CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FLORA OF NAGS HEAD WOODS, II:
KEY TO THE VINES

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ABSTRACT
A key to the herbaceous and woody vines vouchered and reported from the Nags Head Wood Ecological Preserve (Kill Devil Hills, Dare Co., North Carolina) is presented. The key was developed as part of a larger effort to develop a flora of the preserve.

RESULTS
The presented key includes both taxa vouchered from or reported for the preserve. See Krings (2002a, 2002b) for vouchered taxa.

Key to the herbaceous and woody vines
1. Leaves opposite ............................................................2.
2. ’Leaves alternate .........................................................9.
5. Tendrils many-branched, disk-tipped, arising between the leaflets, leaves bi- or tri-foliolate; capsule distinctly flattened in cross-section .........................................................Bignonia capreolata
6. ’Tendrils lacking; leaves pinnately compound, leaflets 7-15; capsule not flattened in cross-section .......................Campsis radicans
7. Plant climbing with adventitious roots; leaf margins entire to coarsely serrate .........................................................Decumaria barbara
8. ’Plant twining, adventitious roots absent ....................5.
9. Plant with milky juice when cut; leaves narrowly linear to linear-lanceolate ......................................................Cynanchum angustifolium
10. ’Plant lacking milky juice; leaves not linear, broader ..........6.
11. Leaf bases cordate to truncate; leaf margins coarsely serrate to dentate ...............................................................Mikania scandens
12. ’Leaf bases rounded to cuneate, not cordate; leaf margins entire7.
13. Stipules or stipular scar present; corollas yellow, actinomorphic; fruits capsules ......................................................Gelsemium sempervirens
14. ’Stipules absent; corollas white, yellow, red, or orangish-red, zygomorphic (or approaching actinomorphic if red or orangish-red); fruits fleshy berries [Lonicera] ...............................................................8.
8. Leaf abaxial surface not glaucous; inflorescence axillary, subtending leaves not perfoliate; corolla white or yellow; ovaries connate; berries black .............................................. *Lonicera japonica*

8.’ Leaf abaxial surface glaucous; inflorescence terminal, subtending leaves perfoliate; corolla red, frequently yellow inside the tube; ovaries not connate; berries red .......... *Lonicera sempervirens*


9.’ Leaves simple ......................................................................23.

10. Plant climbing with adventitious roots; swollen pulvini absent .................................................................................................................................10.’ Plant lacking adventitious roots, climbing by twining or with tendrils; swollen pulvini present [*Fabaceae*]..............................11.

11. Tendrils terminating the rachis... *Vicia sativa ssp. nigra*

11.’ Tendrils absent .....................................................................12.


12.’ Leaves pinnately trifoliolate..................................................15.

13. Pedicels 5-10 (rarely to 15) mm long; ovary glabrous; legume glabrous; native of SE swamps, bottomlands, and thickets .................................................................................................................................13.’ Pedicels = 15 mm long; ovary pubescent to tomentose; escaped exotic species .................................................................................................................................14.

14. Leaves of 7-13 leaflets; racemes 10-20 (rarely up to 35) cm long; corollas = 2 cm long .......................................................................................... *Wisteria sinensis*

14.’ Leaves of 13-19 leaflets; racemes = 20 cm long; corollas 1.5-2 cm long .................................................................................................................. *Wisteria floribunda*

15. Vine woody..................................................................................16.

15.’ Vine herbaceous .....................................................................16.

16. Leaf abaxial surface glandular-punctate; corollas yellow.............. ........................... *Rhynchosia difformis*

16.’ Leaf abaxial surface not glandular-punctate; corollas various ........17.

17. Style glabrous or essentially so .............................................18.

17.’ Style bearded on inner margin or at apex ..................................20.

18. Stipules conspicuous, persistent... *Amphicarpaea bracteata*

18.’ Stipules inconspicuous, caducous [*Galactia*]..........................19.

19. Plant trailing; corolla 1.1-1.8 cm long... *Galactia regularis*

19.’ Plant twining (rarely trailing); corolla 0.8-1.2 (-1.4) cm long ............................................................................................................................. *Galactia volubilis*

20. Vegetative parts lacking minute uncinate hairs ................................................................. *Strophostyles helvula*

20.’ Vegetative parts with minute uncinate hairs..........................21.

21. Corolla standard 0.9-1.1 cm long, not resupinate ....................... *Phaseolus polystachios*

21.’ Corolla standard 2.5-5 cm long, resupinate..........................22.

22. Plants twining or trailing; calyx lobes as long as or longer than the calyx tube; legume 3-5 mm diam......... *Centrosema virginiana*

22.’ Plants ascending or sprawling; calyx lobes shorter than the calyx tube; legume 5-8 mm diam........................................................................ *Clitoria mariana*


23.’ Vines lacking tendrils ...........................................................36.

24. Tendrils borne immediately opposite the leaf at a node [*Vitaceae*]....................................................25.

24.’ Tendrils not borne opposite the leaves ..................................29.
25. Tendrils typically disk-tipped; leaves palmately compound

Parthenocissus quinquefolia

25.’ Tendrils not disk-tipped; leaves simple, bi-pinnately, or bi-ternately compound

26. Bark various, but not shredding; piths white; leaves simple, bi-pinnately, or bi-ternately compound; inflorescence cymose

Ampelopsis arborea

26.’ Bark brownish, shredding (except gray and tight in V. rotundifolia); piths brown; leaves simple; inflorescence paniculate [Vitis]

32. Leaves lanceolate, the bases cuneate, the apices acute to acuminate

Smilax smallii

32.’ Leaves ovate, oblong, to hastate, the bases cuneate or not, the apices rounded to acute

33. Lamina with a prominently thickened marginal vein, lamina margins lacking minute denticuloid projections ...

Smilax bona-nox

33.’ Lamina lacking a thickened marginal vein, though margins sometimes revolute, lamina margins bearing minute, denticuloid projections near the base

Smilax rotundifolia

34. Tendrils borne at right angles to the petiole

Melothria pendula

34.’ Tendrils simply axillary, not borne at right angles to the petiole

Passifloraceae

35. Petioles glandular near apex; leaf margins toothed

Passiflora incarnata

35.’ Petioles eglandular; leaf margins entire

Passiflora lutea

36. Plant climbing with adventitious roots; at least some leaves lobed

Hedera helix

36.’ Plant twining, adventitious roots lacking; leaves unlobed

37. Plant a woody vine; leaves obovate to suborbicular, the margins distinctly crenate; fruit a capsule

Celastrus orbiculatus

37.’ Plant a woody vine or note; leaves not obovate or suborbicular, the margins entire or only somewhat undulate-crenate; fruit a drupe or a capsule

38. Plant a woody vine; secondary leaf veins strictly parallel and straight; leaf bases not cordate

Berchemia scandens

38.’ Plant an herbaceous vine; secondary leaf veins arching, not par-
allel and straight, leaf bases cordate [Convolvulaceae]............39.

39. Stigmas 2, subulate to oblong or linear, twice as long as wide or nearly so..........................................................Calystegia sepium
39.’ Stigma 1, capitate or bi-lobed, the lobes globose [Ipomoea].....
......................................................................................................40.

40. Leaves narrowly sagittate; sepals ovate, ca. 0.8 cm long; corolla reddish-purple or pinkish-purple .........................Ipomoea sagittata
40.’ Leaves cordate; sepals oblong-elliptic, 1.2-1.5 cm long; corolla mostly white, the tube white on the outer surface, lavender to purplish on the inner surface..................Ipomoea pandurata

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LITERATURE CITED

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