reddish-purple or yellow), emarginate; flowers solitary or several clustered; stipules fused to petiole for more than 1/2 their length

*Rosa*

6b. Stems not prickly; petals small, white, entire; flowers numerous in relatively tight flat-topped or domed clusters; stipules attached at base only, early deciduous

*Sorbus*

2b. Leaves simple

7a. Ovary appearing superior

8a. Fruit fleshy, either a single large drupe or several small drupelets in a head

9a. Flowers with 1 ovary

*Prunus*

9b. Flowers with many ovaries

*Rubus* (in part)

- 8b. Fruit dry
- 10a. Leaves palmately 3-5 lobed; inflorescence racemose, dome-shaped, as wide as or wider than long; follicles inflated bladder-like  
*Physocarpus opulifolius* (L.) Maxim.
- 10b. Leaves not lobed, coarsely serrate; inflorescence paniculate, longer than wide; follicles not inflated  
*Spiraea*
- 7b. Ovary inferior
- 11a. Stems usually with long thorns; fruit apple-like, to about 2.5 cm thick, with 1-5 bony nutlets  
*Crataegus*
- 11b. Stems usually without thorns; fruit berry-like with 5-10 small seeds
- 12a. Flowers in flat or dome-shaped compound corymbs; locules as many as styles; fruit pulpy, astringent  
*Aronia*
- 12b. Flowers solitary, in racemes or umbel-like clusters
- 13a. Flowers more than 3 cm wide, pink-tinged; fruit a pome  
*Malus pumila* Mill.
- 13b. Flowers usually less than 3 cm wide; fruit berry-like with 10 small seeds  
*Amelanchier*
- 1b. Stems herbaceous, dying to the ground in winter
- 14a. Leaves simple  
*Rubus* (in part)
- 14b. Leaves compound
- 15a. Basal leaves palmately compound
- 16a. Petals white; fruit of small achenes scattered on the surface of a fleshy receptacle or achenes densely hirsute
- 17a. Fruit of small achenes scattered on the surface of a fleshy receptacle  
*Fragaria*
- 17b. Fruit not fleshy, carpels, achenes and receptacle densely hirsute  
*Sibbaldia tridentata* (Aiton) Paule & Soják

16b. Petals yellow; fruit a cluster of dry achenes

*Potentilla*

15b. Basal leaves pinnately compound

17a. Flowers numerous, congested in dense heads

*Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim.

17b. Flowers solitary or several in open racemes, corymbs or cymes

18a. Inflorescence a spike-like raceme; calyx tube armed with hooked bristles

*Agrimonia*

18b. Inflorescence cymose or corymbose or flowers appearing single; calyx tube not bristly

19a. Style elongate, jointed, becoming hooked in fruit; leaves differing markedly in shape from base to summit of stem

*Geum*

19b. Style short, inconspicuous, not jointed or hooked in fruit; except for size, leaves similar from base to summit of stem

20a. Stems reduced to stolons; leaflets usually more than 9; flowers solitary on long pedicels

*Potentilla anserina* L.

20b. Stems ascending; leaflets 7 or less; flowers in few-flowered, leafy cymes; petals dark red-purple

*Comarum palustre* L.

### ***Agrimonia* L.**

Catling et al. (1985) report *Agrimonia repens* L. as persisting from cultivation, but not explicitly naturalizing. The outermost bristles of the calyx tube are reflexed as in *A. gryposepala* but has its major leaflets +/- overlapping.

1a. Axis of inflorescence without glands, or these sparse and +/- hidden by pubescence; bristles of floral tube +/- strongly ascending or erect

*A. striata* Michx.

1b. Axis of inflorescence conspicuously glandular; outermost bristles of calyx tube reflexed or widely spreading

*A. gryposepala* Wallr.

**Amelanchier** Medik.

*Amelanchier bartramiana* hybridizes with *A. laevis* (= *A. xneglecta* Eggl. ex G.N. Jones). The hybrid is known from a few locations on the island and is relatively few-flowered (2-5) like the former but with longer petioles and the style divided only halfway to the base.

