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CONTENTS

- SPERLING, C.R., New species and new combinations in *Anredera* Juss.
(Basellaceae)..... 1
- TURNER, B.L., *Stevia calzadana* (Asteraceae) a new species from Oaxaca,
México. 5
- TURNER, B.L., *Menodora gypsophila* (Oleaceae), a new species from near
Galeana, Nuevo León, México..... 8
- AXELIUS, B., A new combination in *Physalis* (Solanaceae)..... 10
- TURNER, B.L., Taxonomic overview of *Hedyotis nigricans* (Rubiaceae) and
closely allied taxa. 12
- HUNT, D.M., M.H. MACROBERTS, & B.R. MACROBERTS, The status of
Quercus arkansana Sarg. (Fagaceae) in Texas. 22
- HERRERA A., Y., Chromosome numbers report. 25
- MORDEN, C.W., A new combination in *Muhlenbergia* (Poaceae)..... 28
- TURNER, B.L., *Sedum booleanum* (Crassulaceae), a new red-flowered species
from Nuevo León, México. 31
- YAHARA, T. & A. SOEJIMA, A new species of *Stevia* from México. 35
- TURNER, B.L., *Paronychia hintoniiorum* (Caryophyllaceae), a new species
from Nuevo León and Veracruz, México. 38
- TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Pittocaulon* (Asteraceae, Senecioneae) from
Oaxaca, México. 43
- TURNER, B.L., Two new varieties of *Hedeoma palmeri* (Lamiaceae) from
northeastern México. 47
- CHEMNICK, J. & T.J. GREGORY, A new species of *Ceratozamia*
(Zamiaceae) from Oaxaca, México with comments on distribution, habitat,
and relationships. 51
- TURNER, B.L., Rexford F. Daubenmire (1910-1995). 58

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NEW SPECIES AND NEW COMBINATIONS IN *ANREDERA* JUSS.
(BASELLACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Two new species of *Anredera*, *A. aspera* Sperling and *A. densiflora* Sperling, are described, and four new combinations, *A. brachystachys* (Moq.) Sperling, *A. floribunda* (Moq.) Sperling, *A. krapovickasii* (Villa) Sperling, and *A. tucumanensis* (Lillo & Hauman) Sperling, are made. These new species and new combinations are from the unpublished Ph.D. dissertation of Calvin R. Sperling.

KEY WORDS: *Anredera*, Basellaceae, taxonomy

FORWARD

[J. W. Nowicke, Botany Dept., NHB 166, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
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In the course of a palynological study that included *Anredera*, I discovered that two new species and four new combinations established by the late Calvin Sperling (1987) are heretofore unpublished. The Latin descriptions of the two new species, *Anredera densiflora* from Ecuador and Perú, and *A. aspera* from northern Bolivia, and the synonymy of the remaining four new combinations, *A. tucumanensis* (Lillo & Hauman) Sperling, *A. floribunda* (Moq.) Sperling, *A. krapovickasii* (Villa) Sperling, and *A. brachystachys* (Moq.) Sperling, have been taken from Spelling's dissertation. Before his death, he approved publication of these names.

Two more new combinations, *Anredera diffusa* (Moq.) Sperling and *A. marginata* (H.B.K.) Sperling, were recently published (Brako & Zarucchi 1993, p. 1253). In addition to the twelve species of *Anredera*, Sperling treated the remaining three genera that comprise Basellaceae, *Basella* L. (5 species), *Tournonia* Moq. (1 species), and *Ullucus* Caldas (1 species). Although his study concentrated on *Ullucus tuberosus* Caldas, Spelling's dissertation has keys, descriptions, distribution maps, and

¹ Deceased 20 May 1995.

discussions for the remaining eighteen species. His revision of Basellaceae as a family is the first since 1849, when it was treated by Moquin-Tandon. Spelling's discussions of relationships among genera and species provided new information that was integrated with the pollen data (Nowicke, in press). It is unfortunate that his dissertation has not been published in its entirety.

The species are taken up in the same sequence as they are in the dissertation. Abbreviations for authors follow Brummitt & Powell (1992).

Anredera Juss.

ANREDERA FLORIBUNDA (Moq.) Sperling, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Boussingaultia floribunda* Moq. in DC., *Prodr.* 13(2):229. 1849. TYPE: COLOMBIA. Ibaque, *Goudot s.n.* (HOLOTYPE: P, F-fragment!; Photo: GH!).

ANREDERA DENSIFLORA Sperling, *spec. nov.* TYPE: PERU. Lima, San Buenaventura, 2700-2800 m, 17 June 1925, *Pennell 14508* (HOLOTYPE: F!; Isotypes: GH!, NY!).

Folia ovata vel depresso-ovata, 4.0-7.7 cm longa, 2.0-9.5 cm lata, base cordata vel reniformia, apice acuta (foliis ovatis) vel rotundata (foliis depresso-ovatis). Inflorescentia terminales aut laterales, fasciculato-racemosae, inflorescentibus axillaribus pedunculo plerumque robusto portatis. Bractee subter pedicellum triangulares, 1.1-1.8 mm longae, 0.5-0.8 mm latae, persistentes; bractee pedicellorum depresso-ovatae vel perdepresso-ovatae, 1.0-1.2 mm longae, 0.5-0.8 mm latae, persistentes. Sepala late ovata vel latissime ovata, alburnea vel alba, siccitate atrobrunnea. Petala obovata vel elliptica, 1.9-2.6 mm long, 1.0-1.3 mm lata, alburnea vel alba, siccitate atrobrunnea, petaliis interioribus tribus tenuioribus quam petaliis exterioribus duobus, fructu ad maturitatem includentibus. Ovarium globosum; stylus singularis, 0.8-1.2 mm longus; stigma obscure trilobatum.

Distribution. Southern Ecuador to southern Perú. 2100-2800 (3900) m.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED. ECUADOR. Azuay: Between Molleturo and Toreador, 2590-3900 m, 14 June 1943, *Steyermark 53002* (NY). Loja: Loja, 2200 m, 15 April 1946, *Espinosa 137* (NY).

PERU. Lambayeque: Prov. Lambayeque, Abra de Porculla, 45 km E of Olmos on the road to Pucara, 1920 m, 13 July 1986, *Plowman et al. 14290* (F). Cajamarca: Prov. Cajabamba, Nunubabamba[?], 2600 m, 13 Aug. 1985, *Mostacero & Guerra 0059* (F). Huanuco: San Rafael, 8500 ft., 4 April 1923, *Macbride 3143* (F); Acomayo, 2100 m, 24 April 1946, *Woytkowski 34245* (F,G,MO,UC,USM). Junin: Paucartambo, 2800 m, 23 July 1969, *Woytkowski 6719* (GH,MO).

Anredera densiflora can be recognized by the dense inflorescence and flowers in which the sepals and outer two petals spread in fruit. It is similar to *A. baselloides* Baill. but differs by the ovate leaves, flared petiole, dense inflorescence, smaller flowers, broader sepals, and trilobed stigma (not divided). This species lacks

mammillose cells at the sepal base but does form a very low keel due to contraction of the sepal during drying as in *A. baselloides*.

ANREDERA TUCUMANENSIS (Lillo & Hauman) Sperling, *comb. nov.*
 BASIONYM: *Boussingaultia tucumanensis* Lillo & Hauman, *Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires* 33:353. 1925. (Hauman & Irigoyen, *Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires* 32:159, 449. 1923, *nom. nud.*). LECTOTYPE (here chosen): BOLIVIA: Prov. of Larecaja, Sorata, between Cochipata and Milipaya along the Ulcumarini River, 3200 m, March-May 1858, *Mandon 1028* (LECTOTYPE: K!; Isolectotypes: BM!, F!, G!, GH!, K!, NY!, P; Photos: F!, GH!, MO! of G). SYNTYPE: ARGENTINA: Prov. of Tucuman, Sierra de Garabatal, 2000 m, 22 March 1922, *Schreiter s.n.* (LIL).

ANREDERA KRAPOVICKASII (Villa) Sperling, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Boussingaultia krapovickasii* Villa, *Lilloa* 32:305, fig. p. 306. 1966. TYPE: ARGENTINA: Salta, km 28, road between Salta and Jujuy, 31 Jan. 1947, *C.A. O'Donell 4723* (HOLOTYPE: LIL).

ANREDERA BRACHYSTACHYS (Moq.) Sperling, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Tandonia brachystachys* Moq. in DC., *Prodr.* 13(2):227. 1849. LECTOTYPE (here chosen): COLOMBIA. Bogota, *Goudot 1* (P-Herb. Moq., det. by Moq.; Photo: GH!). SYNTYPE: ECUADOR. west side of Pichincha, 8500 ft., [without collector] (K!, P-fragment ex. Herb. Hook.; photo GH!).

ANREDERA ASPERA Sperling, *spec. nov.* TYPE: BOLIVIA. Prov. La Paz, Dept. Larecaja, Sorata, 68° 40' W 15° 45' S, 2530 m, 8 Dec. 1981, *Sperling & King 5412* (HOLOTYPE: GH!; Isotype: LPB!, others not distributed).

Planta scandens vix volubilis succulenta mucliaginae. Caules rubelli asperi praesertim ad nodos. Folia obovata, 2.1-4.2 cm longae, 1.4-2.0 cm latae, base cuneata vel acuta, apice obtusa vel rotundata. Inflorescentia laterales racemosae simplices aut base unifurcatae, pedicellis minutis, 0.5-0.7 mm longis. Bractae subter pedicellum deltatae, 0.9-1.0 mm longae?, 0.8 mm latae?, adnatae decursivaeque; bractae pedicellorum rhombicae vel perdepresse trullatae, 0.7-0.9 mm longae?, 0.8-1.0 mm latae, apice acutae, base truncatae, lobis lateralibus sagittiformibus, adnatae decursivaeque. Sepala perdepresse-ovata, 2.0-2.4 mm longa, 2.3-2.4 mm lata, apice acuta, viridulo-alba, erecta et per anthesin patentia. Petala obovata, 3 mm longa, 1.5-1.6 mm lata, alba, erecta et per anthesin urceolata. Ovarium globosum vel obovoideum; stylus singularis, 1 mm longus, super basin ad stigma expansus; stigma obscure trilobatum capitatum. Fructus adhuc ignoti.

Distribution. Known only from the type collection in northern Bolivia.

Anredera aspera can readily be distinguished by its asperous stem and greatly flared style. The flowers are nearly sessile but upon close inspection the very short pedicel is evident. The flowers are erect at anthesis and not spreading like many species of *Anredera*. The pedicellar bracts are decurrent down the pedicel and continuous with it, forming a cuplet on which the flower is borne.

This species is similar to *Anredera marginata*, from which it differs in having always obovate leaves (even in the flowering portion of the stem), nearly sessile flowers that are slightly larger than *A. marginata*, and flared styles.

Unlike most species of *Anredera* this plant is scarcely twining, a character which is constant when the plant is cultivated in the greenhouse. In the greenhouse it is more difficult to propagate, being much slower in forming adventitious roots from cuttings than any other species of *Anredera*.

The species was collected growing alongside *Anredera ramosa* (Moq.) Eliasson and in the same general area where the type specimen of *A. tucumanensis* was collected by Mandon. The type collection was observed being visited by flies, which are the presumed pollinators.

One collection from Bolivia may be this species: BOLIVIA. near La Paz, 10,000 ft., Oct. 1885, *Rusby 2570* (NY two sheets, F). It has a similar pedicel and pedicellar bracts, but the leaves are lacking. Fruits are present in this specimen (enclosed in the nigrescent perianth); because the type collection lacks fruits a comparison can not be made. The petals of the Rusby collection are slightly smaller, and most of the flowers on the sheets are in poor condition.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank David Lellinger for editing the two Latin descriptions and reviewing the paper, and Dan Nicolson for his review and suggestions.

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**STEVIA CALZADANA (ASTERACEAE) A NEW SPECIES FROM OAXACA,
MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

Stevia calzadana B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.*, is described and illustrated from Oaxaca, (Mpio. Coicoyan de las Flores), México. It belongs to the series *Corymbosae* of *Stevia* where it relates to *S. jorullensis*, distinguished from the latter by its linear-lanceolate, glandular-punctate leaves and achenes with aristate pappus scales.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, systematics, *Stevia*, México

Routine identification of Mexican composites (Asteraceae) has revealed the following novelty.

STEVIA CALZADANA B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Mpio. Coicoyan de las Flores, Distr. Santiago Juxtlahuaca, El Arenal, 4 km de Coicoyan de las Flores, carretera a San Martin Peras - Santiago Juxtlahuaca (17° 17' N × 98° 15' W), 1775-1890 m, 20 Nov 1994, *J.I. Calzada 19539* (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

S. jorullensis H.B.K. similis sed foliis linearibus-oblancoelatis (vs. ovatis), glanduliferis-punctatis (vs. non glanduliferis-punctatis); et pappis acheniorum aristatis (vs. coroniformibus).



Fig. 1 *Stevia calzadana*, from holotype.

Stiffly erect, mostly unbranched, perennial herbs ca. 1 m high. Stems reddish, vestiture puberulent with minute upcurved hairs ca. 0.2 mm high. Leaves opposite throughout, gradually reduced upwards; petioles 1-3 mm long. Midstem leaves linear-oblongate, 5.0-6.5 cm long, 5-6 mm wide, glabrous throughout, abundantly glandular-punctate, especially beneath, 1-nervate or weakly 3-nervate, the margins entire. Heads arranged in both terminal and axillary, mostly congested, flat-topped cymules 4-10 cm across, the ultimate peduncles mostly 1-5 mm long. Involucres cylindrical, 5-6 mm long, the bracts sparsely puberulent to nearly glabrate, their apices acute. Corollas (dried) deep rose-colored, 6-9 mm long, the tube and throat indistinct, glabrous or nearly so, the lobes 1-2 mm long, glabrous without. Achenes with body 3.0-3.5 mm long, minutely hispidulous, the pappus of 3 linear aristate scales ca. 5 mm long, the upper portion barbellate for 1-2 mm, below these a crown of 3 or more united scales ca. 0.5 mm high.

This species is distinguished by its linear-oblongate leaves which are essentially glabrous, and 3-aristate achenes. In Grashoff's unpublished doctoral thesis (Univ. of Texas, Austin, 1972) the species will key to or near *Stevia jorullensis* H.B.K., but it differs from the latter in both leaf shape (linear-oblongate vs. ovate) texture (densely glandular-punctate beneath vs. not so), and pappus aristate (vs. coroniform, without aristae).

It is a pleasure to name this distinctive *Stevia* for J.I. Calzada, extraordinary collector of Mexican plants, now associated with UNAM on the flora of the Mixteca Alta region of Oaxaca.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and Piero Delprete and Mark Mayfield for reviewing the manuscript. The illustration was drawn by Ms. Maria Thompson.

**MENODORA GYPSOPHILA (OLEACEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM NEAR
GALEANA, NUEVO LEÓN, MEXICO.**

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Menodora gypsophila* B.L. Turner, is described from gypseous soils near Galeana, Nuevo León, México. It is closely related to the widespread *M. coulteri* but differs by a number of characters, including leaf-shape, venation, vestiture, and substrate preference.

KEY WORDS: Oleaceae, *Menodora*, systematics, México

Routine identification of plants from northeastern México has revealed the following novelty.

MENODORA GYPSOPHILA B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Galeana, Santa Rosa, arid hillside, 1610 m, 6 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al. 25643* (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

M. coulteri A. Gray similis differt foliis crassis, pro parte maxima triplinerviis et apiculatis, et caulibus moderate pubescentibus et hirsutis, pilis 0.2-0.3 mm longis (vs. pilis deorsum curvatis et 0.1-0.2 mm longis).

Low much-branched shrublets 10-20 cm high. Stems terete, moderately pubescent with widely spreading hairs mostly 0.2-0.3 mm long. Leaves opposite throughout, gradually reduced upwards, those at midstem lanceolate-elliptic, markedly thickened, bearing 3 raised nerves on the lower surface, pubescent like the stem, entire, the apices apiculate, the blades mostly 5-15 mm long, 4-6 mm wide. Flowers terminal, the pedicels reflexed in fruit. Calices 3-6 mm long; lobes 8-13, 2-4 mm long, linear-lanceolate, pubescent with spreading hairs. Corollas bright yellow; tubes 2-4 mm long; lobes 5-10 mm long, 3-6 mm wide. Anthers yellow, exerted 2-4 mm from the tube. Style exerted 3-5 mm from the tube. Paired capsules ovoid, reflexed, each ca. 5 mm across; seeds obovoid, ca. 4 mm long, 2 mm across, the outer surface spongy and irregularly patterned.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Galeana, 5 km from Galeana, along the road to Rayones, 1600 m, 27 Jun 1994,

Hinton et al. 24474 (TEX); 3 km N of Galeana on rather bare gypseous-calcareous (?) soils, 26 Jul 1993, *Turner 93-158* (TEX).

Collections of this species were unknown to me at the time of my treatment of *Menodora* for North America (Phytologia 71:340-356. 1991.). As indicated by the specimens cited above, this taxon was first collected by myself in 1993 (along with several close-up photographs). The two subsequent collections were made by Jaime and George Hinton in about the same area, apparently also in gypseous soils. I have selected *Hinton 25643* as the type of this species because the collections concerned possess relatively large well-developed leaves and bountiful flowers. The other two collections are not as lush and possess leaves about half the size of the type, with decidedly smaller flowers, especially *Turner 93-158* which has very small calyces (3-4 mm long) with only ca. 8 lobes (vs. ca. 13 in the type). In most other details, however, the paratypes are like those of the holotype. When originally collected I thought that *M. gypsophila* might be an aberrant specimen of *M. coulteri*, the latter having thinner, largely enervate leaves and a finer, down-curved stem-pubescence. The additional Hinton collections have convinced me that the populations concerned deserve a name. I am especially grateful to George Hinton's perceptive eye who sent me the most recent collection with the observation (pers. letter) that "the leaves have clear venations that are unlike any in our collections, and I couldn't match it to any in your revision of the genus", which is so, hence the description here.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to Piero Delprete and Mark Mayfield for reviewing the paper.

A NEW COMBINATION IN *PHYSALIS* (SOLANACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Margaranthus solanaceus is transferred to the genus *Physalis* and hence the monotypic genus *Margaranthus* becomes a synonym of *Physalis*.

KEY WORDS: *Physalis*, *Margaranthus*, Solanaceae, systematics

Margaranthus Schldl. (Solanaceae) is a monotypic genus from México and the southwestern United States. It was described by Schlechtendal 1838. It has always been regarded as very closely related to the genus *Physalis* L., differing in form and colour of the corolla and insertion of filaments. The annual *M. solanaceus* Schlechtendal has an urceolate, violet/greenish corolla with adnate filaments while in *Physalis* the corollas are campanulate to nearly rotate, yellow or whitish and the filaments are free.

In his monograph, Rydberg (1896) considered *Margaranthus* as very closely related to *Physalis* but kept it as a separate genus. In a karyological report, Menzel (1950) noted the great similarities between *Margaranthus* and *Physalis* and, based on S/T ratio data placed *Margaranthus* between the annual sections *Angulatae* and *Pubescentes* of *Physalis*. She did not, however, make any formal transference. Waterfall (1958) in his survey of *Physalis* in North America commented on the similarity of *Margaranthus* to *Physalis* and noted that if not in flower, *Margaranthus* could not be distinguished from small-fruited species of *Physalis*. He stated that possibly *Margaranthus* should be included in *Physalis*, but that further studies including critical species of *Chamaesaracha* (*C. grandiflora* (Hook.) Fern., *C. nana* (A. Gray) A. Gray, both now in *Leucophysalis*) were needed before formal transference. He thus kept *Margaranthus* as it was originally described, as a genus of its own. On the other hand he included *Quincula lobata*, another related, monotypic genus in *Physalis*, even though *Quincula* differs from *Physalis* in several characters besides colour of corolla. This was probably due to *Quincula* originally being described as a *Physalis*.

My recent cladistic analyses of the physaloid group, including among others *Margaranthus*, *Quincula*, *Chamaesaracha*, and *Leucophysalis* (Axelius 1995) has

shown that *Margaranthus* is well nested within the *Physalis* clade (including *P. pubescens* L., *P. angulata* L., and *P. peruviana* L.), close to *P. pubescens* (Axelius 1995, fig. 1). The species of *Chamaesaracha*, *Quincula*, and *Leucophysalis* are more distantly related and found clearly outside the *Physalis* clade. The species of *Chamaesaracha* group together and form a very strongly supported sister-relation with *Quincula*. There is thus a rather strong support for the hypothesis that *Margaranthus* has originated from an ancestor within the core *Physalis*. This view is also in accordance with analysis based on molecular data (Martínez 1993). Hence *Margaranthus* cannot be kept separated from *Physalis* without splitting the core of this genus into smaller monophyletic entities. *Physalis* is a large genus which lacks a modern revision and its circumscription might be questioned in many ways but to keep *Margaranthus* separated under these circumstances, can not longer be justified.

PHYSALIS SOLANACEOUS (Schlechtendal) Axelius, *comb. nov.*

BASIONYM: *Margaranthus solanaceus* Schlechtendal, Index Sem. Hort. Hal. 1838 Coll. 8. 1838. TYPE: Cult. in Horto Botanico Halensis 1838, "e seminis in Mexico locis calidioribus coll. C. Ehrenberg". D.F.L. Schlechtendal s.n. (HOLOTYPE: HAL).

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TAXONOMIC OVERVIEW OF *HEDYOTIS NIGRICANS* (RUBIACEAE) AND CLOSELY ALLIED TAXA

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ABSTRACT

A taxonomic study of *Hedyotis nigricans* is rendered in which a widespread var. *nigricans* is recognized, along with five regional or localized, allopatric varieties: var. *floridana* (southern Florida); var. *pulvinata* (northeastern Florida); var. *austrotexana* B.L. Turner, var. nov. (southern Texas); var. *gypsophila* B.L. Turner, var. nov. (montane regions of Nuevo León, México and closely adjacent states); and var. *papillacea* B.L. Turner, var. nov. (northern panhandle and trans-Pecos, Texas, and closely adjacent New Mexico). A key to these taxa is provided along with maps showing their distributions. Additionally, these taxa are compared with the closely related species *H. angulata* and *H. butterwickiae*, and maps showing their distribution are also provided.

KEY WORDS: Rubiaceae, *Hedyotis*, *Houstonia*, systematics, Mexico, Texas

Hedyotis nigricans (Lam.) Fosberg (= *Houstonia nigricans* [Lam.] Fern.) has been variously treated as belonging to the genus *Hedyotis* or *Houstonia* (Shinners 1949; Terrell 1986, 1991), some workers preferring an inclusive *Hedyotis* (including *Houstonia*), others preferring a more restricted *Hedyotis* (excluding *Houstonia*, cf. Terrell 1991). Most current workers accept *Hedyotis nigricans* as belonging to *Hedyotis*, including Terrell (1991), albeit tentatively. Terrell (1986) provided a taxonomic overview of *H. nigricans* for the U.S.A., especially Florida, but did not treat in detail collections from Texas, New Mexico, and México.

The present contribution is based upon the detailed examination of over 800 sheets of *Hedyotis nigricans* on file at LL, TEX, and SRSC.

Key to Texas populations of *Hedyotis nigricans* and closely related taxa

1. Leaves mostly basal, very numerous and forming pulvinate mats, the stiffly erect rather naked stems having markedly appressed, stiff-lanceolate leaves; fruits mostly orbicular; southeastern most Brewster Co. *H. butterwickiae*

1. Leaves otherwise, mostly cauline and spreading; fruits mostly ovoid (except for Gulf Coastal populations); widespread.....(2)
2. Midstem leaves thick and short, ovate-linear to lanceolate, 1 cm long or less, the margins never enrolled; capsules orbicular at maturity; calyx lobes 1 mm long or less; rock or cliff-dwelling species of eastern trans-Pecos, Texas and closely adjacent México.....*H. angulata* Fosberg
2. Midstem leaves not as described in the above, the margins to some extent enrolling with desiccation; capsules ovoid at maturity; calyx lobes mostly 1 mm or more long, if shorter than the leaves decidedly linear to linear-oblongate; mostly not rock or bare-bluff species, widespread (*H. nigricans*).(3)
3. Calyx, and/or upper stems and leaves to some extent papillose with extended epidermal cells, these superficially resembling hairs, or else the calyx to some extent beset with callose hair-like enations.....(4)
3. Calyx, upper stems and leaves glabrous or merely ciliate along the leaf margins and calyx lobes.....*var. nigricans*
4. Plants mostly sprawling, low bushy herbs 5-15 cm high; panhandle and trans-Pecos Texas.....*var. papillacea*
4. Plants mostly simple-stemmed, non bushy herbs 20-40 cm high; southern Texas.....*var. austrotexana*

Key to Mexican populations of *Hedyotis nigricans*

1. Primary leaves at midstem mostly 1-3 mm wide, 3-12 times as long as wide; calyx usually glabrous, or with but a few ciliate hairs; mostly calcareous soils, widespread.....*var. nigricans*
1. Primary leaves at midstem mostly 3-6 mm wide, 2.5-3.5 times as long as wide; calyx usually markedly setose with thickened hairs; mostly gypseous soils of southernmost Coahuila, Nuevo León, and very closely adjacent Zacatecas and probably Tamaulipas.*var. gypsophila*

HEDYOTIS BUTTERWICKIAE (Terrell) Nesom, Syst. Bot. 13:434. 1988.
Houstonia butterwickiae Terrell

This species, first described by Terrell in 1979, was retained by both Nesom (1988) and Terrell (1991). It is known only by collections from along the ridgetop of the Bullis Range on the Bullis Gap Ranch, in Brewster Co., which is about 20 mi S of Sanderson (Terrell Co.). The taxon is obviously closely related to *Hedyotis nigricans* but can be immediately recognized by its very narrow, linear-lanceolate, relatively thickened stiffly ascending stem leaves, the basal leaves forming a dense pulvinate array of shorter, somewhat broader elliptic-lanceolate leaves. Additionally, Terrell, in his original description, notes that the taxon has nearly globose capsules and a relatively diffuse inflorescence.

HEDYOTIS NIGRICANS (Lam.) Fosberg, Lloydia 4:287. 1941.

Terrell (1986) treated this taxon as belonging to the genus *Houstonia* but subsequently (1991) positioned it in *Hedyotis*. He considered *H. nigricans* to be a "polymorphic species", but nevertheless recognized three varieties in the complex, a

widespread highly variable var. *nigricans*, and two very localized varieties in Florida, both coastal (Figure 1).

I have examined numerous sheets of this species from over a broad region and recognize three additional varietal taxa, as described below. All of these are largely allopatric with var. *nigricans* but appear to intergrade into the latter in regions of near contact.

Even with the removal of these several newly described elements, var. *nigricans* remains quite variable, ranging from rather spindly plants with linear to linear-oblongate leaves in eastern and central Texas, to shorter plants with linear-lanceolate to linear-elliptic leaves in west-central Texas and westwards. In México the variety, while quite variable, is less complex, as shown in Figure 2.

HEDYOTIS NIGRICANS var. *NIGRICANS*

Terrell (1986, 1991) accounted for most of the Texas names involved in the synonymy of this variety, and these are briefly touched upon here.

Houstonia salina A.A. Heller -This name is typified by material from coastal areas of southern Texas (Nueces Co.). I agree with Terrell (1986) that the plants concerned differ but little from typical elements of var. *nigricans*.

Houstonia tenuis Small -This name is typified by material from central Texas (San Saba Co.) and appears to be the same as var. *nigricans*, as noted by Terrell (1991).

Houstonia angustifolia Michx. var. *rigidiuscula* A Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 1(2):27. 1884. Shinnars (1949) transferred this variety into *Hedyotis nigricans* without comment, merely noting it to be typified by plants collected in "S. and W. Texas, Palmer, Havard, & c. Coast of E. Florida, Rugel. (Mex)". Unfortunately, to my knowledge, no one has lectotypified the name concerned, but my own evaluations of this appellation are that it was meant to apply to plants having a low rigid stature, mainly occurring in the southwestern U.S.A. (western Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona) and México. Those who might wish to apply this varietal name to such plants over this region might do so, but I view the variation between such habitual forms as relatively trivial, there being gradual intergradation between such populational forms over a broad region of central Texas and northern México. In short, there seems little merit in attempting to define what the habitual limits of var. *rigidiuscula* might be.

Houstonia angustifolia Michx. var. *scabra* S. Wats., Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 18:97. 1883. (TYPE: MEXICO. Coahuila: Carocol Mts, 19-20 Aug 1880, E. Palmer 410; Isotype: LL!). -This name is unaccounted for by Terrell (1986, 1991) but examination of type material shows this to belong to var. *nigricans*. The Carocol Mts are said to be located about 24 mi southeast of Monclova, México (McVaugh 1956), an area well within the distribution of var. *nigricans* as defined in the present treatment.

HEDYOTIS NIGRICANS (Lam.) Fosberg var. **AUSTROTEXANA** B.L. Turner, var. nov. TYPE: U.S.A. Texas: Karnes Co., roadside 2 mi E of El Tejano Cafe, "dry sandy, clay soil", 22 Jun 1952, Joe C. Johnson 833 (LL).

H. nigricans (Lam.) Fosberg var. *austrotexana* B.L. Turner, var. nov.; similis *H. nigricans* var. *nigricans* sed calyces maturi valde papilloso ubique.

Resembling var. *nigricans* but the mature calyces markedly papillose throughout.

Other than having markedly papillose calyces, this taxon is essentially the same as var. *nigricans*; indeed, it apparently replaces the latter in the region shown in Figure 1. The two varieties do, however, grow in close proximity and occasional plants appear to show intergradation of the calyx character concerned in regions of near contact (e.g. Goliad Co.: *Smith 4271*; San Patricio Co.: *Turner 80-91M*).

HEDYOTIS NIGRICANS (Lam.) Fosberg var. **GYPSOPHILA** B.L. Turner, var. nov. TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Santa Rita, 2370 m, "Sparse pine woods - gypsum hillsides," 11 Jun 1981, *Hinton et al. 18278* (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

H. nigricans (Lam.) Fosberg var. *gypsophila* B.L. Turner, var. nov.; similis *H. nigricans* var. *nigricans* sed plantae parviores et ramosissimi e basi; folia ovato-elliptica et saepius 2.5-3.5 plo longiores quam latiores (vice folia linearia-lanceolata usque linearia-oblancoolata et saepius 4-20 plo longiora quam latiora); calyces maturi plerumque hispidi enatis capillaribus et latis basi (vice calyces glabros enatis infirme evolutis).

Resembling var. *nigricans* but the plants low and much-branched from the base, the leaves elliptic-ovate and mostly 2.5-3.5(4.0) times as long as wide (vs. linear-lanceolate to linear-oblancoolate, mostly 4-20 times as long as wide) and the mature calyces usually markedly hispid with broad-based hairs (vs. glabrous or merely minutely setose).

This taxon is represented by 45 or more collections at LL, TEX, mostly obtained from gypseous soils in the state of Nuevo León. While quite variable as concerns calyx pubescence, the branching habit and leaf shape is very diagnostic, and in combination the characters are as distinctive for recognition purposes as those characters in combination used by, for example, Terrell in his recognition of *Hedyotis nigricans* var. *pulvinata* (Small) Fosb., the latter superficially resembling var. *gypsophila* as conceived here.

HEDYOTIS NIGRICANS (Lam.) Fosberg var. **PAPILLACEA** B.L. Turner, var. nov. TYPE: U.S.A. New Mexico: Otero Co., northern McKittrick Canyon at first crossing of Texas-New Mexico boundary on the New Mexico side, "gravels and boulders of stream bottom. In Riparian type habitat and below protected cliffs; Big tooth maple, Ponderosa Pine, Madrone", etc. 8 Oct 1973, *Thomas F. Patterson 508* (HOLOTYPE: LL).

