## A KEY TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE MALE FLOWERS OF BRITISH DIOECIOUS SPECIES

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The problem of dioecious species is often encountered by students whose experience is insufficient to enable them to place a plant in its family with confidence. The artificial key to identification provided in the *Flora of the British Isles* (Clapham, Tutin and Warburg, 1962) can usually be employed successfully with female plants but ignorance of the ovary characters renders the identification of male plants impossible except by repeated trial and error. In an attempt to rectify this difficulty a simple key to male dioecious plants has been constructed which it is intended should be introduced as an additional alternative at number 13 in the key to families.

1	Aquatic plants or plants rooted in permanently waterlogged soil  Land plants	
2	Shrubs or trees Herbs	3 4
3	Shrub strongly aromatic when bruised; bogs and fens Myrica gale	
	Not aromatic SALICACEAE	
4	Leaves with many large spinous teeth (Hickling Broad) Najas marina	
	Leaves not as above HYDROCHARITACEAE	
5	Hemiparasite; somewhat woody evergreen on branches of trees; leaves yellowish-green, rather tough and leathery Viscum album	
	Free-living plants	6
6	Trees or shrubs Herbs, or if shrubby then small, prostrate with dense leaves oblong, 4-6 mm	7
	long	13
7	Leaves reduced to small scarious scales; bearing broad dark green flattened leaf-like cladodes Ruscus aculeatus	
	Plant with photosynthetic leaves	8
8	Plant armed with thorns or spiny leaves Plant unarmed	9 11

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9	Plant with dark shiny leaves with spines at margins Plant with thorns	Ilex aquifolium	10
10	Leaves stipulate, petioled Leaves exstipulate, sessile or subsessile	Rhamnus catharticus Hippophaë rhamnoides	
11	Flowers in catkins Flowers in erect racemes or axillary panicles	SALICACEAE	12
12	Flowers in erect racemes, yellow-green, 4-6 mm diame Flowers in axillary panicles appearing before leaves, p		
13	Climbers or twiners Non-climbers		14 16
14	Leaves palmately lobed Leaves broadly ovate, deeply cordate at base; flower no tendrils	s in axillary racemes;  Tamus communis	15
15	Plant with tendrils; flowers in axillary corymbs, 12-18  Bryonia cre.  Plant without tendrils; flowers about 5 mm diameter i panicles	tica L. (B.dioica Jacq.)	
16	Flowers in umbels or involucrate heads Flowers not as above		17 21
17	Flowers in umbels; leaves tripinnate with filiform segn	ments (S.W. England)  Trinia glauca	
	Flowers in involucrate heads (Compositae)	17mm gmmca	18
18	Leaves woolly Leaves hairless or only moderately pubescent		19 20
19	Leaves 1-4 cm long mainly in rosettes; creeping stolons; plant 5-20 cm tall  Antennaria dioica		
	Flowering stems erect, 30-100 cm tall; leaves 6-10 cm in A	long naphalis margaritacea	
20	Rhizomatous with large radical leaves 10-50 cm wide,	cordate at base  Petasites spp.	
	Leaves less than 10 cm wide, more or less ovate lar margins with fine bristle-like teeth; receptacles flat wi	nceolate, not cordate,	
21	Flowers green to yellow Flowers coloured or white (sometimes dingy white)		22 25
22	Leaves with stinging hairs Leaves without stinging hairs	Urtica dioica	23
23	Inflorescence terminal; flowers tetramerous; stock very Rhodiola rosea L. (See Flowers in clusters or whorls	thick and fleshy dum rosea (L.) Scop.)	24

24	Flowers in clusters on pedunculate axillary spikes; perianth segments 3; stamens 8-15  Mercurialis spp. Flowers in whorls on simple or branched inflorescence; perianth segments	
	3+3; stamens 6 Rumex spp.	
25	Leaves scarious, small and triangular; cladodes needle-like; flowers dingy white  Asparagus officinalis Leaves photosynthetic	26
26	Flowers polypetalous Flowers gamopetalous	27 28

- 27 Flowers red (rarely white), scentless, in many-flowered terminal clusters
  Silene dioica
  Flowers white, slightly scented, in few-flowered terminal clusters
  Silene alba
- 28 Prostrate woody plant; flowers 1-3, axillary, 1-2 mm diameter, globular; leaves dense 4-6 mm long, dark green, oblong Empetrum nigrum

  Nonwoody stoloniferous plant, erect; flowers 5 mm diameter; leaves 2-3 cm long elliptic to ovate; stem leaves sessile, pinnatifid Valeriana dioica

## REFERENCE

CLAPHAM, A. R., TUTIN, T. G. & WARBURG, E. F. (1962). Flora of the British Isles, 2nd ed. Cambridge.