- 1a. Inflorescence a fascicle of 1-4 flowers; very young leaves revolute and glabrous; mature leaves cuneate at base; style divided nearly to base  
*A. bartramiana* (Tausch) M. Roem.
- 1b. Inflorescence in racemes of usually more than 5 flowers; very young leaves folded; mature leaves cordate to rounded or broadly tapering at base; style divided at most halfway to base
- 2a. Abaxial leaf surfaces glabrous or sparsely hairy by anthesis; petals 6.0-17.7 mm long
- 3a. Ovary apices glabrous (or sparsely hairy); petals usually 12.5-17.7 mm long
- 4a. Racemes open and pendulous, 12-20 flowered; leaves mostly well-grown at flowering, glabrous  
*A. laevis* Wiegand
- 4b. Racemes ascending, tightly 7-10 flowered; leaves sparsely hairy at anthesis, glabrous later  
*A. intermedia* Spach
- 3b. Ovary apices usually densely (moderately) hairy; petals 6–15 mm long
- 5a. Sepals erect or ascending; low rhizomatous shrubs in calcareous thickets and shores; to about 1 m high  
*A. fernaldii* Wiegand
- 5b. Sepals recurved after flowering; shrubs or trees of moist woods and stream banks; 1-10 m high  
*A. interior* E.L. Nielsen
- 2b. Abaxial leaf surfaces densely (rarely moderately) hairy by anthesis; petals usually 6.0-10.2 mm long
- 6a. Leaf blades oval to orbiculate; sepals recurved after flowering; ovary apices densely hairy (rarely glabrous)  
*A. spicata* (Lam.) K. Koch
- 6b. Leaf blades elliptic or oval to oblong or obovate; sepals erect, ascending, or spreading after flowering; ovary apices glabrous (rarely moderately hairy)  
*A. canadensis* (L.) Medik.

**Aronia** Medik.

- 1a. Plant +/- glabrous at flowering, completely so at maturity, calyx lobes deltoid  
*A. melanocarpa* (Michx.) Elliott
- 1b. Plant at least partly white-tomentose at anthesis, tomentum usually persisting until maturity; calyx lobes longer than wide  
*A. xprunifolia* (Marshall) Rehder

**Crataegus** L.

- 1a. Veins of leaves running to the sinuses as well as to the points of the lobes; leaves usually with deep sinuses; style and nutlet 1; fruit 5.0-8.0 mm in diameter; calyx persistent in fruit  
*C. monogyna* Jacq.
- 1b. Veins running only to the points of the lobes or to the larger teeth; fruit 6.0-15.0 mm in diameter
- 2a. Sepals +/- entire; stamens +/- 10, anthocyanic; lateral faces of pyrenes plane  
*C. jonesiae* Sarg.
- 2b. Sepals conspicuously serrate, glandular-serrate or glandular-laciniate
- 3a. Stamens +/- 20, anthocyanic; lateral faces of pyrenes pitted  
*C. succulenta* Schrad. ex Link
- 3b. Stamens +/- 10, anthocyanic or not; lateral faces of pyrenes plane
- 4a. Anthers white to cream; short shoot leaves cuneate at base, the leaf margins forming an angle less than 95 degrees  
*C. chrysoarpa* Ashe
- 4b. Anthers anthocyanic; short shoot leaves mostly broad-cuneate, rounded, or truncate at the base, the margins forming an angle of greater than 95 degrees  
*C. holmesiana* Ashe

**Fragaria** L.

Erskine (1960) considered all early reports of *F. vesca* L. to refer to *F. virginiana*. The Island Nature Trust had one record, which was unsupported by a specimen.

- 1a. Fruit mostly 5-20 mm in diameter; flowers 11.5-25.5 mm in diameter; leaflets thin, sometimes slightly leathery

- 2a. Terminal tooth of leaflets commonly less than half as wide as adjacent teeth and surpassed by them; leaflets usually petiolulate; petals 7-10 (-12) mm long; achenes embedded in the surface of the fruiting receptacle

*F. virginiana* Mill. ssp. *glauca* (S. Watson) Staudt

- 2b. Terminal tooth of leaflets commonly more than half as wide as adjacent teeth and surpassing them; leaflets usually sessile or nearly so; petals 4-7 mm long; achenes not or only slightly embedded in the surface of the fruiting receptacle

[*F. vesca* L.]

