

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF TREES AND SHRUBS OF ALABAMA

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ABSTRACT

A total of 72 families, 163 genera, and 443 species (including 14 represented by at least two subspecies or varieties each) are listed for Alabama. This includes 346 native and 60 naturalized species as well as 37 others believed likely to occur in the state.

RESUMEN

Se listan un total de 72 familias, 163 géneros y 443 especies (incluyendo 14 que están representadas por dos subespecies o variedades cada una) para Alabama. Se incluyen 346 especies autóctonas y 60 naturalizadas, así como otras 37 que se cree que pueden encontrarse en el estado.

INTRODUCTION

The vascular flora of Alabama is perhaps as diverse as that of any area of comparable size in the eastern United States. Although many new records for species have been obtained for Alabama in recent years, the state remains less well documented than any other based upon relative size, geological complexity, and the number of herbarium collections available for study (Holmgren et al. 1990). Much of the published material that deals directly with the Alabama flora is out-dated, out-of-print, nomenclaturally obsolete, or taxonomically inaccurate. Some of it was based (in part) upon observations that apparently remain undocumented by herbarium specimens, and so these references are equivocal if not actually misleading. Thus, even for some trees and shrubs that are aspect dominants, the identity of species in the flora of this state remains somewhat vague and uncertain.

CONTENT AND FORMAT OF THE LIST

The main reason for developing this checklist was to bring together information from various scattered sources to provide a basis for further floristic work by others as well as ourselves. Our list includes the names of all native and naturalized tree and shrub species that are known to occur

within Alabama to which were added others that seem reasonably likely to be discovered. Documentation for taxa that are listed herein as new for Alabama and for ones previously listed by Clark (1971) without county records are mainly those deposited in the Auburn University Herbarium (AUA) or the University of Alabama Herbarium (ALU/UNA). Because geographical distribution patterns often are helpful in locating additional populations, counties of occurrence are provided for newly listed and previously undocumented taxa. Some of these records, particularly for a number of the uncommon taxa, were obtained either from the computerized database at the Alabama Natural Heritage Section, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (Anonymous 1996), or from cited references.

An all-inclusive list of every tree and shrub species of Alabama is not presently attainable simply because the flora of this state, as mentioned above, has not been as thoroughly collected as is the case for its neighbors. Some native species that are more common elsewhere and some that are naturalized or weedy may show up in Alabama and indeed be new taxa for the state, but further additions are more likely to be uncommon species that until now have not been detected. For this reason, names of several woody species from the Vascular Plant Tracking List of the Alabama Natural Heritage Section (Anonymous 1996) were included to encourage further field studies.

Three publications concerning plants of Alabama (Dean 1961; Clark 1971; Diamond & Freeman 1993) provided names for the first version of our list. On account of their content regarding the flora of Alabama, other references that deal with a broader geographical range were reviewed for additional names. These were mainly studies concerning the flora of other states (Radford et al. 1968; Coile & Jones 1985; Jones & Coile 1988; Godfrey 1988; Brown & Kirkman 1990; Wofford & Kral 1993), woody plants of the Southeast (Godfrey & Wooten 1979; 1981; Duncan & Duncan 1988; Foote & Jones 1989; Meyer et al. 1993; Luteyn et al. 1996), and comprehensive treatments for the U.S. (Little 1979; Elias 1987; Kartesz 1994).

With very few exceptions, up-to-date and currently accepted nomenclature following that of Kartesz (1994) was used throughout this list, and relevant synonymy was included. The names of plant families used herein agree with the treatment by Zomlefer (1994), which was closely adopted from Thorne (1992). Since earlier lists and much of the available taxonomic literature have employed more traditional family names, users of this list should find our inclusion and citation of alternative family names useful. Various notes were used to guide persons trying to deal with Alabama plants to taxonomic treatments in which keys helpful for determining their identity were published. We also used notes to lead readers to

references concerning other aspects of many listed species. References that were closely followed in the preparation of this list, whether published prior to or more recently than Kartesz and Zomlefer (both 1994), were also cited in the list itself to make the content more helpful to students.

Within the major classification categories used herein, the names of families, genera, species, taxa of lower rank, and their synonyms are respectively arranged in alphabetical order. Author citations for plant names follow the standardized abbreviations of Brummitt and Powell (1992). Common names were also included, either with the preferred name first or arranged in alphabetical order when no particular name was evidently "preferred," for all species and varieties for which such names were available in the literature reviewed. Bailey (1976) served as a major source for common names of naturalized non-native species and also some native taxa that have attracted the attention of horticulturists.

Both naturalized non-native species and taxa likely to occur within the state but lacking definite or recent confirmation are denoted by symbols to distinguish them from documented native species. Names of non-native species that apparently survive and reproduce outside of cultivation (by either seed or asexual means) are preceded by an asterisk (*), whereas other species that seem reasonably likely to occur in Alabama, including some undocumented or not recently collected taxa, are identified by a question mark (?) before the name. A few taxa that may long persist following cultivation (such as apple, pear, and peach) are herein listed as "naturalized" as suggested by one reviewer or more, but other woody ornamental and agricultural species that seem to be dispersed and established *only* as a result of human activities were mostly excluded in compiling this list.

Maintenance of biodiversity in commercial forests as well as in protected areas and preserves is increasingly being recognized as an important long-term objective of forest management, one that also has practical economic benefits in addition to obvious conservation goals (Hansen et al. 1991; Probst & Crow 1991; Burton et al. 1992). Since Alabama has a greater percentage (ca. 68%) of its area in forest than any other southern state (Powell et al. 1993), correct data about the woody species present in this state's ecosystems are no less than essential if sound management decisions are to be made. For this list to remain useful, it will need to be updated and upgraded from time to time so that gains in taxonomic knowledge and changes in nomenclature for these plants will be readily at hand.

LIST OF TREES AND SHRUBS

PHYLUM PINOPHYTA

(OR CONIFEROPHYTA)

GYMNOSPERMS: CONIFERS

NOTE: This phylum has been treated as the Class Gymnospermae within the Division Spermatophyta (seed plants) in traditional classification systems. Names of classes of the Pinophyta are not often used in manuals, floras, guides, etc. used for identification, but all of the members of this phylum in Alabama are now placed in the Class Pinopsida.

Cupressaceae (incl. Taxodiaceae)

NOTE: Some authors, including Kartesz (1994), treat the Taxodiaceae as distinct, but most do not.

Chamaecyparis thyoides (L.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb. – Atlantic white-cedar, white-cedar, false cypress

Juniperus communis L. var. *depressa* Pursh – ground juniper, oldfield common juniper: Calhoun Co.

J. virginiana L. – eastern redcedar

NOTE: Plants from Alabama previously treated as *Juniperus silicicola* (Small) L.H. Bailey are regarded as *J. virginiana* (Flake et al. 1969; Adams 1986).