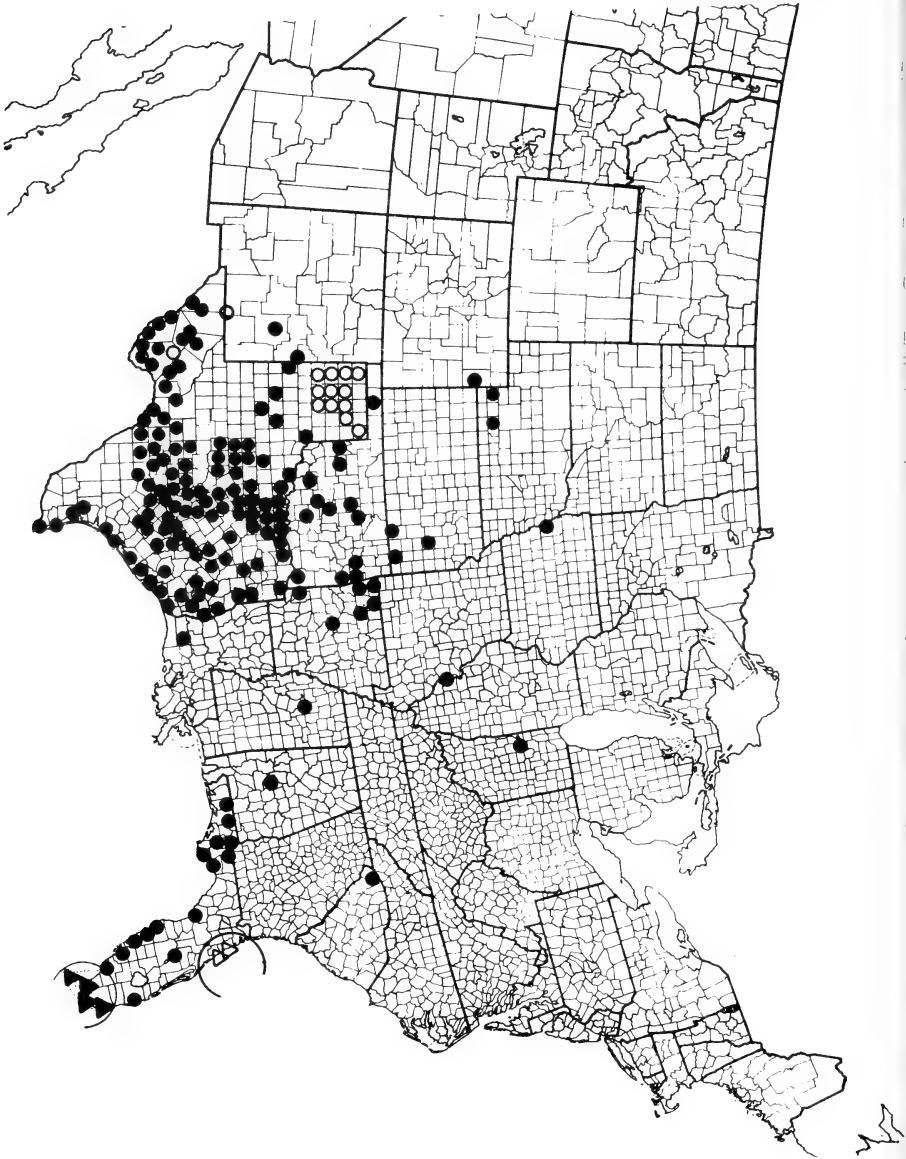


Figure 1. Distribution of *Hedyotis nigricans* in U.S.A.: var. *nigricans* (closed circles); var. *austrotexana* (diagonals); var. *floridana* (closed triangles); var. *papillacea* (open circles); var. *pulvinata* (open triangles).

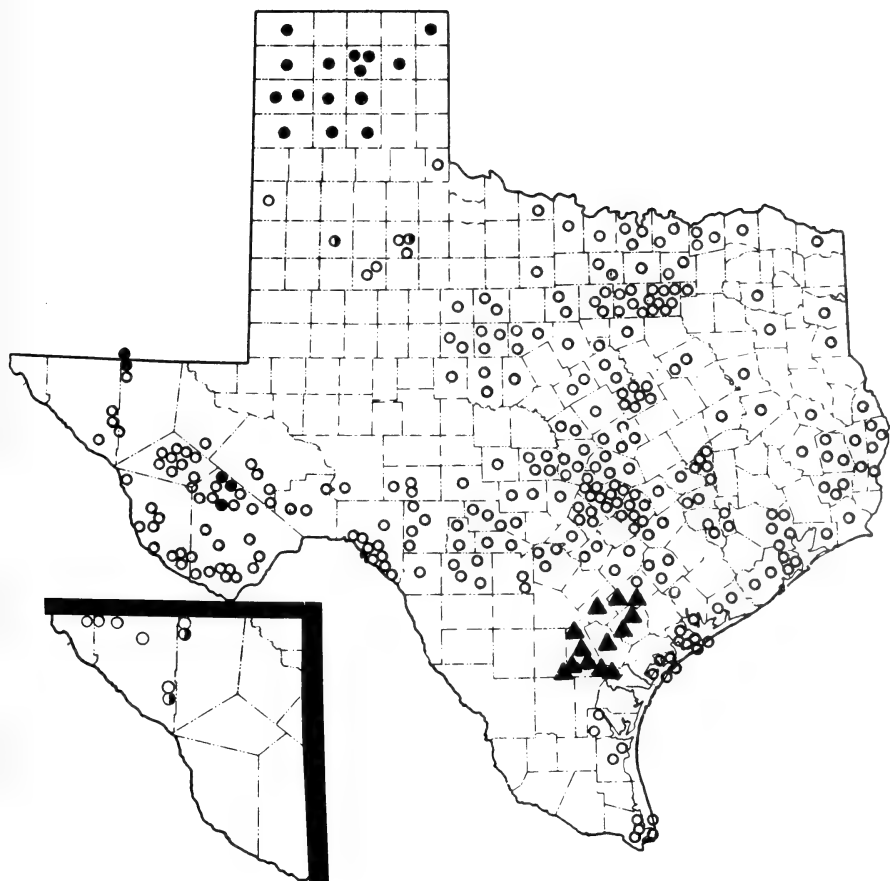


Figure 2. Distribution of *Hedyotis nigricans* complex in Texas: var. *nigricans* (open circles); var. *papillacea* (closed circles); \pm intermediates to var. *nigricans* and var. *papillacea* (half circles); var. *austrotexana* (triangles).

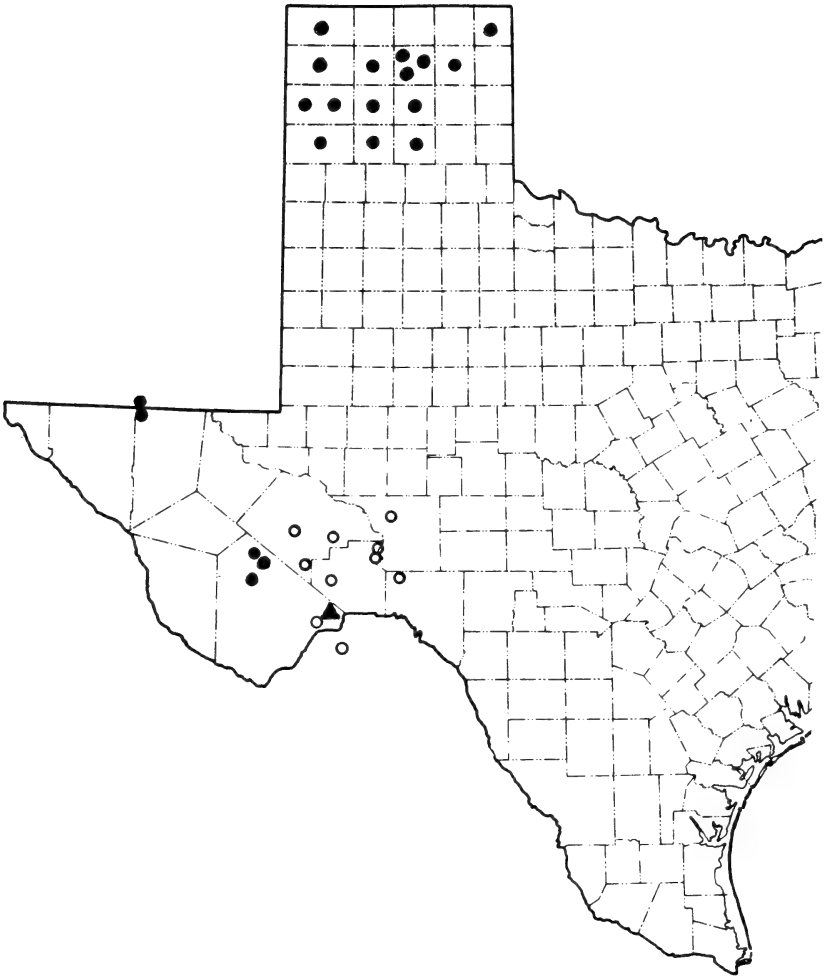


Figure 3. Distribution of *Hedyotis angulata* (open circles) and the superficially similar *H. nigricans* var. *papillacea* (closed circles); *H. butterwickiae* (triangle).

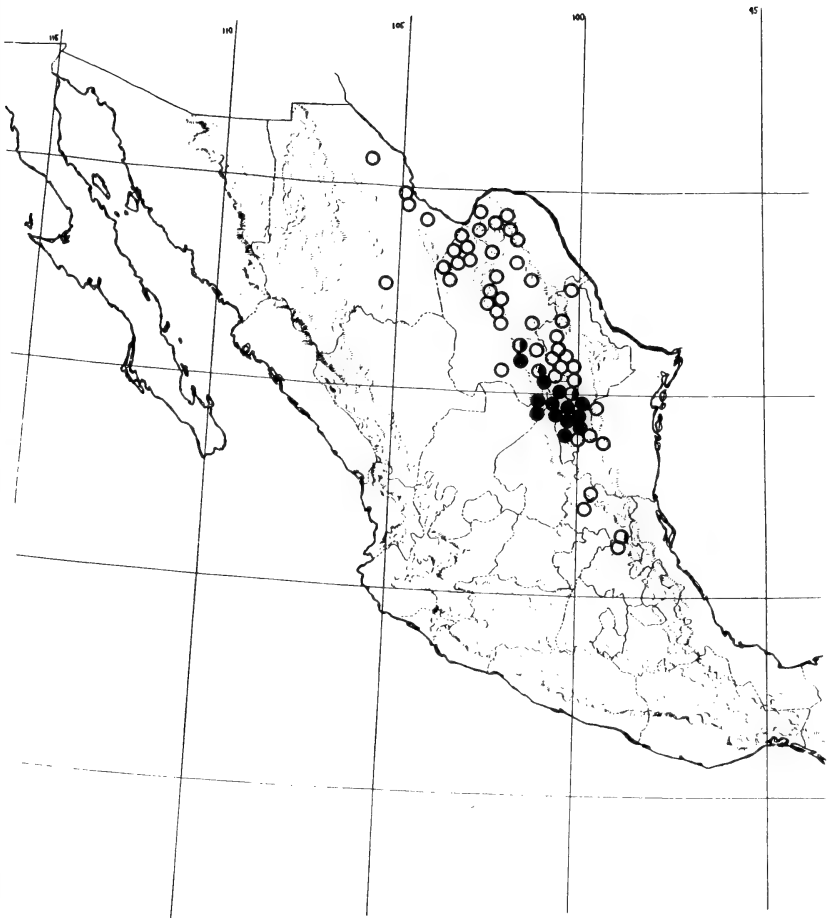


Figure 4. Distribution of *Hedyotis nigricans* in México: *var. nigricans* (open circles); *var. gypsophila* (closed circles); intermediates (half circles).

H. nigricans (Lam.) Fosberg var. *papillacea* B.L. Turner, var. *nov.*; similis *H. nigricans* var. *nigricans* sed saepius 5-15 cm alta, enascens caudicibus ramosis et ligneis; caules, folia, calycesque aliquantum papilloso enatis capillaribus.

Resembling var. *nigricans* but the plants mostly 5-15 cm high and the stems, leaves and calyces to some extent papillose with hair-like enations.

As shown in Figure 1, the var. *papillacea* is largely confined to the northernmost panhandle region of Texas where it passes, rather abruptly, into var. *nigricans*. It also is found in the trans-Pecos regions of Texas and closely adjacent New Mexico where it reportedly occurs in and along limestone ledges and bluffs (Del Norte, Glass and Guadalupe Mts). Plants of the latter region superficially resemble *Hedyotis angulata*, and some of these were annotated as such by Terrell (e.g., Warnock 7978, from the Del Norte Mts [TEX]). Inclusion of the panhandle collections with the trans-Pecos material might appear moot in that the panhandle collections have somewhat longer, more linear-lanceolate leaves and occur as populational disjuncts. However, similar populational disjunctions occur in several species of Asteraceae (e.g., *Chrysothamnus*) and need not be cause for much concern, at least I find it difficult to distinguish between the two populational elements.

It should be noted that the type collection of var. *papillacea* was found growing with or near material that might be deemed to be var. *nigricans* (Patterson 508, 516) in that these two relatively late-flowering collections seemingly lack the papillose enations which characterize the taxon, but in all other characters these two plants resemble var. *papillacea* as conceived here. The same is true for occasional specimens from the panhandle region, where the variety is apparently much more common, to judge from herbarium collections.

Finally, it should be emphasized that from among the 1000 or more specimens of var. *nigricans* examined by me in the present study, only a few sheets were discerned to have papillose enations of the type found in var. *papillacea*, at least two of these from the state of Florida (Franklin Co., sand dunes and coastal areas along the Gulf of Mexico: Henderson 63-1309; Kral 39899). Obviously such enations are under relatively simple genetic control, but in the var. *papillacea* these appear to be populationally "fixed" in the regions shown in Figure 1, occurring on plants with a habitual display quite different from the habitual display of var. *nigricans* over most of its eastern distribution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to my wife, Gayle, for the Latin diagnoses, and to her and Piero Delprete for reviewing the manuscript.

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THE STATUS OF *QUERCUS ARKANSANA* SARG. (FAGACEAE) IN TEXAS

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ABSTRACT

The status of *Quercus arkansana* Sarg. in Texas is discussed. It is known to occur in Cass County, and there is an historical record for Jasper County.

KEY WORDS: *Quercus arkansana*, Texas, Fagaceae, phytogeography

Quercus arkansana Sarg., an uncommon Coastal Plain oak with scattered populations ranging from southwestern Georgia and northwestern Florida to southwestern Arkansas and northwestern Louisiana, has not been known for Texas (Bill Carr, Texas Natural Heritage Program, pers. comm.; Correll & Johnston 1970; Johnston 1990; Stanley D. Jones, Botanical Research Center (BRCH), pers. comm.; Hunt 1986; Little 1977; Nixon 1985; Sargent 1965; Simpson 1988; Vines 1977). Hunt (1990) lists the species as occurring in Texas on the basis of an historical specimen collected in 1903 in Jasper County (*W.W. Ashe 1* [NCU]). More recently, two small populations of *Q. arkansana* have been found in Cass County.

In 1990, Hunt (*Hunt TX218* [to be distributed to TEX and ND]) first confirmed *Quercus arkansana* from Texas, identifying it as "*Q. arkansana* tending toward *Q. nigra*." This collection, representing one sapling, was from the south side of TX 77, 1 km west of the Louisiana state line in sandy loam pine-oak woods dominated by *Pinus echinata* P. Mill., *Quercus falcata* Michx., *Q. nigra* L., and *Liquidambar styraciflua* L. This find was the result of searches stimulated by the presence of a large population in Louisiana about 3 km away, documented initially by G.H. Ware (*Ware 1492* [DAV]) in 1965 (Hunt 1990).

In 1995, the MacRobertses found several small trees (up to 7 meters high) in a young, densely stocked, even-aged pine plantation on deep sandy soils along a 1 km

stretch of Cass County Road 4561 about 5 km northeast of McLeod, Texas, and 5 km west of Rodessa, Louisiana, which they identified as *Quercus arkansana* (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 2875 [NCSC], 2874, 2877 [BRCH], 2879 [VDB], 2881 [LSUS], 2873 [ND], 2878 [DAV]). Some of these specimens were sent elsewhere for confirmation. Hunt determined 2876 as "probably *Quercus arkansana* × *Q. nigra*;" 2875 and 2873 were identified as *Q. arkansana* by J.W. Hardin and Richard Jensen, respectively. Julia Larke determined an unnumbered specimen to be *Q. arkansana*. This population is within 2 km of a large population of *Q. arkansana* in Louisiana centering on a point where Black Bayou and State Line Creek cross LA 168 about 3 km west of Rodessa (Teague & Wendt 1994). Associated species for this site include *Quercus marilandica* Muenchh., *Q. stellata* Wang., *Q. incana* Bartr., *Pinus taeda* L., *P. echinata*, *Vitis* spp., *Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.) Nees, and *Liquidambar styraciflua*. The area was heavily shaded, had a dense pine litter and almost no herbaceous understorey, and was badly damaged by commercial forestry.

The environment of the Cass County sites is typical for the species: midslope of eroding sandhills adjacent to headwater tributaries. That *Quercus arkansana* occurs in Cass County is not surprising since it occurs in adjacent parishes and counties in Louisiana and Arkansas (Hunt 1990; Louisiana Natural Heritage 1995; Smith 1988). Hunt (1986) has documented increased introgression between *Q. arkansana* and *Q. nigra* at the range edge of the former. Thus the mixed traits found in the Cass County collections are expected: short petioles (*Q. nigra*), scurfy leaf and twig pubescence (*Q. arkansana*), and leaf shape varying between the two provide strong evidence for putative hybridization between these species.

In addition to these recent finds, Hunt located a specimen from Jasper County (W.W. Ashe 1 [NCU]) collected in 1903 that is probably *Quercus arkansana* but may be a hybrid between *Q. nigra* and *Q. velutina* Lam. (Hunt 1990). This specimen was originally identified as *Q. velutina* × *Q. laurifolia* Michx. Unfortunately, a specific locality is not given and, although much potential mesic sandhill habitat exists in the northern third of the county, relocating this population, if it still exists, may be difficult. The east Texas landscape has been drastically altered over the past century, and *Q. arkansana* is notorious for its patchy distribution and its inconspicuousness, which has always made it difficult to locate (Hunt 1986).

These populations represent westward range extensions for *Quercus arkansana*. Additional populations of this oak are expected and should be sought in Bowie, Marion, and Cass counties. The rarity of this species in Texas and throughout its range makes it a good candidate for any protected plant list for the state, and an effort to protect its habitat should be made to ensure its survival in Texas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Stanley Jones (BRCH) and Bill Carr (Texas Natural Heritage Program) supplied information on the distribution of *Quercus arkansana*. J.W. Hardin (NCSC), Richard Jensen (ND), and Julia Larke (Louisiana Natural Heritage Program), confirmed the MacRobertses' initial identification. Hunt's research was supported by NSF Grant BSR-8414419 to David E. Giannasi and David M. Hunt. Thanks are due to Lori

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CHROMOSOME NUMBERS REPORT

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ABSTRACT

A first record of *Muhlenbergia quadridentata* chromosome number is given, a diploid chromosome number for *M. virescens* is reported for the first time, and the tetraploid condition of *M. montana* is confirmed.

RESUMEN

Se registra por primera vez el número cromosómico de *Muhlenbergia quadridentata*, un número cromosómico diploide para *M. virescens* se reporta por primera vez, y la condición tetraploide de *M. montana* se confirma.

KEY WORDS: *Muhlenbergia*, Poaceae, cytology

INTRODUCTION

The mostly American genus *Muhlenbergia* Schreber is comprised by two rather distinct groups which had been cytologically studied by several authors. Pohl (1964) studied the broad-leaved, mesic, rhizomatous species from the deciduous forests of eastern North America. While Peterson (1988), did chromosome counts for the group of annuals comprising the xeromorphic caespitose species, distributed in the western plains of America. They both reached the conclusion that the basic number for the genus is $x = 10$.

Chromosome counts were completed during a systematic study of the *Muhlenbergia montana* (Nutt.) Hitch. complex (Herrera-A. & Bain 1991; Herrera-Arrieta & Grant 1993, 1994), a group of thirteen perennial, xeromorphic caespitose species. Chromosome counts for three species of the complex were successful and are here reported. Chromosome number for *M. quadridentata* (H.B.K.) Kunth is a first report, the *M. virescens* (H.B.K.) Kunth chromosome count seems to be the first

diploid record of the aneuploid number reported by Reeder (1967), and the *M. montana* tetraploid condition reported by Reeder (1968) is confirmed.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Chromosome determinations are based on observations of up to twelve cells from a minimum of five individuals per population, using a phase contrast microscope. Floral buds were field collected in 95 percent ethanol-glacial acetic acid (3:1) prior to fixation and storage under refrigeration in 70% ethanol. To stain: Hydrolyze in 1N HCl at 60°C for 7 to 10 minutes, and stain in Feulgen reagent for 2 hours, rinsed in running tap water for 3 minutes. Slides were prepared in a drop of 45% acetic acid, and squashing the floral buds under a cover slip. The cover slip was temporarily sealed with a paraffin-gum arabic mixture. Attempts to grow the plants from this species complex under greenhouse conditions failed, and therefore no mitotic counts were possible.

RESULTS

POACEAE:

Muhlenbergia quadridentata (H.B.K.) Kunth, $n = 10$. MEXICO. México: 2 km W of Río Frio, North exposition of Volcán Iztaccihuatl, 3100 m, *Pinus-Quercus* forest, *Herrera & Cortés 919* (CIIDIR,MTMG).

Muhlenbergia virescens (H.B.K.) Kunth, $n = 10$. MEXICO. Chihuahua: 25.6 miles S of Creel on road to Batopilas, 2100 m, table rock with *Arctostaphylos*, *Pinus* and *Quercus* spp., *Herrera* with *Peterson & Annable 969* (CIIDIR,MTMG).

Muhlenbergia montana (Nutt.) Hitchc., $n = 20$. MEXICO. México: Entrance to the National Park "Lagunas de Zempoala", 2960 m, forest of *Pinus hartwegii* and *Abies religiosa*, *Herrera & Cortés 926* (CIIDIR,MTMG).

All of them showing stable microsporocytes with normal bivalents during meiosis.

Recorded chromosome numbers from Reeder (1967, 1968) are: *Muhlenbergia virescens* $2n = 24$ and *M. montana* $2n = 40$.

DISCUSSION

The basic chromosome number recognized for *Muhlenbergia* is settled as $x = 10$ (Pohl 1964; Reeder 1967, 1968; Peterson 1988). Diploidy ($n = 10$) and tetraploidy ($n = 20$) are the most common in this genus, however one case of octaploidy was reported by Pohl (1964) for *M. californica* Abrams, a rare endemic species.

Chromosome counts remain necessary to support the interpretation of evolution in this genus. One of the important findings here is that the more widely distributed species of the complex (*Muhlenbergia montana*) is a tetraploid, while the other two

species from more restricted geographic areas (*M. quadridentata* and *M. virescens*), are diploids. All this seems to support the theory of evolution of grasses (Stebbins 1956).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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A NEW COMBINATION IN MUHLENBERGIA (POACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Systematic analyses of morphological and anatomical variation among populations of *Muhlenbergia villiflora* and *M. villosa* indicate that there is insufficient differentiation to warrant recognition of these taxa as separate species. The new combination of *M. villiflora* var. *villosa* is proposed as a more appropriate means of recognizing the habitat preference and slight differences in spikelet size that distinguish these taxa. Nomenclatural data and a key to the varieties are provided.

KEY WORDS: *Muhlenbergia*, Poaceae, systematics

Species of the *Muhlenbergia repens* Hitchc. complex are distributed throughout North America (excluding the southeastern United States), and in the Andean highlands of South America. This complex consists of eight species characterized by a rhizomatous perennial habit with short culms seldom exceeding 20 cm, short involute leaf blades, and a short contracted panicle with awnless or mucronate spikelets. Two species, *M. villiflora* Hitchc. and *M. villosa* Swallen, differ from the others by having a densely villous lemma and palea. These species appear distinct from each other in that *M. villosa* is slightly larger in all morphological attributes including plant height, leaf size, inflorescence length, and spikelet length. Their distribution and habitat requirements are also distinct; *M. villiflora* is an ecological dominant in gypsum soils of northern México, and *M. villosa* is locally sporadic to common in alkaline or calcareous soils of west Texas and New Mexico.

Morphological and anatomical analyses of these two species (Morden 1985; Morden & Hatch 1987) have shown that specific recognition of both taxa is not warranted. Anatomically, these taxa are indistinguishable (Morden & Hatch 1987), and plants of *Muhlenbergia villiflora* found growing along the margins of their natural habitats (*i.e.*, soils with a more abundant water supply or lower concentration of gypsum) are larger, and approach *M. villosa* in most characteristics. Therefore, these species are herein treated as a single species, *M. villiflora*, and the two forms are recognized as varieties, var. *villiflora* and var. *villosa* (Swallen) Morden based on their

habitat preferences and morphological differences. A key to the varieties and complete descriptions are provided below.

Spikelets usually less than 2.0 mm long; plants of gypsiferous soils of northern México.1. *M. villiflora* var. *villiflora*

Spikelets usually greater than 2.0 mm long; plants of alkaline or calcareous soils, west Texas and New Mexico.2. *M. villiflora* var. *villosa*

1. *Muhlenbergia villiflora* Hitchc. var. *villiflora*, North Amer. Fl. 17:470. 1935.-- *Vilfa pubescens* Fourn., *Mex. Pl.* 2:102. 1886. TYPE: MEXICO. Cañon de las Miñas et Victoria, inter Michibuana et Tanquecillos, *Karwinsky 1012* (HOLOTYPE: P; Type fragment: US!). Not *Muhlenbergia pubescens* (H.B.K.) Hitchc. (North Amer. Fl. 17:460. 1935.).

Perennial with scaly rhizomes; the scales 3-18 mm long, acute, often deteriorating with age. Culms much-branched above, wiry, erect, seldom spreading, 7-17 cm tall (rarely higher), 0.3-0.7 mm diam., glabrous; internodes 5-33 mm long, nodulose-roughened at least below the inflorescence. Sheaths 3-16 mm long, usually about 1/2 the length of the internode, margins hyaline and clasping at the base, open and diverging from culm near the leaf collar. Ligules membranous, 0.3-1.5 mm long, erose, toothed, or acute, decurrent. Blades 3-19 mm long, 0.2-1.0 mm wide, abaxial surface glabrous, adaxial surface pubescent, strongly involute and arcuate spreading, margins scabrous, prominent midvein absent. Inflorescence a contracted panicle, 1-4 cm long (occasionally longer), 1-15 mm wide or wider if branches open or reflexed, usually exerted above the upper leaf sheath; inflorescence branches solitary at each node, with 4-11 nodes per inflorescence; branches ascending. Pedicels 0.1-1.1 mm long, minutely setose. Spikelets 1.4-2.3 mm long, not crowded on the branches, 1-15 spikelets on the lowermost panicle branch. Glumes equal, 0.6-1.7 mm long, acute, 1/2-2/3 the length of the floret, 1 (occasionally 2-cr 3-) -nerved, green or purple. Lemmas acute, 1.3-2.3 mm long, 3-nerved, densely villous near the base and along midnerve and margins to near the apex, green or becoming purple at maturity; mucro absent to 0.6 mm long. Paleas 1.0-2.1 mm long, densely villous between the nerves, with color similar to lemma. Anthers 0.7-1.6 mm long, yellow, dark green, or purple. Caryopses narrowly elliptic to linear, 0.7-1.2 mm long, 0.2-0.3 mm wide, dark brown. Chromosome number $2n = 20, 22$ (Reeder 1967).

Distribution. México: Chihuahua, Coahuila, Hidalgo, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, and Zacatecas. Open ground in gypsiferous to calcareous soils, often forming extensive stands across gypsum flats.

2. **MUHLENBERGIA VILLIFLORA** Hitchc. var. **VILLOSA** (Swallen) Morden, *stat. nov.*-- BASIONYM: *Muhlenbergia villosa* Swallen, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 31:350. f. 2 1941. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Texas: 15 miles south of Stanton, 11 July 1928, *Tharp 5048* (HOLOTYPE: US!; Isotypes: GH!, MO!, TEX!).

Perennial with scaly rhizomes; the scales 5-16 mm long, acute, often deteriorating with age. Culms much-branched above, wiry, erect, seldom spreading, 4-30 cm tall, 0.3-0.7 mm diam., glabrous; internodes 5-37 mm long, nodulose-roughened at least below the inflorescence. Sheaths 5-15 mm long, usually about 1/2 the length of the internode, margins hyaline and clasping at the base, open and diverging from culm

near the leaf collar. Ligules membranous, 0.4-1.5 mm long, erose, toothed, or acute, decurrent. Blades 7-30 mm long, 0.2-1.2 mm broad, abaxial surface glabrous, adaxial surface pubescent, strongly involute and arcuate spreading, margins scabrous, prominent midvein absent. Inflorescence a contracted panicle, 1-5 cm long, 1-5 mm wide, usually exerted above the upper leaf sheaths; inflorescence branches solitary at each node, with 5-11 nodes per inflorescence; branches ascending. Pedicels 0.1-1.2 mm long, minutely setose. Spikelets 1.8-2.5 mm long, not crowded on the branches, with 2-9 spikelets on the lowermost panicle branch. Glumes equal, 0.6-1.8 mm long, acute, 1/2-2/3 the length of the floret, 1 (rarely 2) -nerved, green or purple. Lemmas acute, 1.8-2.4 mm long, 3-nerved, densely villous near the base and along the midnerve and margins to near the apex, green or becoming purple with maturity; mucro absent to 0.4 mm long. Paleas 1.7-2.3 mm long, densely villous between the nerves, color similar to the lemma. Anthers 0.9-1.4 mm long, yellow, dark green or purple. Caryopses narrowly elliptic to linear, 1.0-1.4 mm long, 0.2-0.4 mm wide, dark brown. Chromosome number $2n = 20, 40$ (Morden 1985; Reeder 1967).

Distribution. United States: southern New Mexico and Texas in the Trans-Pecos, western Edwards Plateau and southern High Plains. Open ground in alkaline to calcareous soils, usually in isolated clumps and seldom forming dense stands.

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SEDUM BOOLEANUM (CRASSULACEAE), A NEW RED-FLOWERED SPECIES FROM NUEVO LEÓN, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species of *Sedum*, *S. booleanum* B.L. Turner, is described from Nuevo León, México where it occurs in gypsum outcrops. The taxon is red-flowered and has the habit of *Villadia* but the petals are separate to the base, or nearly so, suggesting a position in *Sedum* where it apparently has no close relatives. A photograph of living material is also presented, along with a photograph of its namesake.

KEY WORDS: Crassulaceae, *Sedum*, systematics, México, Nuevo León

Routine identification of Mexican plants has revealed the following novelty, which was called to my attention by the collectors concerned.

SEDUM BOOLEANUM B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Rayones, Cerro Blanco, 1340 m, gypsum hillsides, forming colonies, 27 Feb 1990, *Hinton et al.* 20468 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Succulenta erecta, perennis, radicibus fibris, 5-8 cm alta. Caules 3-4 cm diametro prope basim (ubi siccata) et papilloso. Folia (siccata) ovata, papillosa, 7-10 mm longa, 3-4 mm lata, gradim diminuta ab imo caulis (ubi mox decidua) ad apicem per 1/2-2/3 suas longitudines superposita ut caulem celent. Flores 5-10, terminaliter dispositae in ramis brevibus circinatisque, inflorescentiam congestam, 1-2 cm latam, circa 1 cm altam facientes. Sepala 5, ovata, glabra, circa 3 mm longa, 1.5 mm lata, latissima prope medium, libra vel paene libra ad basim, costis dorsalibus prominentibus. Stamena 5, alternata, petalis circa 3 mm longis, antheris luteis in plantis maturis. Carpella 5, 2-5 mm alta per anthesin, stylis erectis, circa 1 mm longis. Fructus maturi non visi.

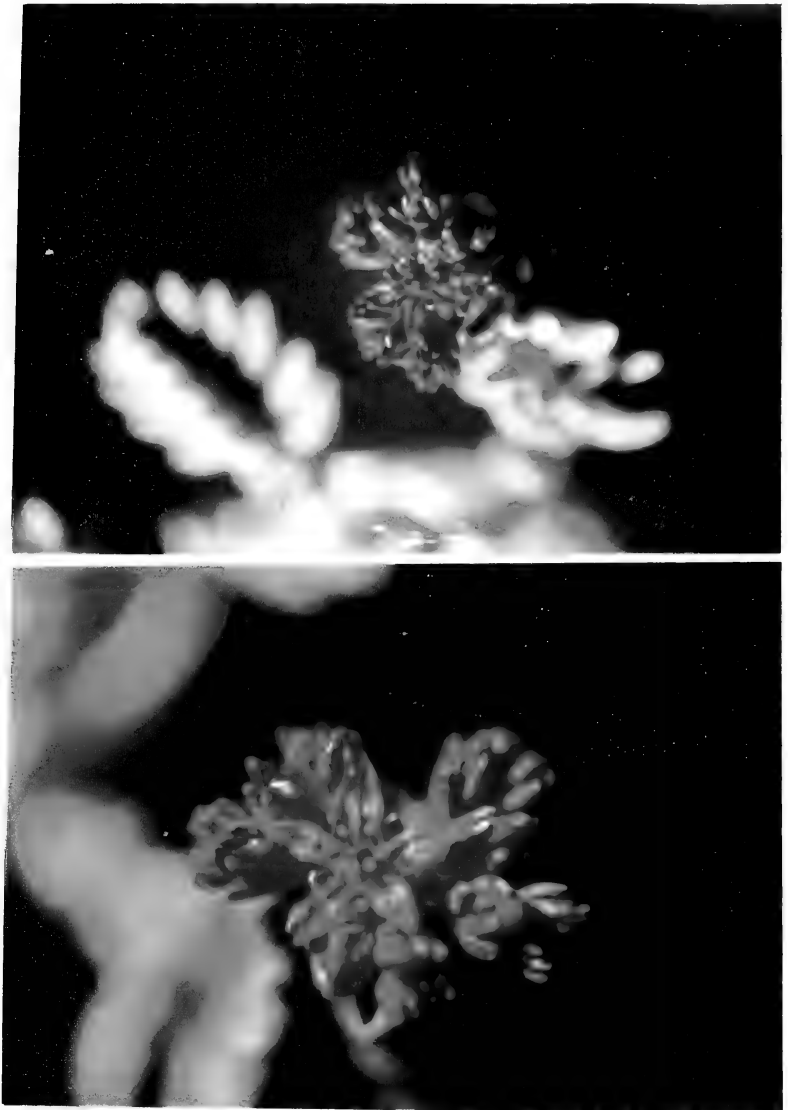


Figure 1. *Sedum booleanum*, photograph of type material.