- 1b. Fruit mostly 25-65 mm in diameter; flowers 25-55 mm in diameter; leaflets thick, evergreen

*F. ×ananassa* Duchesne ex Rozier ssp. *cuneifolia* (Nutt. ex Howell) Staudt

### ***Geum* L.**

Sean Blaney discovered a population of *Geum ×aurantiacum* Fr. ex Scheutz (= *G. aleppicum* × *G. rivale*) north of Mount Pleasant, Prince Co. in 2018. The plants are similar to *G. rivale*, with patches of predominantly basal leaves and clonal growth, but with divided basal leaflets as in *G. aleppicum*. Several hybrids have been described in the genus and require careful examination to confirm. See Hough (2018) for discussion of several *Geum* hybrids.

- 1a. Calyx bell-shaped; sepals and petals purplish, the petals varying to yellowish; flowers nodding; upper and lowermost part of style setose

*G. rivale* L.

- 1b. Calyx +/- saucer-shaped, green, the lobes reflexing at maturity; petals white or yellow; flowers not nodding or not strongly so

- 2a. Plant in flower

- 3a. Petals white

- 4a. Petals much shorter than calyx lobes; peduncles hirsute with long spreading hairs +/- hiding shorter pubescence; basal leaves pinnately compound with pinnately-lobed and incised leaflets

*G. laciniatum* Murray

- 4b. Petals +/- equalling to longer than lobes; peduncles puberulent with longer hairs scattered or wanting; basal leaves mostly trifoliate

*G. canadense* Jacq.

- 3b. Petals yellow

- 5a. Styles with distal segments glabrous or with short hairs, hairs shorter than diameter of style; cauline leaves with stipules 10-40 x 5-35 mm

*G. urbanum* L.

- 5b. Styles with distal segments pilose at base, hairs much longer than diameter of style; cauline leaves with stipules 7-28 x 3-22 mm
- 6a. Epicalyx bractlets often absent; styles with proximal segments sparsely to densely stipitate-glandular; basal leaves interruptedly lyrate-pinnate, terminal leaflets usually much larger than laterals

*G. macrophyllum* Willd.

- 6b. Epicalyx bractlets present; styles with proximal segments eglandular; basal leaves interruptedly pinnate, terminal leaflets usually only slightly larger than laterals

*G. aleppicum* Jacq.

- 2b. Plant in fruit

- 7b. Receptacle glabrous or minutely pubescent; plants with either glandular-beaked achenes or ± dense long hairs overtopping puberulence of the pedicels

- 8a. Fruiting heads globose, 1.7-2.5 cm in diameter; styles drab or brownish, not all reflexed, not glandular; achenes +/- glabrous; peduncle stout with crowded divergent or reflexed hairs 1-2 mm long; some or all basal leaves pinnately compound, the segments pinnately-lobed and incised

*G. laciniatum* Murray

- 8b. Fruiting heads ovoid, 1.2-1.8 cm in diameter; achenes hirsute; styles usually purplish, minutely glandular at base, mostly all reflexed at maturity; peduncles slender, minutely puberulent, often with scattered longer hairs; all basal leaves with terminal segments cordate-reniform or suborbicular, often deeply lobed

*G. macrophyllum* Willd.

- 7a. Receptacle long-hirsute; plants with neither glands on the beaks nor (usually) dense long hairs on pedicels

- 9a. Fruiting heads globose at maturity, the styles loosely ascending to spreading or tardily reflexed; peduncles slender; basal leaves mostly ternately compound (rarely pinnately compound with 1-2 additional pairs of much smaller leaflets, or simple and trilobed)

*G. canadense* Jacq.

- 9b. Fruiting heads obovoid at maturity, the styles all +/- tightly reflexed; basal leaves mostly pinnately-divided with 5-9 incised leaflets

- 10a. Peduncles stout, enlarged toward summit; cauline leaves pinnately compound with mostly more than 3 lanceolate to rhombic leaflets, serrate with acute teeth; styles drab to brownish; calyx lobes lanceolate or lance-ovate, 5-9 mm long

*G. aleppicum* Jacq.

- 10b. Peduncles slender, not enlarged toward summit; cauline leaves ternately compound (rarely 3-lobed), the oblanceolate to narrowly rhombic leaflets incised-crenate with blunt teeth; styles purplish; calyx lobes broadly deltoid, 2.5-5.0 mm long

*G. urbanum* L.