Taxodium distichum (L.) Rich.

var. *distichum* – baldcypress

var. *imbricarium* Nutt. – pondcypress

[*Taxodium ascendens* Brongn.]

[*Taxodium distichum* var. *nutans* (Aiton) Sweet]

Pinaceae

Pinus clausa (Chapm. ex Engelm.) Vasey ex Sarg. – sand pine

P. echinata Mill. – shortleaf pine

P. elliottii Engelm. – slash pine

P. glabra Walter – spruce pine

P. palustris Mill. – longleaf pine

[*Pinus australis* Michx.]

P. serotina Michx. – pond pine

**P. strobus* L. – eastern white pine: Lawrence, Lee, Perry, Tuscaloosa, Winston cos.

P. taeda L. – loblolly pine

P. virginiana Mill. – Virginia pine

Tsuga canadensis (L.) Carrière – eastern hemlock

PHYLUM MAGNOLIOPHYTA

(OR ANTHOPHYTA)

ANGIOSPERMS, FLOWERING PLANTS

NOTE: This phylum has been treated as the Class Angiospermae within the Division Spermatophyta in traditional classification systems.

CLASS MAGNOLIOPSIDA

DICOTYLEDONS OR DICOTS

NOTE: These plants were formerly placed in the Subclass Dicotyledoneae of the Class Angiospermae.

Aceraceae (see Sapindaceae)

Adoxaceae

NOTE: *Sambucus* and *Viburnum* have usually been treated as members of the Caprifoliaceae.

Sambucus canadensis L. – elderberry, American elder

Viburnum acerifolium L. – mapleleaf viburnum

V. bracteatum Rehder – bracted arrowwood, limerock arrowwood: Jackson, Madison cos.

V. dentatum L. var. *dentatum* – southern arrowwood

[*Viburnum semitomentosum* (Michx.) Rehder]

V. nudum L. – possumhaw viburnum

var. *cassinoides* (L.) Torr. & A. Gray

[*Viburnum cassinoides* L.]

var. *nudum*

V. obovatum Walter – small-leaf viburnum: Houston Co.

V. prunifolium L. – blackhaw

V. rafinesquianum Schult. – downy arrowwood, Rafinesque viburnum: Etowah Co.

V. rufidulum Raf. – rusty blackhaw

Anacardiaceae

Cotinus obovatus Raf. – American smoketree,
chittam-wood

[*Cotinus americanus* Nutt.]

Rhus aromatica Aiton – fragrant sumac

R. copallina L. – flameleaf sumac, shining
sumac

R. glabra L. – smooth sumac

?*R. hirta* (L.) Sudw. – staghorn sumac:
Lawrence Co.

[*Rhus typhina* L.]

R. michauxii Sarg. – false poison sumac,
Michaux's sumac

Toxicodendron pubescens Mill. – poison-oak

[*Rhus toxicodendron* L.]

[*Toxicodendron quercifolium* (Michx.)
Greene]

[*Toxicodendron toxicarium* (Salisb.) Gillis]

T. radicans (L.) Kuntze – poison-ivy

[*Rhus radicans* L.]

NOTE: Shrubby forms of poison-ivy are
commonly mistaken for poison-oak, so
the common names are often misapplied.

T. vernix (L.) Kuntze – poison-sumac

[*Rhus vernix* L.]

Annonaceae

Asimina longifolia Kral var. *spatulata* Kral
– longleaf pawpaw

A. parviflora (Michx.) Dunal – smallflower
pawpaw, dwarf pawpaw

A. triloba (L.) Dunal – pawpaw

Aquifoliaceae

Ilex ambigua (Michx.) Torr. – Carolina holly
[*Ilex caroliniana* (Walter) Trel.]

I. amelanchier M.A. Curtis in Chapm. – sarvis
(service) holly: Mobile, Washington cos.

I. cassine L. – dahoon

I. coriacea (Pursh) Chapm. – large gallberry

I. decidua Walter – possumhaw

I. glabra (L.) A. Gray – inkberry

I. longipes Chapm. ex Trel. – Georgia holly
[*Ilex decidua* var. *longipes* (Chapm. ex Trel.)
H.E. Ahles]

?*I. montana* Torr. & A. Gray – mountain
holly, winterberry

[*Ilex ambigua* var. *montana* (Torr. & A.
Gray) H.E. Ahles]

[*Ilex monticola* A. Gray]

I. myrtifolia Walter – myrtleleaf holly:
Covington, Mobile cos.

[*Ilex cassine* var. *myrtifolia* (Walter) Sarg.]

I. opaca Aiton – American holly

I. verticillata (L.) A. Gray – winterberry

I. vomitoria Aiton – yaupon

Apiaceae

(**Umbelliferae**; incl. **Araliaceae**)

NOTE: Araliaceae has traditionally been
regarded as distinct from Apiaceae.

Aralia spinosa L. – devils-walkingstick, Her-
cules-club

Araliaceae (see Apiaceae)**Asteraceae (Compositae)**

Baccharis angustifolia Michx. – groundsel tree

B. halimifolia L. – eastern baccharis

Borrichia frutescens (L.) DC. – sea ox-eye

Chrysoma pauciflosculosa (Michx.) Greene –
beach goldenrod

[*Solidago pauciflosculosa* Michx.]

?*Iva frutescens* L. – marsh elder

I. imbricata Walter – seacoast marsh elder

Bataceae

?*Batis maritima* L. – turtleweed

Berberidaceae

Berberis canadensis Mill. – American bar-
berry: Lee Co.

**B. sargentiana* C.K. Schneid. – Sargent's
barberry: Conecuh Co.

Betulaceae

Alnus serrulata (Aiton) Willd. – hazel alder

?*Betula alleghaniensis* Britton – yellow birch
[*Betula lutea* F. Michx.]

B. lenta L. – sweet birch, cherry birch

B. nigra L. – river birch

Carpinus caroliniana Walter – American
hornbeam, ironwood

Corylus americana Walter – American hazel

C. cornuta Marshall – beaked hazel

Ostrya virginiana (Mill.) Koch – eastern
hophornbeam

Bignoniaceae

Catalpa bignonioides Walter – southern catalpa

**C. speciosa* Warder ex Engelm. – northern catalpa

Cactaceae

Opuntia humifusa (Raf.) Raf. – prickly-pear cactus

[*Opuntia compressa* J.F. Macbr.]

O. pusilla (Haw.) Nutt. – little prickly-pear
[*Opuntia drummondii* Graham]

**O. vulgaris* Mill. – common prickly-pear

Calycanthaceae

Calycanthus floridus L. – sweetshrub

var. *floridus*

var. *glaucus* (Willd.) Torr. & A. Gray

[*Calycanthus floridus* var. *laevigatus* (Willd.) Torr. & A. Gray]

Caprifoliaceae (see Adoxaceae)

Diervilla lonicera Mill. – bush-honeysuckle: Marshall Co.