Figure 2. George Boole Hinton, in the field on Rancho Aguililla, Nuevo León, México, at the type locality of *Paronychia hintoniorum* (cf. p. 38 this issue).

Erect fibrous-rooted perennial (?) succulent 5-8 cm high. Stems near base 3-4 mm across (when dried), papillose. Leaves (dried) ovate, papillose, 7-10 mm long, 3-4 mm wide, gradually reduced from the bottom of the stem (where soon deciduous) upwards, overlapping for 1/2-2/3 their lengths so as to obscure the stem. Flowers 5-10, arranged terminal on short circinnate branches, forming a congested inflorescence 1-2 cm wide, ca. 1 cm high. Sepals 5, ovate, glabrous, ca. 3 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, widest at or near the middle, free to the base, or nearly so, with a pronounced dorsal midrib. Stamens 5, alternate with the petals, ca. 3 mm long, the anthers yellow at maturity. Carpels 5, in flower ca. 2.5 mm long, the styles erect, ca. 1 mm long. Mature fruit not available.

According to the collectors, the type was collected at the date given above, subsequently flowering at their residence on 27 June 1990 from which herbarium material was made, this constituting the holotype. The photograph (Figure 1) was also made from type material.

Vegetatively, *Sedum booleanum* much resembles species of the genus *Villadia*, but the flowers appear to be like those of *Sedum*, the petals free to the base, or nearly so.

It is a pleasure to name this very attractive red flowered *Sedum* for George Boole Hinton, age 5 (Figure 2), the great grandson of the well-known Mexican collector, George B. Hinton (1880-1943). In spite of his relative youth, George Boole has become a fourth generation plant collector in México. He reportedly often accompanies both his father, George, and his grandfather, James, on various collection expeditions to the Sierra Madre Oriental of northeastern México. Let's hope he continues this familial tradition.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Mark Mayfield for reviewing the manuscript.

A NEW SPECIES OF *STEVIA* FROM MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species of *Stevia*, *S. stolonifera* is described from México.

KEY WORDS: *Stevia*, Asteraceae, México, systematics

The genus *Stevia* consisting of ca. 250 species has two centers of diversification; one in México and another in the Andes Mountains (King & Robinson 1987). Mexican representatives have been comprehensively studied by Grashoff (1972, 1974) who recognized 79 species in his unpublished monograph (dissertation in 1972) and described three additional species in 1974. Since then, five additional species have been described from México (McVaugh 1982; Turner 1992, 1993a, 1993b).

From the view point of reproductive biology, herbaceous species of Mexican *Stevia* are particularly interesting because agamospermy is prevalent among them and specimens with irregular pollen grains (putative apomicts) are known from 32 of the 54 species (Grashoff 1972). To elucidate the evolutionary processes of agamospermy, we are carrying out studies on sexual populations of the herbaceous species. In the course of this study, we have recognized the following novelty.

STEVIA STOLONIFERA Yahara & Soejima, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Jalisco: Sierra del Halo, near a lumber road leaving the Colima highway 7 miles SW of Tecalitlán and extending southeastly toward San Isidro: Steep slopes in mesophytic forests near summits of barrancas in pine zone 13-16 miles from highway; 2000-2200 m; 28-30 Nov. 1959, R. McVaugh & W.N. Koeltz 1169 (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Steviae origanoideae H.B.K. similis sed rhizomis stoloniferis et foliis crassis subintegris reticulatis differt.

Stoloniferous perennial herbs to 1 m tall. Stems 1-several, simple below, erect, often purplish, puberulous. Internodes as long as leaf blades. Leaves opposite, thick,

semisessile, oblong, 3-5 cm long, 1-2 cm wide, entire or inconspicuously crenate; apex obtuse; base cuneate; upper surface glabrous or sparsely puberulous, glandular-punctate; lower surface paler, reticulate, sparsely puberulous along veins, glandular-punctate. Inflorescence a compound corymb, the total inflorescence up to 4 cm across; branches opposite, puberulous; bracts up to 2.5 cm long, foliaceous, conspicuous. Heads 7-8 mm high, nearly sessile, in small groups ca. 1.0-1.5 cm across. Involucres cylindrical, 4.5-5.5 mm high, sparsely puberulous, sessile-glandular. Phyllaries oblong, acute at apex. Florets white, glabrous, sparsely glandular; lobes ca. 1 mm long, throat plus tube ca. 4 mm long. Achenes heteromorphic, aristate, ca. 2 mm long, dark brown, glabrous except along ribs. Pappus of the 4 adelphocarps of 3 awns, ca. 4 mm long alternating with scales less than 0.2 mm long, fimbriate.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Michoacán: Volcán Paracutín, Mpio. Uruapan, 16 Nov 1983, *F.R. Barrie 553* (TEX); Coalcomán, 20.9 km al Oeste de Coalcomán hacia Coahuayana, terracería, 550 m, 17 Dec 1984, *C.P. Cowan 4908* (TEX).

This species may be related to *Stevia organoides* H.B.K. but distinctively differs in stoloniferous rhizomes and thick, nearly entire leaves reticulate beneath. The specimens of *S. stolonifera* were collected from western Michoacán and southeastern Jalisco where typical *S. organoides* occurs. Among the three specimens cited above, *Cowan 4908* has normal pollen and is regarded as sexual while pollen is irregular in *McVaugh & W. N. Koelz 1169* (holotype) and *Barrie 553* that are therefore considered to be asexual.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to Billie Turner for reviewing the manuscript.

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**PARONYCHIA HINTONIORUM (CARYOPHYLLACEAE), A NEW SPECIES
FROM NUEVO LEON AND VERACRUZ, MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

Paronychia hintoniorum B.L. Turner *spec. nov.*, is described and illustrated. It occurs in the states of Nuevo León and Veracruz, México, and is closely related to the widespread *P. mexicana*, and is well differentiated by both vegetative and floral characters. Distribution maps of the two species are provided.

KEY WORDS: Caryophyllaceae, *Paronychia*, systematics, México, Nuevo León, Veracruz

Routine identification of plants from northeastern México has revealed the following novelty.

PARONYCHIA HINTONIORUM B.L. Turner *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Galeana, Rancho Aguililla, ca. 1900 m, 22 Jul 1995, *Hinton et al.* 25368 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Paronychia hintoniorum B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.*; similis *P. mexicana* Hemsl. sed foliis oblanceolatis glabriusque, apicibus non spinulosis, et calycibus majoribus glabriusque.

Perennial sprawling or recumbent herbs from lignescent tap roots to 25 cm high, the stems simple, numerous and procumbent from the base of the plant, very sparsely puberulent to glabrous; stipules white-scarious, 3-4 mm long and as wide, acute to rounded apically. Leaves opposite throughout, gradually reduced upwards, those at midstem oblanceolate, 10-25 mm long, 3-7 mm wide, glabrous throughout, the apices obtuse to acute, not clearly apiculate or setose. Flowers axillary, few to numerous in fasciculate or subfasciculate offshoots or clusters. Calyces glabrous, 3.5-4.0 mm long; sepals united below for 1.5-2.0 mm, the lobes 1.5-2.0 mm long, white-marginate, 1-3 nervate, acute apically. Stamens 5, small, ca 1.5 mm long, united below into a scarious sheath. Ovary ca. 1.5 mm high, sparsely short-glandular apically, style ca. 0.3 mm long. Fruits and seeds not available.

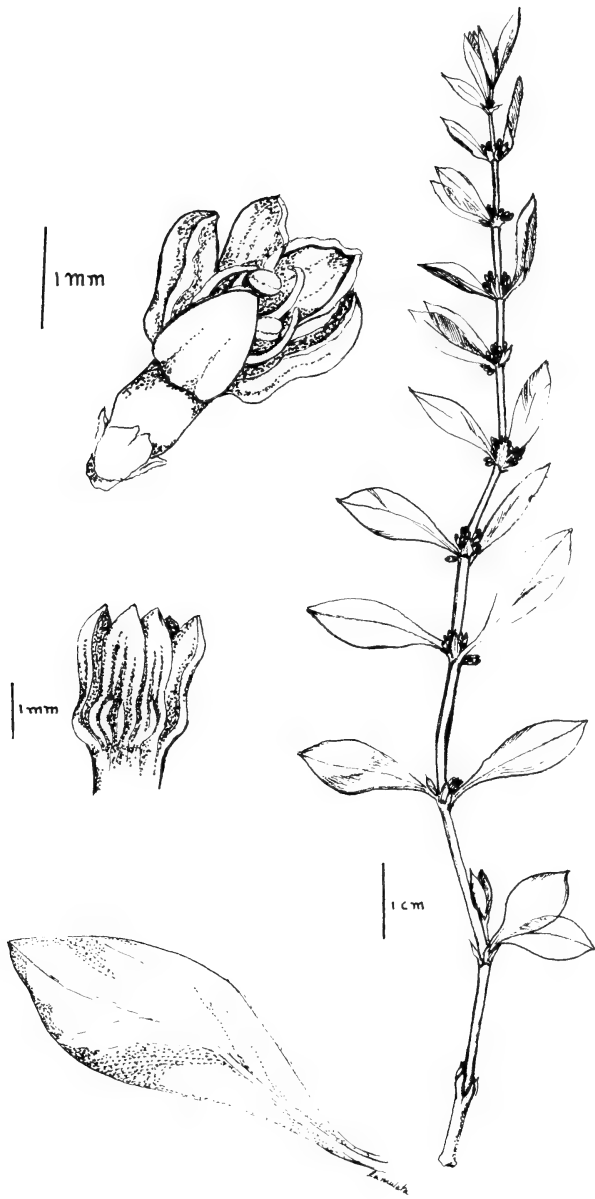


Figure 1. *Paronychia hintoniorum*, a single stem and flower from the holotype.

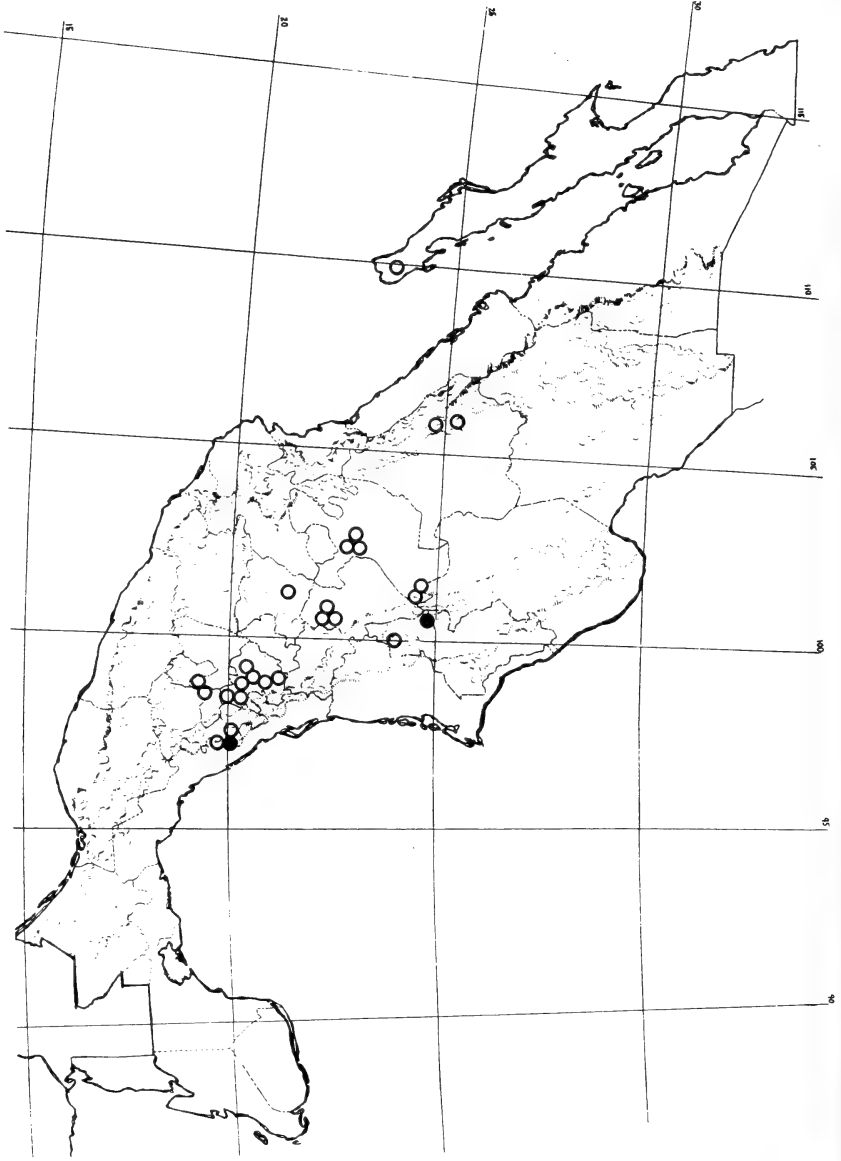


Figure 2. Distribution of *Paronychia mexicana* (open circles), and *P. hintoniurum* (closed circles).

ADDITIONAL COLLECTION EXAMINED: MEXICO. Veracruz: Mpio. de Perote, Totalco, "Orilla de camino", 2300 m, 7 Jul 1970, F. Ventura A. 1537 (LL,US).

Paronychia hintoniorum is clearly related to *P. mexicana* Hemsl. but is markedly different in leaf shape and vestiture (oblanceolate, glabrous, and acute to obtuse apically, vs. linear-lanceolate, markedly hirsute and apices spinulose, respectively), and larger glabrous calyces (3.5-4.0 mm long vs. 1.4-2.0 mm) having ribbed lobes (vs. nearly ribless and pubescent).

Both of the above cited collections occur along the periphery of the known range of *Paronychia mexicana* and because of their marked differences are unlikely to be but forms of the latter. I wrote to the Hinton family, upon whose rancho the type collection was made (cf. p. 31, this issue), asking them to examine populations at the type locality, especially to ascertain if it might not be weedy at this site. George Hinton, the grandson of the legendary México collector, George B. Hinton, responded:

I went back to the locality of the *Paronychia* and observed the following: it grows at the base of a limestone hill in colonies of *Agave lechuguilla*. In these colonies it grows with *Acacia* sp., *Acalypha monostachya*, *Bahia absinthifolia*, *Berberis trifoliolata*, *Dyschoriste schiedeana*, *Ephedra aspera*, *Flourensia cernua*, *Gymnosperma glutinosum*, *Loeselia caerulea*, *Mortonia palmeri*, *Opuntia phaeacantha*, *Yucca filifera*. Less frequently it grows as above with *A. striata* instead of *A. lechuguilla*. Its habit is procumbent although it frequently climbs up on the plants around it. The stems are about 0.25 m; the ones I sent you are much smaller because of the difficulty of getting your hand down to the base of the plant thru the *Agave*. I collected about 12 sheets, with several complete plants which I will send you when dry. It only grows in the agave patches, and these are strung for about 120 m. along the base of the hill. It doesn't appear to be a weed.

He also sent additional sterile material which matched that of previous collections.

I am aware of the wide geographical gap between the only two sites known for this species (Figure 2). The Veracruz specimens are, except for their somewhat smaller leaves and more floriferous condition, almost exactly like that of type material. Label data on Ventura's specimen report the plant as "crece en lugares despejados; abundantes". Veracruz populations of *Paronychia hintoniorum* are located near populational sites of *P. mexicana*, the latter readily recognized by the characters alluded to in the above account. It is perhaps tempting to believe that *P. hintoniorum* might be but a populational growth form of *P. mexicana*; if so, then these must rank as among the most remarkable populational segregates within a single species to my knowledge. In any case, comparable material was not detected elsewhere among the broad range of *P. mexicana* examined in this study. Indeed, Chaudhri (1968) recognized two subspecies under *P. mexicana*, one of these with two varieties. I examined type material of these taxa and all are essentially alike (except for variation in stamen number, a variable organ set as noted by Core [1943]). Apparently, Chaudhri did not examine material of what is here called *P. hintoniorum* or else he would have

surely dubbed this with a name, to judge from his annotations on a broad range of specimens at F, GH, LL, TEX, US.

It is a pleasure to name this taxon for the Hinton family, upon whose property the type locality occurs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to Piero Delprete and Mark Mayfield for reviewing the paper. The drawing was executed by Marcia Thompson. Distributional maps (Figure 2) are based upon specimens at F, GH, LL, TEX, US.

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**A NEW SPECIES OF *PITTOCAULON* (ASTERACEAE, SENECEONEAE)
FROM OAXACA, MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

Pittocaulon calzadanum B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* is described and illustrated. It is a tree 3-5 m high with fore-shortened stems, rayless white heads and pinnate leaves and is known from only a restricted area of Oaxaca, México (Mpio. Santos Reyes Tepejillo). The species does not appear to be especially closely related to yet other taxa of *Pittocaulon*, and future workers might treat the species as belonging to a monotypic genus.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Senecioneae, *Pittocaulon*, systematics, México, Oaxaca

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty.

PITTOCAULON CALZADANUM B. L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distr. Santiago, Juxtlahuaca, Mpio. Santos Reyes Tepejillo, 3 km N of Santos Reyes Tepejillo "a Corral de Piedra" (17° 27' N × 97° 57' W), ca. 1770 m, 21 Apr 1995, *J.I. Calzada 19872* (HOLOTYPE: TEX; Isotypes: to be distributed).

Arbor 3--5 m alta. *Caules* terminales non angustati, cicatricibus foliorum delapsorum notati; cortex semisucculenta, textura interior lignea, cellulis resiniferis inspersa. *Folia* alterna; petioli 3--5 cm longi; laminae latae, ovato-ellipticae, pinnatinerviae, 10--20 cm longae, 3--7 cm latae, tomentosae; margine irregulariter lobatae. *Capitulescentia* paniculato-corymbosa 50--100-cephala, aut triangulata aut ovata, pedunculis ultimis tomentosis, saepius 3--8 mm longis. *Involucra* cylindro-campanulata; bractae interiores 8, lanceolatae, 6--7 mm longae, 1--2 mm latae, tomentosae aetate glabratae, marginibus chartaceis candidis. *Receptaculum* circa 2.5 mm longum, alveolatum, paleis nullis. *Flosculi* radiantes nulli. *Flosculi disci* cujusque capituli 8; corollae candidae, glabrae, 7--9 mm longae, lobis irregularibus 2--3 mm longis, ut videtur lactiferis. *Achenia* (immatura) columnaria, circa 2.5 mm longa, glabra;

carpodia bene evoluta, annulata; pappi setae capillares, numerosae candidae, 6--7 mm longae, marginibus (praecipue inferne) scabridiusculae.

Tree 3-5 m high. Stems (terminal), abruptly fore-shortened, the bark semisucculent, and the interior with hard woody tissue, the latter suffused with resinous cells. Mature leaves alternate, densely velvety-tomentose, deciduous at anthesis, leaving a pronounced scar; petioles 3-5 cm long; blades broadly ovate to deltoid, pinnately nervate, 10-20 cm long, 3-7 cm wide, moderately tomentose on both surfaces, the margins irregularly lobate. Capitulescence a terminal, ovoid or trianguloid, corymbose panicle of numerous (50-100) heads, the ultimate peduncles tomentose, mostly 3-8 mm long. Involucres cylindrocampulate, the inner bracts 8, lanceolate, 6-7 mm long, 1-2 mm wide, tomentose, glabrate with age, the margins white-chartaceous. Receptacle ca. 2 mm across, epaleate, alveolate. Ray florets absent. Disk florets 8-10 per head; corollas reportedly white, glabrous, 7-9 mm long; tubes 4-5 mm long; the throat 2-4 mm long, irregularly lobed, the lobes 2-3 mm long, apparently lactiferous. Achenes (immature) columnar, ca. 2.5 mm long, glabrous; carpodia well-developed, annulate; pappus of numerous white capillary bristles 6-7 mm long, the margins minutely scabridulate, especially below.

Label data describe the tree as 3 m high having white corollas and yellow stamens. It also states that the plant occurs in tropical deciduous forests and is "mass bien escasa". Calzada, who collected the type, revisited the site and tree concerned in July of 1995 (*Calzada s.n.* [TEX]) so as to collect mature leaves (not shown in Figure 1); leaf measurements in the present description were obtained from this collection. José Panero, who also visited the site concerned, states (pers. comm.):

The new *Pittocaulon* is a very remarkable plant. It is a small tree of the tropical deciduous forest. It can grow to 5 m tall. The leaves are kind of gray-green, somewhat silvery. The plant is an inhabitant of rocky, limestone outcrops. I first saw the plant in March of this year and asked Ismael [Calzada] to collect it. At first, I thought it was going to be a weird *Parthenium*, later I was surprised to see it was a *Senecio*.

It grows with *Traxinus purpusii*, *Conzattia multiflora*, *Xylosma flexuosum*, *Schoepfia angulata*, *Erythrina petrea*, *Croton* sp., *Jatropha* sp., *Bunchosia trifoliata*, *Quercus glaucoides*, among others.

As noted by Panero, this is a remarkable *Pittocaulon*, the latter a generic segregate from *Senecio* first proposed by Robinson & Brettell (1973), who recognized five species in the genus, all confined to south-central México. Jeffrey (1992) also recognized the genus as distinct, emphasizing its subumbellate inflorescences, cortical resin ducts and palmately veined leaves. Barkley (1985), however, retained *Pittocaulon* in *Senecio* (s.l.) although he now accepts its generic status (pers. comm.). *Pittocaulon calzadanum* has a corymbose-paniculate capitulescence, pinnately veined leaves, eradiate heads, and relatively deeply lobed, white corollas. In short, a very different looking *Pittocaulon* than those described to date. When I first examined the plant I took it to be, because of its narrow white discoid heads, a species of *Digiticalia*, but the woody habit, abruptly foreshortened stems, semisucculent bark and attainment of anthesis before the leaves appear, strongly suggest that it belongs to the *Pittocaulon*



Figure 1. *Pittocaulon calzadanum*, from holotype.

alliance, although some workers, because of its differing capitulescence, pinnately veined leaves, narrow involucre, and rayless white corollas might treat it as a monotypic genus.

It is a pleasure to name this remarkable new species for J. Ismael Calzada, premier collector working out of UNAM, who first collected the taxon concerned.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to my wife, Gayle Turner, assisted by Rupert Barneby, for the Latin diagnosis, and to José Panero for calling the plant to my attention. Rupert Barneby and José Panero reviewed the manuscript. The illustration was provided by Marcia Thompson.

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**TWO NEW VARIETIES OF *HEDEOMA PALMERI* (LAMIACEAE) FROM
NORTHEASTERN MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

Two new infraspecific taxa of *Hedeoma palmeri* are described: var. *santiagoanum* B.L. Turner, var. nov., and var. *zaragozanum* B.L. Turner, var. nov. The former is largely confined to central Nuevo León (Mpio. Villa Santiago) and closely adjacent Coahuila; the latter is largely confined to southern Nuevo León (Mpio. Zaragoza) and closely adjacent Tamaulipas (Mpio. Hidalgo). Their relationships to the two other varieties of *H. palmeri* (var. *palmeri* and var. *galeanum*) are discussed, and the distribution of each in the area concerned is depicted.

KEY WORDS: Lamiaceae, *Hedeoma*, systematics, México

Hedeoma palmeri Hemsl., a member of the subgenus *Poliomenthoides* of *Hedeoma*, is typified by materials from San Luis Potosí. It was treated by Irving (1980) as a single variable species, although he called attention to populations of diversely tomentose individuals from Nuevo León which Turner (1991) subsequently described as var. *galeanum* Turner, sufficiently distinct so as to be placed in its own subspecies. Additional collections from the more montane regions of Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas have revealed two additional infraspecific morphogeographical taxa that appear to warrant names, and these are described herein. Both appear to be closely related to the var. *palmeri* and are positioned within the subsp. *palmeri*. A key to these four varieties is provided below, along with a map showing the distribution of each (Figure 1).

KEY TO THE SUBSPECIES AND VARIETIES OF *H. PALMERI*

1. Leaves bicolorated, the lower surfaces densely white-pilose; mostly gypsum outcrops in the vicinity of Galeana, Nuevo León (subsp. *galeanum*).
..... var. *galeanum*
1. Leaves not bicolorated, about equally green on both surfaces, the lower surfaces moderately to sparsely hirsute (subsp. *palmeri*).....(2)

2. Calyx lobes with spreading hairs 0.4-0.6 mm long; midstem leaves mostly 1-2 cm long; San Luis Potosí, Guanajuato, Querétaro, and Hidalgo. . . . var. *palmeri*
2. Calyx lobes glabrate or with hairs appressed, if somewhat spreading then the hairs 0.2 mm long or less; midstem leaves mostly 2-4 cm long; Nuevo León and closely adjacent Coahuila and Tamaulipas. . . . (3)
3. Calyces mostly 4.5-5.5 mm long, the lobes greenish with short spreading hairs 0.1-0.2 mm long; central Nuevo León and closely adjacent Coahuila. . . . var. *santiagoanum*
3. Calyces mostly 5.5-6.5 mm long, the lobes reddish to purplish, glabrate or nearly so (any hairs minute and appressed); southern Nuevo León (Mpio. Zaragoza) and closely adjacent Tamaulipas. . . . var. *zaragozanum*

HEDEOMA PALMERI Hemsl. var. **SANTIAGOANUM** B.L. Turner, var. nov.
 TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Villa de Santiago, between Las Ajuntas and Potrero Redondo, abundant in pine forest, 15 Aug 1939, C.H. Muller 2702 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

H. palmeri Hemsl. var. *santiagoanum* B.L. Turner, var. nov., similis *H. p. var. palmeri* sed habens folia majora et calyces parviores, hirsutos, 0.1-0.2 mm longos.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Coahuila: Mpio. Arteaga, road from Los Lirios to El Cercado, 2095 m, 29 Jul 1995, Hinton et al. 25446 (TEX). Nuevo León: Mpio. Villa de Santiago, Pasaje de los Osos al Pte. del Yebanis, Santiago, 19 May 1966, Marroquin 1311 (TEX); ca. 18 km al S de Monterrey, 16 Sep 1966, Marroquin 1383 (TEX); Cañon la Boca (100° 19' W × 25° 24' N), 1600 m, 10 Sep 1983, Villarreal 2341 (TEX); 5 km SE of La Trinidad, in Canyon Cebolla, 2000 m, 8 Aug 1988, Patterson 6321 (TEX); Mpio. Montemorelos, trail up Sierra Cebolla from La Trinidad, 1600 m, 6 Sep 1992, Patterson 7163 (TEX).

This variety is distinguished from var. *palmeri* by its relatively small calyces, the lobes of which have a short spreading, pubescence, and its relatively large leaves. Occasional specimens appear to weakly approach var. *galeanum* (e.g., Patterson 71631), but overall the vestiture of such plants is more like that of var. *palmeri*.

HEDEOMA PALMERI Hemsl. var. **ZARAGOZANUM** B.L. Turner, var. nov.
 TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: ca. 30 mi NE of Dr. Arroyo along Hwy 29 along the first pass; "open pastureland and heavily forested N-facing slopes . . . infrequent perennial, in clearings", 24° 02' N, 99° 58' W, ca. 6000 ft, 9 Sep 1971, James Henrickson 6628 (HOLOTYPE: LL!; Isotype: MEXU).

H. palmeri Hemsl. var. *zaragozanum* B.L. Turner, var. nov., similis *H. p. var. palmeri* sed habens folia majora et lobos calycum paene glabros, rubellos.

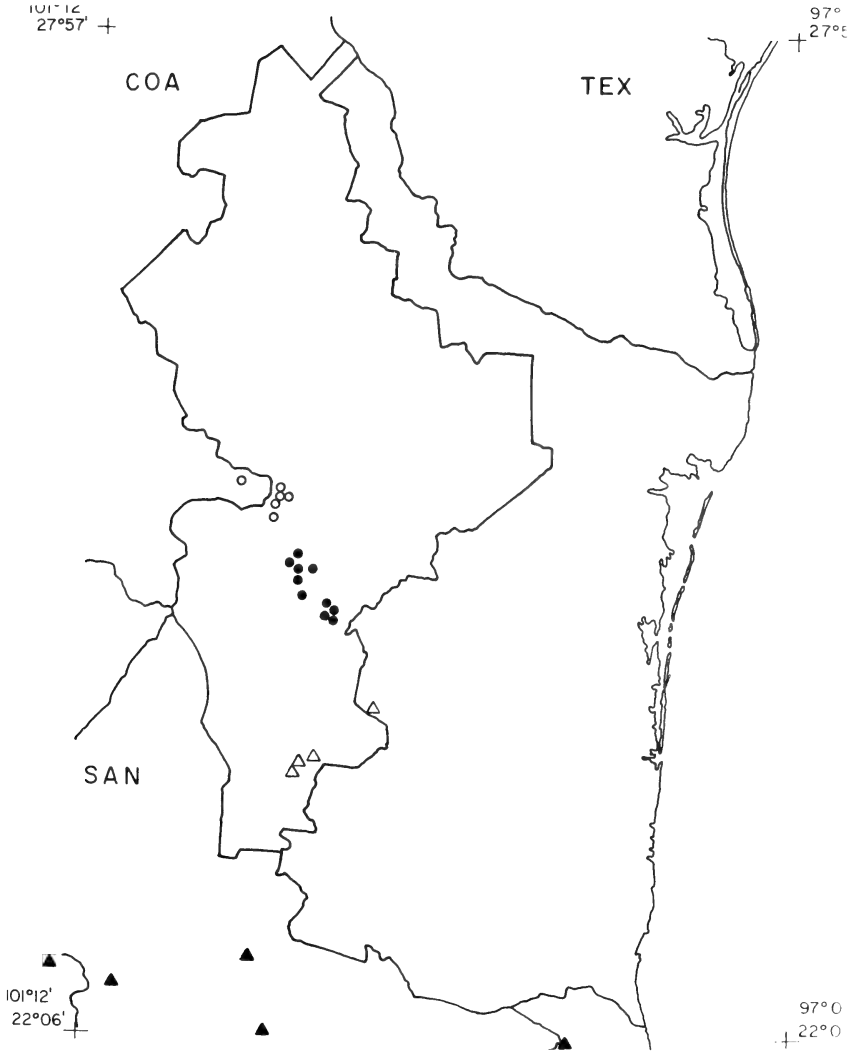


Figure 1. Distribution of varieties of *Hedeoma palmeri* in northeastern México: var. *galeanum* (closed circles), var. *palmeri* (closed triangles), var. *santiagoanum* (open circles), var. *zaragozanum* (open triangles). Localities vouchered by material at TEX.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Zaragoza, Cerro El Viejo, 2400 m, 7 Jul 1992, *Hinton et al.* 22103 (TEX); Cerro El Viejo, 2200 m, 29 Jul 1992, *Hinton et al.* 22245 (TEX); Cerro El Viejo, 2405 m, 12 Oct 1992, *Hinton et al.* 22486 (TEX); Los Potreritos, 1390 m, 2 Aug 1994, *Hinton et al.* 24541 (TEX). Tamaulipas: Mpio. Hidalgo, Los Caballos, 1750 m, 21 Sep 1994, *Hinton et al.* 24824 (TEX).

The var. *zaragozanum* is a distinctive populational element of the *Hedeoma palmeri* complex and, so far as known, is largely confined to the environs of Cerro El Viejo, mostly between 1400 to 2400 meters where it occurs in pine-oak woodlands. It is readily distinguished from var. *palmeri* by its nearly glabrate, reddish-hued calyx lobes, which characters also serve to distinguish it from var. *santiagoanum*. Future workers might wish to treat the taxon as a monotypic element of its own subspecies.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnoses, and to Mark Mayfield and Piero Delprete for reviewing the paper.

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**A NEW SPECIES OF CERATZAMIA (ZAMIACEAE) FROM OAXACA,
MEXICO WITH COMMENTS ON DISTRIBUTION, HABITAT, AND
RELATIONSHIPS**

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ABSTRACT

Ceratozamia whitelockiana spec. nov., from Oaxaca, México is described and illustrated. The species differs from others in the genus in the upright habit of its few, large, glaucous, pea-green leaves with comparatively long petioles and relatively small megastrobili and microstrobili. It is most closely related to *Ceratozamia miqueliana* Wendland (Vovides *et al.* 1983; Stevenson *et al.* 1986); having similar cones, caudex, and leaf color but differs in the habit, size, and shape of the leaves. *Ceratozamia whitelockiana* is known only from the drainage of the Río Valle Nacional, at elevations from 335 to 975 m.

