

Santalaceae R. Brown, nom. cons. * Mistletoe Family

Woody or herbaceous root and stem parasites, (endophytic - Arceuthobium); cuticular epithelium common (cuticle waxes as rodlets); guard cell thickenings unknown; epidermal cells sclerified, with druses; stem stomata transversely oriented; leaves spiral to opposite, (margins with spines - Ionidium); flowers small, (3-)4-5(-8)-merous; ovules straight (anatropous), or not distinguishable, stigma often capitate or lobed; fruit a stony mesocarp, baccate, (outer part exfoliating); endosperm (helobial; green), starchy or not, embryo short to long; n = 5-7 (major morphological family characteristics abstracted from APGII web page). Add number of genera and species; global regions and habitats.

1. Terrestrial, extensive creeping rootstocks, parasitic on ericaceous shrubs.....**Commandra**
2. Arboreal, parasitic on deciduous and evergreen trees.(2)
 2. Leaves spatulate, broad, coriaceous, light green; fruit a pulpy, white, globose drupe; limited hosts include black gum and occasionally other deciduous trees; Coastal Plain.....
.....**Phoradendron**
 2. Leaves scale-like, brown; fruit a small (2-3.5mm), dry, compressed drupe; host species restricted to black spruce; Valley and Ridge...**Arceuthobium**

Comandra Nuttall, Gen. N. Amer. Pl. 1: 157. 1818

Terrestrial, perennial; creeping subligneous rootstocks. Leaves oblong, thin. Flowers perfect, calyx campanulate, segments oblong, corolla tube conspicuous. Fruit a dry nut, globular-urceolate. Parasitic herbs on Ericaceae of North America and Europe; one North American species east of the Mississippi; one New Jersey species. Two North American species, three varieties, one New Jersey species Statewide.

C. umbellata Nuttall. Bastard-Toadflax - Dry, sterile or acidic forest; Statewide; FACU; (Dicktown, Gloucester Township, Camden Co., *J.R. Arsenault, 24*)

Phoradendron Nuttall, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia ser. 2, i: 185. 1848. Mistletoe

Weak, arboreal epiphyte; perennial; dioecious. Leaves thick, persistent. Calyx globular, 3-lobed. Staminate flower a sessile anther borne on the base of each calyx lobe. Pistillate flowers adhering to ovary, stigma sessile. Fruit a white, pulpy drupe. Parasitic species chiefly of tropical America; one North American species east of the Mississippi; 24 species in US mainly in southwest.

P. leucarpum (Rafinesque) Reveal & M.C. Johnson. Oak, Christmas, or American Mistletoe. [syn = *P. flavescens* (Pursh) Nuttall; *P. flavescens* Nuttall ex Engelman; *P. serotinum* (Rafinesque) M.C. Johnson; *Viscum flavescens* sensu Pursh, p.p. non-*Viscum flavescens* Sw.]. Coastal Plain swamps and mesic woods, primarily on *Nyssa sylvatica* but reported on *Acer*

rubrum, *A. sacharinum* and *Liquidambar styraciflua*; CD-S, O, PB & DB; FACW (based on primary host species); (Atsion, Burlington Co., *B. Long* 18326, 1917, CHR B).

Arceuthobium M. Bieb., Fl. Taur.-Caucas. 3: 629. 1819. Dwarf Mistletoe

Dwarf, arboreal shrub; dioecious. Leaves minute, scale-like. Calyx compressed, 3-lobed. Staminate flowers 3-parted. Pistillate flowers 2-toothed. Drupe dry, compressed on short recurved pedicel. Parasite on Pinaceae throughout the Northern Hemisphere. One of two species east of Mississippi; only species in northeastern US; 19 species of western US.

A. pusillum Peck. Dwarf Mistletoe, Petit Gui. [syn = *Razoumofskya pusillum* (Peck) Kuntze] - Bogs of Sussex and Warren Co.; host *Picea mariana*; VR; FACW (based on host species); (Pine Swamp at Lost Lake, Sussex Co, *E.T. Moul*, 8739, 1956 CHR B).