D. rivularis Gatt. – streamside bush-honeysuckle

[*Diervilla sessilifolia* var. *rivularis* (Gatt.) H.E. Ahles]

D. sessilifolia Buckley – southern bush-honeysuckle

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus Moench – coral-berry

Celastraceae

Euonymus americanus L. – strawberry-bush

E. atropurpureus Jacq. – eastern burningbush, wahoo

Chrysobalanaceae

NOTE: Some authors include this family within the Rosaceae.

Licania michauxii Prance – gopher-apple
[*Chrysobalanus oblongifolius* Michx.]

Clethraceae

Clethra acuminata Michx. – mountain pepperbush: Etowah Co.

C. alnifolia L. – pepperbush

[*Clethra alnifolia* var. *tomentosa* (Lam.) Michx.]

[*Clethra tomentosa* Lam.]

Clusiaceae

(Guttiferae; incl. Hypericaceae)

NOTE: Hypericaceae has traditionally been treated as a distinct family.

Hypericum brachyphyllum (Spach) Steud. – coastal plain St. Johnswort

[*Hypericum aspalathoides* Willd., in part]

H. cistifolium Lam. – roundpod St. Johnswort

H. crux-andreae (L.) Crantz – St. Peterswort

[*Hypericum stans* (Michx. ex Willd.) W.P. Adams & N. Robson]

[*Ascyrum stans* Michx. ex Willd.]

H. densiflorum Pursh – bushy St. Johnswort

H. fasciculatum Lam. – peelbark St. Johnswort

H. frondosum Michx. – cedarglade St. Johnswort

[*Hypericum aureum* Bartram]

H. galioides Lam. – bedstraw St. Johnswort

H. hypericoides (L.) Crantz – St. Andrew's cross

ssp. *hypericoides*

[*Ascyrum hypericoides* L.]

ssp. *multicaule* (Michx. ex Willd.) N. Robson

[*Hypericum stragulum* W.P. Adams & N. Robson]

H. lloydii (Svenson) W.P. Adams – Lloyd St. Johnswort, sandhill St. Johnswort: Randolph Co.

H. myrtifolium Lam. – myrtleleaf St. Johnswort

H. nitidum Lam. – Carolina St. Johnswort: Covington Co.

H. nudiflorum Michx. ex Willd. – early St. Johnswort, pretty St. Johnswort: Bibb, Choctaw, Henry, Lee, Madison, Tallapoosa cos.

H. prolificum L. – shrubby St. Johnswort

H. reductum (Svenson) W.P. Adams – Atlantic St. Johnswort: Baldwin, Covington, Escambia, Geneva, Mobile, Washington cos.

[*Hypericum aspalathoides* Willd., in part]

H. suffruticosum W.P. Adams & N. Robson
– pineland St. Johnswort
[*Ascyrum pumilum* Michx.]

Cornaceae (incl. Nyssaceae)

NOTE: Nyssaceae has traditionally been treated as distinct from Cornaceae.

Cornus alternifolia L.f. – alternatleaf dogwood

C. amomum Mill. – silky dogwood

C. asperifolia Michx. – roughleaf dogwood

C. drummondii C.A. Mey. – Drummond dogwood, roughleaf dogwood

C. florida L. – flowering dogwood

C. foemina Mill. – swamp dogwood

[*Cornus stricta* Lam.]

?*Cornus racemosa* Lam. – gray dogwood

[*Cornus foemina* ssp. *racemosa* (Lam.) J.S. Wilson]

[*Cornus paniculata* L'Hér.]

Nyssa aquatica L. – water tupelo

N. biflora Walter – swamp tupelo, blackgum
[*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora* (Walter) Sarg.]

**N. ogeche* Bartram ex Marshall – Ogeechee-lime, Ogeechee-plum, Ogeechee tupelo: Barbour Co.

NOTE: This species was planted along Lake Eufaula in Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge to help stabilize eroding shoreline and to provide food for waterfowl. It is not yet proven beyond doubt to be naturalized.

N. sylvatica Marshall – blackgum, black tupelo, sourgum

Cyrillaceae

Cliftonia monophylla (Lam.) Britton ex Sarg.
– buckwheat-tree, spring titi

Cyrilla racemiflora L. – black titi, summer titi, swamp cyrilla

Ebenaceae

Diospyros virginiana L. – common persimmon

Elaeagnaceae

**Elaeagnus pungens* Thunb. – Russian olive, silverberry

**E. umbellata* Thunb. – autumn olive, autumn elaeagnus

Empetraceae

NOTE: This family is sometimes (but usually not) included in the Ericaceae (Luteyn et al. 1996).

Ceratiola ericoides Michx. – beach rosemary, sand heath

Ericaceae (see Pyrolaceae)

NOTE: We generally follow Luteyn et al. (1996) in this treatment.

?*Bejaria racemosa* Vent. – tar-flower

NOTE: This species was listed for "Ala." by Luteyn et al. (1996), but documentation is lacking at both AUA and UNA.

Epigaea repens L. – trailing arbutus

Gaylussacia baccata (Wangenh.) Koch – black huckleberry: Tuscaloosa Co.

G. dumosa (Andrews) Torr. & A. Gray – dwarf huckleberry

G. frondosa (L.) Torr. & A. Gray ex Torr. – blue huckleberry, dangleberry

G. mosieri (Small) Camp – hirsute huckleberry

G. nana (A. Gray) Small – dwarf dangleberry
[*Gaylussacia frondosa* var. *nana* A. Gray]

G. tomentosa (A. Gray) Small – dangleberry
[*Gaylussacia frondosa* var. *tomentosa* A. Gray]

Kalmia hirsuta Walter – wicky, hairy laurel

K. latifolia L. – mountain-laurel

Leucothoe axillaris (Lam.) D. Don – swamp fetterbush

L. fontanesiana (Steud.) Sleumer – dog-hobble
[*Leucothoe axillaris* var. *editorum* (Fernald & B.G. Schub.) H.E. Ahles]

[*Leucothoe editorum* Fernald & B.G. Schub.]

L. racemosa (L.) A. Gray – fetterbush

?*L. recurva* (Buckley) A. Gray – mountain fetterbush

Lyonia ligustrina (L.) DC. – male-berry

L. lucida (Lam.) Koch – fetterbush

Oxydendrum arboreum (L.) DC. – sourwood

Pieris phillyreifolia (Hook.) DC. – vine-wicky, climbing fetterbush

NOTE: Growth habit of this shrub is commonly vinelike, particularly on the bark of baldcypress.