KEY WORDS: *Ceratozamia*, México, Oaxaca, Zamiaceae, systematics

CERATZAMIA WHITELOCKIANA Chemnick & Gregory, *spec nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Vicinity of Metates, south of Valle Nacional, May 1995, *Chemnick & Gregory* 5 (HOLOTYPE: HNT; Isotypes: to be distributed to FTG & XALU. Cultivated specimens at GannaWalska Lotusland, Santa Barbara, California; Mildred Mathias Botanic Garden, UCLA, California; and UCSB Greenhouse, Santa Barbara, California.

Truncus semihypogaeus, ad 30 cm altus; cataphylla lanata, triangularia, 5 cm longa basi 5 cm lata: folia pauca, usque 5, glauca; petiolus teresve, 2.0-2.5 m longus, parte infima dilatatus, pauca spinis armatus; rachis subteres, supra bisulcata, in dimido inferiore, paucis spinis armata, supra fere inermis vel inermis, in cuspidem 10-25 mm longam excurrens; foliala opposita vel subopposita, 30-40 juga, lanceolata vel falcata, 30-50 cm longa, 30-38 mm lata, papyracea, pisacea, tenuia, basi attenuata, apicem attenuata, margine integerrima, revoluta; 22-27 nervis moderata; strobilus microsporangiatu linearis-cylindricus, 26-28 cm longus, 15-28 mm latus; pedunculus tomentosus, 20-30 mm longus, 11-15 mm latus; strobilus megasporangiatu cylindricus, apice mucronatus, 14-18 cm longus, 7.5-10.0 cm latus; pedunculus 1-2 cm longus.

MORPHOLOGY

Stem solitary, semihypogeous, moderately short (20-30 cm), cylindric (12-18 cm in diameter), covered by rough, irregular persistent leaf and cataphyll bases, brownish-red; cataphylls wrinkled, stipulate, triangular, densely white hairy at crown, irregularly arranged on lower portions of stem, 5 cm wide and 5 cm long; leaves 2.0-2.5 m long, usually in whorls of 2-4, recently-emerged and juvenile leaves glaucous on both surfaces, light pea-green, older leaves glabrous, uniformly medium-green on both surfaces, adult plants with up to 2 previous whorls of leaves; petiole 1.00-1.25 m long, terete with an expanded base, 15 mm in diameter at base and tapering gradually to 8 mm at the first leaflet, sparsely armed with simple spines (1-3 mm), spines more densely distributed proximally and becoming sparse distally; rachis nearly straight, subterete, very sparsely armed on proximal 25%, ending in conical-linear apex 10-25 mm long and unarmed; adaxial surface is flattened and shallowly bisulcate with leaflets inserted in the paired grooves up to 5 mm apart, the paired grooves arising distally to the first pair of leaflets; leaflets linear lanceolate to falcate, papyraceous, the median leaflets 30-50 cm in length, gradually attenuate, 30-38 mm in width with 22-27 veins slightly raised on abaxial surface, 30-40 "pairs" inserted on 25-50 mm centers, opposite to sub-opposite, 9-12 mm wide at point of attachment on rachis, margins are slightly revolute and turned upward, basal 25-30% of leaf keeled becoming flattened distally, leaflets gradually reduced in length towards apex; microsporangiate strobilus elongate-conical, solitary, 26-28 cm in length, 28 mm in diameter at base, 15 mm in diameter distally, mucronate, peduncle 20-30 mm in length and 11-15 mm in diameter, tomentose to wooly; microsporophylls 8 mm wide and 3 mm long, sporangia in a single patch, olive green; megasporangiate strobilus cylindrical to ovoid with a large apiculum, solitary, overall length 14-18 cm and diameter 7.5-10.0 cm at maturity, apiculate cap 1.5-3.0 cm in length and 3-5 cm in width, megastrobilus borne on a short peduncle 30-38 mm long and 18-20 mm wide; megasporophyll length 2.5-3.0 cm, sporophyll face 3.5-5.0 cm wide and 17-23 mm long, inner face somewhat glabrous except for the moderately rolled margins which are gray tomentose; sporophyll horns divergent to either side of the sporophyll up to 10 mm long, only slightly raised from the sporophyll face, outer edges grey and tomentose, horns joined by a wrinkled raised edge; megastrobilus with short purple hairs sparsely scattered on sporophyll face and sarcotesta where exposed between megasporophylls which are widely separated at maturity by the fully-developed seeds; sarcotesta white, soon turning brown as it ripens; 31-33 mm long, 25-27 mm wide; sclerotesta irregular, ovoid, tan, 24-26 mm long, 18-20 mm wide, smooth with 8-9 indistinct longitudinal ridges.

Etymology: The species is named to honor Mr. Loran Whitelock of Los Angeles, CALIFORNIA for his remarkable dedication and contribution to cycad biology and awareness throughout the world.

DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT

Ceratozamia whitelockiana is known only from the drainage of the Río Valle Nacional in montane tropical forest within the range of 335-973 m, but occurs more commonly at lower elevations (335-600 m). Habitat consists of very steep slopes

with small pockets of remnant primary forest now covered mostly by coffee and banana groves and secondary growth. The patchy canopy consists of emergent trees to 40 m covered with epiphytes. *Ceratozamia whitelockiana* occurs on heavily shaded east- and west-facing slopes in primary forest with *Chamaedorea* sp., *Geonoma* sp., *Melastoma* spp., *Acanthus* sp., *Ficus* sp., *Begonia* sp., *Selaginella* sp. Soil is light-colored crumbly, rocky clay with outcroppings of sedimentary rock. *Ceratozamia whitelockiana* growing in exposed, deforested areas have extremely bleached, yellow leaves. The entire locality is rapidly being cleared and burned and thus this cycad must be considered endangered. In our most recent survey of the locality in May, 1995 we found approximately 250 plants during 3 days of field work. The same areas were visited several times in 1979, 1980, and 1981 and the population of *Ceratozamia whitelockiana* was considerably larger then, perhaps by twice as many individuals. Since this cycad is seldom seen in collections, it appears that habitat destruction is the greatest threat to its existence. The more inaccessible reaches of the Rio Valle Nacional drainage are likely to contain many pocket populations of *Ceratozamia whitelockiana* but the rapid rate of deforestation will soon reach areas that are currently inaccessible. In May 1995, the smoke from clearing fires was intense and recently cleared fields, as evidenced by still fresh, charred remains, were spread throughout the drainage like a patchwork quilt. This cycad does not seem to persist in open situations or in second growth forest for very long. The only plants we found in cleared areas were artificially maintained by local farmers and appeared bleached and chlorotic.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SPECIES OF *CERATUZAMIA* AND DISCUSSION

The current state of taxonomy within the genus *Ceratozamia* is confused, ambiguous, and incomplete. Three of the most widespread taxa, both in the wild and in cultivation, *C. mexicana* Brongniart (Vovides *et al.* 1983; Stevenson *et al.* 1986), *C. robusta* Miquel (Vovides *et al.* 1983; Stevenson *et al.* 1986), and *C. latifolia* Miquel (Vovides *et al.* 1983; Stevenson *et al.* 1986) are based on vague and obscure descriptions and neotypifications. Locality information is either non-existent or too generalized. Important morphological data such as male and female cone descriptions are incomplete or omitted. When considered from historical perspective, the neotypifications assign the above specific epithets to localities of *Ceratozamia* which do not necessarily correspond to the most likely localities where the original authors and collectors might have been in the mid 1800's when access into México was much more restricted than today. The many isolated populations, forms, ecotypes, and varieties of the large-leaved *Ceratozamia* have been treated within the above three taxa with apparently little regard for valid character differences that in some cases might suggest separation at the species level.

Ceratozamia whitelockiana is distinguished from the other large-leaved *Ceratozamia* as follows: *C. mexicana* has smooth, dark brown, globose stems to 1 m tall and 20 cm in diameter; numerous, glabrous, dark-green, arching leaves which are heavily armed with numerous spines; megastrobili which are on average 35 cm long and 12 cm in diameter borne on a peduncle 10 cm long; microstrobili which are on average 38-43 cm long and 7-8 cm in diameter borne on a peduncle 8-10 cm long and 2.5 cm in diameter. *Ceratozamia whitelockiana* has rough, cylindrical reddish stems that are much smaller than *C. mexicana* and its few, sparsely-armed, upright, glaucous, pea-green leaves with long petioles are strikingly different than the leaves of *C. mexicana* as are the much smaller male and female cones of *C. whitelockiana*.

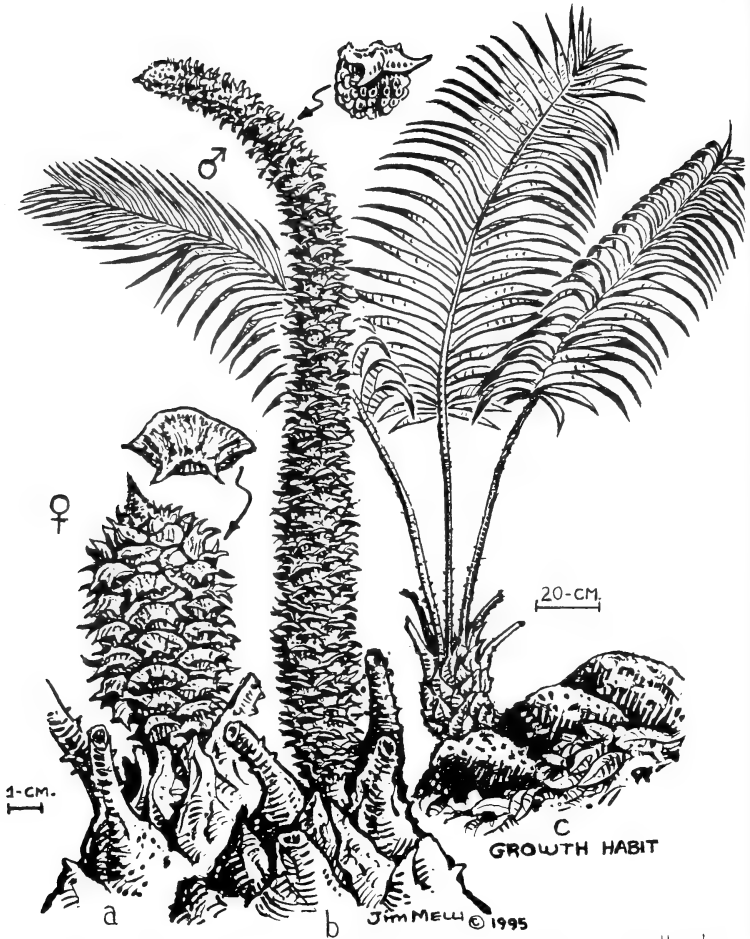


FIG.1-*Ceratozamia whitelockiana*. a, megasporangiate strobilus at pollination. b, microsporangiate strobilus after shedding pollen. c, growth habit.

Ceratozamia latifolia stems are globose, light brown, and frequently sucker, especially in cultivation; leaves are 90-150 cm; leaflets are coriaceous, unequally attenuate, slightly overlapping, 20-30 cm long and 33-43 mm wide. *Ceratozamia whitelockiana* stems are solitary, even in cultivation; leaves are 2.0-2.5 m long; leaflets are papyraceous, 30-50 cm long, 30-38 mm wide, and not overlapping.

Ceratozamia robusta has very large stems to 1.5 m, numerous, heavily-armed, glabrous dark-green leaves to 2.25 m, megastrobili on average 38 cm long and 15.25 cm in diameter borne on a peduncle 7.5 cm long and 28 mm in diameter, microstrobili 45 cm long and 8 cm in diameter. *Ceratozamia whitelockiana* is a much different plant than *C. robusta* based on many characteristics, but especially in the detail of the male and female cones which, as reproductive structures, are characters of the highest weight.

We stress the differences between these two taxa because in Stevenson *et al.* (1986), figure 7, indicates three populations of *Ceratozamia robusta* in north central Oaxaca. One of these populations appears to occur in the drainage of the Río Valle Nacional. Similarly, in their paper on the distribution of *Ceratozamia*, Moretti *et al.* (1980), figure 1, identifies several populations in northern Oaxaca belonging to the *C. mexicana* complex. The localities are not described in the detailed text that precedes the illustration but the placement of one of those populations would appear to be in the Río Valle Nacional drainage. We have searched extensively for other *Ceratozamia* in the drainage of the Río Valle Nacional, from the municipality of Valle Nacional up to 2,200 meters but have only found *C. whitelockiana*.

It is noteworthy that *Ceratozamia whitelockiana*, *C. robusta*, and *C. mexicana* retain their respective phenotypes even when cultivated for many years under varying conditions. We have grown all three taxa for over fourteen years and found that cultivated individuals are easily distinguished. We make this observation with respect to remarks in Stevenson *et al.* (1986a) regarding the validity of *C. microstrobila* Vovides & Rees. Stevenson *et al.* (1986a) assert that *C. latifolia* and *C. microstrobila*, are the same because "when cultivated in conditions of high moisture and deep shade, plants assignable to *C. microstrobila* 'turn into' plants of *C. latifolia*. Conversely, when plants assignable to *C. latifolia* are exposed to conditions that are dry with high light intensity, they 'turn into' plants of *C. microstrobila*. In our opinion, the plants that have been referred to *C. microstrobila* are nothing more than forms of *C. latifolia* that are phenotypical expressions of environmental conditions. Therefore, we recognize only *C. latifolia* and consider *C. microstrobila* to be a synonym." However, a careful character examination of these two taxa reveals a host of differences that justify separation at the species level. We have similarly cultivated both taxa for seventeen years and have observed cultivated specimens of numerous individuals of both taxa in other gardens and collections, and have never seen the alleged change of phenotypic expression whereby one taxon "turned into" the other, regardless of whether the individuals were grown in full sun, heavy shade, or even in the greenhouse. Therefore we reject the assertion that *C. latifolia* and *C. microstrobila* are synonymous but rather that each is a distinct species. Similarly, we reject any *ad hoc* hypothesis that *C. whitelockiana* is merely an ecotype of *C. robusta* or *C. mexicana*.

Ceratozamia miqueliana has 7-10 leaves that are distinctively different from those of *C. whitelockiana*. The leaflets are fewer (about 15 pairs), wider (60-65 mm),

unequally and abruptly attenuate. The petiole is heavily armed with long, curved spines which is in stark contrast to that of *C. whitelockiana*, which is much longer overall and sparsely armed with much shorter spines. However, there are many similarities between *C. whitelockiana* and *C. miqueliana* that suggest an affinity between the two taxa. Both species have subterranean to shortly arborescent stems of similar size, shape, and color; each with rough, wrinkled, irregular leaf bases and brownish-red cataphylls. Both species have juvenile and adult emergent foliage which is a very distinctive glaucous, pea-green color which matures into papyraceous, slightly revolute leaflets. The mature foliage retains the glaucous coating for some time, eventually giving way to a more glabrous, medium green color in old age. Male and female cones of both taxa are of similar size. The megastrobilus in *C. miqueliana* averages 11 cm long and 6.5 cm wide and is borne on a short peduncle 30 mm long. In *C. whitelockiana*, it averages 15 cm long and 8 cm wide and is borne on a short peduncle 30-38 mm long. The microstrobilus is 20 cm long and 4.5 cm wide in *C. miqueliana* and 26 cm long and 25 mm wide in *C. whitelockiana*. The closest population of *C. miqueliana* to *C. whitelockiana* is approximately 150 km.

Since cytological and genetic evidence currently does not yield any measurable character differences upon which to base species differentiation within the genus (Walters *et al.* 1991), classic taxonomic consideration of characters and weighting of those characters is our basis for conferring specific status to *Ceratozamia whitelockiana* and assigning it to the "*miqueliana* group" which also includes the various forms of *C. miqueliana* and *C. eurphyllidia* Vazquez Torres, Sabato, & Stevenson. It is our hope that workers will continue to investigate *Ceratozamia* in detail to determine the disposition of the many populations and types currently being lumped into vaguely conceptualized and incompletely described taxa that generate confusion and uncertainty rather than create the order, predictability, and sense that responsible taxonomy is supposed to serve.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to Sherwin Carlquist and Dieter Wilken for reviewing the manuscript and providing valuable assistance. We are indebted to Jim Melli for providing the illustrations and to Loran Whitelock for providing details of cone dimensions.

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Rexford F. Daubenmire (1910-1995)

"Dauby" was the usual appellation applied by graduate students to Dr. Daubenmire, Professor at Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, during the years 1950-1953 while I was working under the aegis of the late Prof. Marion Ownbey (1910-1974) in the area of plant systematics.

I first read about Dauby's death in the obit section of the *New York Times* (8 September 1995). This was a short but well-written account of his professional life and contributions to ecology. Unfortunately it conveyed very little about the man himself. Indeed, most scientists are largely remembered by brief obits prepared by their professional colleagues in which their lives are summed up as lines culled from their latest CV. Subsequent biographers have to invent their other attributes, especially for scientists who are reluctant to write personal letters or expose their psyches.

Perhaps, for many workers, that is as it should be. But I feel otherwise. Indeed, the only previous obits to have been penned by me (Turner 1972, 1975) were both highly personal, although both were solicited. In these I wished to portray the inner essence of the person, his weaknesses and strengths, beauties, foibles, whatever. Whether or not I succeeded in these endeavors is not so important as the attempt, for these will surely provide future biographers with at least some material by which to humanize their subjects. To me, at least, an individual's work cannot be understood solely by publications and their contents.

The present obit is obviously unsolicited. It is written simply because I thought Dauby was a fine researcher, a commendable undergraduate teacher, and a remarkable professional. Certainly, any deep appreciation I have of the field of ecology comes from my enrollment in all of the courses he taught in botany at W.S.U. during the time of my attendance at that institution. These included autecology, synecology, field ecology, and plant geography; I also served as his T.A. in undergraduate courses in general botany, sitting in on all of his freshman lectures on that subject.

Dauby was, for the most part, a calm, even-tempered, rather handsome man. He wore a full mustache above a seemingly perpetual Gioconda-like smile (unusual for most competitive males of my acquaintance, at the time or since). Even when exceedingly irritated he retained that sphinxious grin: along with his expressive eyes, and thin lips, he exuded a detached serenity that belied his inner turmoils.

At the time I knew him, during the prime of his professional career, aged 40-43, Dauby was lean and well-proportioned, about 5 feet ten or so and perhaps 150 pounds. He wore an academic costume to all of his formal lectures: well-creased pants, a professorial tweed coat with leather covered elbows, bowtie, and freshly polished shoes. I remember this well, for the late Art Cronquist (1919-1992), his colleague at the time, for whom I was also a T.A., dressed in just the opposite

fashion, usually a slip-over, much-abused sweater, baggy pants and coat, that looked slept in, occasionally an off-angled mussed tie, and large military-type shoes in various stages of repair. In short, Dauby believed in appearances; Art did not. Like their attires, they were antagonists, but most of the antagonism drifted downward from Dauby. I can still recall a brief statement or two made to himself by Dauby upon hearing the approach of Art along the lower floor of the botany building as Dauby ascended the stairs leading to the second floor, myself along his side. Cronquist, with his six foot eight inch Swedish frame, would usually enter the building with a large booming voice singing whatever song entered his mind, operetta or ballad. On this particular day it was "Oh, she jumped in bed and covered up her head and said I couldn't find her. . . ." and carried on through the whole verse (which I myself sang upon occasion, having learned it as a teenager in Texas). Dauby paused for a second, looking at me with grimaced eyes and no smile, saying "That man! God, that man!" Then he trudged on up to the second floor with a perplexed expression.

In Dauby's formal undergraduate lectures he spoke at a slow clip, very precisely, everything biological presented as black or white, with little, if any, gray areas. He drew precise figures on the chalk board and labeled their parts with easily read names. Excellent teacher, answering questions from the floor briefly but adequately.

In upper undergraduate and graduate level courses he was less effective. For example, in autecology, having written the text himself, Dauby did not feel it necessary to lecture on the subject, rather he would meet his classes so as to answer questions about any ambiguities in the text chapters, which we were all expected to have pored over prior to attendance. Most of these classes lasted 10-15 minutes, though sometimes they were prolonged by an overly querulous student. This permitted him to shorten his teaching load and retire to his office (door nearly always closed) so that he might get on with his research or textbook writings.

Dauby took a different tack for his course in synecology (lectures from which he was hoping to develop a text on the subject, and did). He often became rather enlivened by his own spontaneous insights into the field of community ecology, holding forth on succession, its history, comparing community classification to systematic classification, but always with the admonition to accept such comparisons as "analogous to," not "the same as," *etc.* At such times he could be brilliant, but, sadly, he often took himself too seriously. Indeed, I think he did so much of the time, for he seemed to lack a sense of humor, at least where his utterances about ecology were concerned.

To give an example: holding forth on the contribution of F.E. Clements to the field of ecology, especially as regards climax concepts, Dauby suddenly became reiterative, stating that the trouble with American ecology was that everything important in the field of synecology was discovered by Clements, so much so that one might characterize its history as "Before Clements, B.C., B.C., B.C. . . ." he finally added, "before Christ" with a full grin, Cheshire-like, something unusual for him; clearly, he much appreciated his effective presentation and original commentary. The class (about 60, mostly graduate students from several disciplines, for Dauby's classes were very popular) laughed appreciatively, including myself, but I raised my hand almost immediately after his riveting delivery and interjected rather loudly, and with much glee, and some laughter, "I now take it we're entering A.D., after Daubenmire!"

Instead of appreciating my joshing spontaneity, he became suddenly furious. Red faced and with grin-turned scowl, he ordered me out of the classroom "Out," he said, "Get out." The class was bewildered, for they had all chortled loudly at my retort, so was I, for I never meant to be disrespectful, merely entertaining, attempting to add to the pedagogic verbalization he'd seized upon.

I did leave the class as instructed, very embarrassed of course, although pleased that my peers had perceived my spontaneous remarks as somehow appropriate. Afterwards I tried to apologize to Dauby, but he would have none of it, although he did relent and permitted me back in his class the following week.

My interpersonal relationships with Dauby were largely developed because of my interest and background in plant systematics. I believe he sought out my conversation, both during field courses in connection with his formal classes in synecology, where sack lunches were the rule, and following this or that class lecture in which allusions were made to the views of systematists generally. I believe he mostly wanted feedback on his many attempts to make plant community classification "analogous" to organismal classification. "But they are very different," I would assert, "Community ecologists do not have evolutionary theory as a direct underpinning by which to arrange and classify." "Ah," he would respond, "communities evolve, they are made up of plants and animals, all of which coevolve," etc. And he would usually wrap up the conversation pretty quickly with terse sentences that made his points; (Dauby would have made an excellent trial lawyer speaking before an educated jury). Deep down, I think he knew these analogies were basically misleading, dishonest even, for he not only was well aware of Gleason's (a systematist!) individualistic concepts on community structure but, at the time also coexisted with Prof. R.H. Whitaker, his nemesis at Washington State University during my formative years there.

Like most academic professionals, Dauby had considerable concern about his standing in the field of plant ecology, especially as perceived by his peers. I remember well his deep sense of betrayal by the ecological community, if not the man, when the article by Frank Egler, "A commentary on American plant ecology, based on the textbooks of 1947-1949," first appeared in the October, 1951 issue of *Ecology* (32: 673-695). Egler, a very perceptive, erudite, human, to judge from his well-turned article, compared the ecological texts of F.E. Clements, *Dynamics of Vegetation*, 1949; H.J. Oosting, *The Study of Plant Communities*, 1948; and Daubenmire, *Plants and Environment (A Text Book of Plant Ecology)*. Not only did Egler compare these texts (as indicators of the state of American plant ecology and its development over half a century), he also commented rather freely on the psyches of the authors concerned, especially as related to their academic beginnings. In preparing the present "obit", I re-read Egler's article (after a 44 year hiatus!) and it stills reads as I remember it from my first reading in 1951: a very personal evaluation by a highly skilled communicator with a broad grasp of his field. And he was clearly aware of the controversial nature of his commentaries, noting in his "Postlude," near the end of his article:

I have been accused in this manuscript, both of being holier-than-thou, and of being satanic. With either accusation, I plead that to be both forceful and modest at the same time is a difficult task. If I appear to claim that I can see farther and from greater heights than some others, it is only - to use Newton's oft-quoted analogy - that those few cubits of stature have been attained by

climbing on the backs of giants. The giants are there for others to climb, even though the shoulders may bear us ungraciously.

In the fall of 1951 I was enrolled in Daubenmire's course in autecology, for which his text was mandatory, as noted above. I had not given much thought as to how the text might have been written, but after reading Egler's comments, I developed a greater interest in Dauby's style.

Dauby was undoubtedly flattered that Egler possibly ranked him as among the "giants" of American ecology, but Egler was surely correct that the "shoulders [of such workers] may bear us ungraciously." At least that seemed true of Dauby, who brought up Egler's article time and again during the late fall of 1951, complaining that the editors of *Ecology* should ever have published such a commentary. But what most galled him was Egler's paragraph on Dauby's "style of writing," which, in contrast with Clement's style, was said to have

. . . succeeded to a high degree in developing a terseness, a paucity of words, a fact-crammed grammatical structure that is the goal of many a scientific writer. It is as functional, as devoid of decorative flourishes and artistic ornamentation as the layercake skyscrapers built lately in New York. As was said by the romanticist against the classicist, his writing had become correct and soulless, learned and uninspiring, scientific and godless, virtuous and cold. One can almost imagine that this author, beginning with terse abbreviated lecture notes, kept building through the years in card-catalogue style, inserting abstracts and summaries in their appropriate places as the new literature appeared. For these reasons, the book will long serve as a well-organized reference work for the American literature on the effects of environmental factors on plants.

And that was the way he lectured too, in both undergraduate and graduate courses, except in his autecology course, in which he never lectured, as noted in the above (the text seemingly written from abbreviated sentences on stacks of cards) with practically no sidebar diversions, even when controversy arose from among the students. And, too, that was the way he must have composed his text on Plant Geography (Academic Press, 1978). I attended his first class towards this new textbook venture in the spring of 1953, just before my doctoral defense scheduled for that same semester. My final personal insights into the man's oeuvre and psyche involves that class.

I truly looked forward to Dauby's course. Having had a firm background in both plant geography and geology as a result of my master's work at Southern Methodist University in 1949-50, to say nothing of my courses in geomorphology and genetics at W.S.U., I felt primed and excited. Dauby even questioned my "need" to take his course, especially since I had made top grades in nearly all of my courses, and he was well aware of my conversational ability in systematics generally. "Concentrate on your doctoral thesis" he advised, knowing that I was scheduled to finish that same semester. But I told him my thesis was essentially written and that I would truly enjoy the class, *etc.* As a member of my doctoral committee, he relented.

Everything went fine in the course on Plant Geography. Dauby each day perfectly poised and academic, covering the topic from 5 x 8 cards with information not especially new or novel, throwing in this or that study called to the fore since Cain's

fine text on the subject, *Foundations of Plant Geography*, which first appeared in 1944. Nothing new really, until suddenly one day he digressed. Lecturing upon the origin of American deserts and their likely age, he bedazzled me (but perhaps not the class) with his observation that the deserts had developed very recently in North America, and that their floras were probably derived out of mostly recently extinct if not extant elements of the more temperate *Artemisia* shrublands and grasslands of the western Rocky Mountains, if not from conifer forests. The kingpin in this hypothesis, he reckoned, was the fossil *Opuntia* described by Chaney from the Green River shales of Utah, "the earliest and perhaps only fossil cactus from the New World" he noted. "We have to be objective and acknowledge the evidence," he continued, drawing the words out tersely, and afterwards donning that smug Gioconda smile he was so adept at when playing his verbal trump cards.

I disagreed, of course, noting in class, lawyer-like perhaps, that all of the floristic evidence argued against his views: the Cactaceae is not well developed in temperate North America, anyway, if an *Opuntia* had happened to become fossilized in Eocene time, then it merely proved the cacti had been around for eons, and that the center of diversity of cacti in North America lay to the south in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, mostly subtropical regions, much as suggested by Chaney in his paper, and what about *Fouquieria*, *Idria* (both belonging to the Fouquieriaceae, a family of only two genera confined to the hot deserts of North America without clear familial relationship elsewhere) and many other genera too numerous to mention, to say nothing of the genus *Larrea* which dominates the deserts of two continents, etc. On like that I held forth, and Dauby fumed, even entered this fray with a dead look of castigation. "I stand on the fossil data" he said, but noting at the same time that the state of Florida has as many cacti nearly as Arizona or New Mexico, and "certainly Florida is not a desert." "But the Florida cacti mostly belong to the genus *Opuntia*," I said, "many of these, if not most, of recent introduction or else the results of Small's taxonomic splitting of this or that variable entity. Anyway," I retorted, "The cacti of Florida, so far as evidence bearing on the age and origin of the family Cactaceae, is meaningless." And I forget, now, how our 15 minute debate went, but it ended with a stony silence on Dauby's part, and "I wish you weren't here" - look and an early closure of the lecture for that day.

After that venture into Dauby's card session, upon the advice of my graduate student peers, I kept strictly quiet, dutifully recording his lectures in my own shorthand in preparation for our final exam, which was soon upon us.

The exam was well-structured, very fair, and straightforward, as were all of the exams in the four courses I took from him. But for me, on this particular exam, there was a problem. Dauby asked the question (assigning it 10 points): Give the age and origin of the family Cactaceae (not worded so as to be answered, according to Daubenmire!). Nevertheless, I placed in the appropriate space provided the answer according to Daubenmire, recounting his views very nicely I thought. But at the bottom of my answer I wrote "This is the answer which you might wish, Dr. Daubenmire, but for the correct answer, see the backside of this sheet." There I defended my point of view (and those of many others) regarding this issue.

When the final exam was graded and the semester grades posted, I was surprised to see that I had received a 90 on my final exam (the entire cactus question graded as incorrect) and a B in the course. I inquired of him why he did not accept my answer to

the cactus question concerned. His response was "Well, Turner, you got the answer, but you didn't believe it, or else why did you give an additional answer on the back side of the sheet; in short, you only get to give one answer, not two, that's why you missed the whole question!"

"OK," I said, "But what about the B in the course. I had A's in my earlier exams, and a low A (90) on the final, why a B? Other students with much lower averages received A's [I'd made comparisons among my peers]." "Well," he responded, "let's put it this way, you got a B for Bad Behavior," his eyes full on me dead as a desert duck, no water anywhere.

"Fine," I responded, laughing, "now that I know the standards I won't complain, considering the criteria I'm sure I got it fairly." That was one of the few B's I received in my university education and one that I am proudest of.

But the cactus question did not end there. Daubenmire attended my final defense (of a systematic thesis, a cytotaxonomic study of the genus *Hymenopappus*). After most of my committee members had finished asking this or that question, Dauby, who had said nothing to this point, suddenly said, "Turner, when and where do you think the Cactaceae arose?" I was taken aback, but rising to the occasion (I hoped then), I said strongly and affirmatively, without a glimmer of a smile, "Well, Dr. Daubenmire, do you want my answer, or yours?"

Dauby looked very distressed at my response, folded his papers, got up from the large table which was surrounded by about ten professors, and left the room. He did not approve my performance, but (so I was told) the upper administration, appraised his evaluation negatively and I passed my defense without undue rancor.

As a postscript to the cactus story recounted above, I can't help but add that the fossil *Opuntia* described by Chaney from the fossil beds was, some 18 years later, found to be to a fossilized rhizome and associated root system of a monocot, possibly a sedge (Becker 1962). Upon reading this "inspiring" revelation I sent copy of the article to Dauby, with a little memo, merely stating, "Remember this?" He never responded. Nor did he include an account of his views on the origin of the Cactaceae in his text on Plant Geography. Indeed, published some 25 years after that first class on the subject, Dauby's outlook re American deserts changed considerably, even introducing in his text some of the very same views which I propounded in his first course on the subject.

I hope the above account is not viewed by the reader as a "get-even" article. It is not intended as such (to my knowledge). Rather, I hope in this telling to capture an aspect of the man not generally known. Like most of us he had a mixture of traits some admirable, some not. But, surely some of these affected his research and teaching. In fact, I consider him with his often adamant views and determination to be the foremost ecologist in America (during his heyday) the essential ingredients of most successful scientists. Even at the time I admired his competitive personality, although disagreeing, upon occasion, with his behavior. Certainly he was one of the most organized, clearly focused graduate level teachers to position information in my neural lodgings.

Dauby was the academic father of numerous doctoral students in ecology, many of these friends of mine. For the most part he kept them at a distance; some he favored with warm, but detached, smiles and relatively brief office conferences; others he simply ignored, doubting their competence, begrudgingly entering into their research projects and practically never into their personal problems. Most of his students appeared to stand in awe of the man, even forming cabals among themselves and their leader, constituting a solid phalanx whenever Dauby's views were attacked by W.H. Whitaker or yet others. But that is another telling.

