

ERRATUM
WHAT IS SUKSDORF'S HAWTHORN?
REVISION OF THE WESTERN NORTH AMERICAN 20-STAMEN
BLACK-FRUITED HAWTHORNS (*CRATAEGUS* SERIES *DOUGLASIANAE*,
ROSACEAE SUBTRIBE MALINAE)

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The following is provided as a correction to Dickinson and Han (2023).

Due to the first author's oversight, the Kew specimen barcoded K000442064 was incorrectly included in the list of paratypes of *Crataegus rhodamae-loveae* T.A. Dickinson on p. 182. This specimen is referred to correctly on p. 178 as having 10 stamens per flower, and was annotated as *C. castlegarensis* J.B. Phipps & O'Kennon by the late K.I. Christensen in 2006 on this basis, and that of the pubescence of the inflorescence axes (Fig. 1).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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REFERENCE

DICKINSON, T.A. & S. HAN. 2023. What is Suksdorf's hawthorn? Revision of the Western North American 20-stamen black-fruited hawthorns (*Crataegus* series *Douglasianae*, Rosaceae subtribe Malinae). J. Bot. Res. Inst. Texas 17(1):151–189.

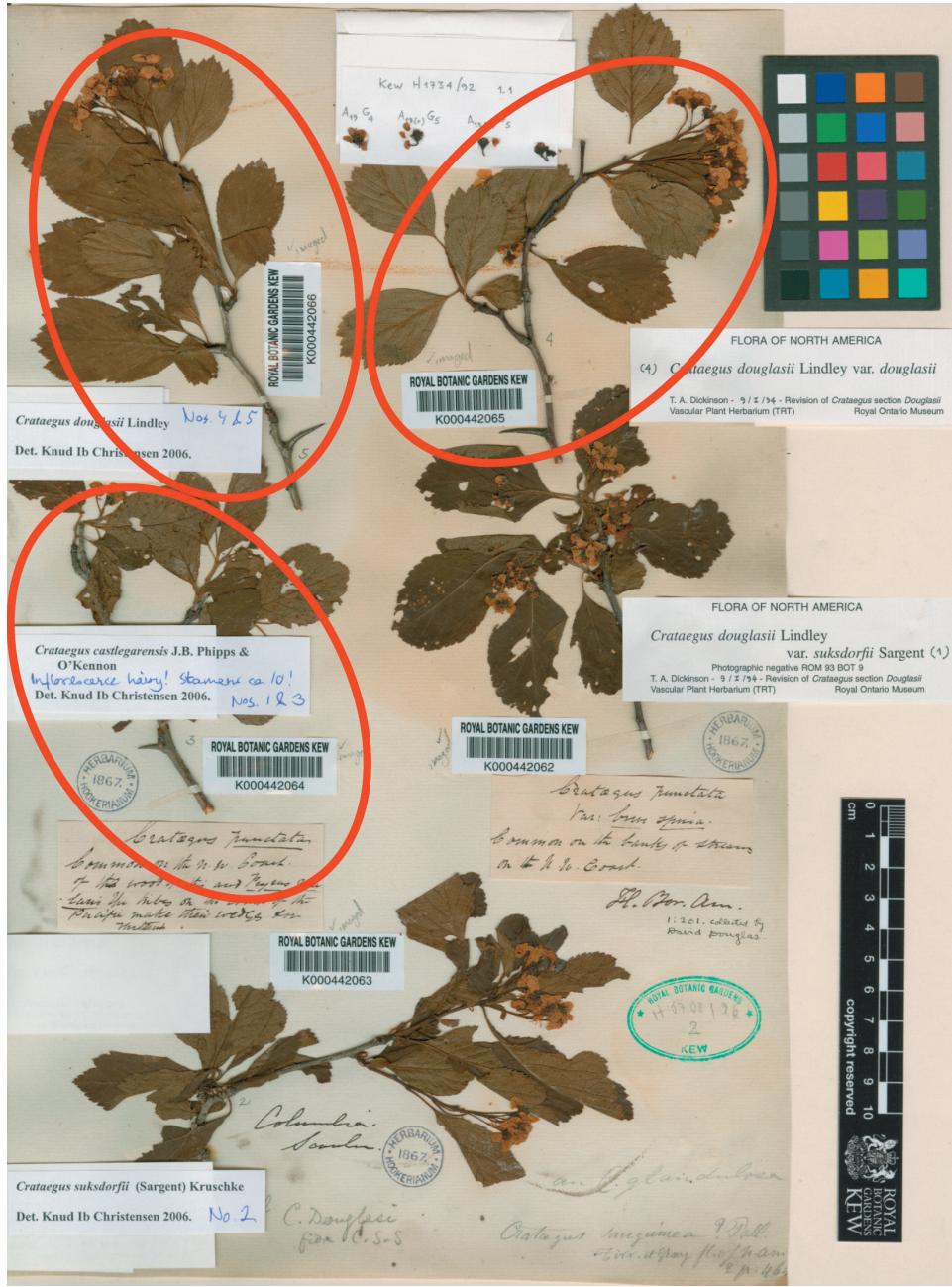


FIG. 1. A sheet from the Kew herbarium bearing one Hawthorn specimen collected by John Scouler, and four more collected by David Douglas, following the arrival of the Hudson Bay Company ship *William and Ann* at the mouth of the Columbia River in April 1825. The red ellipses enclose three specimens with ca. 10 stamens per flower, including K000442064 that was mistakenly identified in Dickinson and Han (2023) as a paratype of *C. rhodamae-loveae* T.A. Dickinson (pencil annotation “3”). K000442064 was correctly determined by K.I. Christensen as *C. castlegarensis* J.B. Phipps & O’Kennon on the basis of inflorescence axis pubescence and stamen number. Christensen’s determination of the specimen to the right, K000442062 (“1”), is in error as this specimen has flowers with short, triangular calyx lobes, long-pubescent hypanthia, and 18 or 19 stamens each (dissections at top of the sheet). K000442062 is correctly included as a paratype of the pollen-fertile diploid species, *C. rhodamae-loveae*. Image (<http://specimens.kew.org/herbarium/K000442064>) © RBG Kew.