Rhododendron alabamense Rehder – Alabama rhododendron

R. arborescens (Pursh) Torr. – smooth azalea, sweet azalea

- ?*R. atlanticum* (Ashe) Rehder – dwarf azalea
NOTE: A few collections from south-central Alabama were widely distributed and labeled as *R. atlanticum*. We regard those populations to be hybrid swarms of *R. alabamense* × *R. canescens*.
- R. austrinum* (Small) Rehder – Florida azalea, orange azalea, southern azalea
- ?*R. calendulaceum* (Michx.) Torr. – flame azalea
NOTE: Credited to Alabama by Luteyn et al. (1996) and others. The Alabama records seem to represent *R. cumberlandense*.
- R. canescens* (Michx.) Sweet – Piedmont azalea, mountain azalea, southern pinxterbloom azalea, woolly azalea
- R. catawbiense* Michx. – Catawba rhododendron, rosebay
- R. cumberlandense* E.L. Braun – Cumberland azalea, diploid flame azalea
[*Rhododendron bakeri* of Alabama authors, not (Lemmon & McKay) Hume]
- ?*R. maximum* L. – rosebay, great laurel
NOTE: Credited to Alabama by Luteyn et al. (1996), but documentation is lacking at AUA and UNA.
- R. minus* Michx. – dwarf rhododendron, rosebay
- ?*R. periclymenoides* (Michx.) Shinners – pinxterbloom azalea, pinxter-flower, election-pink: Clay, Crenshaw, Elmore, Lawrence, Randolph cos.
[*Rhododendron nudiflorum* (L.) Torr.]
NOTE: Considered rare in Alabama by Luteyn et al. (1996). The county records above probably represent *R. canescens*.
- R. prunifolium* (Small) Millais – plumleaf azalea
- R. viscosum* (L.) Torr.
NOTE: The varieties of this species are distinguished by habit and habitat differences that are not preserved well in herbarium specimens. Many authorities fail to recognize them because these distinctions are not evident in the material on which past taxonomic judgements were usually made.
var. *serrulatum* (Small) H.E. Ahles – hammock sweet azalea: Baldwin, Conecuh, Covington, Mobile cos.
[*Rhododendron serrulatum* (Small) Millais]
- var. *viscosum* – swamp azalea: Chilton, Clay, Henry, Lee, Tuscaloosa cos.
- Vaccinium arboreum* Marshall – tree sparkleberry, farkleberry
- V. corymbosum* L. – highbush blueberry
[*Vaccinium ashei* Reade]
[*Vaccinium atrococcum* (A. Gray) A. Heller]
[*Vaccinium fuscum* Aiton]
[*Vaccinium virgatum* Aiton]
NOTE: Vander Kloet (1980) and Luteyn et al. (1996) treated *Vaccinium ashei*, *V. atrococcum*, *V. elliotii*, *V. fuscum*, and *V. virgatum* (*V. amoenum* Aiton) as part of the *V. corymbosum* complex. We follow Godfrey (1988) concerning these blueberries and maintain *V. elliotii* as distinct because it can easily be identified by morphological characters in the field.
- ?*V. crassifolium* Andrews – creeping blueberry
- V. darrowii* Camp – Darrow's blueberry, dull littleleaf blueberry, evergreen blueberry
- V. elliotii* Chapm. – Elliott's blueberry
- ?*V. erythrocarpum* Michx. – bearberry, mountain cranberry
NOTE: Credited to Alabama based upon its listing by Dean (1961), but documentation is lacking at AUA and UNA.
- V. myrsinites* Lam. – ground blueberry, shiny littleleaf blueberry
- V. pallidum* Aiton – hillside blueberry, low-bush blueberry, Blue Ridge blueberry
[*Vaccinium vacillans* Kalm ex Torr.]
- V. stamineum* L. – deerberry, squawberry
[*Vaccinium melanocarpum* C. Mohr]
[*Vaccinium stamineum* var. *melanocarpum* (C. Mohr) C. Mohr]
- V. tenellum* Aiton – slender blueberry, southern blueberry

Euphorbiaceae

- Andrachne phyllanthoides* (Nutt.) Coult. – maidenbush
- Croton alabamensis* E.A. Sm. ex Chapm. var. *alabamensis* – Alabama croton
- **Sapium sebiferum* (L.) Roxb. – Chinese tallowtree, popcorn-tree
- Sebastiania fruticosa* (Bartram) Fernald – sebastian-bush
[*Sebastiania ligustrina* (Michx.) Müll.Arg.]

Stillingia aquatica Chapm. – corkwood

**Vernicia fordii* (Hemsl.) Airy-Shaw – tungoil-tree
[*Aleurites fordii* Hemsl.]

Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

NOTE: We follow Isely (1990) in this treatment.

**Albizia julibrissin* Durazz. – silktree

Amorpha fruticosa L. – indigobush

?*A. glabra* Desf. ex Poir. – mountain indigobush

?*A. nitens* Boynton – shiny indigobush

A. schwerinii C.K. Schneid. – Schwerin's indigobush

Cercis canadensis L. – eastern redbud

Cladrastis kentukea (Dum.Cours.) Rudd – yellowwood

[*Cladrastis lutea* (F. Michx.) Koch]

**Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link – Scotch broom

Erythrina herbacea L. – eastern coral-bean

?*Gleditsia aquatica* Marshall – waterlocust

G. triacanthos L. – honeylocust

Gymnocladus dioica (L.) Koch – Kentucky coffeetree: Madison Co.

NOTE: This species is questionably native.

**Lespedeza bicolor* Turcz. – bicolor lespedeza

**L. thunbergii* (DC.) Nakai – Thunberg lespedeza

**Parkinsonia aculeata* L. – Jerusalem-thorn

Robinia hispida L. – bristly locust

NOTE: *Robinia hispida* and other spp. of *Robinia* are very complex with many cultivated and naturalized forms that formerly were treated as species but now are probably best regarded as varieties; several of these are established and possibly naturalized in Alabama.

*var. *fertilis* (Ashe) Clausen

[*Robinia fertilis* Ashe]

*var. *hispida*

*var. *kelseyi* (Cowell ex Hutch.) Isely – Kelsey locust

[*Robinia kelseyi* Cowell ex Hutch.]

var. *nana* (Elliott) DC. – downy locust, Elliott locust

[*Robinia elliotii* (Chapm.) Ashe]

[*Robinia nana* Elliott]

*var. *rosea* Pursh

[*Robinia boyntonii* Ashe – Boynton locust]

R. pseudoacacia L. – black locust

**R. viscosa* Vent. ex Vauquelin

var. *hartwegii* (Koehne) Ashe – Hartweg locust

var. *viscosa* – clammy locust

Sesbania punicea (Cav.) Benth. – purple sesban
[*Daubentonia punicea* (Cav.) DC.]

**Wisteria floribunda* (Willd.) DC. – Japanese wisteria

NOTE: The common growth habit of *Wisteria* spp. is as a liana, but shrubby forms also occur in each of the species.