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CONTENTS

VEBER, W.A., New names and combinations, principally in the Rocky Mountain flora -- IX..... 65

EVEAL, J.L., Newly required suprageneric names in vascular plants..... 68

TURNER, B.L., Two new Mexican species of *Senecio* (Asteraceae)..... 77

TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) from Nuevo León, México..... 80

TURNER, B.L., Taxonomy of the *Hedyotis acerosa* (Rubiaceae) complex.... 83

TURNER, B.L., Taxonomic study of *Hedyotis palmeri* (Rubiaceae)..... 89

TURNER, B.L., *Hedyotis pooleana* (Rubiaceae), a new species from the Dead Horse Mountains, Trans-Pecos Texas..... 93

TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) from northern México. 97

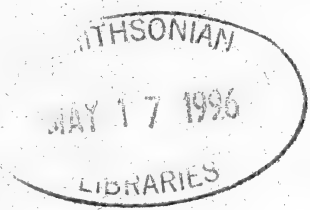
TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Lupinus* (Fabaceae) from Oaxaca, México: A shrub or tree mostly three to eight meters high..... 102

RAYUM, M.H., Notes on Costa Rican *Peperomia* (Piperaceae), including four new species..... 108

UHRS, H., New additions to the genus *Pinguicula* (Lentibulariaceae) of México..... 114

MACROBERTS, B.R. & M.H. MACROBERTS, Floristics of xeric sandhills in northwestern Louisiana..... 123

Publication dates for volume 78..... 132



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NEW NAMES AND COMBINATIONS, PRINCIPALLY IN THE ROCKY
MOUNTAIN FLORA--IX

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The eighth paper in this series was published in *Phytologia* 70:231-233. 1991.

ABSTRACT

New combinations are proposed in *Azaleastrum*, *Boechera*, *Oreobatus*, and *Picradenia*. Validations are provided for previously published new combinations in *Coriflora*.

KEY WORDS: *Azaleastrum*, *Boechera*, *Coriflora*, *Oreobatus*, *Picradenia*, Rocky Mountains

Azaleastrum albiflorum Rydb. subsp. *warrenii* (A. Nelson) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* Based on *Azaleastrum warrenii* A. Nelson, *Bot. Gaz. (Crawfordsville)* 56:67. 1913.

Boechera pallidifolia (Rollins) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* Based on *Arabis pallidifolia* Rollins, *Cruciferae of Continental North America*, p. 181. 1993.

Oreobatus deliciosus (James ex Torrey) Rydb. subsp. *neomexicanus* (A. Gray) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* Based on *Rubus neomexicanus* A. Gray, *Pl. Wrightianae* 2:55. 1853. Synonyms: *Oreobatus neomexicanus* (A. Gray) Rydb., *Rubus deliciosus* James ex Torrey var. *neomexicanus* Kearney. This subspecies replaces the Coloradan race, *Oreobatus deliciosus* subsp. *deliciosus* in the southern edge of eastern Colorado and ranges south through New Mexico into southeastern Arizona. Subsp. *neomexicanus* has more distinctly lobed, larger, leaves which are soft-pubescent on both surfaces. Gray was under the misapprehension that *R. deliciosus* had purple flowers, and his major distinction appears to be that in *neomexicanus* the petals are white.

Picradenia richardsonii subsp. *floribunda* (A. Gray) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* Based on *Actinella richardsonii* (Hook.) Nutt. var. *floribunda* A. Gray, *Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Ser. 2*, 4:101. 1849 (*Plantae Fendlerianae*).

Validation of the generic name *Coriflora* (Ranunculaceae)

Coriflora W.A. Weber, *Phytologia* 51:372-374. 1982, was invalidly published as a result of the omission of certain information, rectified here.

Coriflora W.A. Weber, *nom. nov.* ■ *Viorna* Spach, *Hist. Nat. Végétaux: Phanérogames* 7:268. 1839, type *Clematis viorna* L., *Sp. Pl.* 543. 1753 (*Viorna urnigera* Spach), *nom. illeg.*, non *Viorna* (Pers.) Reichenbach, *Handb.* 277. 1837, *nom. illeg.*, *superfl.* renaming of *Muralta* Adams. 1763, *nom. rej.*

Clematis cirrhosa L. is the type of (Pers.) Reichbach's name; this type was explicitly excluded by Spach by citation (l.c. p. 261) as a synonym of *Cheiroopsis elegans* Spach. According to Article 48, *ICBN*, Spach's name is a validly published later homonym for which I am providing a replacement name. While irrelevant to this transaction, according to Pfeiffer, *Nomenclator Botanicus* 1588. 1874, *Clematis*, section *Viorna* antedates Gray, *Syn. Fl. N. Amer.* 1:5. 1895. Formal transfer of the species is effected below.

Coriflora addisonii (Britt. ex Vail) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis addisonii* Britt. ex Vail, *Mem. Torrey Bot. Club* 2:28, footnote and pl. 3. 1890.

Coriflora albicoma (Wherry) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis albicoma* Wherry, *J. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 21:198, fig. 1. 1931.

Coriflora baldwinii (Torrey & A. Gray) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis baldwinii* Torrey & A. Gray, *Fl. N. Am.* 1:8. 1838.

Coriflora beadleii (Small) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Viorna beadleii* Small, *Man. Southeast. Fl.* 527, 1504. 1933.

Coriflora bigelovii (Torrey) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis bigelovii* Torrey, *Pacific Railroad Rep.* 4:61. 1857.

Coriflora crispa (L.) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis crispa* L., *Sp. Pl.* 543. 1753.

Coriflora fremontii (James) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis ochroleuca* Ait. var. *fremontii* James, *J. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist.* 6:120. 1883.

Coriflora gattingeri (Small) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis gattingeri* Small, *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 24:209. 1897.

Coriflora glaucophylla (Small) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis glaucophylla* Small, *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 24:337. 1897.

Coriflora hirsutissima (Pursh) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis hirsutissima* Pursh, *Fl. Amer. Sept.* 2:385. 1814.

Coriflora integrifolia (L.) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis integrifolia* L., *Sp. Pl.* 544. 1753.

Coriflora morefieldii (Kral) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis morefieldii* Kral, *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 74:665. 1987.

Coriflora ochroleuca (Ait.) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis ochroleuca* Ait., *Hort. Kew.* 2:260. 1789.

Coriflora palmeri (Rose) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis palmeri* Rose, *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 1:118. 1891.

- Coriflora pitcheri* (Torrey & A Gray) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis pitcheri* Torrey & A. Gray, *Fl. N. Am.* 1:10. 1838.
- Coriflora reticulata* (Walt.) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis reticulata* Walt., *Fl. Carol.* 156. 1788.
- Coriflora scottii* (Porter) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis scottii* Porter, *Synops. Fl. Colorado*, p. 1. 1874.
- Coriflora texensis* (Buckl.) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis texensis* Buckl., *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia.* 13:448. 1862.
- Coriflora versicolor* (Small ex Britt.) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis versicolor* Small ex Britt., *Man. Fl. Northern States and Canada.* 421. 1901.
- Coriflora viorna* (L.) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis viorna* L., *Sp. Pl.* 543. 1753.
- Coriflora viticaulis* (Steele) W.A. Weber, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Clematis viticaulis* Steele, *Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb.* 13:364. 1911.

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NEWLY REQUIRED SUPRAGENERIC NAMES IN VASCULAR PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

Several supra-ordinal names in current use in textbooks and the more technical literature are not validly published. The following are now established: **Cycadidae**, **Cycadophytina**, **Ephedridae**, **Ephedropsida**, **Equisetidae**, **Equisetophytina**, **Ginkgoidae**, **Ginkgoophyta**, **Ginkgoophytina**, **Gnetidae**, **Gnetophyta**, **Gnetophytina**, **Isoetidae**, **Lycopodiophytina**, **Magnoliophyta**, **Magnoliophytina**, **Ophioglossidae**, **Pinophyta**, **Pinophytina**, **Polypodiophytina**, **Psilotidae**, **Psilotophyta**, **Psilotophytina**, **Salviniidae**, **Taxidae**, and **Welwitschiidae**. My own failures in 1992 require formal validation of the superorders **Cornanae**, **Cyclanthanae**, **Loasanae**, **Nepenthanae**, **Primulanae**, **Rafflesianae**, **Sarracenianae**, and **Trochodendranae**. Several ordinal names attributed to G.T. Burnett are invalid as they were proposed at the misplaced rank of section. The following names now in current use are validated: **Acorales**, **Araliales**, **Aspleniales**, **Buxales**, **Calycerales**, **Connarales**, **Hippuridales**, **Nelumbonales**, and **Vitales**. **Cyphocarpaceae**, a provisional family name proposed by Miers in 1848 is in current use; it is now validated. The revelation that **Scrophulariaceae** is polyphyletic requires the acceptance of **Rhinanthaceae** Juss. and recognition of **Schlegeliaceae**.

KEY WORDS: nomenclature, Magnoliophyta

When the three great workers on higher plant phylogeny and nomenclature, Cronquist, Takhtajan, and Zimmermann (1966), joined forces to promote a new system of classification for plants and the use of generic stems throughout all ranks above that of genus, they established a new era of botanical nomenclature for these oft used but rarely fully evaluated names. It was therefore a surprise to discover that several of their, and others (*e.g.*, Tippe 1942; Bold 1957; Ehrendorfer 1971) now commonly used names were not validly published. In all instances noted here, the authors failed to provide a full and direct reference to a Latin description or diagnosis (Art. 36.1; Greuter *et al.* 1994). Many of the names proposed as new by the three were validated earlier by others, most notably Bessey (1907, 1910) and Boivin

(1956); of course, several of the names proposed in 1966 are valid. Nonetheless, the following require validation:

Cycadidae Reveal, *subclass nov.*, validated by a reference to the Latin diagnosis of a J.R.B. Boivin (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 103:493. Dec 1956) isonym of class Cycadopsida A.T. Brongniart (*Enum. Pl. Mus. Paris* xxxii, 136. 12 Aug 1843, as Cycadoideae, validated by a diagnosis in French).

Cycadophytina Cronquist, Takht., & Zimmerm. *ex* Reveal, *subdiv. nov.*, validated by a reference to the Latin diagnosis of a later J.R.B. Boivin (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 103:493. Dec 1956) isonym of Class Cycadopsida A.T. Brongniart (*Enum. Pl. Mus. Paris* xxxii, 136. 12 Aug 1843, as Cycadoideae, validated by a diagnosis in French).

Ephedridae Cronquist, Takht., & Zimmerm. *ex* Reveal, *subclass nov.*, validated by a reference to a H.G.L. Reichenbach (*Fl. Germ. Excurs.* 1(2):156. Jan-Apr 1831, as Tribe Ephedreae) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Ephedropsida Reveal, *class nov.*, validated by a reference to a H.G.L. Reichenbach (*Fl. Germ. Excurs.* 1(2):156. Jan-Apr 1831, as Tribe Ephedreae) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Equisetidae Reveal, *subclass nov.*, validated by a reference to a J.R.B. Boivin (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 103:493. Dec 1956, as Division Equisetophyta ["Equisophyta"]) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Equisetophytina Reveal, *subdiv. nov.*, validated by a reference to a J.R.B. Boivin (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 103:493. Dec 1956, as Division Equisetophyta ["Equisophyta"]) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Ginkgoophyta Bold *ex* Reveal, *div. nov.*, validated by a reference to a J.R.B. Boivin (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 103:493. Dec 1956, as Class Ginkgoopsida) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Ginkgoophytina Cronquist, Takht., & Zimmerm. *ex* Reveal, *subdiv. nov.*, validated by a reference to a J.R.B. Boivin (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 103:493. Dec 1956, as Class Ginkgoopsida) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Gnetidae Cronquist, Takht., & Zimmerm. *ex* Reveal, *subclass. nov.*, validated by a reference to a J.R.B. Boivin (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 103:494. Dec 1956, as Class Gnetopsida) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Gnetophyta Bold *ex* Reveal, *div. nov.*, validated by a reference to a J.R.B. Boivin (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 103:494. Dec 1956, as Class Gnetopsida) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Gnetophytina Cronquist, Takht., & Zimmerm. *ex* Reveal, *subdiv. nov.*, validated by a reference to the Latin diagnosis of a later J.R.B. Boivin (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 103:494. Dec 1956) isonym of Class Gnetopsida H.G.A. Engler (*Nat. Pflanzenfam.*, II, 1:2. 26 Mar 1887, as Gnetales, validated by a diagnosis in German).

Isoetidae Reveal, *subclass. nov.*, validated by a reference to a Latin diagnosis associated with a later J.R.B. Boivin (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 103:493. Dec 1956, as *Isopsida*) isonym of Class *Isoetopsida* H.G.A. Engler (in H.G.A. Engler & K.A.E. Prantl, *Die Pflanzenfam. Nachtr.*: 5. July 1897 with a diagnosis in German).

Lycopodiophytina O. Tippe *ex* Reveal, *subdiv. nov.*, validated by a reference to a F.G. Bartling (*Ord. Nat. Pl.*: 14, 19. Sep 1830, as Class *Lycopodiopsida* ["*Lycopineae*"]) name with a description in Latin.

Magnoliophyta Cronquist, Takht., & Zimmerm. *ex* Reveal, *div. nov.*, validated by a reference to a C.A. Agardh (Classes Pl. [2:]: 13. 1825, as Class *Polycarpellae*) name with a description in Latin.

Magnoliophytina D. Frohne & U. Jensen *ex* Reveal, *subdiv. nov.*, validated by a reference to a C.A. Agardh (Classes Pl. [2:]: 13. 1825, as Class *Polycarpellae*) name with a description in Latin.

Ophioglossidae Takht. *ex* Reveal, *subclass nov.*, validated by a reference to a rankless R. Brown (*Prodr.*: 136. 27 Mar 1810, as *Ophioglosseae*) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Pinophyta Cronquist, Takht., & Zimmerm. *ex* Reveal, *div. nov.*, validated by a reference to a F.G. Bartling (*Ord. Nat. Pl.*: 90, 92. Sep 1830, as Class *Coniferae*) name with a description in Latin.

Pinophytina Cronquist, Takht., & Zimmerm. *ex* Reveal, *subdiv. nov.*, validated by a reference to a F.G. Bartling (*Ord. Nat. Pl.*: 90, 92. Sep 1830, as Class *Coniferae*) name with a description in Latin.

Polypodiophytina Reveal, *subdiv. nov.*, validated by a reference to a J.R.B. Boivin (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 103:494. Dec 1956, as *Subdiv. Pteridophytina* ["*Pterophytina*"]) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Psilotidae Reveal, *subclass nov.*, validated by a reference to the Latin description of a later T. Nakai (*Chosakuronbun Mokuroku* [*Ord. Fam. Trib. Nov.*]: 206. 20 Jul 1943) isonym of Order *Psilotales* H.G.A. Engler (in H.G.A. Engler & K.A.E. Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr.* 1:5. Jul 1897 with a diagnosis in German).

Psilotophyta B. Boivin *ex* Reveal, *div. nov.*, validated by a reference to the Latin description of a later T. Nakai (*Chosakuronbun Mokuroku* [*Ord. Fam. Trib. Nov.*]: 206. 20 Jul 1943) isonym of Order *Psilotales* H.G.A. Engler (in H.G.A. Engler & K.A.E. Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr.* 1:5. Jul 1897 with a diagnosis in German).

Psilotophytina O. Tippe *ex* Reveal, *subdiv. nov.*, validated by a reference to the Latin description of a later T. Nakai (*Chosakuronbun Mokuroku* [*Ord. Fam. Trib. Nov.*]: 206. 20 Jul 1943) isonym of Order *Psilotales* H.G.A. Engler (in H.G.A. Engler & K.A.E. Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam. Nachtr.* 1:5. Jul 1897 with a diagnosis in German).

Salviniidae Pic. Serm. *ex* Cronquist, Takht., & Zimmerm. *ex* Reveal, *subclass nov.*, validated by a reference to the Latin description associated with the type genus by M. Adanson (*Gen. Pl.* 2:15. Jul-Aug 1764).

Taxidae F. Ehrendorfer *ex* Reveal, *subclass nov.*, validated by a reference to the Latin description of the type genus given by S.L. Endlicher (*Syn. Conif.*: 242. Mai-Jun 1847).

Welwitschiidae Cronquist, Takht., & Zimmerm. *ex* Reveal, *subclass nov.*, validated by a reference to a J.R.B. Boivin (*Bull. Soc. Bot. France* 103:494. Dec 1956, as Class Welwitschiopsida ["Welwopsidia"]) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

My own failure (Reveal 1992) to provide a reference to a validating Latin description or diagnosis means that several superordinal names are not available.

Cornanae Thorne *ex* Reveal, *superord. nov.*, validated by a reference to a S.L. Endlicher (*Gen. Pl. Suppl.* 5:17. 1850, as Subfam. Cornoideae ["Corneae"]) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Cyclanthanae Thorne *ex* Reveal, *superord. nov.*, validated by a reference to a F.G. Bartling (*Ord. Nat. Pl.*: 67. Sep 1830, as Tribe Cyclantheae ["Cyclanthea"]) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Loasanae R. Dahlgren *ex* Reveal, *superord. nov.*, validated by a reference to a P.F. Horaninow (*Char. Ess. Fam.*: 147. 1847, as Tribe Loaseae) name with a description in Latin.

Nepenthanae Takht. *ex* Reveal, *superord. nov.*, validated by a reference to a J.H.F. Link (*Handbuch* 1:369. Jan-Aug 1829, as Subfam. Nepenthoideae ["Nepenthinae"]) name with a diagnosis in Latin.

Primulanae R. Dahlgren *ex* Reveal, *superord. nov.*, validated by a reference to a A.J.G.C. Batsch (*Tab. Regni Veg.*: 206. 2 Mai 1802, as Order Cyathinae) name with a description in Latin.

Rafflesianae Thorne *ex* Reveal, *superord. nov.*, validated by a reference to a description in Latin for the Tribe Rafflesiae H.W. Schott & S.L. Endlicher *ex* E. Spach (*Hist. Nat. Vég.* 10:551. 20 Mar 1841, as "Rafflesiaceae") given by R. Brown (*Trans. Linn. Soc. London* 19:242. 6 Nov 1844).

Sarracenianae Thorne *ex* Reveal, *superord. nov.*, validated by a reference to the Latin description of Sarraceniaceae given by G. Bentham & J.D. Hooker (*Gen. Pl.* 1:48. 7 Aug 1862).

Trochodendranae Takht. *ex* Reveal, *superord. nov.*, validated by a reference to an A.L. Takhtajan *ex* A.J. Cronquist (*Integr. Syst. Class. Fl. Pl.*: 157. 10 Aug 1981, as Order Trochodendrales) name with a description in Latin.

In reviewing other suprageneric names of vascular plants I discovered that several names proposed by G.T. Burnett in 1835 and previously considered to have been validly published at the rank of order (Cronquist 1981; Reveal 1993), are invalid as they were proposed at the misplaced rank of section (Art. 33.5; Greuter *et al.* 1994). The following names, now in current use, are validated.

Acorales Reveal, *ord. nov.*, validated by a reference to a J.H.F. Link (*Handb.* 1:144. Jan-Aug 1829, as Subfam. Acoroideae ["Acorinae"]) name with a description in Latin.

Araliales Hutch. *ex* Reveal, *ord. nov.*, validated by a reference to an A.L. de Jussieu (*Gen. Pl.*: 217. 4 Aug 1789, as Fam. Araliaceae ["Araliae"]) name with a description in Latin.

Aspleniales Pic. Serm. *ex* Reveal, *ord. nov.*, validated by a reference to a C.B. Presl (Abh. Königl. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., ser. 4, 5:91. 2 Dec 1836, as Tribe Aspleniaceae ["Aspleniaceae"]) name with a description in Latin.

Buxales Takht. *ex* Reveal, *ord. nov.*, validated by a reference to the Latin diagnosis given by F.G. Bartling (*Ord. Nat. Pl.*: 370. Sep 1830, as "Buxea") for the Tribe Buxeeae Dumort. (*Comment. Bot.* xx. 1822).

Calycerales Takht. *ex* Reveal, *ord. nov.*, validated by a reference to a R. Brown *ex* L.C.M. Richard (*Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat.* 6:74. Nov 1820, as Fam. Calyceraceae ["Calycereae"]) name with a description in Latin.

Connarales Takht. *ex* Reveal, *ord. nov.*, validated by a reference to an A.P. de Candolle (*Prodr.* 2:84. mid Nov 1825, as Tribe Connareae) name with a description in Latin.

Hippuridales Pulle *ex* Reveal, *ord. nov.*, validated by a reference to a J.H.F. Link (*Enum. Hort. Berol. Alt.* 1:5. 16 Mar-30 Jun 1821, as Fam. Hippuridaceae ["Hippurideae"]) name with a description in Latin.

Nelumbonales Nakai *ex* Reveal, *ord. nov.*, validated by a reference to an A.P. de Candolle (*Syst. Nat.* 2:43. late Mai 1821, as Tribe Nelumboneae) name with a description in Latin.

Vitales Takht. *ex* Reveal, *ord. nov.*, validated by a reference to an A.L. de Jussieu (*Gen. Pl.*: 267. 4 Aug 1789, as Fam. Vitaceae ["Vites"]) name with a description in Latin.

In preparing the list of family names for consideration under the rubric "NCU" (Hoogland & Reveal 1993), we failed to note that Cyphocarpaceae was a provisional name and thus not validly published (Art. 34.1[b]; Greuter *et al.* 1994). In order that this name may continue in use, as was our intent in 1993, it is validated here.

Cyphocarpaceae (Miers) Reveal & Hoogland, *stat nov.*, based on Subfam. Cyphocarpoideae Miers, London J. Bot. 7:61. 1848, as Cyphocarpaceae.

One goal of systematics is to recognize monophyletic taxa. The recent discovery (Olmstead & Reeves 1995) that Scrophulariaceae, as defined by most modern workers, is polyphyletic requires a redefinition of that family. Two approaches can be taken, the reduction of numerous commonly accepted families to synonymy under a single, broadly defined Scrophulariaceae, or a fragmentation of the family into smaller groups reminiscent of the family treatments proposed by Jussieu (1789) and subsequent early nineteenth century authors. In reviewing the options, I have decided to take the latter course and propose the following linear sequence within a broadly defined Scrophulariales:

Scrophulariales Lindl. (1833)

- Acanthales Lindl. (1833)
- Bignoniales Lindl. (1833)
- Gesneriales Dumort. (1829)
- Globulariales Dumort. (1829)
- Lentibulariales Lindl. (1833)
- Pinguiculariales Dumort. (1829)
- Plantaginales Lindl. (1833)
- Rhinanthales Dumort. (1829)
- Veratrales Dumort. (1829)
- 1. Buddlejaceae K. Wilh. (1910)
- 2. Retziaceae Bartl. (1830)
- 3. Stilbaceae Kunth, *nom. cons.* (1831)
- 4. Bignoniaceae Juss., *nom. cons.* (1789)
- Crescentiaceae Dumort. (1829)
- 5. Paulowniaceae Nakai (1949)
- 6. Schlegeliaceae Reveal (1996)
- 7. Verbasaceae Raf. (1821)
- 8. Scrophulariaceae Juss., *nom. cons.* (1789)
- Antirrhinaceae Pers. (1807)
- Caprariaceae Martinov (1820)
- Chelonaceae Martinov (1820)
- Gratiolaceae Martinov (1820)
- Limosellaceae J. Agardh (1858)
- Linariaceae Martinov (1820)
- Oxycladaceae (Miers) Schnizl. (1843-1870)
- 9. Rhinanthaceae Vent., *nom. cons. prop.* (1799)
- Aragoaceae D. Don (1835)
- Buchneraceae (Benth.) Lilja (1870)
- Digitalidaceae Martinov (1820)
- Erinaceae Duvau *ex Pfeiff.* (1873)
- Euphrasiaceae Martinov (1820)
- Melampyraceae Rich. *ex Hook. & Lindl.* (1821)
- Pedicularidaceae Juss. (1789)
- Sibthorpiaceae D. Don (1835)
- Veronicaceae Durande (1782)
- 10. Ofitiaceae Takht. & Reveal (1993)
- Spielmanniaceae J. Agardh, *nom. illeg.* (1858)
- 11. Ellisiophyllaceae Honda (1930)
- 12. Orobanchaceae Vent., *nom. cons.* (1799)

- Aeginetiaceae Livera (1927)
 Phelypaeaceae Horan. (1834)
 13. Selaginaceae Choisy, *nom. cons.* (1823)
 Hebenstretiaceae Horan. (1834)
 14. Globulariaceae DC., *nom. cons.* (1805)
 15. Gesneriaceae Dumort., *nom. cons.* (1822)
 Belloniaceae Martinov (1820)
 Besleriaceae Raf. (1838)
 Cyrtrandraceae Jack (1823)
 Didymocarpaceae D. Don (1822)
 Ramondaceae Godr. (1850)
 16. Plantaginaceae Juss., *nom. cons.* (1789)
 Littorellaceae Gray (1821)
 Psylliaceae Horan. (1834)
 17. Pedaliaceae R. Br., *nom. cons.* (1810)
 Sesamaceae R. Br. *ex Bercht. & J. Presl* (1820)
 18. Martyniaceae Stapf, *nom. cons.* (1895)
 19. Trapellaceae Honda & Sakisaka (1930)
 20. Myoporaceae R. Br., *nom. cons.* (1810)
 Bontiaceae Horan. (1834)
 21. Acanthaceae Juss., *nom. cons.* (1789)
 Justiciaceae Raf. (1838)
 Mendonciaceae Bremek. (1954)
 Meyeniaceae Sreem. (1977)
 Nelsoniaceae (Nees) Sreem. (1977)
 Thomandersiaceae Sreem. (1977)
 Thunbergiaceae (Dumort.) Lilja (1870)
 22. Lentibulariaceae Rich., *nom. cons.* (1808)
 Pinguiculaceae Dumort. (1829)
 Utriculariaceae Hoffmanns. & Link, *nom. cons.* (1809)

All names necessary for the proposed revision of Scrophulariales are available except for the following:

Schlegeliaceae (Gentry) Reveal, *fam. & stat. nov.*, based on Tribe Schlegelieae Gentry, Fl. Neotrop. Monogr. 25:48. 19 Sep 1980.

The problematic relationship of *Schlegelia*, *Gibsoniothamnus*, and *Synapsis* with Bignoniaceae and Scrophulariaceae is well known (Monachino 1949; Williams 1970; Gentry 1980; Armstrong 1985). With the discovery of a fourth genus, *Exarata* (Gentry 1992), the distinctiveness of the taxon has become clear, and its nearness to Bignoniaceae confirmed. The fragmentation of Scrophulariaceae, the mandatory recognition of Paulowniaceae, and the unique position of the genera related to *Schlegelia* in the data presented by Olmstead & Reeves (1995) requires the recognition of Schlegeliaceae as a distinct family. Failure to fragment the traditional Scrophulariaceae into smaller families would mean that recognition of Oftiaceae, Ellisiophyllaceae, Orobanchaceae, Selaginaceae, and Globulariaceae is impossible, Bignoniaceae becomes doubtful, and the continued recognition of Pedaliaceae, Martyniaceae, Trapellaceae, Myoporaceae, and even Plantaginaceae dubious. Even the

continued acceptance of Gesneriaceae renders a broadly defined Scrophulariaceae paraphyletic.

The family name Rhinanthaceae (1799) will be proposed for conservation against the earlier Veronicaceae (1782) as the former was widely accepted in the early literature and its generic stem is the basis for Subfam. Rhinanthoideae Link.

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TWO NEW MEXICAN SPECIES OF *SENECIO* (ASTERACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Two new species of *Senecio* are described from México: *S. ozolotepecanus* B.L. Turner, from western Oaxaca, and *S. viejoanus* B.L. Turner from southern Nuevo León and closely adjacent Tamaulipas. The former is closely related to *S. picridis* Schauer of the *Triangularis* species-group and the latter is closely related to *S. loratifolius* Greenm. of the *Lugentes* species-group (*sensu* Barkley 1985).

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, *Senecio*, México, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican comps has brought to fore the following novelties in *Senecio*.

SENECIO OZOLOTEPECANUS B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: "Dirt road between La Cienegilla and San Gregorio Ozolotepec. Pine forest or cloud forest dominated by *Clethra*, *Pinus* and *Quercus*" 2500-3000 m, 12 Dec 1989, *Andrew McDonald 2970* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotype: MEXU).

Senecioni picridi Schauer similis sed differt foliis numerosioribus majoribus angustioribus tenuioribusque, bracteis involucri ut videtur multiseriatis, calyculo longitudine bracteas interiores paene aequanti.

Suffruticose shrubs ca. 1 m high. Stems tomentose at first but soon glabrate. Leaves numerous and much overlapping, gradually reduced upwards and extending into the capitulescence. Midstem leaves sessile, briefly clasping, linear to linear-lanceolate, mostly 10-15 cm long, 0.5-1.0 cm wide, markedly white-tomentose beneath, less so or glabrate above, minutely denticulate to entire, the apices narrowly acute. Heads 30 or more arranged in open very leafy corymbose panicles, the ultimate peduncles tomentose, mostly 1-4 cm long. Involucres narrowly campanulate, 11-14 mm high, ca. 10 mm wide (pressed), the outermost bracts (calyculus) nearly as long as the inner, shaggy-white tomentose, the innermost pubescent at the apices with coarse hairs. Ray florets 8; ligules yellow, 8-10 mm long, ca. 3 mm wide. Disk

florets ca. 40 (est.), 8-9 mm long, glabrous throughout; tube ca. 3.5 mm long; lobes triangular, ca. 1 mm long. Achenes (immature) columnar, ca. 2 mm long, pubescent throughout with appressed hairs; pappus of numerous white fragile slender bristles ca. 8 mm long.

This species belong to the ser. *Fruticosa* of *Senecio* (*sensu* Barkley 1985) and is seemingly most closely related to *S. picridis* Schauer, having most of the features of that species, except that the leaves are longer, thinner, more numerous, and markedly overlapping. Additionally, the involucrel bracts (including the outermost) are nearly all of the same length and very loosely tomentose throughout, giving the involucre a multiseriate appearance.

Senecio ozolotepecanus might also be mistaken for *S. stoechadiformis*, the latter readily distinguished by its thicker, fewer, entire leaves, naked capitulescence, and well-developed calyculus, the outermost bracts half as long as the inner or less.

SENECIO VIEJOANUS B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Aramberri, Cerro Viejo, 3400 m, pine woods, 20 Nov 1993, *Hinton et al.* 23969 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: GH,NY).

Senecioni loratifolio Greenm. similis sed capitulis majoribus (involucris plerumque 9-11 mm altis vs. 6-8 mm altis) dispositis plerumque in capitulescentia racemoidea et foliis anguste linearibus (3-6 mm latis) non amplexicaulis differt.

Simple-stemmed perennials 30-40 cm high from thick woody rhizomes, leaves linear, mostly basal, exauriculate, 0.3-0.6 cm wide, 10-20 cm long, tomentose above and below, with age the upper surface often glabrate. Heads 5-20, arranged in terminal raceme-like corymbs, the ultimate peduncles mostly tomentose, 1-3 cm long. Involucres broadly campanulate, 9-11 mm high, 10-12 mm wide (pressed); bracts ca. 23, linear-lanceolate, apically tufted; calyculus a series of loose bracts which grade into the inner series. Ray florets 13-32, the ligules yellow, 10-20 mm long, 2-4 mm wide. Disk florets numerous (80+), the corollas yellow, glabrous, 6-8 mm long, the tube 2.5-3.5 mm long with lobes ca. 0.8 mm long, somewhat warty on the outer surfaces. Achenes columnar, ca. 3 mm long, pubescent in lines; pappus of numerous white fragile capillary bristles 8-10 mm long.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Peña Nevada, west side of Picacho Onofre, 3230 m, 4 Jul 1959, *Beaman 2687* (TEX); Mpio. Zaragoza, Cerro Viejo, 3310 m, 5 Oct 1992, *Hinton et al.* 22394 (TEX); summit of Peña Nevada, 2700-2900 m, "abundant in fir zone", 5 Aug 1983, *Nesom 4805* (TEX). Tamaulipas: Mpio. Miquihuana, 5 km N of Aserradero, ca. 2500 m, 25 Oct 1986, *Hernández S. 2078* (TEX); E side of Peña Nevada, 3500-3600 m, 5 Jul 1985, *McDonald 1614* (TEX); Cerro Peña Nevada, 1 Jun 1975, *Patterson 1523* (TEX); Peña Nevada, 19 Jul 1949, *Stanford et al.* 2591 (TEX).

This species is obviously a sister-taxon of *Senecio loratifolius*, differing from the latter in having larger heads which are mostly arranged in raceme-like corymbs, and by the very linear-leaved foliage throughout, those along the stem not at all clasping. *Senecio loratifolius*, so far as known, is confined to the higher peaks of central Nuevo

Leon (Cerro Potosí and closely adjacent peaks in Coahuila) while *S. viejoanus* is restricted to the higher peaks of southern Nuevo León (Cerro Peña Nevada and Cerro Viejo).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Guy Nesom for the Latin diagnoses, and to him and Mark Mayfield for reviewing the manuscript.

