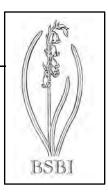
Plant Crib



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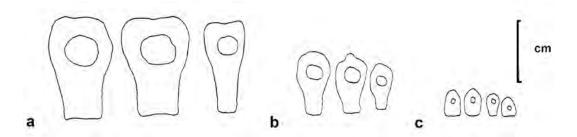
N. lutea and N. pumila may show considerable local variability but form reasonably homogeneous units throughout Europe. Their hybrid, N. \times spenneriana (N. \times intermedia), is also relatively uniform and often occurs in the absence of both parents. Introgression is rare (Heslop-Harrison 1953).

The following Table and diagrams have been abstracted from Heslop-Harrison (1953). Measurements refer to FRESH specimens as material usually shrinks considerably (10-20%) when dried. Leaf characters are given, but it is probably best to confirm identification based on these using floral characters. $N \times spenneriana$ usually has a low fertility, the fruits ripen normally but $c \times spenneriana$ abort.

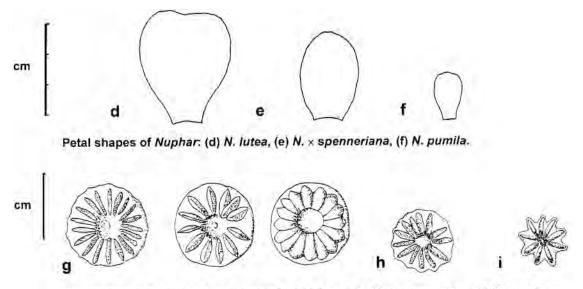
Please note figures in Table are means: It is not stated whether the error ranges given in Heslop-Harrison (1953) are standard errors or standard deviations

	N. lutea (L.) Sm.	<i>N.</i> ×s <i>penneriana</i> Gaudin	N. pumila (Timm) DC.
Largest sepal	34 × 32 mm (Fig. a)	25 × 20 mm (Fig. b)	20 × 13 mm (Fig. c)
Largest petal	15 mm long (Fig. d)	8 mm long (Fig. e)	5 mm long (Fig. f)
Stigmatic disc	Variable; 12.4 mm across, rays linear to elliptic, margin entire (rarely sinuate) (Fig. g)	9.2 mm across, rays narrowly elliptic, margin distinctly undulate (Fig. h)	8 mm across, rays linear, margins uniformly deeply scalloped (Fig. i)
No. carpels/ stigma rays	(12-)13-20(-21)	9-13(-14)	8-11
Leaves - max. length × width	30 × 26 cm	15 × 11 cm	13 × 10 cm
Leaves	23-28 lateral veins	15-22 lateral veins	11-18 lateral veins
Petiole cross section	± Triangular	Narrowly triangular	Elliptic or lens-shaped, but may have slight angles
Vascular bundles	17-23	8-13	7-12

Plant Crib



Sepal shapes of (a) N. lutea, (b) N. \times spenneriana, (c) N. pumila.



Characteristic stigmatic disc forms of (g) N. lutea, (h) N. × spenneriana, (i) N. pumila.

Reference Heslop-Harrison, Y. (1953). Watsonia 3: 7-25.