### **Potentilla** L.

Erskine (1960) considered reports of *P. canadensis* L. from PEI by Groh, Hurst and Campbell to represent *P. simplex*. *Potentilla simplex* has sometimes been included within *P. canadensis* (as in Scoggan 1978), which would explain how the species was reported from PEI. It is unlikely that *P. canadensis* s.s. occurs in the province.

- 1a. Plants with stolons; stems becoming prostrate, rooting at some nodes; flowers at stolon nodes

- 2a. Leaves pinnately compound, with 5 to many leaflets

*P. anserina* L.

- 2b. Leaves palmately compound, with 5 leaflets only

*P. simplex* Michx.

- 1b. Plants without stolons; stems usually decumbent to erect, sometimes prostrate, but not rooting at nodes; inflorescences usually cymes, sometimes in racemes or flowers solitary

- 3a. Basal leaves with either 3 leaflets or 5-9 leaflets; annuals, biennials, or perennials

- 4a. Basal leaves with 3 leaflets; plants annuals, biennials, or short-lived perennials

*P. norvegica* L.

- 4b. Basal leaves with 5-9 leaflets; plants perennial

*P. gracilis* Douglas ex Hook.

- 3b. Basal leaves with 5 leaflets, rarely with 3; perennials

- 5a. Petals pale yellow to cream-coloured; hypanthia 5-9 mm in diameter

*P. recta* L.

- 5b. Petals yellow; hypanthia 2-5 mm in diameter

- 6a. Leaflets with 2-3 teeth per side, the toothing restricted to distal 1/2 to 2/3; leaflet surfaces strongly dissimilar, abaxially white with dense cottony hairs

*P. argentea* L.

- 6b. Leaflets with 4-10 teeth per side, the toothing in the distal 3/4; leaflet surfaces similar or only somewhat dissimilar, abaxially green to grayish

- 7a. Petals 4-7 (-8) mm long; leaflets grayish to gray-green abaxially, with +/- abundant (sometimes sparse) short or crisped hairs; leaflet margins usually evenly incised; length of epicalyx bractlets +/- as long as sepals

*P. inclinata* Vill.

- 7b. Petals 3-5 mm long; leaflets green to grayish-green abaxially, with +/- sparse short or crisped hairs; leaflet margins usually unevenly (sometimes evenly) incised; length of epicalyx bractlets usually 2/3 as long as to completely as long as sepals

*P. intermedia* L.

***Potentilla anserina* L.**

- 1a. Epicalyx bractlets as long as sepals, often bifid or dentate, narrowly to broadly ovate-triangular; plants of inland or seashore habitat; achenes with dorsal groove

*P. anserina* ssp. *anserina*

- 1b. Epicalyx bractlets shorter than sepals, usually entire, rarely bifid or dentate; plants of seashore and coastal habitat; achene without dorsal groove

*P. anserina* ssp. *pacifica* (Howell) Rousi

***Prunus* L.**

- 1a. Flowers and fruit many in terminal cylindrical racemes

*P. virginiana* L.

- 1b. Flowers and fruit solitary or in umbel-like clusters

- 2a. Calyx lobes glandular-serrate; petals often pink-tinged; fruit light red to yellowish; twigs often spiny

*P. nigra* Ait.

- 2b. Calyx lobes entire, glandular

- 3a. Leaves +/- glabrous, lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, long-acuminate, finely and sharply serrate with incurved teeth; calyx lobes rounded, erect; flowers 1.0-1.5 cm wide

*P. pensylvanica* L. f.

- 3b. Leaves pubescent beneath, especially along the midrib and vein axils, elliptic to ovate to obovate; calyx lobes erect at maturity

*P. cerasus* L.

**Rosa** L.

*Rosa ×hodgdonii* W.H. Lewis, a natural hybrid between our two most common species (*R. nitida* × *R. virginiana*) is reported for PEI. See Lewis (2016) for description and comments on identification. Two exotic hybrids are reported as rare escapes from cultivation (*R. ×centifolia* and *R. ×odorata*).

- 1a. Inflorescence many-flowered; flowers usually white, sometimes pink; stipules comb-like and glandular-ciliate; stems very prickly, often arching and layering or climbing

*R. multiflora* Thunb.