W. frutescens (L.) Poir. – American wisteria

**W. sinensis* (Sims) Sweet – Chinese wisteria

Fagaceae

Castanea dentata (Marshall) Borkh. – American chestnut

**C. mollissima* Blume – Chinese chestnut

C. pumila (L.) Mill.

var. *ozarkensis* (Ashe) Tucker – Ozark chinquapin

[*Castanea ozarkensis* Ashe]

[*Castanea alabamensis* Ashe]

var. *pumila* – Allegheny chinquapin

[*Castanea alnifolia* Nutt. – trailing chinquapin]

Fagus grandifolia Ehrh. – American beech

**Quercus acutissima* Carruth. – sawtooth oak

NOTE: *Quercus* is the largest tree or shrub genus in Alabama. Clark (1971) recognized 28 species of *Quercus*, including four with two varieties each. A number of taxa that were then considered to be conspecific are currently accepted as distinct species by many authors, and their names together with additions such as the one above account for the total of 38 *Quercus* species listed herein.

Q. alba L. – white oak

Q. arkansana Sarg. – Arkansas oak

[*Quercus caput-rivuli* Ashe]

Q. austrina Small – bluff oak, bastard white oak

[*Quercus durandii* var. *austrina* (Small) E.J. Palmer]

- Q. bicolor* Willd. – swamp white oak
Q. boyntonii Beadle – running post oak,
 Boynton oak: Bibb, Etowah, Shelby cos.
Q. chapmanii Sarg. – Chapman oak
Q. coccinea Münchh. – scarlet oak
Q. falcata Michx. – southern red oak
Q. geminata Small – sand live oak
 [*Quercus virginiana* var. *geminata* (Small)
 Sarg.]
 [*Quercus virginiana* var. *maritima* of au-
 thors, not (Michx.) C.H. Müll.]
Q. georgiana M.A. Curtis – Georgia oak:
 Chambers, St. Clair cos.
Q. hemisphaerica Bartram ex Willd.
 var. *hemisphaerica* – Darlington oak
 var. *maritima* (Michx.) C.H. Müll. – coast
 live oak
 [*Quercus maritima* (Michx.) Willd.]
 [*Quercus virginiana* var. *maritima*
 (Michx.) C.H. Müll.]
Q. imbricaria Michx. – shingle oak
Q. incana Bartram – bluejack oak
 [*Quercus cinerea* Michx.]
Q. laevis Walter – turkey oak
 [*Quercus catesbaei* Michx.]
Q. laurifolia Michx. – laurel oak
 [*Quercus obtusa* (Willd.) Ashe]
Q. lyrata Walter – overcup oak, swamp
 white oak
Q. macrocarpa Michx. – bur oak, mossy-cup
 oak: Montgomery, Pickens cos.
Q. margaretta Ashe ex Small – sand post oak
 NOTE: Kartesz (1994) used *Quercus*
margarettiae, but Ashe's original spelling
 is accepted here.
 [*Quercus stellata* var. *margaretta* (Ashe ex
 Small) Sarg.]
Q. marilandica Münchh. – blackjack oak
Q. michauxii Nutt. – swamp chestnut oak,
 basket oak
Q. minima (Sarg.) Small – dwarf live oak:
 Baldwin Co.
Q. muehlenbergii Engelm. – chinquapin oak
 [*Quercus prinoides* var. *acuminata* (Michx.)
 Gleason]
Q. myrtifolia Willd. – myrtle oak
Q. nigra L. – water oak
Q. pagoda Raf. – cherrybark oak
 [*Quercus falcata* var. *pagodifolia* Elliott]
 [*Quercus pagodifolia* (Elliott) Ashe]
 ?*Q. palustris* Münchh. – pin oak
Q. phellos L. – willow oak
Q. prinoides Willd. – dwarf chinquapin oak
Q. prinus L. – chestnut oak
 [*Quercus montana* Willd.]
Q. pumila Walter – running oak
Q. rubra L. – northern red oak
 var. *ambigua* (A. Gray) Fernald
 [*Quercus borealis* F. Michx.]
 var. *rubra*
 [*Quercus maxima* (Marshall) Ashe]
Q. shumardii Buckley – Shumard oak
Q. sinuata Walter – shallow-lobed oak, bas-
 tard oak
 var. *breviloba* (Torr.) C.H. Müll. – white
 shin oak
 [*Quercus breviloba* (Torr.) Sarg.]
 [*Quercus durandii* var. *breviloba* (Torr.)
 E.J. Palmer]
 var. *sinuata* – Durand white oak: Dallas Co.
 [*Quercus durandii* Buckley var.
durandii]
Q. stellata Wangenh. – post oak
Q. texana Buckley – Texas oak, Nuttall oak
 [*Quercus nuttallii* E.J. Palmer]
Q. velutina Lam. – black oak
Q. virginiana Mill. – live oak

Grossulariaceae

- NOTE: *Itea* and *Ribes* have traditionally been
 placed in the Saxifragaceae.
Itea virginica L. – Virginia willow
Ribes curvatum Small – granite gooseberry
R. cynosbati L. – dogberry, prickly gooseberry

Hamamelidaceae

- Fothergilla gardenii* Murray – dwarf witch-
 alder
F. major (Sims) Lodd. – witch-alder
Hamamelis virginiana L. – witch-hazel
Liquidambar styraciflua L. – sweetgum

Hippocastanaceae (see Sapindaceae)

Hydrangeaceae

- NOTE: *Hydrangea* and *Philadelphus* have
 traditionally been placed in the
 Saxifragaceae.

Hydrangea arborescens L. – wild hydrangea,
smooth hydrangea

H. cinerea Small

[*Hydrangea arborescens* ssp. *discolor* (Ser. ex DC.) E.M. McClint.]

H. quercifolia Bartram – oakleaf hydrangea

Philadelphus hirsutus Nutt. – hairy mock-orange

P. inodorus L. – mock-orange

?*P. pubescens* Loisel. – hoary mock-orange

Hypericaceae (see Clusiaceae)

Illiciaceae

NOTE: Some authors place *Illicium* within the Magnoliaceae.

Illicium floridanum J. Ellis – Florida anise-tree

Juglandaceae

Carya alba (L.) Nutt. ex Elliott – mockernut hickory

[*Carya tomentosa* (Lam. ex Poir.) Nutt.]

C. aquatica (F. Michx.) Nutt. – water hickory

[*Juglans aquatica* F. Michx.]

C. carolinae-septentrionalis (Ashe) Engl. & Graebn. – Carolina hickory, southern shagbark hickory

[*Carya ovata* var. *australis* (Ashe) Little]

C. cordiformis (Wangenh.) Koch – bitternut hickory

C. glabra (Mill.) Sweet

var. *glabra* – pignut hickory

var. *hirsuta* (Ashe) Ashe – swamp hickory

[*Carya leiodermis* Sarg.]

**C. illinoensis* (Wangenh.) Koch – pecan

[*Carya pecan* (Marshall) Engl. & Graebn.]