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A NEW SPECIES OF SALVIA (LAMIACEAE) FROM NUEVO LEON, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Salvia jorgehintoniana Ramamoorthy, *spec. nov.* is described and illustrated from southern Nuevo León. It belongs to the sect. *Curtiflorae* of *Salvia*, where it relates to *S. longistyla*, a wide spread, variable species of western and south central México. It differs from the latter in having much larger corollas and smaller, abruptly acuminate calyx lobes.

KEY WORDS: Lamiaceae, *Salvia*, México, Nuevo León, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican plants has revealed the following novelty. To judge from notes and annotations accompanying type material, Dr. T.P. Ramamoorthy, in an earlier independent study, came to the same conclusion. Because of this I have credited him with the name and authorship, although the description and views as to its sectional relationship are those of my own.

SALVIA JORGEHINTONIANA Ramamoorthy, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Galeana, along road from Agua Blanca to San Miguel, 2020 m, "mixed forest of pine and oak", 28 Aug 1991, *Hinton et al.* 23148 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!)

S. longistyla Benth. similis sed corollis 40-50 mm longis (vice corollae 25-40 mm longae), lobis calycum 5-6 mm longis (vice lobi 6-12 mm longi), apicibus abrupte acutatis (vice apicum gradatim acuminatorum).



Figure 1. *Salvia jorgehintoniana* (Hinton 22456).

Perennial herbs 0.8-1.0 m high. Midstems sparsely puberulous with mostly down-curved eglandular hairs. Leaves 10-25 cm long, 5-13 cm wide; petioles 4.5-9.0 cm long; blades broadly ovate to subdeltoid, pinnately nervate, sparsely to moderately pubescent above and below, especially along the veins, the margins serrate. Flowers in terminal racemes 20-30 cm long, arranged 4-6 to a node, the pedicels mostly 10-15 mm long, densely pubescent with spreading hairs 0.3-0.5 mm long, mostly eglandular but at least some with weakly developed terminal viscid glands. Calyces 2.1-2.5 cm long, sparsely to moderately pubescent with spreading, mostly glandular hairs to 1 mm long; lobes 5-6 mm long, deltoid, abruptly acute, the upper lobes 3-ribbed. Corollas red, 40-55 mm long; upper lobes 8-10 mm long; lower lobes 5-6 mm long. Stamens exerted for 5-10 mm beyond the apex of the upper lobes; anthers purple, ca. 2 mm long. Style glabrous, extending somewhat beyond the stamens. Seeds ovoid, ca. 3 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, pale yellow, glabrous.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Zaragoza, Cerro El Viejo, 1935 m, 6 Oct 1992, *Hinton et al.* 22456 (TEX).

According to label data, the type was collected from a "large colony". The species is quite spectacular, with very large crimson corollas (up to 55 mm long, not counting the extended stamens and style branches). It belongs to the subgenus *Calosphace*, sect. *Curtiflorae*, where it relates to *Salvia longistyla* Benth., having the general habit, large leaves, and inflorescence of that species, but it differs markedly in having much larger corollas (40-55 mm long vs. 25-40 mm long) and shorter calyx lobes (5-6 mm long vs. 6-12 mm long) with abruptly acuminate apices (vs. gradually narrowing apices). In addition, the vestiture is less glandular-viscid and the styles are glabrous throughout, or nearly so.

Salvia jorgehintoniana is apparently endemic to southern Nuevo León, while *S. longistyla* is fairly widespread, occurring from Durango to Guerrero and across the trans-volcanic belt to Veracruz.

The appellation honors George Hinton, son of James Hinton, and grandson of the late G.B. Hinton, who, in conjunction with his father, has collected many extraordinary plants from the state of Nuevo León.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Piero Delprete for reviewing the paper. Marcia Thompson provided the illustration.

TAXONOMY OF THE *HEDYOTIS ACEROSA* (RUBIACEAE) COMPLEX

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ABSTRACT

Hedyotis acerosa, a species of the southcentral U.S.A. and northern México, is treated as having four morphogeographical varieties: var. *acerosa*, a widespread very common stiffly erect, fasciculate plant occurring mostly in Texas and Coahuila, México; var. *polypremoides*, an erect nonfasciculate plant of New Mexico, western trans-Pecos Texas and Chihuahua and westernmost Coahuila, México; var. *potosina* B.L. Turner, var. *nov.*, a low, mat-forming taxon with elongate corollas, occurring from southernmost Coahuila to San Luis Potosí, México; and var. *tamaulipana* B.L. Turner, var. *nov.*, an open, much-branched, wirey-stemmed plant with relatively small flowers occurring in westcentral Tamaulipas, México. A key to these taxa is provided along with maps showing their distribution.

KEY WORDS: Rubiaceae, *Hedyotis*, *Houstonia*, Texas, México, systematics

Attempts to classify Mexican collections of *Hedyotis acerosa* assembled at LL, TEX has prompted the present study. Terrell (1991) provided a brief overview of this complex, which he included in his concept of the genus *Houstonia*. While not pretending to understand fully the taxonomic limits of these two closely related genera, my taxonomic intuition, after comparing representative species of the groups concerned, is that they are best treated as but a single genus, *Hedyotis* having priority.

Distributional maps are based upon specimens on file at LL, TEX, all of these annotated accordingly.

KEY TO THE *HEDYOTIS ACEROSA* COMPLEX IN U.S.A.

1. Stems with leaves decidedly fasciculate; flowers mostly on pedicels 0.3-1.5 mm long; vestiture of stems various, but not uniformly minutely pubescent with down curved hairs; Culberson Co., Texas and eastwards. var. *acerosa*
1. Stems with leaves not fasciculate, or very weakly so; flowers, at least some of them, on pedicels 2.0-20.0 mm long; vestiture of stems uniformly minutely pubescent with down-curved hairs var. *polypremoides*

KEY TO THE *HEDYOTIS ACEROSA* COMPLEX IN MEXICO

1. Stems with internodes much-shortened, forming low pulvinate mat-like plants mostly 2-5 cm high; corolla tubes mostly 8-10 mm long; southernmost Coahuila and southwards to San Luis Potosí.....var. *potosina*
1. Stems not as described in the above, mostly 5-15 cm high, forming well-defined rather naked stems; corolla tubes mostly 3-7 mm long.....(2)
 2. Leaves markedly fasciculate; pedicels 0.3-1.5 mm long (rarely not so on lanky new growth of secondary shoots); vestiture various, but not minutely pubescent with down-curved hairs; common in Coahuila and closely adjacent central Nuevo León..... var. *fasciculata*
 2. Leaves weakly fasciculate, if at all; pedicels mostly 2-20 mm long; vestiture uniformly minutely pubescent with mostly down-curved hairs (rarely subglabrous in var. *tamaulipana*); Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas.....(3)
3. Corolla tubes mostly 3-4 mm long; calyx lobes 1.5-2.0 mm long; Tamaulipas..... var. *tamaulipana*
3. Corolla tubes mostly (4-)5-6(-7) mm long; calyx lobes 3-4 mm long; Chihuahua, Coahuila..... var. *polypremoides*

HEDYOTIS ACEROSA A. Gray, *Pl. Wright*. 1:81. 1850.

Houstonia acerosa (A. Gray) Benth. & Hook. *f.* (for additional synonymy *cf.* Terrell 1991).

HEDYOTIS ACEROSA A. Gray var. *ACEROSA*

As described by Gray, this is a rigidly erect, fasciculate, sparingly branched plant ca. 15 cm high. Type material was collected by C. Wright in late June of 1849, presumably in present day Kinney or Val Verde County, Texas where Wright would have first encountered the taxon. Wright, in his protologue, also cited a specimen from near Buena Vista, Coahuila, collected by Gregg, among others alluded to; clearly lectotypification is needed, but from the description there is little doubt as to the application of the name.

This variety, in habit, is relatively uniform throughout its range, but its vestiture varies considerably as shown in Figure 2. In the latter illustration, specimens with a mixture of both long and very short, mostly straight hairs are depicted as open circles; those with \pm uniformly small straight hairs, and/or \pm glabrous are shown as closed circles; specimens intermediate to these extremes shown as half circles. At least a few of the specimens here accepted as var. *acerosa* were annotated by Terrell as subsp. *polypremoides* (e.g., Ector Co., Tex; Rowell 5605 [LL]).

HEDYOTIS ACEROSA A. Gray var. *POLYPREMOIDES* (A. Gray) W.H. Lewis, *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 55:397. 1969.

Hedyotis acerosa A. Gray var. *bigelovii* (Greenm.) W.H. Lewis

Hedyotis polypremoides (A. Gray) Shinnars

Houstonia acerosa A. Gray subsp. *polypremoides* (A. Gray) Terrell

Houstonia polypremoides A. Gray

Houstonia polypremoides A. Gray var. *bigelovii* Greenm.

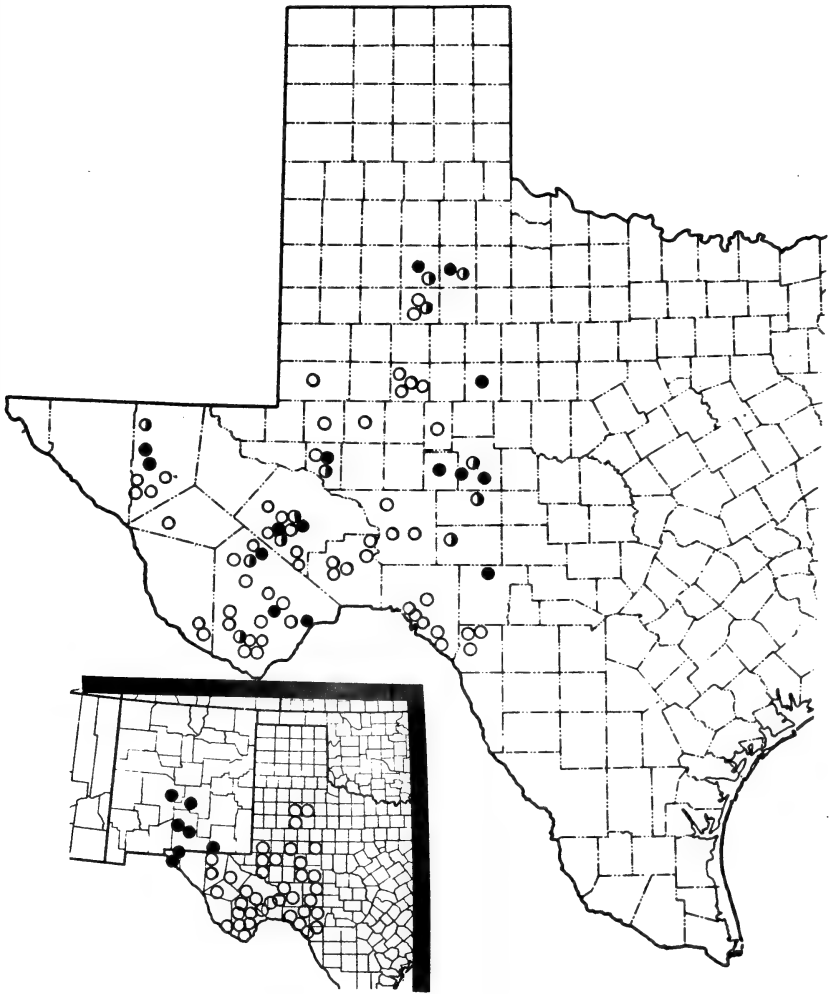


Figure 1. Distribution of *Hedyotis acerosa* var. *acerosa* in Texas: plants with both long and short hairs along the stem, the typical form (open circles); plants with rather uniformly minute straight hairs along the stem, or variously subglabrate (closed circles); plants with intermediate vestiture (half circles). Inset: Distribution of *Hedyotis acerosa* in the U.S.A.: var. *acerosa* (open circles); var. *polypremoides* (closed circles). Intermediates occur in regions of near contact.

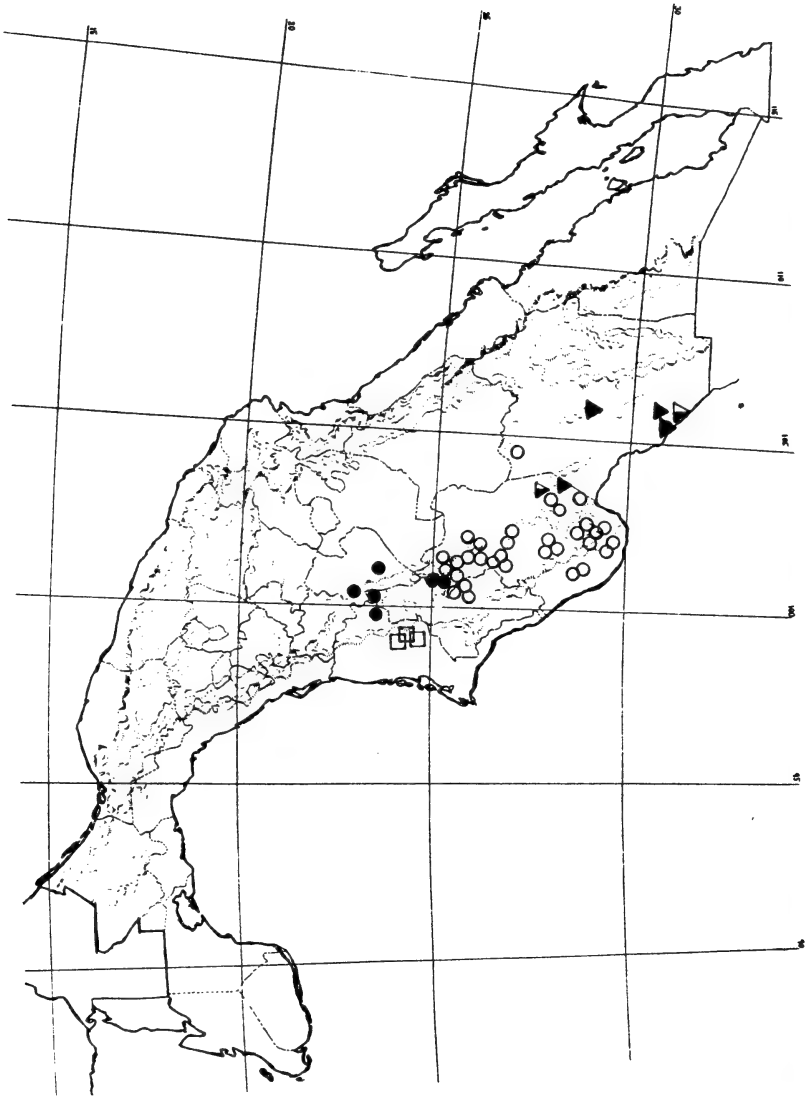


Figure 2. Distribution of *Hedyotis acerosa* in México: var. *acerosa* (open circles); var. *polypremoides* (closed triangles); plants \pm intermediate to var. *acerosa* but tending to var. *polypremoides* (half solid triangle); var. *potosina* (closed circle); var. *tamaulipana* (open square).

Lewis (1968) lectotypified this taxon by *Pringle 356* (GH), collected in the Santa Eulalia Mts., Chihuahua (ca. 28° 35' N, 105° 53' W). Shinnors (1949) accepted this taxon as a good species, but Lewis (1968, 1969) recognized it as but varietally distinct, although Terrell (1991) recognized it as a subspecies. Lewis (1969) took up the name *Hedyotis acerosa* var. *bigelovii* for this taxon, but the current code mandates the varietal name *polypremoides* as correct, much as inadvertently supplied by Lewis.

I accept its varietal status because the taxon clearly grades into the var. *acerosa* in the trans-Pecos region of Texas (e.g., *Whitehouse s.n.* [TEX]; *Young s.n.* [TEX]-both from the Guadalupe Mts.) and in México (e.g., western Coahuila, *Johnston 389* [LL]; etc.), mostly along the western periphery of var. *acerosa*, as noted by Terrell (1979).

Occasional plants of var. *acerosa*, either aberrant late-flowering, or cut-back shoots showing new growth, are apt to be mistaken for var. *polypremoides* but individuals of the former can be readily sorted out by their pubescence, as noted in my key.

HEDYOTIS ACEROSA A. Gray var. **POTOSINA** B.L. Turner, var. nov.
TYPE: MEXICO. San Luis Potosí: Charcas, Jul-Aug 1934, C.L. Lundell 5048 (HOLOTYPE: LL!).

H. acerosa A. Gray var. *acerosa* similis sed plantae 2-4 cm altae (vice 5-15 cm), breves, ramosissimae e basi sunt, tubis corollarum plerumque 8-10 mm longis (vice 4-6 mm).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Coahuila: mouth of San Lorenzo Canyon, SE of Saltillo, 6200 ft, 2 Aug 1975, *Engard 690* (LL); 4 mi S of Saltillo, 6000 ft, 18 Nov 1958, *Rollins 58125* (LL). Nuevo León: 18 mi E of Matehuala, road to Dr. Arroyo, 5 Aug 1970, *Flyr 1536* (TEX). San Luis Potosí: 16 mi N of Matehuala, 11 Feb 1960, *Johnston 5088A* (TEX); 70 mi S of Matehuala, 2 Sep 1975, *Simpson 7036* (TEX). Tamaulipas: Mpio. Bustamante, 38.8 km N of Tula, 2 Jun 1983, *Barnett 83071* (TEX).

All of the above cited plants, including the type, were annotated by Terrell as subsp. *acerosa*. But, as indicated by label data on *Simpson 7036*, var. *potosina* is a mat-forming plant, having a very different growth habit than found in var. *acerosa*; additionally, the corolla tubes are nearly twice the length of those of the latter, and it occupies a decidedly different geographical region. While treated at the varietal level, it might ultimately prove to be specifically distinct, at least no clear intermediates were found linking var. *potosina* to var. *acerosa*, although the two taxa come in close proximity in the region about Saltillo, Coahuila.

HEDYOTIS ACEROSA A. Gray var. **TAMAULIPANA** B.L. Turner, var. nov.
TYPE: MEXICO. Tamaulipas: Mpio. Villagran, 1 mi E of Ejido de San Lazaro (ca. 24° 35' N × 99° 13' W), ca. 1500 ft, 11 Oct 1959, M.C. Johnston (with J. Graham) 4281k (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

H. acerosa A. Gray var. *polypremoides* (A. Gray) W.H. Lewis similis, sed plantae laxè divaricateque ramosae sunt, lobis calycum brevioribus (plerumque 1-2 mm longis vice 3-4 mm), et tubis corollarum brevioribus (plerumque 2-4 mm longis vice 4-6 mm).

ADDITIONAL PLANTS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Tamaulipas: Mpio. San Carlos, 6 mi S of San Carlos on the road to Padilla, 1600 ft, calcareous terraces of Arroyo de San Carlos, 13 Dec 1959, *Johnston 5007A* (TEX); Mpio. Casas, "5 mi E of Casas on the new Victorio-Soto la Marina highway", 28 Sep 1960, *Johnston 5784B* (TEX).

This taxon resembles *Hedyotis acerosa* var. *polypremoides* but the plants are loosely divaricately branched, the calyx lobes shorter (mostly 1-2 mm long vs. 3-4 mm long), and have shorter corolla tubes (mostly 2-4 mm long vs. 4-6 mm long).

Terrell annotated all of the material cited above, including the type, as *Houstonia acerosa* subsp. *polypremoides*. Considering the differences between the latter and var. *tamaulipana*, as outlined in the above, and the disjunct nature of the populations concerned, varietal status for the latter seems justified.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Piero Delprete for reviewing the paper.

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TAXONOMIC STUDY OF *HEDYOTIS PALMERI* (RUBIACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Hedyotis palmeri (A. Gray) W.H. Lewis (= *Houstonia palmeri* A. Gray) is a species of northcentral México occurring in mostly shallow soils from 1000-2200 m. Two morphogeographical infraspecific categories are recognized: var. *palmeri* (including *H. longipes* S. Wats.), occurring in southeastern Coahuila and most of Nuevo León from 1600-2200 m; and var. *muzquizana* B.L. Turner, var. nov., occurring in northcentral Coahuila mostly at 1000-1600 m. The latter differs from the former in being a taller plant with larger corollas and longer pedicels. A map showing the distributions of the two taxa is included. Lectotypification for *H. longipes* and *H. palmeri* is provided.

KEY WORDS: Rubiaceae, *Hedyotis*, *Houstonia*, México, systematics

Terrell (1991) provided an overview of the genera *Hedyotis*, *Houstonia*, and *Oldenlandia* for North America. In this, *Hedyotis palmeri* (A. Gray) W.H. Lewis was positioned in the genus *Houstonia*, subgenus *Ericotis* Terrell. This subgenus includes *Hedyotis acerosa* A. Gray which I have recently studied (Turner, 1996), concluding that it is seemingly adequately treated as an element of *Hedyotis*. In working over that complex I became interested in the regional variation displayed by *H. palmeri*, hence the present paper.

Terrell did not recognize infraspecific categories under *Hedyotis palmeri*, but a sorting of the specimens available to me, most of these annotated by him, showed that there was a series of populations in northcentral Coahuila made up of larger wirier plants, with larger corollas on more elongate pedicels than occurs in typical populational elements of *H. palmeri*. The two series of populations apparently do not coexist, and while clear intermediates between these are not known, their close relationship is so obvious that I have described the new taxon as but varietally distinct.

A key to these two varieties follow, along with a map showing their distribution (Figure 1), based upon material on file at GH, LL, SRSC, TEX.

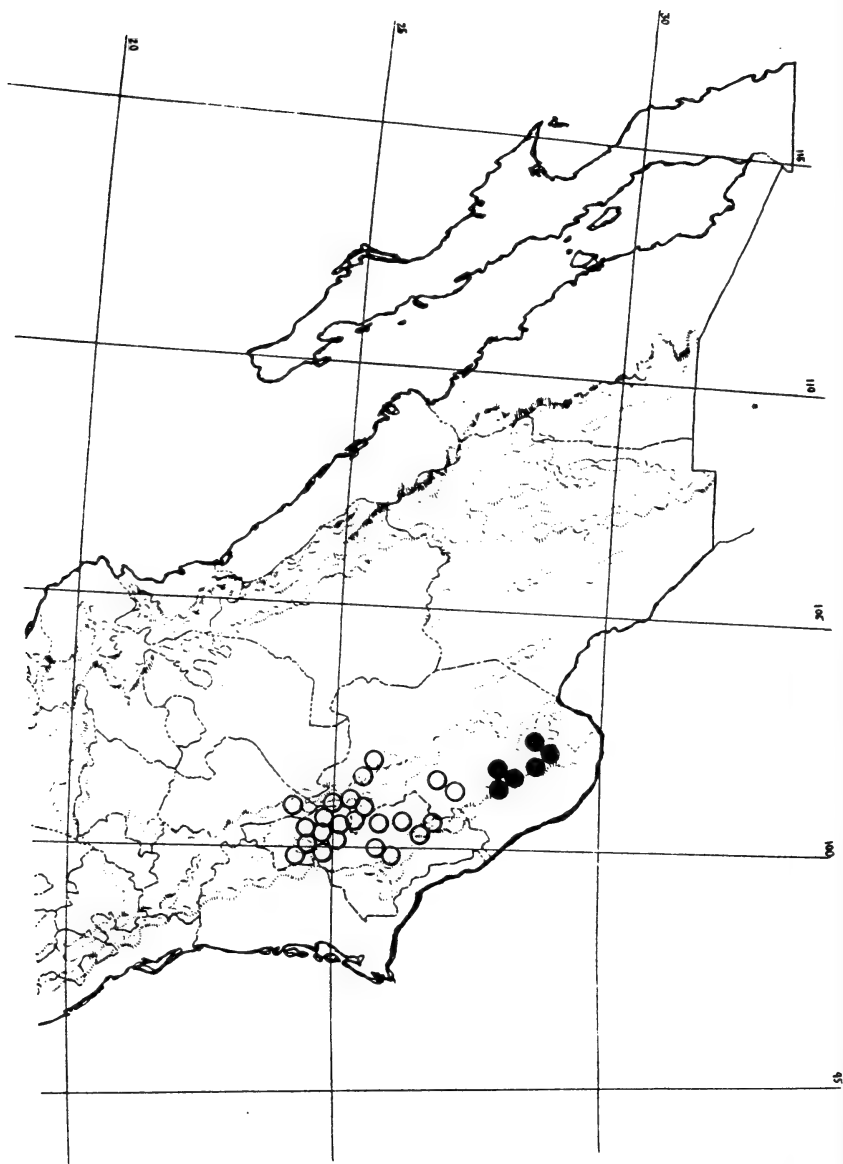


Figure 1. Distribution of *Hedyotis palmeri*: *var. muzquizana* (open circles); *var. palmeri* (closed circles).

Key to varieties of *Hedyotis palmeri*

- Mature corolla tubes mostly (6-)8-10 mm long; pedicels mostly 20-30 mm long; n Coahuila.....var. *muzquizana*
 Mature corolla tubes mostly 4-5(-8) mm long; pedicels mostly 5-20 mm long; s Coahuila, Nuevo León..... var. *palmeri*

HEDYOTIS PALMERI (A. Gray) W.H. Lewis var. **PALMERI**, *Rhodora* 63:222. 1961. BASIONYM: *Houstonia palmeri* A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 17:202. 1882. TYPE: MEXICO. Coahuila: "Lerios, 45 mi E of Saltillo", Jul 1880, *Edward Palmer* 397 (LECTOTYPE [here selected]: GH!). The lectotype is mounted on the same sheet with two other collections, all of these cited in the protologue: *Palmer* 398, Jul 1880, from "40 mi S of Saltillo", and *Palmer* 2117, Jul 1880, from "6 mi E of Saltillo". The several specimens are very similar but the collection selected as the lectotype is better developed as to flowering and fruiting material.

Houstonia longipes S. Wats., Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 18:97. 1883. *Hedyotis longipes* (S. Wats.) W.H. Lewis, *Rhodora* 63:222. 1961. TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Monterrey, Feb 1880, *Edward Palmer* 395 (LECTOTYPE [here selected]: GH!). The lectotype is mounted on the same sheet with two other collections: *E. Palmer* 394, Sep 1880, from Monclova, Coahuila, and *Gregg s.n.*, 29 May 1847, from "Cerralbo", Coahuila (?). All of these are very similar and all were cited in the protologue. The Gregg specimens are the only ones having both flowers and fruits, the corolla tubes being ca. 4 mm long. Corollas are absent on the remaining collections.

This is the commonly collected widespread variety of the species and is known to me only by collections obtained from the south and east of var. *muzquizana* (Figure 1).

HEDYOTIS PALMERI (A. Gray) W.H. Lewis var. **MUZQUIZANA** B.L. Turner, var. nov. TYPE: MEXICO. Coahuila: Mpio. M. Muzquiz, ca. 130 road km NW of Muzquiz on Hwy 2A, "midslope of Sa. La Encantada along road up to tunnel entrance to La Encantada basin and mining area. Steep NW - facing slope, . . . common but scattered, mostly in moister microsites", 28° 30' 40" N × 102° 19' 30" W, 3 Jun 1992, *Guy Nesom* 7380 (with M. Mayfield) (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotype: MEXU).

Similis *H. palmeri* (A. Gray) W.H. Lewis var. *palmeri* sed differt tubis corollarum plerumque 8-10 mm longis (vice tuborum plerumque 4-6 mm longorum) et pedicellis plerumque 20-30 mm longis (vice 5-20 mm longis).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Coahuila: Mpio. M. Muzquiz, Cuesta del Plomo, 1000 m, 7 Jun 1972, *M.C. Johnston et al.* 7550p (TEX); Muzquiz, spring 1935, *Marsh* 330 (GH,SRSC,TEX); Santa Rosa Mts., 8 Jul 1938, *Marsh* 1251 (GH,TEX); 15 air km NW of La Babia, 18 May 1992, *Mayfield* 1426

(TEX); SW margin of Serranias del Burro, 1400-2100 m, 23 Jun 1991, Ruiz 47 (TEX); Rancho Agua Dulce, 1 Jul 1936, Wynd & Mueller 400 (GH).

Nearly all of the specimens cited above have the characters alluded to in the diagnosis, and it is clear that these represent populational units distinct from var. *palmeri*. Additionally, the plants concerned, in general, appear to be taller, wirier, with a less branched inflorescence than occurs in var. *palmeri*.

Terrell annotated several or more of the above sheets as *Hedyotis palmeri* without comment. In spite of numerous collections of var. *palmeri* on file at LL, TEX (40 sheets), I have not detected any clear intermediates between these allopatric entities except for a single collection from "Alamar", Pablillo, SE of Galeana, Nuevo León (*Pennell 17191* [GH]), having corolla tubes 6-8 mm long, otherwise it is similar to var. *palmeri*. Late-flowering specimens of var. *muzquizana*, however, occasionally produce small flowers (e.g., *Wynd & Muller 400*).

It is possible that future field workers will elevate var. *muzquizana* to specific rank, typical specimens differing markedly from var. *palmeri*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to GH and SRSC for the loan of materials. Gayle Turner provided the Latin diagnosis, and she and Piero Delprete reviewed the article.

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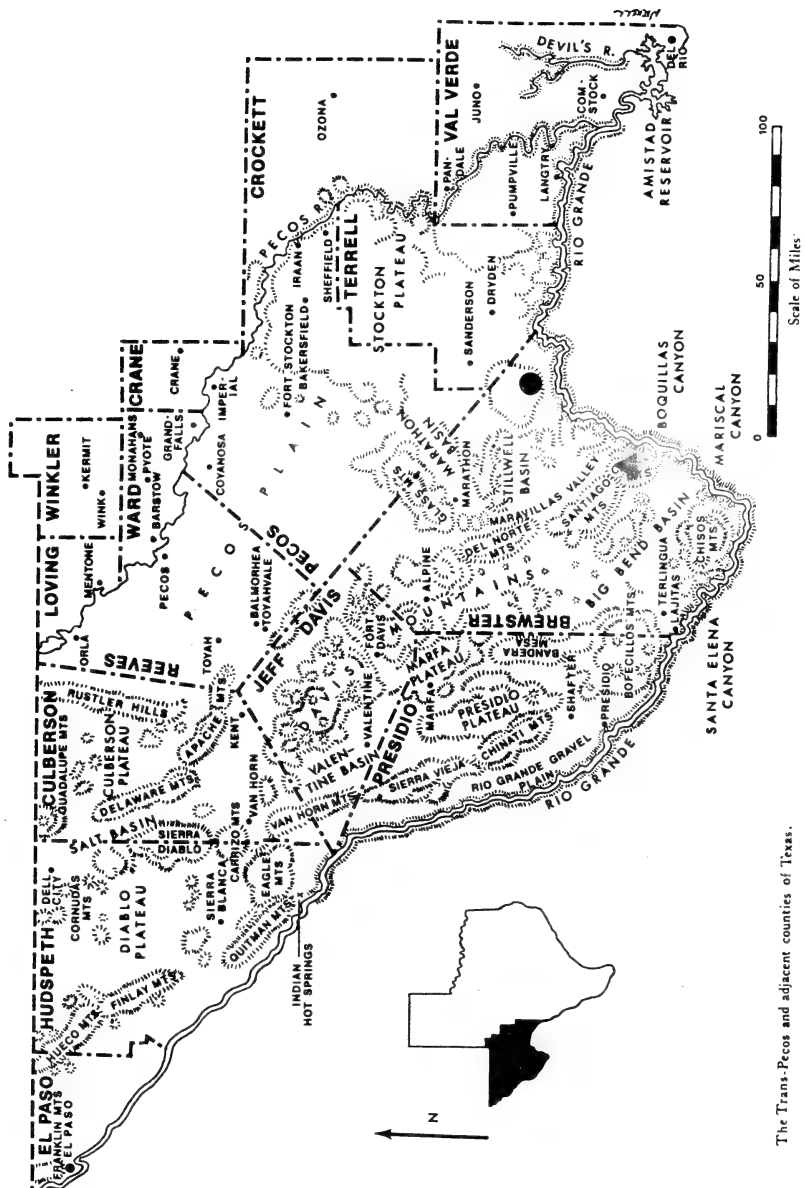


Figure 2. Map showing locations of the localized endemics, *Hedyotis butterwickiae* (circle) and *H. pooleana* (triangle).

Mat-forming perennial herbs 2-3 cm high. Stems glabrous and much-branched from the base, the internodes mostly 1-3 mm long. Stipules lanceolate, 1-2 mm long. Midstem leaves thick, lanceolate, 5-7 mm long, 1.0-1.4 mm wide, strongly 1-nerved, glabrous except for minutely hispidulous margins, the apices decidedly apiculate. Flowering branches not much extending beyond the leaves, if at all. Pedicels 0.1-0.4 mm long. Calyces ca. 2 mm long, the 4 lobes lanceolate, ca. 1 mm long. Corollas 2.5-3.0 mm long, white, the 4 lobes lanceolate, ca. 2 mm long, hispidulous externally at the apices, moderately pilose within. Anthers included within the tube. Styles excurrent for ca. 2 mm. Capsules orbicular ca. 1 mm high, dehiscent loculicidally across the disk. Seeds not available.