- 1b. Inflorescence 1-5-flowered (rarely more); flowers usually some shade of pink or red, occasionally white to yellowish; stems more erect or arching

- 2a. Leaflets abaxially stipitate- or resinous-glandular over entire undersurface or tomentose; pedicels glandular-bristly

- 3a. Leaflets leathery, abaxially stipitate-glandular, adaxially rugose with deep veins

*R. rugosa* Thunb.

- 3b. Leaflets not leathery, abaxially resinous-glandular or tomentose, not rugose adaxially

*R. tomentosa* Sm.

- 2b. Leaflets not abaxially stipitate- or resinous-glandular or tomentose, sometimes pubescent

- 3a. Branchlets usually with prominent prickles in pairs near the nodes; small prickles and bristles scattered or absent

- 4a. Pedicel and sometimes calyx tube glabrous

- 5a. Sepals entire

*R. cinnamomea* L.

- 5b. Sepals pinnatifid

*R. rubiginosa* L.

- 4b. Pedicel and often calyx tube glandular-hispid

- 5a. Nodal prickles usually down-curved or down-slanting, the flattened bases usually longer than ½ the length of the prickle; internodal prickles rare; flowers corymbose on branches from old stem part; stipules often glandular-toothed, widened upward, attached portion 3-10 mm wide; leaflets 7-9, glabrous, shiny, toothed on upper ¾ margin, 1-3 cm wide

*R. virginiana* Mill.

- 5b. Nodal prickles +/- straight, slender, terete, rarely wanting, with base less than ½ the length of prickle; internodal prickles frequent, especially at base; flowers mostly single on on-year stems; stipules firm, trough-like, scarcely widened upward, fused portion 0.5-2.0 mm wide; leaflets 3-5 or 7, 1.0-1.5 cm wide, glabrous or pubescent, toothed mostly above middle

*R. carolina* L.

3b. Branchlets usually without conspicuous prickles in pairs near the nodes; prickles scattered with or without bristles

6a. Pedicels and often calyx tube glandular-hispid; branchlets very densely covered with thin prickles and red bristles; leaflets glabrous; calyx lobes entire; native plants of swamp thickets and bogs

*R. nitida* Willd.

6b. Pedicels and usually calyx tube glabrous; non-native escapes from cultivation in disturbed areas

7a. Leaflets 5-7 (-9); internodal prickles sparse or absent; leaves gray-green

*R. glauca* Pourr.

7b. Leaflets 7-11; internodal prickles dense

*R. spinosissima* L.

### ***Rosa rubiginosa* L.**

Lewis et al. (2015).

1a. Distal branches: prickle lengths  $\pm$  uniform, aciculi and setae absent; hips 10–12  $\times$  7–9 mm; flowers 2–3.5 cm diam., sepals deciduous before or as hips mature, styles usually glabrous, stylar orifices 1/5–1/6 diam. of rims 2.5–4 mm diameter.

*R. rubiginosa* var. *nemoralis*

1b. Distal branches: prickle lengths varying, aciculi and setae sometimes present; hips 10–25  $\times$  10–22 mm; flowers 2.5–4 cm diam., sepals deciduous as or after hips mature, styles usually villous, stylar orifices 1/3 diam. of rims 4 mm diameter.

*R. rubiginosa* var. *rubiginosa*

### ***Rubus* L.**

The hybrid between *R. canadensis* L. and *R. pensilvanicus* (= *R. xcrux* Ashe) has been collected near Mount Stewart. It is most similar to the essentially hairless-leaved *R. canadensis*, differing in having denser prickles and a leafy corymbiform inflorescence. *Rubus xrecurvicaulis* Blanch., a putative hybrid between *R. flagellaris* Willd. and *R. pensilvanicus* Poir., is reported from multiple locations in PEI. It would key to *R. hispidus* below but would differ in having more stout and sparse prickles, duller leaves, and longer petals (10-25 mm long). *Rubus flagellaris* has been reported for PEI but is as of yet unconfirmed.

