

Lamiastrum is here synonymized within *Lamium* based on molecular data showing it be sister to all other *Lamium* taxa. The name *Lamium* takes priority when the two clades are combined.

Revised December 8, 2020.

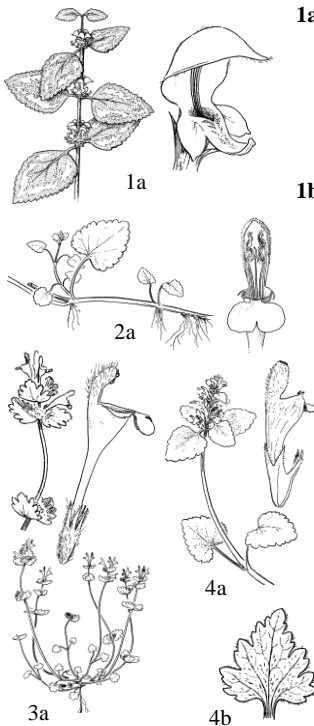
Reference:

Bendiksby, M., A.K. Brysting, L. Thorbeck, G. Gussarova, and O. Ryding. 2020. Molecular phylogeny and taxonomy of the genus *Lamium* L. (Lamiaceae): Disentangling origins of presumed allotetraploids. *Taxon* 60(4) 2011: 986–1000.

Lamium L. Dead-nettle; Henbit

Fls verticillate in the axils of ordinary lvs or well-developed lf bracts; calyx lightly nerved, the 5 pointed teeth = (ours) or the upper one largest; corolla pink-purple to white or yellow, hairy outside, bilabiate, the upper lip entire or 2-lobed, galeately rounded, the lower lip spreading, often constricted at the base of the enlarged, cleft or emarginate central lobe, the lateral lobes in most spp. wide and low, terminating in 1(–3) short teeth, seemingly borne on the corolla throat, or (in *L. galeobdolon*) the lateral lobes ± = central lobe; stamens 4, the lower pair the longer, ascending under the upper lip; pollen sacs ± divergent or divaricate, hairy or glab; nutlets angularly 3-sided, truncate at the summit; ann or per herbs with toothed or incised, gen ovate-cordate lvs (Ancient L name).

Eurasian intro *Lamium album* L., a per with white fls and gen 2–3 teeth on each side of lower corolla lip, was locally estab at one site in Seattle, WA, where recently eradicated. *Lamiastrum* here is synonymized within *Lamium* based on molecular phylogenetic data (Bendiksby et al. 2011).



1a Corollas bright yellow, upper lip 14–21 mm, lower lip with orange markings; pls per, forming dense mats, sparsely to densely hairy; fl sts erect to ascending, 1.5–6 dm; lvs petiolate, bl 3–8 × 2–6 cm, ovate to ovate-orbicular, coarsely crenate-serrate; calyx 7–10 mm; nutlets 4–5 mm; moist for, shaded places, riparian areas, roadsides; Eurasian intro; w Cas, sw BC to n CA (*Lamiastrum* g.); listed noxious in WA; our pls, with large white blotches on upper lf surface, are subsp. **argentatum** (Smejkal) J.Duvign.
1 **L. galeobdolon** (L.) Crantz

1b Corollas pink to purple, upper lip 2–12 mm; pls ann or per
2a Upper lip of corolla 7–12 mm, the whole corolla gen 20–25 mm, tube curved, lower lip with 1 tooth per side; pls per, fibrous-rooted from a creeping base; lvs all petiolate, ovate, often white-blotched; lawns and shady places; European intro; occ weed, mostly w Cas, also in AK and e N Am; spotted d. or h. 2 **L. maculatum** L.
2b Upper lip of corolla 2–5 mm, the whole corolla 10–20 mm, tube straight; pls ann from a short taproot

3a Lvs subtending the fl clusters mostly or all sessile and clasping, the bls ovate-orbicular, subpalmately crenate or incised; corolla glab inside; calyx 5–7 mm, densely white-sericeous; occ pls produce only small, cleistogamous fls; Eurasian intro; frequent weed on both sides Cas, widespread in N Am; common d. or h.

3 **L. amplexicaule** L.

3b Lvs all petiolate, the bls ovate, pinnately toothed or incised; corolla with a ring of hairs inside near the base; calyx 5–9 mm, sparsely sericeous

4a Lvs subtending the fl clusters crenate to crenate-serrate, the sinuses 1–2(–3) mm deep; Eurasian intro; common weed w Cas, occ e Cas, widespread throughout much of N Am; red d. or h.

4 **L. purpureum** L

4b Lvs subtending the fl clusters incised-serrate to shallowly lobed, the deeper sinuses 3–6 mm; Eurasian intro; occ weed w Cas, s BC to WA, also in s and e N AM; cut-lvd d. or h. (*L. purpureum* var. *incisum*); an allotetraploid derived from no 4 × *L. bifidum* Cirillo

5 **L. hybridum** Vill.