C. laciniata (F. Michx.) Loudon – shellbark hickory

C. myristiciformis (F. Michx.) Nutt. – nutmeg hickory

C. ovalis (Wangenh.) Sarg. – red hickory, sweet pignut hickory

[*Carya glabra* var. *odorata* (Marshall) Little]

C. ovata (Mill.) Koch – shagbark hickory

C. pallida (Ashe) Engl. & Graebn. – sand hickory

Juglans cinerea L. – butternut, white walnut

J. nigra L. – black walnut

Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

Calamintha coccinea (Nutt. ex Hook.) Benth. – red basil

[*Clinopodium coccineum* (Nutt. ex Hook.) Kuntze]

[*Satureja coccinea* (Nutt. ex Hook.) Bertol.]

C. georgiana (R.M. Harper) Shinnars – Georgia basil

[*Clinopodium georgianum* R.M. Harper]

[*Satureja georgiana* (R.M. Harper) H.E. Ahles]

Conradina canescens (Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray – false rosemary, wild rosemary

Lauraceae

Lindera benzoin (L.) Blume – spicebush

?*L. melissifolia* (Walter) Blume – hairy spicebush

NOTE: Probably extirpated from Alabama. The only record is one from Wilcox County in 1840 (Freeman et al. 1979).

L. subcoriacea B.E. Wofford – pondberry: Mobile Co.

?*Litsea aestivalis* (L.) Fernald – pond-spice

Persea borbonia (L.) Spreng. – redbay

P. palustris (Raf.) Sarg. – swamp redbay, swampbay: Baldwin, Crenshaw, Dale, Escambia, Geneva, Mobile, Pike cos.

[*Persea borbonia* var. *pubescens* (Pursh) Little]

Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees – sassafras

Leitneriaceae

?*Leitneria floridana* Chapm. – corkwood

Loganiaceae

**Buddleja lindleyana* Fortune ex Lindl. – butterfly bush

Loranthaceae

Phoradendron leucocarpum (Raf.) Reveal & M.C. Johnst. – mistletoe

[*Phoradendron serotinum* (Raf.) M.C. Johnst.]

Lythraceae

Decodon verticillatus (L.) Elliott – swamp loosestrife

**Lagerstroemia indica* L. – crapemyrtle

Magnoliaceae (see Illiciaceae)

- Liriodendron tulipifera* L. – yellow-poplar
Magnolia acuminata L. – cucumbertree
 [*Magnolia cordata* Michx.]
M. grandiflora L. – southern magnolia
M. macrophylla Michx. – bigleaf magnolia
M. pyramidata Bartram – pyramid magnolia
 [*Magnolia fraseri* var. *pyramidata* (Bartram) Pamp.]
M. tripetala L. – umbrella magnolia
M. virginiana L. – sweetbay

Malvaceae

- **Hibiscus syriacus* L. – rose-of-Sharon

Meliaceae

- **Melia azedarach* L. – Chinaberry

Moraceae (see Urticaceae)**Myricaceae**

NOTE: The nomenclature and taxonomic treatment for Myricaceae follows Wilbur (1994).

- ?*Comptonia peregrina* (L.) Coult. – sweet fern
Morella caroliniensis (Mill.) Small – evergreen bayberry
 [*Myrica heterophylla* Raf.]
M. cerifera (L.) Small – southern bayberry, waxmyrtle
 [*Myrica cerifera* L.]
 [*Myrica cerifera* var. *pumila* (Michx.) Small]
M. inodora (Bartram) Small – odorless bayberry
 [*Myrica inodora* Bartram]

Nyssaceae (see Cornaceae)**Oleaceae**

- Chionanthus virginicus* L. – fringetree, grandsir graybeard
Forestiera acuminata (Michx.) Poir. – swamp-privet
E. ligustrina (Michx.) Poir. – upland swamp-privet
Fraxinus americana L. – American ash, white ash
 [*Fraxinus biltmoreana* Beadle]

- F. caroliniana* Mill. – Carolina ash, pop ash
 [*Fraxinus pauciflora* Nutt.]
F. pennsylvanica Marshall – green ash, red ash
 [*Fraxinus lanceolata* Borkh.]
F. profunda (Bush) Bush – pumpkin ash: Cullman, Madison cos.
 [*Fraxinus tomentosa* F. Michx.]
F. quadrangulata Michx. – blue ash
 **Ligustrum japonicum* Thunb. – Japanese privet
 **L. sinense* Lour. – Chinese privet
Osmanthus americanus (L.) Benth. & Hook.f. ex A. Gray – devilwood

Platanaceae

- Platanus occidentalis* L. – American sycamore

Polygonaceae

- Polygonella americana* (Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) Small – southern jointweed
P. macrophylla Small – largeleaf jointweed: Baldwin Co.
P. polygama (Vent.) Engelm. & A. Gray – jointweed
 [*Polygonella croomii* Chapm.]

Pyrolaceae

NOTE: Members of the genus *Chimaphila* are subshrubs that have traditionally been placed in the Ericaceae. *Gaultheria*, *Epigaea* (both Ericaceae) and *Chimaphila* all share similar growth form and evergreen foliage, but both *Gaultheria* and *Epigaea* are more commonly treated as shrubs than *Chimaphila*.

- Chimaphila maculata* (L.) Pursh – spotted wintergreen, pipsissewa

Ranunculaceae

- Xanthorhiza simplicissima* Marshall – yellowroot

Rhamnaceae

- Ceanothus americanus* L. – New Jersey tea
C. microphyllus Michx. – littleleaf redroot, littleleaf whitethorn
Rhamnus caroliniana Walter – Carolina buckthorn
R. lanceolata Pursh – lanceleaf buckthorn

?*Sageretia minutiflora* (Michx.) Trel. – calciphile buckthorn

NOTE: The only record for Alabama is a 1950 collection from Mobile Co.

**Ziziphus jujuba* Mill. – common jujube

Rosaceae (see Chrysobalanaceae)

Amelanchier arborea (F. Michx.) Fernald var. *alabamensis* (Britton) G.N. Jones – Alabama serviceberry, Alabama shadbush

A. canadensis (L.) Medik. – thicket serviceberry

?*A. obovalis* (Michx.) Ashe – coastal plain serviceberry, shadbush

NOTE: Credited to Alabama by Dean (1961) and others, but collections of this species are lacking at AUA and UNA.

Aronia arbutifolia (L.) Pers. – red chokeberry [*Pyrus arbutifolia* (L.) L.f.]

[*Sorbus arbutifolia* (L.) Heynh.]