1a. Leaves simple

- 2a. Leaves unlobed  
*R. repens* (L.) Kuntze
- 2b. Leaves 3-7 lobed  
*R. chamaemorus* L.
- 1b. Leaves compound
- 3a. Stems strongly pruinose  
*R. idaeus* L.
- 3b. Stems at most weakly pruinose
- 4a. Stems rarely over 4 dm long, without prickles or bristles, subherbaceous, without primocane and floricanes development; elongate runners frequently tip-rooting; fruit red  
*R. pubescens* Raf.
- 4b. Stems usually longer than 4 dm, mostly with conspicuously prickles and/or bristles, +/- woody and developing primocanes and floricanes; fruit black
- 5a. Primocanes and floricanes trailing or very low-arching and trailing, usually tip-rooting; flowering shoots erect from +/- prostrate floricanes; leaflets 3 (rarely 5); inflorescence usually glandless, few to several-flowered  
*R. hispidus* L.
- 5b. Primocanes erect to arched-ascending, not usually tip-rooting nor with trailing tips; leaflets 5 (rarely 3); inflorescence usually stipitate-glandular, racemose or corymbiform, many-flowered
- 6a. Primocanes with hairs, bristles, or slender, small-based prickles; stems 0.3-1.0 m tall  
*R. setosus* Bigelow
- 6b. Primocanes mostly with stout, broad-based prickles; stems 0.5-3.0 m tall
- 7a. Leaves lustrous, glabrous or puberulent beneath; prickles absent or widely scattered and narrow-based; inflorescence subglabrous  
*R. canadensis* L.
- 7b. Leaves not lustrous, at least moderately pubescent beneath; prickles broad-based or sometimes absent; inflorescence pubescent with or without glandular hairs
- 8a. Inflorescence axis eglandular to moderately sessile-glandular; inflorescence (2-) 5-12 (-16)-flowered, cymose to short-racemose  
*R. pensilvanicus* Poir.
- 8b. Inflorescence axis conspicuously stipitate-glandular; inflorescence (5-) 15-25-flowered, often elongate, racemose

*R. allegheniensis* Porter

***Rubus idaeus* L.**

- 1a. Stems stipitate-glandular; native plants of woodlands and disturbed areas

*R. idaeus* ssp. *strigosus* (Michx.) Focke

- 1b. Stems eglandular; non-native plants, seldom escaping cultivation

*R. idaeus* ssp. *idaeus*

***Sorbus* L.**

Sean Blaney has observed *S. ×splendida* Hedl., the putative hybrid between *S. americana* and *S. aucuparia*, twice on PEI (Blaney 5874, MT; Blaney 8955, DAO). Erskine (1960) states that early records of *S. decora* have been referred to *S. aucuparia*.

- 1a. Leaflets abruptly +/- acute-tipped, terminal tooth not prolonged, margins +/- parallel; inflorescence, leaf axes and undersides of leaflets white-tomentose; winter buds usually densely pubescent

*S. aucuparia* L.

- 1b. Leaflets more acuminate-tipped, terminal tooth +/- prolonged margins not parallel; inflorescence and leaf axes white-tomentose at first, becoming glabrate in fruit; winter buds glabrous or sparsely pilose

- 2a. Lateral leaflets broadest below middle, long-acuminate, +/- shiny above, serrate nearly to base, with 50-75 teeth; about 3.5-5.0 times as long as wide; bud scales glabrous or merely ciliate; flowers 5-6 mm wide; petals obovate, cuneate at base

*S. americana* Marshall

- 2b. Lateral leaflets broadest near middle, abruptly acute, dull above, serrate to slightly below middle, with 30-40 (-50) teeth, about 2-3 times as long as wide; inner bud scales rusty-villous; flowers about 10mm wide; petals orbicular

[*S. decora* (Sarg.) C.K. Schneid.]

***Spiraea* L.**

- 1a. Leaves densely tomentose beneath; panicle narrow, long-tapering to summit; petals roseate

*S. tomentosa* L.

- 1b. Leaves +/- glabrous beneath; panicle open-pyramidal; petals white or rarely pink-tinged

*S. alba* Du Roi var. *latifolia* (Aiton) Dippel

***Spiraea tomentosa* L.**

1a. Pedicels usually not visible, 0.1–0.5 mm; flowers or fruits 12–20 per cm of branches

*S. tomentosa* var. *tomentosa*

1b. Pedicels easily visible, 0.5–1.5 mm; flowers or fruits 6–11 per cm of branches

*S. tomentosa* var. *rosea* (Raf.) Fernald