**Epilobium Visual Key: 4-lobed stigma**

1. *Epilobium hirsutum*
   - Leaves oblong-lanceolate, sessile, slightly decurrent.
   - Stems sparsely long hairy, not hoary.
   - Leaves coarsely serrate.

2. *Epilobium parviflorum*
   - Leaves oblong-ovate to narrowly oblong-lanceolate, sessile, not decurrent.
   - Stems densely medium long hairy and grey-hoary.
   - Flowers small; stigma lobes erect and often stuck together with pollen (probe).
   - Flowers very large, 15-25 mm.
   - 6-8(13) mm

3. *Epilobium montanum*
   - Leaves ovate to broadly lanceolate, bases rounded to subcordate, short-petiolate & strongly dentate.
   - Stems with arched and short patent hairs.

4. *Epilobium lanceolatum*
   - Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, with gradually cuneate & entire base; petioles long (2)4-10 mm.
   - Flowers small (6-7 mm diameter), usually opening white (to pink).
   - Some petioles >6 mm
   - Base cuneate, entire
   - Leaf edge fairly distinctly dentate

**Epilobium Visual Key: Clubbed stigma**

1. *Epilobium ciliatum*
   - Leaves lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, base rounded to subcordate; edge (usually distantly) denticulate; petioles short (1.5-4(7) mm).
   - Flowers occasionally open white (to pink).
   - Stems often deep red; leaves reddish, shiny.

2. *Epilobium roseum*
   - Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, base cuneate, edge closely denticulate.
   - Petioles very long (4-15(20) mm), especially near base of plant.
   - Petioles very long on lower leaves (no overlap with *E. ciliatum*).
   - Stems and leaves not shiny red or reddish tinged.
EPILOBIOUM VISUAL KEY: CLUBBED STIGMA

3-6: (Sub) sessile leaves

3. Epilobium tetragonum subsp. tetragonum
- Fruits very long (mostly >7 cm).
- Leaves narrowly oblong to oblong-lanceolate, strongly dentate.
- Stems squarish and 2-4 ridged from base to mid-zone, terete above.
- All hairs strictly appressed eglandular.
- Flowers mostly <10 mm diameter

4. Epilobium tetragonum subsp. lamyi
- Flowers larger and rose (not flesh) pink.
- Leaves greener and more lanceolate.
- No occurrence of leaves onto stem.
- Stem shape and ridging as in E. obscurum.
- Petioles <2 mm
- Upper stem leaves petiolate.

5. Epilobium obscurum
- Fruits very short.
- Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, obscurely and distinctly dentate.
- Stems squarish and obscurely 2-4 ridged at base and mid-zone.
- Hairs on stems and fruits strictly appressed eglandular, like E. tetragonum, except for patent glandular hairs on floral collar and lower half of sepals.
- Flowers mostly <10 mm diameter

6. Epilobium palustre
- Usually a slender, small-leaved plant with terete stems.
- Leaves narrowly lanceolate, subsessile with entire, downturned edge.
- Petioles <2 mm
- Upper stem leaves petiolate.
- Teeth distant & obscure

7. Epilobium angustifolium
- Leaves narrowly elliptic-oblong, end-row some upper ones distinctly/weakly dentate, middle leaves 5-20 mm long.
- Stolons above ground, forming pairs of green leaves.
- Petals 3.4-1.7 mm
- Upper stem terete - basal part of stem has 4 slightly raised lines
- Stolon c.0.5 mm thick
- Over-wintering by long stolons (very short and abortive in annual forms)

8. Epilobium alsinifolium
- Leaves ovate to narrowly ovate, dentate; middle leaves (10)0.3-5 mm long.
- Stolons below ground or buried in vegetation, forming pairs of yellowish leaves, ultimately an overwintering turion.
- Petals (6)7-10 (13) mm
- Mid-stem: two ridges with hairs
- Stolon 1-2 mm thick

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8. Epilobium brunnescens
- Prostrate, with flowers arising vertically from leaf-axils.
- Leaves near orbicular, upper side veins not obvious, entire margins.
- Prostrate, with flowers arising vertically from leaf-axils.
- Leaves near-orbicular, upper side veins not particularly obvious, scarcely dentate margins.

9. Epilobium pedunculare
- Prostrate, with flowers arising vertically from leaf-axils.
- Leaves near-orbicular, upper side veins prominent, producing rugose surface

10. Epilobium kmarovani
- Prostrate, with flowers arising vertically from leaf-axils.
- Leaves near-orbicular, upper side veins not particularly obvious, scarcely dentate margins.

Panels 1-2 are reproduced from the key by Bob Lesney in his Common problems with identification in Epilobium (willowherbs), RSB News (2020) 144: 5-13. This panel 4 was added by Geoffrey Kitchener (leaf illustrations 5-10 are based on those in P.H. & T.E. Raven (1976), The Genus Epilobium (Onagraceae) in Australasia: a systematic and evolutionary study.)