Crataegus aestivalis (Walter) Torr. & A. Gray – apple haw, May hawthorn

C. brachyacantha Sarg. & Engelm. – blueberry hawthorn

C. chrysocarpa Ashe – fireberry hawthorn, scarlet hawthorn

[*Crataegus coccinea* L., in part]

C. crus-galli L. – cockspur hawthorn

C. flabellata (Spach) Kirchn. – fanleaf hawthorn

C. flava Aiton – yellow hawthorn

C. harbisonii Beadle – Harbison hawthorn: Cullman Co.

C. marshallii Eggl. – parsley hawthorn

C. phaenopyrum (L.f.) Medik. – red hawthorn, Washington-thorn

?*C. pulcherrima* Ashe – beautiful hawthorn

C. punctata Jacq. – dotted hawthorn

C. spatulata Michx. – littlehip hawthorn

?*C. triflora* Chapm. – threeflower hawthorn

C. uniflora Münchh. – oneflower hawthorn, dwarf hawthorn

C. viridis L. – green hawthorn

Malus angustifolia (Aiton) Michx. – southern crabapple

[*Pyrus angustifolia* Aiton]

**M. pumila* Mill. – common apple

M. coronaria (L.) Mill. – sweet crabapple

[*Malus bracteata* (L.H. Bailey) Rehder]

[*Malus glaucescens* Rehder]

[*Pyrus coronaria* L.]

Neviusia alabamensis A. Gray – Alabama snow-wreath

Physocarpus opulifolius (L.) Maxim. – ninebark

Prunus alabamensis C. Mohr – Alabama black cherry

[*Prunus serotina* var. *alabamensis* (C. Mohr) Little]

P. americana Marshall – American plum

P. angustifolia Marshall – Chickasaw plum

P. caroliniana (Mill.) Aiton – Carolina laurelcherry, cherry-laurel

P. mexicana S. Watson – Mexican plum

P. nigra Aiton – Canada plum

[*Prunus americana* var. *lanata* Sudw.]

[*Prunus americana* var. *nigra* (Aiton) Waugh]

[*Prunus lanata* (Sudw.) Mack. & Bush]

**P. persica* (L.) Batsch. – peach

P. serotina Ehrh. – black cherry, wild cherry

P. umbellata Elliott – flatwoods plum, hog plum, sloe plum

**Pyracantha coccinea* M. Roem. – firethorn

**P. fortuneana* (Maxim.) H.L. Li

[*Pyracantha crenato-serrata* (Hance) Rehder]

**P. koidzumii* (Hayata) Rehder

**Pyrus calleryana* Decne. – Bradford pear

**P. communis* L. – common pear

**Rosa bracteata* J.C. Wendl. – Macartney rose, hedge rose

**R. canina* L. – dog rose: Mobile Co.

R. carolina L. – Carolina rose, wild rose

[*Rosa humilis* Marshall]

R. eglanteria L. – sweetbrier rose

[*Rosa rubiginosa* L.]

**R. laevigata* Michx. – Cherokee rose

?*R. moschata* Herrm. – musk rose

**R. multiflora* Thunb. – baby rose, multiflora rose

R. palustris Marshall – swamp rose

R. setigera Michx. – prairie rose, climbing rose

R. virginiana Mill. – Virginia rose

**R. wichuraiana* Crép. – memorial rose

NOTE: 'Dorothy Perkins' is the cultivar commonly spreading from old homesites and along highways.

Rubus allegheniensis Porter – Allegheny blackberry: Madison Co.

R. argutus Link – common blackberry, sawtooth blackberry

- [*Rubus betulifolius* Small]
 [*Rubus floridus* Tratt.]
 **R. bifrons* Vest ex Tratt. – European blackberry, Himalayan berry: Bibb, Tuscaloosa cos.
R. canadensis L. – smooth blackberry, thornless blackberry: Clay, Lee cos.
R. cuneifolius Pursh – sand blackberry
R. flagellaris Willd. – northern dewberry
R. hispidus L. – bristly dewberry, swamp dewberry
 **R. occidentalis* L. – black raspberry
 ?*R. odoratus* L. – thimbleberry, flowering raspberry
 NOTE: Reported from Jackson Co. by Dean (1961).
R. trivialis Michx. – southern dewberry
 **Spiraea cantoniensis* Lour. – Reeves spiraea
 **S. thunbergii* Siebold ex Blume – bridal wreath
S. tomentosa L. – hardhack
 ?*S. virginiana* Britton – Virginia spiraea

Rubiaceae

- Cephalanthus occidentalis* L. – buttonbush
 ?*Pinckneya bracteata* (Bartram) Raf. – pinckneya, fever-tree
 [*Pinckneya pubens* Michx.]

Rutaceae

- **Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Raf. – trifoliolate orange
Ptelea trifoliata L. – common hoptree, wafer-ash
Zanthoxylum americanum Mill. – common prickly-ash
Z. clava-herculis L. – Hercules-club
 [*Zanthoxylum macrophyllum* Nutt.]

Salicaceae

- **Populus alba* L. – white poplar
P. deltoides Bartram ex Marshall – eastern cottonwood
P. heterophylla L. – swamp cottonwood
 **P. nigra* L. – Lombardy poplar
 **Salix babylonica* L. – weeping willow
S. caroliniana Michx. – Coastal Plain willow
 [*Salix longipes* Shuttlew. ex E.S. Anderson]
 **S. cinerea* L. – pussy willow, large gray willow: Colbert Co.
S. eriocephala Michx. – Missouri willow: to the large number of Alabama records

cited by Argus (1985, 1986) for this species should be added Calhoun, Coffee, Covington, Dale, Escambia, Geneva, and Monroe cos.

- ?*S. floridana* Chapm. – Florida willow
S. humilis Marshall – prairie willow, upland willow
S. nigra Marshall – black willow
 ?*S. rigida* Muhl. – heartleaf willow
S. sericea Marshall – silky willow

Santalaceae

- Nestronia umbellula* Raf. – nestronia
Pyralaria pubera Michx. – buffalo nut

Sapindaceae (incl. Aceraceae and Hippocastanaceae)

NOTE: Aceraceae and Hippocastanaceae have traditionally been regarded as distinct from Sapindaceae.

- Acer barbatum* Michx. – Florida maple
 [*Acer floridanum* (Chapm.) Pax]
 [*Acer saccharum* var. *floridanum* (Chapm.) Small & A. Heller]
 [*Acer saccharum* ssp. *floridanum* (Chapm.) Desmarais]
A. leucoderme Small – chalk maple
 [*Acer saccharum* var. *leucoderme* (Small) Rehder]
 [*Acer saccharum* ssp. *leucoderme* (Small) Desmarais]
A. negundo L. – boxelder
A. nigrum F. Michx. – black maple
 [*Acer saccharum* var. *nigrum* (F. Michx.) Small]
 [*Acer saccharum* ssp. *nigrum* (F. Michx.) Desmarais]
 ?*A. pensylvanicum* L. – striped maple
A. rubrum L. – red maple
 var. *rubrum*
 var. *drummondii* (Hook. & Arn. ex Nutt.) Sarg.
 [*Acer drummondii* Hook. & Arn. ex Nutt.]
A. saccharinum L. – silver maple
A. saccharum Marshall – sugar maple
 NOTE: Some authors follow Desmarais (1952) and treat *A. barbatum*, *A. nigrum*, and *A. leucoderme* as subspecific taxa within an *A. saccharum* complex.

