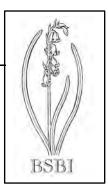
Plant Crib



ALISM A

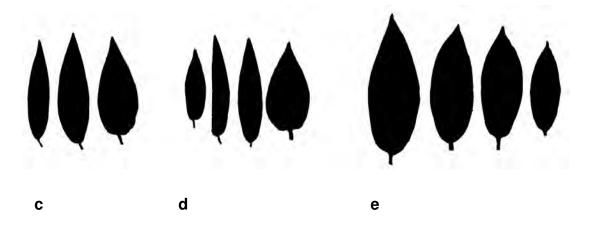
A. lanceolatum differs from A. plantago-aquatica in a number of characters, of which the floral and fruiting are the most reliable. Leaf-shape is often distinct, but leaves of A. plantago-aquatica can approach those of A. lanceolatum in shape when young or when floating on the surface of the water (see illustrations), and it is unwise to record A. lanceolatum on the basis of leaf shape alone. There seems to be little consistent difference in flowering times. A. lanceolatum is under-recorded, at least in Ireland.



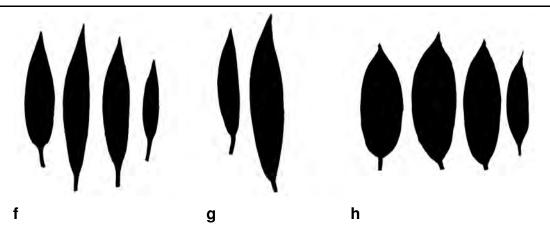
Carpels (a) A. plantago-aquatica, (b) A. lanceolatum.

- A. plantago-aquatica L.: At least some leaves elliptical-ovate to ovate, rounded to subcordate at base (Figs. c-e); inner perianth-segments rounded; style arising about middle of carpel (Fig. a); anthers about twice as long as wide.
- A. lanceolatum With.: Leaves lanceolate, gradually narrowed at base (Figs. f, g); inner perianth-segments pointed; style arising above the middle of the carpel (Fig. b); anthers about as long as wide.

The hybrid A. \times rhicnocarpum Schotsman seem to be regularly reported but also seems to be confused with the variation in leaf shape of A. plantago-aquatica even on the same plant (compare Figs. c, d with Fig. f). Hybrids are often best assessed in the presence of both parents, and appear to be highly sterile with no or only 1-2 fruits developing in each flower. Some putative hybrids have a combination of cuneate and cordate/truncate leaves on the same plant. Do not record on leaf shape alone (Fig. H); please collect voucher material.



Plant Crib



Leaves (c) A. plantago-aquatica all from one plant, (d) A. plantago-aquatica, all from another plant, (e) A. plantago-aquatica, different plants, (f) A. lanceolatum, all one plant, (g) A. lanceolatum, different plants, (h) A. cf. \times rhicnocarpum, all one plant.

Authors M. J. Wigginton & G. G. Graham 1981, updated T. C. G. Rich & R. V. Lansdown, 1998.