Key revised to segregate $R$. neoglandulosum from $R$. columbianum based on morphological and habitat differences, and molecular data indicating the taxa are separate (Hart et al., 2017. JBRIT 11(1):53-65.)

## References:

Hart, A. K.A. Kron, and E.L. Gillespie. 2017. Molecular phylogenetic analysis of the north-temperate Labrador Teas (Ericaceae: Rhododendron Subsect. Ledum) suggests a complex genetic history. Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas 11(1):53-65. DOI:10.17348/jbrit.v11.i1.1138.

## Rhododendron L. Rhododendron; Azalea; Labrador-tea; Menziesia

Fls in terminal or axillary clusters; sepals $4-5$, slightly to strongly connate; corolla 4-5(6)-merous, subrotate to funnelf, camp, or urceolate, radially to $\pm$ bilaterally symmetric, petals connate at least near base; stamens (ours) 5-12; anthers unawned, opening by terminal pores; fr a 4-5-celled caps, septicidal; deciduous or evergreen, altlvd shrubs. (Gr rhodon, rose, and dendron, tree). (Ledum, Menziesia). Inclusion of Ledum and Menziesia in Rhododendron is well supported by molecular evidence (Goetsch et al. 2005).


1a Fls rotate; petals distinct nearly to their base; twigs and lower lf surfaces with flat, glandular scales
2a Distal sts rusty-hairy; lvs linear-elliptic, $2-6 \mathrm{~cm}$, densely rusty-lanate beneath, strongly revolute; stamens 5-10, slightly > style; caps 3-6 mm; mostly in swamps, fens, and bogs; AK s, along coast, to nw OR, possibly also to n ID, e across Can and GL to n Atl and Greenl; bog 1. (L. g.) 1 R. groenlandicum (Oeder) Kron \& Judd 2b Distal sts glabrate; lvs ovate to elliptic, $1.5-6 \mathrm{~cm}$; stamens (5)8-12, considerably $>$ style; caps $2-5 \mathrm{~mm}$; shrubs to 2 m tall
3a Lvs ovate, scaly beneath, margins planar, seldom slightly revolute; mont to alp bogs, lakes, and seasonally moist slopes; BC s, both sides Cas, to CA, e to RMS; w L. (L. columbianum and R. c., misapplied) 2 R. neoglandulosum Harmaja 3b Lvs elliptic mealy-puberulent to puberulent beneath, slightly to strongly revolute; low elev fens, lakes, and, swamps; BC s, w Cas, to CA; trapper's tea, smooth L. (L. glandulosum, L. g. var. c.)

3 R. columbianum (Piper) Harmaja 1b Fls camp to funnelf or urceolate; petals connate for at least $1 / 3$ their length; twigs and lower lf surfaces occ pubescent or glandular but without glandular scales
4a Corolla urceolate, $6-10 \mathrm{~mm}$, the petals connate $>3 / 4$ their length, dull yellowishred or coppery; stamens 8 , included; lvs deciduous, bls $3-6 \mathrm{~cm}$, sparsely pilose to stipitate-glandular; shrubs $1-2.5 \mathrm{~m}$; moist woodl and stream banks, lowl to subalp; AK to CA, both sides Cas, e to Alta, ID, MT, and WY; fool's huckleberry, mock a., rusty m . (M. ferruginea, M. glabella); rather desirable orn, esp because of fall coloration

4 R. menziesii Craven


6a


4b Corolla camp to funnelf, $1.5-5 \mathrm{~cm}$ long or wide, the petals connate for $1 / 3-1 / 2$ their length, white to pink or rose-purple; stamens 5 or 10 , gen exserted
5a Stamens 5; lvs deciduous, bl elliptic to narrowly obovate, 3-9 cm; fls 5-20 in terminal corymbs, very fragrant, white to deep pink; corolla $3-5 \mathrm{~cm}$, narrowly funnelf, bilaterally symmetric; pls $1-5 \mathrm{~m}$; stream banks and moist areas in woodl; w Cas, wc OR to s CA; w a.; widely planted and one of the finest orn spp.

5 R. occidentale (Torr. \& A. Gray) A. Gray
5b Stamens 10; lvs deciduous or evergreen
6a Lvs deciduous, bl elliptic-oblanceolate, $4-9 \times 1-3 \mathrm{~cm}$; fls in axillary clusters of $1-4$, with peds $1-1.5 \mathrm{~cm}$; corolla white or off-white, $1.5-2 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide, shallowly camp, nearly radially symmetric; pls 1-2 m; stream banks to moist slopes, mont to subalp; c BC s, both sides Cas, to c OR, e to Alta, ID, and w MT; white r., Cas a., white-fld a.; attractive but too difficult to grow to be of value

6 R. albiflorum Hook.
6b Lvs persistent, leathery, bl oblong-elliptic, 8-20 $\times 2.5-5.5(-7.5) \mathrm{cm}$; fls gen $10-20$ in terminal corymbs, with peds $3-6 \mathrm{~cm}$; corolla pale pink to deep rosepurple, $3-5 \mathrm{~cm}$, tubular-camp, somewhat bilaterally symmetric; pls $1-5 \mathrm{~m}$; for areas and thickets, from sea level to lower mts; in and w Cas, sw BC to c CA; Pac r., CA rose-bay, w r.; fine orn, easily grown

7 R. macrophyllum D. Don ex G. Don