Aesculus flava Soland. ex Hope – yellow buckeye

[*Aesculus octandra* Marshall]

A. glabra Willd. – Ohio buckeye

A. parviflora Walter – bottlebrush buckeye

A. pavia L. – red buckeye

A. sylvatica Bartram – painted buckeye

[*Aesculus georgiana* Sarg.]

**Koelreuteria paniculata* Laxm. – golden rain tree

Sapindus saponaria L. – wingleaf soapberry,
Florida soapberry

[*Sapindus marginatus* Willd.]

Sapotaceae

NOTE: Pennington (1991) treats *Bumelia* as synonymous with *Sideroxylon*. Except for Kartesz (1994), very few American authors have done likewise for more than a century.

Sideroxylon lanuginosum Michx. – gum buckthorn, gum bully

[*Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michx.) Pers.]

S. lycioides L. – buckthorn, buckthorn bully
[*Bumelia lycioides* (L.) Pers.]

S. reclinatum Michx. – smooth buckthorn:
Mobile Co.

[*Bumelia reclinata* (Michx.) Vent.]

S. thornei (Cronquist) T.D. Penn. – swamp buckthorn: Houston Co.

[*Bumelia thornei* Cronquist]

Saxifragaceae (see Grossulariaceae and Hydrangeaceae)

Scrophulariaceae

**Paulownia tomentosa* (Thunb.) Siebold &
Zucc. ex Steud. – princess-tree

Simaroubaceae

**Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle – ailanthus, tree-of-heaven

Solanaceae

Lycium carolinianum Walter – Christmas-berry, Carolina wolf-berry

Staphyleaceae

Staphylea trifolia L. – American bladdernut

Sterculiaceae

**Firmiana simplex* (L.) W. Wight – Chinese parasol-tree, varnish-tree

[*Firmiana platanifolia* (L.f.) Schott & Endl.]

Styracaceae

NOTE: The nomenclature used for *Halesia* follows Reveal and Seldin (1976).

Halesia carolina L. – little silverbell

[*Halesia parviflora* Michx.]

H. diptera J. Ellis – two-wing silverbell

H. tetraptera J. Ellis – Carolina silverbell

[*Halesia carolina* of authors, not L.]

Styrax americanus Lam. – American snowbell

[*Styrax pulverulentus* Michx.]

NOTE: The gender of the genus *Styrax* has been a source of controversy. It is neuter according to Wood and Channell (1960) and Howard (1974); feminine according to Gonsoulin (1974); and masculine according to Nicholson and Steyskal (1976). We believe Nicholson and Steyskal to be correct.

S. grandifolius Aiton – bigleaf snowbell

Symplocaceae

Symplocos tinctoria (L.) L'Hér. – horse sugar, sweetleaf

Theaceae

Gordonia lasianthus (L.) J. Ellis – loblolly-bay
Stewartia malacodendron L. – Virginia
stewartia

[*Stuartia malacodendron* (L.) L'Hér]

S. ovata (Cav.) Weath. – mountain camellia

[*Stuartia pentagyna* L'Hér.]

Thymelaeaceae

Dirca palustris L. – leatherwood

Tiliaceae

NOTE: Some authors consider *Tilia caroliniana*, *T. heterophylla*, and *T. michauxii* to be synonymous with *T. americana* (Hickok & Anway 1972). We follow Hardin (1990) in this treatment.

Tilia americana L.

var. *americana* – American basswood,
American linden

var. *caroliniana* (Mill.) Castigl. – Carolina
basswood

[*Tilia caroliniana* Mill.]

var. *heterophylla* (Vent.) Loudon – white
basswood

[*Tilia heterophylla* Vent.]

[*Tilia michauxii* Nutt. – Michaux
basswood]

Ulmaceae

?*Celtis iguanaea* (Jacq.) Sarg. – iguana hack-
berry

C. laevigata Willd. – sugarberry

C. occidentalis L. – common hackberry

C. tenuifolia Nutt. – dwarf hackberry

[*Celtis georgiana* Small]

[*Celtis mississippiensis* Bosc]

[*Celtis smallii* (Beadle) Sarg.]

[*Celtis tenuifolia* var. *georgiana* (Small)
Fernald & B.G. Schub.]

Planera aquatica J.F. Gmel. – water-elm

Ulmus alata Michx. – winged elm

U. americana L. – American elm, white elm

U. rubra Muhl. – slippery elm

[*Ulmus fulva* Michx.]

U. serotina Sarg. – September elm

?*U. thomasi* Sarg. – rock elm

[*Ulmus racemosa* D. Thomas]

Urticaceae (incl. Moraceae)

NOTE: Moraceae has traditionally been
treated as distinct from Urticaceae.

**Broussonetia papyrifera* (L.) Vent. – paper
mulberry

**Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) C.K. Schneid. –
Osage-orange, bois d'arc

NOTE: Historical evidence suggests that
this midwestern species did not occur east
of the Mississippi River prior to Euro-
pean settlement (Elias 1987), but native
Americans may earlier have extended the
original geographic range through trade
because the tree was so much valued for
bow-wood.

**Morus alba* L. – white mulberry

M. rubra L. – red mulberry

Verbenaceae

Callicarpa americana L. – American beautyberry

**Lantana camara* L. – common lantana

**L. horrida* Humb., Bonpl. & Kunth – spiny
lantana

**Verbena brasiliensis* Vellozo – tall verbena

**Vitex agnus-castus* L. – chaste-tree

CLASS LILIOPSIDA

MONOCOTYLEDONS OR MONOCOTS

NOTE: These plants were formerly classified
as the Subclass Monocotyledoneae within
the Class Angiospermae.

Agavaceae

NOTE: The genus *Yucca* has traditionally
been included within the Liliaceae.

Yucca aloifolia L. – Spanish dagger, aloe yucca

Y. filamentosa L. – Adam's needle, bear-grass
[*Yucca flaccida* Haw.]

[*Yucca filamentosa* var. *smalliana* (Fernald)
H.E. Ahles]

[*Yucca smalliana* Fernald]

Y. gloriosa L. – Spanish bayonet, moundlily
yucca

?*Y. recurvifolia* Salisb. – curveleaf yucca

Arecaceae (Palmae)

Rhapidophyllum bistris (Pursh) H. Wendl.
& Drude ex Drude – needle palm

Sabal minor (Jacq.) Pers. – blue palm, dwarf
palmetto

**S. palmetto* Lodd. ex Schult. – cabbage pal-
metto: Houston, Mobile cos.

Serenoa repens (Bartram) Small – saw palmetto
[*Serenoa serrulata* (Michx.) G. Nicholson]

Poaceae (Gramineae)

Arundinaria gigantea (Walter) Muhl.

ssp. *gigantea* – giant cane

ssp. *tecta* (Walter) McClure – switch cane

[*Arundinaria tecta* (Walter) Muhl.]

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