Hedyotis pooleana much resembles *H. mullerae* Fosberg of northcentral México but the leaves are markedly different, as noted in the above diagnosis. When first collected Ms. Jackie Poole (conservation biologist and one-time curator at LL, TEX) thought the plant might be *H. mullerae*, which it superficially resembles. Comparisons of her material with ten or more collections of the latter at LL, TEX has shown the distinctiveness of the taxon proposed here. Terrell (1991: *Phytologia* 71:212-243.) provided an overview of the North American species of *Hedyotis* and related genera, but did not have material of the present species.

Jackie Poole collected the species again at the type locality on 25 May 1985 (Poole 2527 [SRSC,TEX]). She also informed me that she observed the species on 27 Nov 1987 along the same ridge at about 4840 ft elevation within the boundary of the Big Bend National Park, about a mile or so from the type locality. The Dead Horse Mountains is an extension of the loftier Sierra del Carmen range across the Rio Grande in Coahuila, México. Wells (1965: *Southwestern Naturalist* 10:256-260.) has provided a vegetational account of this Texas extension.

Northcentral México and closely adjacent trans-Pecos Texas harbor a large array of endemic taxa. This is especially so for *Hedyotis* for the present novelty is apparently restricted to the Dead Horse Mountains, not too far removed from the recently described *Hedyotis butterwickiae* Terrell, the two occurring in close proximity (Figure 2). I can't help but add that both of the individuals for which these two taxa were named, obtained advanced degrees under my direction years ago now, and both are still ardent field workers. Bless such students!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Jackie Poole for calling the novelty to my attention, to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Piero Delprete for reviewing the manuscript.

A NEW SPECIES OF SALVIA (LAMIACEAE) FROM NORTHERN MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Salvia jaimehintoniana Ramamoorthy *spec. nov.* is described and illustrated. It occurs in Durango, Hidalgo, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas, and belongs to the sect. *Farinaceae* sensu Epling. It has previously been described as *S. azurea* var. *mexicana* Epling. When elevated to specific status it must take on another epithet, the name *S. mexicana* L. having priority at the species level. Because of this, the new name, *S. jaimehintoniana*, with new typification is proposed. The distinctions between *S. azurea* and *S. jaimehintoniana* are discussed, and a map showing their distributions in Texas and México is provided.

KEY WORDS: Lamiaceae, *Salvia*, México, *Salvia azurea*, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican salvias has prompted the present study.

SALVIA JAIMEHINTONIANA Ramamoorthy, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Zaragoza, 4.3 road mi. S of Zaragoza on the road to Aserradero la Encantada, 20 May 1988, *Burford L. Westlund 24* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Similis *S. azurea* Lam. sed differt lobis superis (conjunctis) calycum acutis (vice lorum obtusorum), bracteis floralibus late ovatis et persistentibus (vice bractearum lanceolarum et mox deciduarum).

Perennial herbs 30-50 cm high, forming fascicles of tuberous roots. Stems stiffly erect, relatively unbranched or remotely branched, minutely hispidulous to subglabrate, the nodes pilose with hairs 0.6-1.0 mm long. Midstem leaves elliptical, lance-elliptical to lance-obovate, pinnately nervate; petioles 3-15 mm long; blades mostly 4-10 cm long, 1.2-3.5 cm wide, subglabrous or pubescent along the major veins, undersurfaces markedly glandular-punctate, the margins crenulodentate to nearly entire. Flowers 4-8 to a node, arranged in terminal interrupted spikes. Bracts ovate, persistent, 6-10 mm long, 3-5 mm wide, appressed-pubescent dorsally, the margins ciliate. Calyces 6-8 mm long, flaring upwards, 3-5 mm wide at orifice (pressed); upper lip ca. 2 mm long with 7 well-defined hispidulous ribs. Corollas

blue, 15-18 mm long; tubes 2-3 mm long; throats abruptly bulging below, 4-6 mm long (tube and throat 6-10 mm long); lower lip, 3-lobed, 6-9 mm long; upper lip densely puberulous, 3-4 mm long; tubes and throat not papillose within, or but weakly so. Anthers included within the upper lip, attached near the orifice of the throat. Styles pubescent above, the upper style branches ca. 3 mm long, the lower branches ca. 1 mm long. Fruits ovoid, smooth, ca. 2 mm long, 1.5 mm wide.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Durango: Mpio. de Tepehuanes, El Tarahumar, 2720 m, 27 Aug 1983, *Tenorio 4200* (TEX). Hidalgo: 6.5 air km ENE of Jacala, 1700 m, 13 Jul 1991, *Mayfield et al. 820* (TEX). Nuevo León: Mpio. Galeana, above El Carrizo, 1900 m, 16 Oct 1983, *Hinton et al. 18615* (TEX); along road from Agua Blanca to San Miguel, pine-oak forests, 2030 m, 28 Aug 1991, *Hinton et al. 21276* (Hinton herbarium); above Agua Blanca, oakwoods, 2305 m, 4 Jul 1992, *Hinton et al. 22285* (Hinton herbarium); ca. 30 mi S of Monterrey, 13 Aug 1934, *C.H. & M.T. Mueller 1335* (TEX); area of Cerro Peña Nevada, ca. 12 km NE of San Antonio Peña Nevada, N and NW slopes of mt. known locally as Picacho Onofre, Jul 1977, *Wells & Nesom 345, 374, 440* (TEX). Tamaulipas: ca. 6 km NW of Rancho El Cielo, ca. 12 km NW of Gómez Farías, 1900 m, 12 Aug 1991, *Itlis 30724* (TEX).

This species is represented at LL, TEX by twenty or more collections and is presumably the same as *Salvia azurea* subsp. *mexicana* Epling, the latter typified by collections from near Galeana, Nuevo León (Photoisotypes: TEX!; Paratype: *Mueller 1335* [TEX!]). I have given the plants concerned a new specific name with new typification since the name *S. mexicana* L. is preoccupied, precluding the elevation of Epling's subspecific epithet.

Salvia jaimehintoniana belongs to the sect. *Farinaceae* as circumscribed by Epling (1939, 1940), having the perennial habit, interrupted inflorescence with persistent bracts, upper lip of the calyx with 5-7 ribs, and corolla features of species belonging to that difficult complex.

The specimen cited from Hidalgo differs from the other collections in having spreading pilose hairs, the vestiture along the stems mostly 0.5-1.0 mm high; in all other characters, however, it is like the type material. The rather isolated specimen from Durango has all of the features of typical forms of *Salvia jaimehintoniana* except for its somewhat larger corollas and smaller floral bracts.

Salvia jaimehintoniana differs from *S. azurea* in having calyces with the upper fused lobes acute (vs. obtuse) and floral bracts broadly ovate and persistent (vs. lanceolate and early deciduous). The former is confined to México; the latter to the U.S.A. (Figure 1).

Ramamoorthy (by annotation) first called attention to this specific novelty, and I have retained the name which he proposed. He did not, however, recognize its affinities nor provide information as to its sectional affiliation; these are my own. The epithet honors Jaime Hinton, son of the late George Hinton, renown collector of Mexican plants.



Figure 1. *Salvia jaimelintoniana*, from holotype.

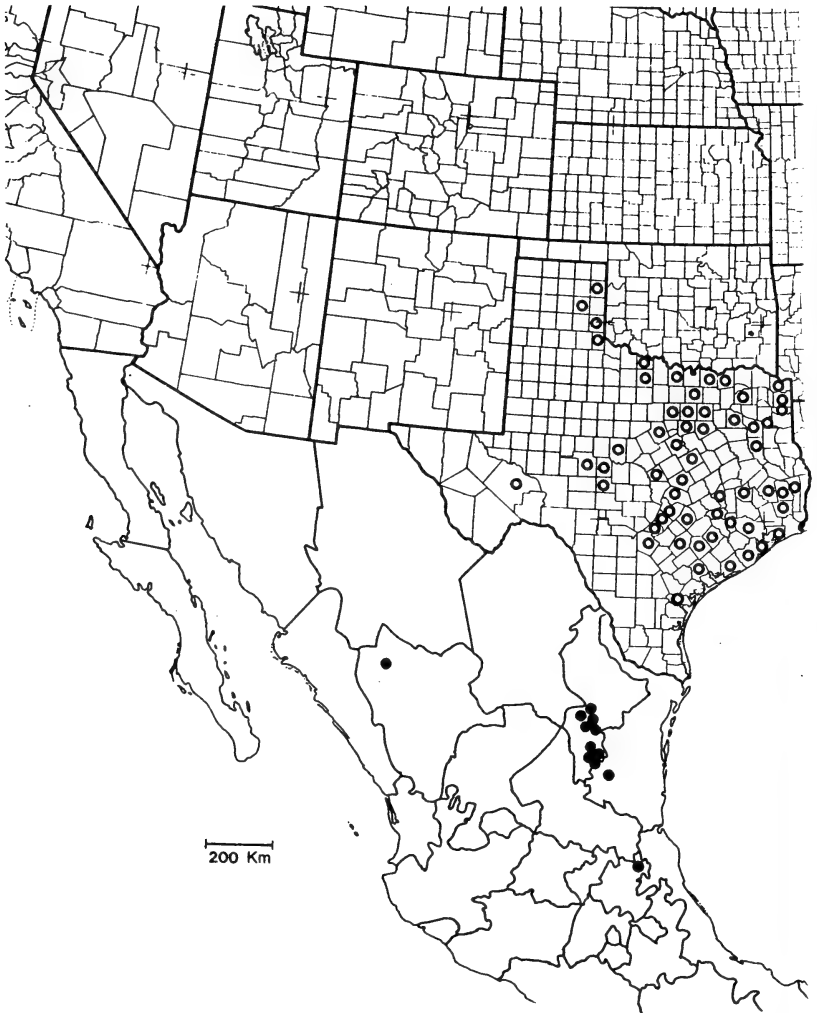


Figure 2. Distribution of *Salvia azurea* (open circles, in Texas; it is absent in México); and *S. jaimehintoniana*. Based upon specimens at LL, TEX.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Piero Delprete for reviewing the manuscript.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *LUPINUS* (FABACEAE) FROM OAXACA, MEXICO: A SHRUB OR TREE MOSTLY THREE TO EIGHT METERS HIGH

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Lupinus jaimehintoniana* B.L. Turner is described and photographed from near timberline on Cerro Quiexobra, Oaxaca, where it is a subdominant shrub or small tree up to 8 m high, the lower trunks markedly woody and up to 30 cm across. It appears to be closely related to *Lupinus montanus*, having most of the characters of that species, except for its woody habit, much-reduced leaves and stipules, silvery pubescence, and longer floral bracts.

KEY WORDS: Fabaceae, *Lupinus*, México, Oaxaca, systematics

Identification of Mexican plants has revealed the following novelty.

LUPINUS JAIMEHINTONIANA B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figures 1, 2.
TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Mpio. Miahuatlán, Cerro Quiexobra, 3575 m, 15 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26160 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotype: TEX!).

Similis *Lupino montano* H.B.K. sed frutex vel arbor est, 8 m alto, foliis calium superiorum 5-7 foliola habentibus, stipulis 2-10 mm secus petiolos connatis, indumento pilorum curtorum et argenteorum sursum appresso.

Shrubs or trees mostly (1)-3-8 m high, the lower trunks up to 30 cm across. Flowering stems (of new growth) nodose, the vestiture of short silvery, upwardly appressed hairs ca. 0.2 mm long. Leaves at 2-4 nodes below the inflorescence having 5-7 leaflets; stipules 2-3 cm long, fused at the base to the petioles for 2-10 mm; petioles 4-7 cm long; leaflets narrowly elliptic, 3-6 cm long, 0.6-1.2 cm wide, moderately silky appressed-pubescent on both surfaces, the apices acute. Inflorescence a terminal spike 15-30 cm long, ca. 5 cm across. Bracts linear-lanceolate, much exceeding the flowers, markedly pubescent with appressed hairs above and below, the apices mostly narrowly acuminate. Pedicels mostly 7-8 mm

long, pubescent like the stems. Calyx with lower sepals lanceolate ca. 9 mm long (including the short tube), upper (united) lobes broadly ovate, ca. 6 mm long. Corollas reportedly purple; wing petals with claws ca. 3 mm long; blades broadly oval, glabrous, ca. 13 mm long, 9 mm wide, the upper 1/3 corrugate near its base; banner glabrous throughout, sessile or nearly so, ca. 12 mm long and as wide; keel petals glabrous with claws ca. 4 mm long, their blades ca. 7 mm long as measured along the basal axis, then sharply arcuate upwards, the apical axis nearly at right angle to that of the basal axis, the apices acute. Lower stamens with anthers ca. 2 mm long. Pods (immature) ca. 4 cm long, 0.8 cm wide, densely tomentose with contorted subtawny hairs. Mature seeds not available.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Mpio. Miahuatlán, Quiexobra, 3070 m, 19 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26228 (TEX); 35 km ESE of Miahuatlán, 5 km NE of Santo Domingo Ozolotepec, Cerro Quiexobra, "Timberline vegetation in open glades along ridges and in mountain saddles", 3650-3800 m, 10 Dec 1989, *McDonald* 2923 (TEX).

When first collected by Dr. Andrew McDonald (collection cited above), perhaps the first botanist to collect on Cerro Quiexobra, I was too busy with other projects to pursue its identification. Had I known its remarkable habit (as shown in figures 1 and 2) I most certainly would have sought its identity, although McDonald did describe or label the collection as being "Common subarborescent shrubs often forming dense stands along ridges, 1-3 m tall."

Lupinus jaimehintoniana appears to belong to the *L. montanus* Cerv. ex Lag. species complex, which was treated in some detail by Dunn & Harmon (1977). These authors recognized five species in the complex, one of these *L. montanus* having five infraspecific categories. Most of these taxa are confined to México and Guatemala and most were originally accepted as "good" species by yet earlier well known mavens of the genus in North America, mainly, C.P. Smith. As species are defined by most current workers in *Lupinus*, the various segregates from *L. montanus* (s.l.) rendered by Dunn & Harmon are about as distinct as yet other species in this or that complex. Nevertheless, were it not for the extraordinary habit of *L. jaimehintoniana* I would probably have followed Dunn & Harmon in recognizing it as but another infraspecific category of *L. montanus*, although having stipules quite different from the latter. In their treatment (1977) *L. jaimehintoniana* will key to *L. montanus* var. *nelsonii* (Rose) C.P. Smith, a taxon known only from eastern Oaxaca, mainly in the pine-fir forests in the sierras to the east of Cd. Oaxaca. In addition to its small stipules, it differs from *L. montanus* in having a silvery upturned vestiture on its stems (vs. tawny and down-curved or glabrous), and mostly longer floral bracts with somewhat contorted apices. *Lupinus montanus* is consistently described as a coarse herb or shrub 1-2 m high, the stems fistulose.

According to Dunn (1984), the largest lupine known to him at that time was a collection of *Lupinus* (the species not named) from Perú, said to be about 4.5 m high and possessing pendant flowering branches. As shown in figures 1 and 2, *Lupinus jaimehintoniana* can develop into relatively large trees, the inflorescences clearly borne terminal and erect.

As communicated by Jaime Hinton (nearly 80 years of age at the time of his ascent of Cerro Quiexobra, accompanied by his faithful friend and colleague, Anacleto Lugo):

. . . we trailed McDonald's [Dr. Andrew McDonald, currently Research Associate at Harvard University, who made the first extensive collections from Cerro Quiexobra in 1990] redoubtable footsteps over Quiexobra and up to the top of La Sirena (where, two years ago, a great fire reduced the four summits to tall grass and a few trees) . . . [I found myself] staring in "wild surmise" at the Lupine trees, as astonishing to the density of my ignorance as sudden fire to the human skin. (One badly burned and dying old Lupine graciously balanced its thirty feet of height on a real wooden trunk twelve inches across.)

Never in Quiexobra could I grow used to the miraculous blue Lupines held with such accomplished and heart-wringing majesty so high up in the air, as if, by God, who could ever have doubted that a Lupine could even more easily become a magnificent tree than a lovely herb? And I gazed with undying wonder at the beige-colored trunks of dead Lupines burning in the huge fires we built against the icen winds that drove us to bed, only a bit after sundown, as they mercilessly swept up at us from those Oaxacan sierras that by daylight appear tossed like the most gorgeous heaps of pale blue jewels across the whole wide northern world.

I reckon, Billie, Quiexobra does show the mightiest pines and firs still standing in Mexico. And I must admit my wonder at how well the Zapotec's earthen superstition has protected those mossy sprawling giants (*Chirathrodendron pentadactylon*, famed and held in awe for its flowers shaped like little human hands, richly yellow on one side and richly scarlet on the other) from the last few hundred years of mindless ax and fire.

Alas, the enterprising marihuaneros of to-day are no more able to control the rampage of the fires they themselves set to burn the forest for their secret and forbidden plantations, than their fabled stone gods were able to control the marauding rampage of the fiery Iberians.

Judging from its local abundance on Cerro Quiexobra, its resistance to fire and its adaptation to near timberline climates in México, it is likely that the species will prove hardy in the more temperate regions. At least it should prove interesting to ascertain through DNA analysis, *etc.*, what genes might be involved that permit its development into such a bizarre woody member of this otherwise mostly herbaceous genus.

It seems fitting that this remarkable lupine should bear the name of James Hinton, for he has collected with his father numerous lupine species, many of which are types and some of which already bear their names, including *Lupinus hintonii* C.P. Smith (for G.B. Hinton, the elder) and *L. hintoniorum* B.L. Turner (for the extended family).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis and to Piero Delprete and Mark Mayfield for reviewing the manuscript.

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NOTES ON COSTA RICAN *PEPEROMIA* (PIPERACEAE), INCLUDING FOUR
NEW SPECIES

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ABSTRACT

Four new, ostensibly endemic, Costa Rican species of *Peperomia* are described: *Peperomia hammelii* Grayum, *P. saintpauliella* Grayum, and *P. trichomanoides* Grayum are all terrestrial or epilithic species restricted to the southern Pacific slope, mainly in limestone habitats. *Peperomia ursina* Grayum comprises epilithic or epiphytic plants from the lower Atlantic slope of the Cordillera de Talamanca. *Peperomia tenuifolia* C. DC., heretofore considered a synonym of *P. lignescens* C. DC., is reinterpreted as an older name for the species heretofore called *P. killipii* Trel. Revised synonymies are provided for *P. lignescens* and *P. tenuifolia*.

KEY WORDS: Costa Rica, *Peperomia*, Piperaceae, systematics

The Costa Rican members of the huge, pantropical genus *Peperomia* (Piperaceae) were most recently treated by Burger (1971), who accounted for 66 species. Since that time, intensive collecting efforts in previously underexplored regions of the country (particularly the Cordillera de Talamanca) have resulted in the addition of at least fifteen species to this total. Most of these additions have involved species already described from other countries, but a few appear to represent new taxonomic entities. Four new Costa Rican species of *Peperomia* are described hereunder, and a fifth additional species is freed from synonymy under a name accepted by Burger.

PEPEROMIA HAMMELII Grayum, *spec. nov.* TYPE: COSTA RICA. Puntarenas: Cantón de Osa, Fila Costeña, Fila Cruces, cabeceras del Río Piedras Blancas, Cerro Anguciana, faldas al oeste, bosque en roca de cal, 8° 48' 56" N, 83° 10' 37" W, 1,400-1,600 m, 10 Dec 1993, *Hammel 19274* (HOLOTYPE: INB!; Isotypes: BM!, COL!, CR!, F!, MO!).

P. lignescens C. DC. affinis, a que imprimis differt caule trichomatibus multiseriatis vesicariis vestito petiolis in longitudinem late alatis laminis foliorum hirsutis pedunculis longioribus.

Plants terrestrial or epilithic. Stems erect, to ca. 23 × 0.2-0.5 cm, densely clothed with stout, multiseriate, inflated hairs to ca. 1 mm long. Leaves alternate. Petiole 1.2-4.6 cm, broadly alate throughout its length, ca. 2-6 mm wide, hirsute on both sides. Lamina 5.5-11.0 × 2.5-7.2 cm, ovate to broadly elliptic, impetate, broadly cuneate to rounded or subcordate at base, subacute to subacuminate apically, pinnately nerved with ca. 5-6 primary lateral veins per side, dark-gland-dotted and hirsute on both surfaces. Inflorescences solitary at stem apex. Peduncle 2.7-3.8 cm, to ca. 1 mm wide, glabrous or with few scattered hairs toward base. Spike 1.7-8.5 × 0.2-0.4 cm, white. Flowers moderately separated; rachis glabrous; bracts 0.5-0.6 mm wide, suborbicular, densely glandular-punctate; anthers broadly elliptic to oblong, ca. 0.25 mm. Fruits unknown.

Peperomia hammelii is known only from the type locality, on the western slope of Cerro Anguciana, the highest peak in the Fila Costeña in the southern Pacific region of Costa Rica. Here, it grows on or near limestone cliffs or outcrops at 1,400-1,600 m elevation.

Peperomia hammelii is an unusually well-marked species in uniquely combining two features which, even by themselves, are anomalous within the genus: an indument of odd, inflated hairs, and broadly and extensively alate petioles. In its terrestrial or epilithic habitat, erect, caulescent habit, alternate, pinnately veined leaves and dark, sessile laminar glands it most closely resembles *P. lignescens* C. DC. and allies, to which it is perhaps intimately related. *Peperomia lignescens*, which is parapatric and at least conceivably syntopic with *P. hammelii*, differs from the latter in having generally puberulent or glabrescent (rather than hirsute) foliage and shorter peduncles (in addition to the characters mentioned previously).

I take great pleasure in dedicating this new species to its discoverer, Dr. Barry E. Hammel of the Missouri Botanical Garden, a long-time student of the Neotropical flora and my colleague on the "Manual to the Plants of Costa Rica" project.

Numerous Costa Rican collections have accrued in recent years of yet another *Peperomia* species that agrees in a general way with the description of *P. lignescens*, but which differs in having consistently palmate leaf venation. These collections are all from the humid Pacific lowlands (0-1,600 m), south from the Río Grande de Tárcoles. They key out easily to *Peperomia killipii* Trel. in Yuncker's (1950) *Flora of Panama* treatment, and are an excellent overall match for the holotypes of *P. killipii* and its synonym (*vide* Yuncker) *P. hymenodes* Trel.

Peperomia lignescens was not treated by Yuncker (1950), while *P. killipii* was only briefly mentioned by Burger (1971: 65) in comparison with *P. pseudodependens* C. DC. (= *P. asarifolia* Schldl. & Cham.), a somewhat similar species that also has palmate venation. Due to the venation difference, *P. killipii* will not key out anywhere near *P. lignescens* in Burger's (1971) treatment. Nevertheless, type material of both *Peperomia aguacatensis* C. DC. and *P. tenuifolia* C. DC., two of the five heterotypic names listed in synonymy under *P. lignescens* by Burger (1971), agrees in all critical

details with that of *P. killipii*. As both *P. aguacatensis* and *P. tenuifolia* substantially predate *P. killipii*, the last-mentioned name must fall into synonymy.

The following paragraphs provide what I presently consider to be complete synonymies for the two species I propose be called *Peperomia lignescens* C. DC. and *P. tenuifolia* C. DC. This is necessary not only to clarify the confusion detailed above, but also to establish precedent in two cases of equal priority.

PEPEROMIA LIGNESCENS C. DC., J. Bot. 4:137. 1866.

Peperomia carlosiana C. DC., J. Bot. 4:140. 1866.

Peperomia carthaginensis C. DC., Linnaea 37:377. 1872. *Peperomia lignescens* C. DC. var. *carthaginensis* (C. DC.) Trel., Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 26:193. 1929.

Peperomia lignescens C. DC. var. *subcuneilimba* Trel., Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 26:193. 1929.

Peperomia jilotepequeana Trel. & Standl. in Standl. & Steyerl., Fieldiana, Bot. 24(3):254. 1952.

PEPEROMIA TENUIFOLIA C. DC., Linnaea 37:371. 1872.

Peperomia aguacatensis C. DC., Linnaea 37:376. 1872.

Peperomia killipii Trel., Bot. Gaz. 73:143. 1922.

Peperomia hymenodes Trel., Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 26:43. 1927.

Peperomia tenuifolia differs from *P. lignescens* not only in its palmate leaf venation, but also in its usually epiphytic habit (it may occasionally be epilithic), absence of conspicuous dark, sessile laminar glands, and minutely papillate inflorescence rachis. Furthermore, it is a species of generally lower elevations (though there is considerable overlap). I select the names *P. lignescens* and *P. tenuifolia* because they have already been more widely applied in herbaria than their alternatives, and because both *P. carlosiana* and *P. aguacatensis* are inappropriate toponyms.

PEPEROMIA SAINTPAULIELLA Grayum, *spec. nov.* TYPE: COSTA RICA. Puntarenas: along short-cut road to Golfito from Villa Briceño on Interamerican Hwy., W side of Fila Gamba, ca. 6 km from Golfito airport, 8° 41' 30" N, 83° 12' W, < 100 m, 6 Mar 1985, Croat & Grayum 59911 (HOLOTYPE: CR!; Isotypes: BM!, MO!).

P. insueta Trel. affinis, sed differt laminis foliorum (1.7-)2.0-3.9 cm longis ovatis vel suborbicularis pedunculis 1.6-3.7 cm longis spicis 7.3-16.1 cm × 0.4-1.0 mm.

Plants terrestrial or epilithic. Stems erect to ± decumbent, 0.8-1.3 × 0.2-0.3 cm. Leaves alternate in basal rosette. Petiole 1.3-7.4 cm, spreading-hirsute with uniseriate hairs. Lamina (1.7-)2.0-3.9 × 1.80-4.65 cm, broadly ovate to orbicular (or rarely obovate), impeltate, cordate or (rarely) subsagittate at base with sinus to 0.7 cm deep and posterior lobes rounded to subtruncate or (rarely) obtuse, nearly truncate or

rounded to obtuse apically, palmately (5-)7(-9)-nerved, pellucid-gland-dotted on both surfaces, sparsely to moderately hirsute on both sides (especially along major veins abaxially). Inflorescences solitary, basal. Peduncle 1.6-3.7 cm, with hairs like petiole. Spike 7.3-16.1 cm × 0.4-1.0 mm, pinkish. Flowers ± crowded at first, becoming distant; rachis virtually glabrous; bracts 0.4-0.5 mm wide, ± peltate, elliptic, covered with orange, sessile glands; anthers broadly elliptic, ca. 0.2 mm. Fruits ca. 0.5-0.6 × 0.4-0.5 mm, ± globose-bodied, broadly narrowed to substipitate base, beakless; stigma apical.

Additional specimens examined. COSTA RICA. Puntarenas: Cantón de Osa, forest along Quebrada Benjamín, near crossing of trail from Palmar Norte to Jalisco, 8° 58' N, 83° 28' W, ca. 160 m, 14 Dec 1989, *Grayum & Hammel 9543* (BM, INB, MO); Cantón de Osa/Buenos Aires, western part of main ridge of Fila Retinto, along and near trail (not on current maps) from Palmar Norte to Jalisco, 8° 59' 30" N, 83° 28' W, ca. 780-960 m, 9 Dec 1988, *Grayum & Herrera 9150* (MO).

Peperomia saintpauliella is apparently confined to a small area to the north and east of Golfo Dulce in Puntarenas Province, from near Palmar Norte to the vicinity of Golfito. Here, it grows near forest creeks, often on vertical rock (usually specified as limestone) faces, at ca. 50-800 m elevation.

Peperomia saintpauliella comprises smallish, acaulescent plants with impeltate, suborbicular leaves and solitary, basal inflorescences. As the specific epithet implies, living specimens bear a strong vegetative resemblance to smaller forms of the cultivated African violet (*Saintpaulia ionantha* H. Wendl.), and have a similarly compact, ornamental appearance. Living material of *P. saintpauliella* is in cultivation at the Missouri Botanical Garden, and plants have been put on display in the Climatron.

Other *Peperomia* species most resembling *P. saintpauliella* are the Colombian *P. macrotricha* C. DC. and the Panamanian *P. unbrigaudens* Yunck. and, especially, *P. insueta* Trel. The last-mentioned species differs from *P. saintpauliella* in having longer (4.0-7.5 cm), narrowly elliptic to ± ovate leaf blades, absolutely and relatively much longer peduncles (about as long as the spikes), and generally shorter and thicker spikes (6-12 cm × 1.0-1.5 mm).

PEPEROMIA TRICHOMANOIDES Grayum, *spec. nov.* TYPE: COSTA RICA. Puntarenas: Cantón de Osa, Fila Costeña, Fila Cruces, cabeceras del Río Piedras Blancas, Cerro Anguciana, faldas al Oeste, bosque en roca de cal, 9° 48' 56" N, 83° 10' 37" W, 1,400-1,600 m, 10 Dec 1993, *Hammel 19273* (HOLOTYPE: INB!; Isotypes: BM!, CR!, MO!).

Differt a *P. saintpauliella* Grayum dimensionibus uniformiter parvioribus pedunculis relative longioribus rhachidi inflorescentiae dense pubescenti; a *P. tuerckheimii* C. DC. laminis foliorum impeltatis basi cordatis relative latioribus venis primariis basalibus plerumque 7.

Plants epilithic, the leaves and spikes flattened against rock. Stems short and thick, subcormose, ca. 0.2-0.8 × 0.15-0.25 cm. Leaves apparently alternate, in basal rosette. Petiole 0.3-1.9 cm, spreading-hirsute with uniseriate hairs. Lamina 0.5-1.8 × 0.5-1.8 cm, broadly ovate to suborbicular or subreniform, impeltate or scarcely peltate, cordulate or cordate at base with sinus to 0.25 cm deep and posterior lobes rounded to subtruncate, broadly rounded to subacute apically, palmately 3-5-nerved, pellucid-gland-dotted at least above, appressed-hirsute on both sides (more sparsely so above). Inflorescences solitary, basal. Peduncle ca. 1.3-4.1 cm, pubescent as petiole. Spike 2.7-7.0 cm × 0.2-0.9 mm. Flowers becoming distant; rachis ± densely spreading-pubescent; bracts 0.3-0.4 mm wide, ± peltate, suborbicular, densely dark-pellucid-punctate; anthers broadly elliptic-oblong to suborbicular, ca. 0.25-0.30 mm. Fruits ca. 0.5-0.6 × 0.3-0.4 mm, ellipsoidal to subglobose, narrowed to substipitate base, beakless; stigma apical.

This species is known only from the type locality, at 1,400-1,600 m elevation on the steep limestone ramparts of Cerro Anguciana, the highest peak in the Fila Costeña of southern Pacific Costa Rica.

Peperomia trichomanoides is so named because its habitat (epilithic and growing among mosses), appressed habit, and small size recall some species of the fern genus *Trichomanes* L. (Hymenophyllaceae). Plants of this species resemble, in general aspect, miniature versions of *P. saintpauliella* (described above), from which they differ not only in their uniformly smaller dimensions, but also in having proportionately longer (relative to the spike) peduncles and densely pubescent (rather than essentially glabrous) inflorescence rachises. In the latter respect, *P. trichomanoides* approaches some specimens of *P. tuerckheimii* C. DC. (including *P. hispidorhachis* Yunck. and *P. tecticola* C. DC.), another small calciphile that occurs in the same vicinity; however, *P. tuerckheimii* has clearly peltate, non-cordate, more elongate leaf-blades with generally 7 (rather than 5) primary basal veins.

PEPEROMIA URSINA Grayum, *spec. nov.* TYPE: COSTA RICA. Limón: Cordillera de Talamanca, along ridge descending to main fork of Quebrada Cañabral from divide between basin of Río Madre de Dios and that of Río Barbilla, 10° 02' N, 83° 25' W, 280-400 m, 6 Sep 1988, Grayum, Herrera, & Robles 8842 (HOLOTYPE: INB!; Isotypes: BM!, COL!, F!, MO!).

Differt a *P. alata* Ruiz & Pav. pubescentia dense uniformiterque hirsuta; a *P. tuisana* C. DC. atque *P. montecristana* Trel. petiolis brevioribus inflorescentiis multo brevioribus.

Appressed-climbing trunk epiphytes or epilithic, stoloniferous. Stems erect to ± decumbent, ca. 2-8 × 0.10-0.15 cm, spreading-hirsute with uniseriate hairs. Leaves alternate. Petiole 0.1-0.3 cm, pubescent as stems. Lower leaves ± reduced; medial and distal laminae 1.0-3.6 × 0.5-1.5 cm, narrowly elliptic to rhombic, impeltate, acute at base, subacute to subacuminate at apex, ± obscurely 3-nerved from base, hirsute on both surfaces. Inflorescences solitary at stem apex. Peduncle 0.1-1.0 cm, spreading-

hirsute. Spike 1.3-5.0 cm \times 0.7-1.5 mm, yellow-green. Flowers moderately separated; rachis glabrous; bracts 0.3-0.4 mm wide, suborbicular, densely glandular-punctate; anthers broadly elliptic, 0.15-0.25 mm. Fruits ca. 0.5-0.6 \times 0.5-0.6 mm, globose-bodied, rounded at base, exerted on triangular stipe ca. 0.5-0.6 mm, papillate, with stout, conical beak to ca. 0.15 mm.

