

	Common and/or widespread	Restricted
Distinctive, recognisable	38. <i>U. asymmetrica</i> /37. <i>U. sowerbyi</i> @ 39. <i>U. coritana</i> 40. <i>U. procera</i> /41. <i>U. proceriformis</i> 50. <i>U. mossii</i> 53. <i>U. vegeta</i> /59. <i>U. hollandica</i> 60. <i>U. scabra</i> 61. <i>U. glabra</i>	1 <i>U. cornubiensis</i> /2 <i>U. stricta</i> 4. <i>U. wheatleyi</i> * 6. <i>U. anglosaxonica</i> @ / 28. <i>U. diversifolia</i> @ 7. <i>U. angustiformis</i> 11. <i>U. plotii</i> * 12. <i>U. serrata</i> @ 13. <i>U. prominentidens</i> @ /16. <i>U. longidentata</i> @ 15. <i>U. acutissima</i> @ 17. <i>U. sylvatica</i> @ 19. <i>U. obesidens</i> @ 22. <i>U. laevis</i> 23. <i>U. cuneiformis</i> @ 25. <i>U. rhombifolia</i> 27. <i>U. pseudelegantissima</i> @ / 31. <i>U. elegantissima</i> 29. <i>U. longicaudata</i> @ 30. <i>U. chaterorum</i> 36. <i>U. acuminatissima</i> @ 42. <i>U. atrovirens</i> @ 47. <i>U. crassa</i> 49. <i>U. prionophylla</i> @ 50. <i>U. mossii</i> 51. <i>U. occidentalis</i> /57. <i>U. scabrosa</i> 52. <i>U. daveyi</i> * 55. <i>U. exoniensis</i> 62. <i>U. camperdownii</i>
Subtle or difficult	14. <i>U. pseudocoritana</i> 56. <i>U. gyrophylla</i> @	3. <i>U. sativa</i> 5. <i>U. curvifolia</i> @ 8. <i>U. rasilis</i> @ 9. <i>U. microdon</i> @ 10. <i>U. minor</i> @ 18. <i>U. serratifrons</i> @ 20. <i>U. longidens</i> @ 21. <i>U. coriaceifolia</i> @ 24. <i>U. peninsularis</i> @ 26. <i>U. multidentata</i> @ 32. <i>U. incisa</i> @ 33. <i>U. alta</i> @ 34. <i>U. oblanceolata</i> @ 35. <i>U. serratula</i> @ 43. <i>U. crenata</i> @ 44. <i>U. madingleyensis</i> @ 45. <i>U. pseudobovata</i> @ 46. <i>U. obesifolia</i> 48. <i>U. cantabrigiensis</i> @ 54. <i>U. platyphylla</i> @

Status of Elm species or species-pairs

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About half the elm species are quite distinctive, and with a little practice are probably recognisable without keying. Only about ten are common or widespread. In this table, all species recorded from 10 or more vice-counties are included in the left column, except those marked * which are known from more than 10, but are generally rare or difficult to find. Those marked @ are mainly East Anglian/Midland. The pairs are species which are difficult to separate but are fairly distinctive compared with the rest.