Additional specimens examined. COSTA RICA. Limón: Reserva Indígena Talamanca, camino a Soki entre la Quebrada Amubri, margen izquierda de Río Lari, 9° 29' 40" N, 82° 59' 40" W, 200 m, 28 Jun 1989, A. Chacón 20 (BM,CR,MO).

As far as is presently known, *Peperomia ursina* is restricted to the Atlantic slope of the Costa Rican Cordillera de Talamanca from ca. 200-400 m. According to collectors' notes, the plants may be either epilithic or epiphytic on trunks.

Peperomia ursina is most similar and perhaps most closely related to *P. alata* Ruiz & Pav. and allied species characterized by alternate, distichous leaves with thin, palmately veined blades, and solitary inflorescences. It differs sharply from most species in this group in its dense, uniform hirsute pubescence, reflected in the specific epithet. This species will key to the vicinity of *P. tuisana* C. DC. and *P. montecristana* Trel. in Burger's (1971) treatment of Costa Rican Piperaceae, but differs from both in its shorter petioles and much shorter inflorescences.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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NEW ADDITIONS TO THE GENUS *PINGUICULA* (LENTIBULARIACEAE)
OF MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Two new species of *Pinguicula* from México are described and illustrated: *P. stolonifera* (subgen. *Pinguicula*) from the state of Oaxaca, and *P. laxifolia* (subgen. *Pinguicula*) from the state of Tamaulipas. *Pinguicula stolonifera* belongs to the section *Orcheosanthus*, and subsect. *Caudatopsis*. A new section (*Orchidioides*) is proposed to include *P. laxifolia*. The taxonomic status of *P. jorgehintonii* B.L. Turner, *P. hintoniorum* B.L. Turner, and *P. reticulata* Schlauer is discussed. They are considered to be synonymous with previously described species.

KEY WORDS: Lentibulariaceae, *Pinguicula*, Flora of México, systematics

Research on the extensive herbarium collections of the genus *Pinguicula*, from the University of Texas, has revealed the following results.

Pinguicula stolonifera Luhrs, *spec. nov.* (Figure 1). TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: ca. 3 km. se. of Ixtlán de Juárez, on steep banks in pine and oak woods, ca. 2300-2400 m, 14 Aug. 1966, R.W. Cruden 1177 (HOLOTYPE: TEX! 271238); sub nomine *P. oblongiloba* DC. Det.: S. Zamudio 1989.

Herba perennis, stolonifera; stolones flagelliformis, cerasini, usque ad 8 cm longis. Rhizoma simplex brevis, radicibus adventitiis numerosis funiformibus. Folia radicalia rosulata, biformia; rosula "hiemis" numerosa - 36, crassa, ovata vel lanceolata, acuta, 4-7(-12) mm longa, 1-3 mm lata, facie concava; rosula "aestatis" 4-7, distincte petiolata, petiolo erecto, 11-18 mm longo, 2-3 mm lato, margine ciliato, lamina lanceolata vel anguste oblongo-ovata, acuta, basin versus angustata, margine provunde involuta, superne glandulis sessilibus et glandulis stipitatis dense vestita, 18-33 mm longa, 6-12 mm lata. Hibernacula nulla; gemmatae. Pedicelli 1-3 erecti, cerasini, apicem versus glandulis stipitatis disperse obsiti, 105-164 mm alti, uniflori. Flores 39-51 mm longi (calcaribus inclusis). Calyx bilabiatus, extus glandulis stipitatis

obtusis; labium superum trilobum, lobis anguste ovatis, 3 mm longis, 2 mm latis; labium inferum usque ad dimidium longitudinis bilobum, lobis ovatis, 2.5 mm longis, 1 mm latis. Corolla ringens, profunde bilabiata, magentea, labio infero ad basi striata alba ornato, extus glandulis stipitatis vestita; labium superum bilobum, lobis oblongo-ovatis, 10-14 mm longis, 5-9 mm latis; labium inferum profunde tripartitum, lobis lateralibus oblongo-lanceolatis, apicem versus angustatis, 11-16 mm longis, 4-7 mm latis, lobo intermedio paulo major 15-19 mm longo, 4-5 mm lato. Tubus brevissimus infundibuliformis, 3-4 mm longus, intus pilosus, pilis cylindrico-subulatis, sine palato. Calcar cylindrico-acuminatum, sinuatum, 18-26 mm longum, cerasinum. Ovarium subglobosum, glandulis stipitatis obsitum. Stigma bilabiatum, purpureum, labio infero maximo, suborbiculato, fimbriato. Capsula ovoidea, \pm 4 mm longa, glandulis stipitatis parum obsita. Florescentia VIII-IX.

Perennial herb, stoloniferous; stolons whip-like, cherry-red, up to 8 cm long, bearing up to 4 non glandular leaves (2-4[-6] mm long) along its length. Stem short, with numerous adventitious fibrous roots. Leaves rosulate, dimorphic; the leaves of the winter rosette numerous -36, thick, ovate or lanceolate, acute, 4-7(-12) mm long, 1-3 mm wide, concave; the leaves of the summer rosette 4-7, with a distinct petiole, erect, 11-18 mm long, 2-3 mm wide, margin ciliate, lamina lanceolate or narrowly oblong-ovate, acute, narrowing towards the base, margin deeply involute, the upper surface densely covered with sessile and stipitate glands, 18-33 mm long, 6-12 mm wide. Hibernaculum absent; provided with gemma-like buds. Scapes 1-3, erect, cherry-red, the upper part dispersedly stipitate glandular, 105-164 mm tall, 1-flowered. Flowers 39-51 mm long, including the spur. Calyx bilabiate, stipitate glandular; upper lip 3-lobed, the lobes narrowly ovate, 3 mm long, 2 mm wide; lower lip divided to the middle into 2 lobes, the lobes ovate, 2.5 mm long, 1 mm wide. Corolla deeply bilabiate, red-purple, the base of the lower lip marked with a white vertical streak, the outer surface stipitate glandular; upper lip 2-lobed, the lobes oblong-ovate, 10-14 mm long, 5-9 mm wide; lower lip deeply 3-lobed, the lateral lobes oblong-lanceolate, narrowing towards the apex, 11-16 mm long, 4-7 mm wide, the middle lobe slightly larger, 15-19 mm long, 4-5 mm wide. Tube extremely short, funnel-shaped, 3-4 mm long, with cylindrical-subulate hairs inside, palate absent. Spur cylindrical-acuminate, 18-26 mm long, cherry-red. Ovary subglobular, stipitate glandular. Stigma bilabiate, purple, the lower lip much larger, suborbiculate, margin fimbriate. Capsule ovoid, \pm 4 mm long, slightly stipitate glandular. Florescence August-September.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distr. Ixtlán, Sierra de Juárez, ne. of C. Pelón, on a steep loamy bank, \pm 2700 m, 29 Sep. 1991, *Luhrs et al.* 9105 (Herb. Luhrs); In umbrosis Totontepeque, *Hartweg* 509 (L).

Pinguicula stolonifera belongs to the section *Orcheosanthus* because of the deeply bilabiate corolla, the extremely short funnel-shaped tube, and the very large spur. Within this it is placed in the subsect. *Caudatopsis*, together with *P. macrophylla* H.B.K. and *P. oblongiloba* DC., because of the lanceolate or broadly ovate, acute or acuminate winter leaves, and long petiolate summer leaves as defined in Casper's monograph of the genus *Pinguicula* (1966a). It shows some affinity with *P.*

oblongiloba, especially on behalf of the corolla lobes (Hinton et al. 14504 [TEX]). Although it has been identified with *P. oblongiloba* by S. Zamudio, it differs from the latter by having much shorter, narrower, and deeply involute summer leaves, and by forming gemma-like buds, putting forth long whip-like runners, budding at the end of its tip, a feature which is unique in the Mexican *Pinguicula*s and is known (in a much shorter stolon-like manner in *P. calyptata* H.B.K. from Ecuador, and *P. vallisneriifolia* Webb from Spain. Unfortunately these differences are not easily observed when the plants are dried, resulting in difficult identification of the herbarium material, especially when plants are poorly pressed. However, field study confirms such identification, as both species have been observed by the author in their natural habitats. Other characteristics are:

	<i>P. stolonifera</i>	<i>P. oblongiloba</i>
Winter leaf	ovate or lanceolate, acute, 4-7(-12) mm L./ 1-3 mm W.	lanceolate, acute, 8-12 (-15) mm L./ 2-3(-5) mm W.
Lamina of the summer leaf	lanceolate or narrow, ovate-oblong, acute, 18-33 mm L./ 6-12 mm W.	oblong or spatulate-rotundate, 23-65 mm L./ 10-42 mm W.
Petiole	11-18 mm L.	12-23 mm L.
Scape	apex dispersedly stipitate glandular, 105-164 mm L.	densely stipitate glandular, (60-)80-130(-154) mm L.
Corolla	red-purple	purple-violet
Inferior lobes	oblong-lanceolate 11-19 mm L./ 4-7 mm W.	oblong-lanceolate or oblong-obovate, 9-13 mm L./ 5-8 mm W.
Spur	sinuate, 18-26 mm L.	incurved, (13-)18-23(-26) mm L.

Pinguicula stolonifera is known from the southern slopes of the Sierra de Juárez, Oaxaca, where it inhabits cool and moist banks in mixed oak and pine woods at altitudes between 2300 and 2700 m.

Pinguicula laxifolia Luhrs, *spec. nov.* (Figure 2). TYPE: MEXICO. Tamaulipas: Distr. Gómez Farías, Rancho del Cielo, between La Perra and Agua Linda, small plants with pink flowers, 31 Mar 1969, A. Richardson 1211 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Herba perennis. Rhizoma simplex brevis, radicibus adventitiis filiformibus numerosis. Folia radicalia rosulata, biformia; rosula "hiemis" numerosa -17, obovato-spathulata, subpetiolata, 10-17 mm longa, 1.5-3.5(-5.0) mm lata; rosula "aestatis" semierecta, erecto-patens dissimilia, elliptica vel oblanceolata, basin versus in longe petiolum ad $\pm 1/3$ longitudinis angustata, apicem versus margine parum involuta, superne glandulis sessilibus et

glandulis stipitatis dense vestita, (32-)40-68 mm longa, (4-)6-12 mm lata. Hibernacula nulla. Pedicelli 1-3 (vel plures?) erecti, glandulis stipitatis obsiti, 60-93 mm alti, uniflori. Flores 30-39 mm longi (calcarei incluso). Calyx bilabiatus, extus glandulis stipitatis obsitus; labium superum trilobum, lobis oblongis, \pm 2 mm longis, 1.5 mm latis; labium inferum bilobum, lobis elliptico-oblongis, \pm 1 mm longis, 1 mm latis. Corolla bilabiata, rosea vel pallide violacea, in fauce albidia, stria et macula violacea; labium superum bilobum, lobis late obovato-cuneatis, 8-9 mm longis, 6-8 mm latis; labium inferum trilobum, basi pilosis luteis, pilis longis cylindricis disperse vestitis, lobis lateralibus obovatis vel obovato-rotundatis, 9-10 mm longis, 7-9 mm latis, lobo intermedio obovato vel suborbiculato, usque ad 13 mm longo et 11 mm lato. Tubus brevis, late infundibuliformis, 6-8 mm longus, 4-5 mm latus, sine palato, intus pilosus, pilis longis cylindricis disperse vestitus. Calcar cylindricum-acuminatum, subrectum, 10-14(-17) mm longum, cum tubo angulum subrectum formans. Capsula subglobosa, \pm 3 mm longa. Florescentia (II)-III(?).

Perennial herb. Stem short, with numerous adventitious thread-like roots. Leaves rosulate, dimorphic; the leaves of the winter rosette numerous -17, obovate-spatulate, subpetiolate, 10-17 mm long, 1.5-3.5(-5.0) mm wide; the leaves of the summer rosette semi-erect, spreading at different angles, elliptic or oblanceolate, narrowing towards the base into a long petiole about 1/3 of its length, the margin towards the apex lightly involute, the upper surface densely covered with sessile and stipitate glands, (32-)40-68 mm long, (4-)6-12 mm wide. Hibernaculum absent. Scapes 1-3 (or more?), erect, stipitate glandular, 60-93 mm tall, 1-flowered. Flowers 30-39 mm long, including the spur. Calyx bilabiate, stipitate glandular; upper lip 3-lobed, the lobes oblong, \pm 2 mm long, 1.5 mm wide; lower lip 2-lobed, the lobes elliptic-oblong, \pm 1 mm long, 1 mm wide. Corolla bilabiate, pink or pale violet, the throat white, with darker violet markings; upper lip 2-lobed, the lobes broadly obovate-cuneate, 8-9 mm long, 6-8 mm wide; lower lip 3-lobed, the base dispersedly scattered with long cylindrical hairs, being yellow in the center of the throat, the lateral lobes obovate or obovate-rotundate, 9-10 mm long, 7-9 mm wide, the middle lobe obovate or suborbiculate, up to 13 mm long and 11 mm wide. Tube short, broadly funnel-shaped, 6-8 mm long, 4-5 mm wide, palate absent, the inside scattered with long cylindrical hairs. Spur cylindrical-acuminate, more or less straight, 10-14(-17) mm long, forming an almost straight angle with the tube. Capsule subglobular, \pm 3 mm long. Florescence (February)-March(?).

This species occurs between 6300 and 6800 ft. in the high mountains of the Gómez Farías area. Although the distribution of this plant appears to be very restricted, further details of habitat and geographical range are unknown.

Pinguicula laxifolia clearly belongs to the subgen. *Pinguicula* because of its bilabiate corolla, distinct funnel-shaped tube, and the spur which is longer than the tube without being contracted from it. Within this it is closely related to the sections *Orcheosanthus* and *Pinguicula*. From the latter it is distinguished because of the dimorphic leaves, the absence of a hibernaculum, and the somewhat larger tube. From the section *Orcheosanthus* it is distinguished because of the bilabiate corolla, the

lobes being almost twice as long as the tube, and the spur formed in an almost straight angle with the tube about twice its length.

The existence of this new species, which cannot satisfactorily be placed in either of the sections mentioned above, necessitates the erection of a new section within the subgen. *Pinguicula*, named after the likeness with members of the Orchid family, and close relationship to the section *Orcheosanthus*.

Pinguicula sectio *Orchidioides* Luhrs, sect. nov.

Folia biformia, hibernaculis nullis; corolla bilabiata, lobis tubum \pm duplo superantibus; tubus brevis, late infundibuliformis; calcar longiusculus, tubum \pm duplo superans.

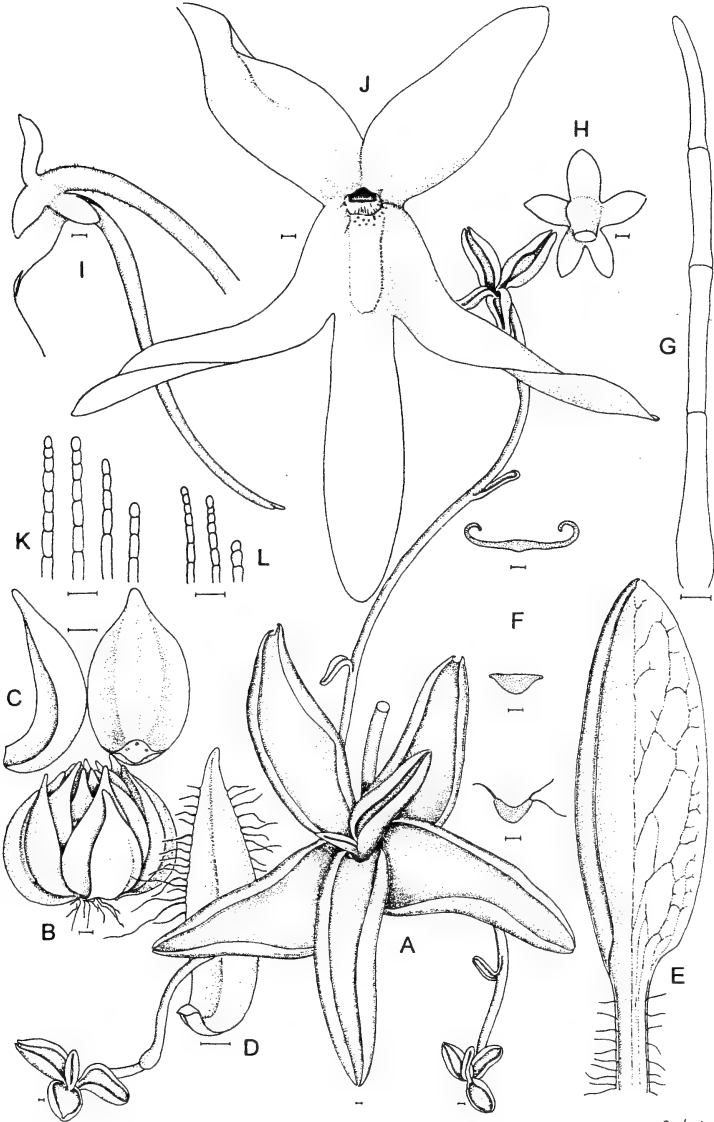
Leaves dimorphic, without hibernaculum; corolla bilabiate, the lobes about twice the length of the tube; tube short, broadly funnel-shaped; spur moderately long, about twice the length of the tube.

Type species: *Pinguicula laxifolia* Luhrs.

In view of the fact that most species of *Pinguicula* show a degree of variation in size, figure, and color of the floral parts, the following species, due to their close resemblance to previously described taxa, are considered to be synonymous.

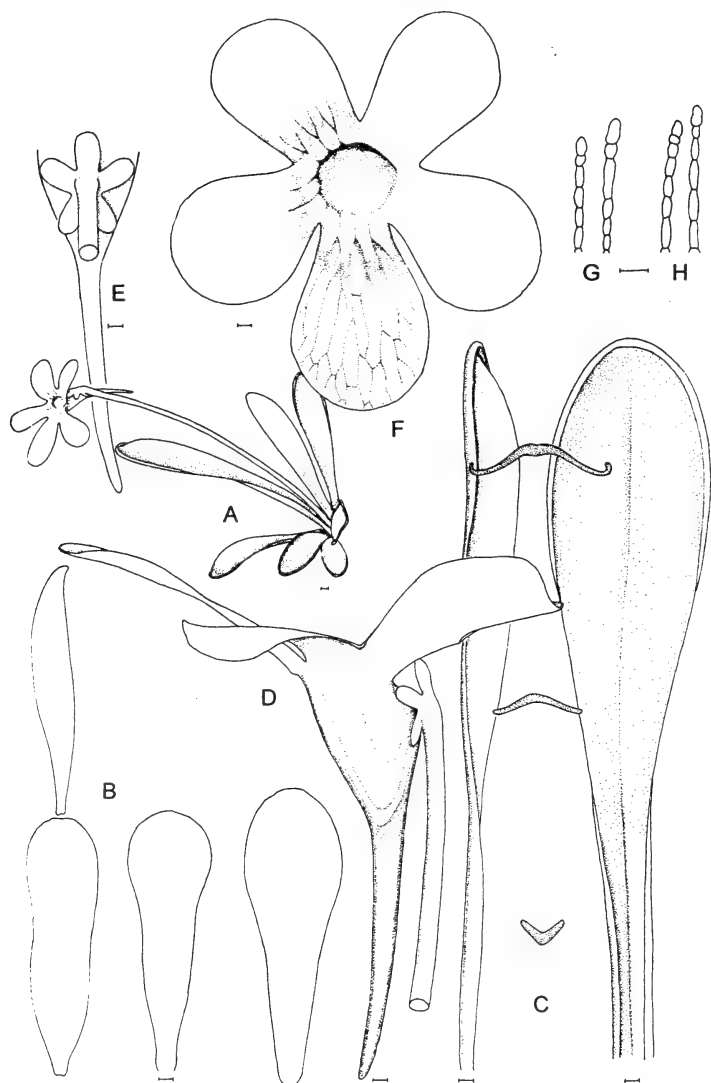
Pinguicula jorgehintonii B.L. Turner and *P. hintoniorum* B.L. Turner (Turner 1994), were thought to be related to *P. esseriana* Kirchner of the section *Crassifolia*. *Pinguicula jorgehintonii* is clearly related to the section *Heterophyllum*, because of the corolla with equal lobes, the cylindrical tube, and the short spur being well contracted from the tube. Within this it shows identical features with *P. rotundiflora* Studnicka (1985) of the subsect. *Isolobopsis*. According to the description and the herbarium specimens accompanied by numerous photographs (*Hinton et al.* 24000 [HOLOTYPE: TEX]), the two types of leaves described are actually decayed late-summer leaves, and those who form the winter rosette of which the plant flowers. These are identical with the leaves of *P. rotundiflora* which flowers at the same time. The numerous capitate hairs on the orifice of the throat and inside the tube occur in both species. Because of the identical features alluded to, *P. jorgehintonii* is regarded as a synonym of *P. rotundiflora*. The obvious resemblances of the inflorescence of both species are found in Table 1.

Pinguicula hintoniorum is related to *P. esseriana* and belongs to the section *Crassifolia*, mainly because of the numerous succulent leaves, forming a tight rosette like those of a *Sempervivum*, a feature which cannot be observed in dried material. According to the herbarium specimens and the photographs accompanied (*Hinton et al.* 22661 [HOLOTYPE: TEX]), it is clearly identical to *P. ehlersae* Speta & Fuchs (1982), a species which has been observed by the author both in the field and in culture. *Pinguicula hintoniorum* is regarded as synonymous with *P. ehlersae*, because of the oblanceolate or spatulate winter leaves, the nearly glabrous scapes, the deeply bilabiate corolla, purple or mauve in color, the narrowly cuneate or obovate corolla lobes, the short funnel-shaped tube, and the long glabrous spur.



P. stolonifera

Figure 1. *Pinguicula stolonifera*. A. summer rosette with stolons; B. winter rosette; C. winter leaf, with lateral view; D. outer winter leaf; E, F, G. lamina and petiole of the summer leaf, with transverse sections, and margin hair of the petiole; H. calyx; I. calyx and spur, lateral view; J. corolla; K. corolla tube hairs; L. hairs from the upper region of the spur. Scale bars A-F, H-J 1 mm; G, K, L 0.1 mm.



P. laxifolia

Figure 2. *Pinguicula laxifolia*. A. flowering plant; B. winter leaves, with lateral view; C. summer leaf, with lateral view, and transverse sections; D. flower, lateral view; E. calyx and spur; F. corolla; G. corolla throat hairs; H. corolla tube hairs. Scale bars A-F 1 mm; G, H 0.1 mm.

Table 1. Comparison of inflorescence features between *Pinguicula jorgehintonii* and *P. rotundifolia*.

	<i>P. jorgehintonii</i>	<i>P. rotundifolia</i>
Scape	glabrous, 30-60 mm L.	glabrous, 20-75 mm L.
Corolla lobes	pink or pale purple, obovate or cuneate, 5-8 mm L./ 5-8 mm W.	pale purple, obovate, oblong or cuneate, 5-9 mm L./ 4-9 mm W.
Tube	cylindrical, \pm 8 mm L./ 6 mm W.	cylindrical, 5-9 mm L./ 4-7 mm W.
Spur	short, 5-8 mm L.	short, 4-7 mm L.

Another species, *Pinguicula reticulata* Schlauer (1991), shows a remarkable resemblance with *P. kondoi* Casper (1974), both belonging to the section *Heterophyllum* and subsect. *Isolobopsis*. *Pinguicula reticulata* was thought to be different from *P. kondoi* because of the longer flower scapes, the truncate or somewhat emarginate calyx lobes, and the purple-veined corolla lobes. From habit observations, the average length of the flower scapes is equal to those of *P. kondoi*, the calyx lobes are not always truncate or emarginate but also obtuse, and the veining of the corolla lobes is not always visible, in white as well as in pale purple corollas. Herbarium specimens of *P. reticulata* (Hinton et al 21936, 22700, 22716 [TEX]) show similar features with those of *P. kondoi* (Hinton et al. 19021 [TEX]), and according to the latter's description, the photograph of the holotype (*Kondo 1029* [NCU 381921]) clearly indicates dark venation in the corolla lobes, a feature that somehow must have been overlooked by the author. The most obvious resemblances of the inflorescence are:

	<i>P. reticulata</i>	<i>P. kondoi</i>
Scape	stipitate glandular, 30-65 (-90) mm L.	stipitate glandular, 30-65 mm L.
Calyx lobes	oblong or oblong-spatulate, truncate, emarginate or obtuse	oblong-spatulate, obtuse
Corolla lobes	suborbiculate, rotundate, 4-5 mm L./ 4-5 mm W.	suborbiculate, rotundate, 4-5 mm L./ 4-5 mm W.
Tube	8 mm L./ 3-4 mm W.	8 mm L./ 3-4 mm W.
Spur	\pm 4 mm L.	3.5-4.5 mm L.

Despite its name, *Pinguicula reticulata* must be regarded as a synonym of *P. kondoi*, due to the identical features discussed.

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FLORISTICS OF XERIC SANDHILLS IN NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

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ABSTRACT

The floristics and edaphic conditions of three northwestern Louisiana xeric sandhills are described. This community occurs in central and northwestern Louisiana, east Texas, and southern Arkansas. The soil is nutrient poor and porous. Water and air move rapidly through it, causing rapid drying. In presettlement times, xeric sandhills were probably fairly common in northwestern Louisiana, but because of fire suppression, grazing, agriculture, oil exploration, and agroforestry, this community has been almost eradicated and is now considered imperiled.

KEY WORDS: Sandylands, xeric sandhills, floristics, Louisiana

INTRODUCTION

As is the case for so many plant communities of the West Gulf Coastal Plain, there is little published information on xeric sandhills (synonyms: sandylands, oak-farkleberry sandylands, xeric sandy woodlands) (see MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1994 for literature). This community occurs in east Texas, central and northwestern Louisiana, and in southern Arkansas. The xeric sandhills of the West Gulf Coastal Plain appear to be similar to turkey oak sandhill forests in the East Gulf Coastal Plain except for the absence of several key species such as turkey oak (*Quercus laevis* Walt.) and wiregrass (*Aristida stricta* Michx.) and the presence of several western elements not found in the east (Harcombe *et al.* in press; Stout & Marion 1993).

Xeric sandhills occur mainly in Tertiary marine deposits on ridge tops and upper slopes, and on Pleistocene deposits on terraces near streams. The deep sandy soils are of low fertility and, because of their porous nature, water and air move rapidly through them causing rapid drying. Overstory, midstory, and herbaceous vegetation is often sparse allowing sun to reach the ground, and in some areas, trees are virtually absent. Reflected glare from the sand is often intense. Trees, typically a combination of overstory pines and midstory oaks, are often stunted. Lichens and mosses are

usually plentiful on the bare soils, and the soils, where undisturbed, are often cryptogamic.

In order to learn more about this community, we made a study of the vascular flora of three xeric sandhills in Caddo Parish in northwestern Louisiana. In addition we made brief and irregular surveys of other sandhills in Caddo Parish to assess their condition and to look for rare species. Many of these sites are known because of rare species records: others were located through soil maps.

METHODS

We visited three xeric sandhills --- Ida, Kendrick Road, and Roger's Station --- every two to three weeks between the summer of 1994 and the fall of 1995. The three sites are located in T23N R15W Sec. 26, T22N R16W Sec. 11, T21N R16W Sec. 5, respectively, and are within 20 km of each other. The three sites are on private land.

All of the study areas are partly open (10% - 50% cover), the overstory dominated by *Quercus incana* Bartr., *Q. marilandica* Muenchh., *Q. stellata* Wang., and *Pinus taeda* L. Trees are often stunted and small openings occur among the wooded areas. Ida and Roger's Station are each about 1.2 ha. in size while Kendrick Road is only about 0.4 ha. All are about 90 meters above sea level.

The three study sites, although selected because of their relatively good condition, are badly damaged. Roger's Station is an oil field with active wells, pipelines, and storage tanks. It is also the site of earlier sand excavations that left large pits --- some excavated for sand, others as mud pits and for waste water --- now ponds. Ida has some oil/gas pipelines, and storage tanks. It is also the site of earlier sand excavations that left large pits ---some excavated for sand, others as mud pits and for waste water --- now ponds. Ida has some oil/gas pipelines through it but damage here is mainly the result of agribusiness, roads, herbicides, and fire suppression. Half of Kendrick Road is mowed annually; the remainder is a tangle of shrubs with little or no herbaceous layer. There is little or nothing "natural" about the processes keeping these sites open. Compared with the sites in Natchitoches Parish (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1994), they are weedy with often a very dense cover of such species as *Cassia*, *Krigia*, *Ambrosia*, *Plantago*, *Oenothera*, *Rubus*, *Gnaphalium*, *Diodia*, and *Daucus*.

We collected and recorded all vascular plants found. Additionally, we consulted the herbarium at Louisiana State University in Shreveport [LSUS], which has a substantial collection of plants from Ida made by D.T. MacRoberts in the late 1970's (MacRoberts 1979). We follow Kartesz (1994) in most instances of botanical nomenclature. Voucher specimens of many of the species collected are deposited at VDB, LSUS, and LSU.

Soil samples were taken from the upper 15 cm of each sandhill community and analyzed by A&L Laboratories, Memphis, Tennessee.

While the specific fire history of these areas is not known, none has burned in decades. It can be inferred that in presettlement times the sites probably burned regularly since xeric sandhills are continuous with the oak-pine communities surrounding them.

We also made irregular observations of other sandhill sites in Caddo Parish, several of which are known because of the presence of state rare plants. Further sites were located using soil survey maps. We assessed the condition of these areas and looked for rare species. All are badly damaged by various anthropogenic activities.

Annual precipitation averages about 100 cm and is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. In summer, temperatures rise to 35° C, which, combined with short droughts, translates into very hot and dry conditions. Under these conditions, especially when there are short droughts, the exposed sands become very dry. Drought occurred in August 1995, which may have prevented or delayed flowering in some of the grasses (Edwards *et al.* 1980).

General background information on geology, soils, climate, and plant communities in Caddo Parish can be found in MacRoberts (1979), Edwards *et al.* (1980), and Teague & Wendt (1994).

RESULTS

We list the vascular plants found at Ida (I), Kendrick Road (K), and Roger's Station (R) in Table 1. If the species occurs at all three sites, we give no site location.

We recorded 170 taxa, representing 139 genera and 60 families for the three xeric sandhill sites. Asteraceae, Fabaceae, and Poaceae are the dominant families, accounting for about 36% of the total species. Ida had 143 taxa, Kendrick Road had 118, and Roger's Station had 139. Sorensen's Index of Similarity (IS) shows the three sites to be essentially the same community: Ida/Kendrick Road IS = 76, Ida/Roger's Station IS = 80, and Roger's Station/Kendrick Road IS = 83.

We list the soil characteristics of the three Caddo Parish sandhills in Table 2.

The soil on which this community occurs is acidic loamy fine sand of low fertility and rapid permeability (Edwards *et al.* 1980) and belongs to the same soil series described previously for Natchitoches Parish xeric sandhills (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1994).

Table 1. Vascular plants at three xeric sandhills in Caddo Parish.

- ACANTHACEAE - *Ruellia humilis* Nutt. [K,R].
 AGAVACEAE - *Yucca louisianensis* Trel.
 AMARANTHACEAE - *Froelichia floridana* (Nutt.) Moq.
 ANACARDIACEAE - *Rhus aromatica* Ait., *R. copallina* L., *Toxicodendron radicans* (L.) Kuntze.
 ANNONACEAE - *Asimina parviflora* (Michx.) Duval.
 APIACEAE - *Daucus pusillus* Michx., *Spermolepis echinata* (DC.) Heller.
 AQUIFOLIACEAE - *Ilex decidua* Walt. [K,R], *I. vomitoria* Ait. [I,K].
 ASCLEPIADACEAE - *Asclepias amplexicaulis* Sm. [I,R], *A. tuberosa* L. [I,R], *Matelea cynanchoides* (Engelm.) Wood [K,R].
 ASTERACEAE - *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L., *Aster patens* Ait. [R], *Berlandiera pumila* (Michx.) Nutt., *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq. [I,R], *Coreopsis intermedia* Sherff [K,R], *Coreopsis lanceolata* L., *Croptilon divaricatum* (Nutt.) Raf., *Erigeron strigosus* Willd., *Gaillardia aestivalis* (Walt.) Rock., *Gnaphalium obtusifolium* L. [I,R], *Gnaphalium purpureum* L., *Heterotheca pilosa* (Nutt.) Shinnery, *Heterotheca subaxillaris* (Lam.) Britt. & Rusby [K,R], *Hieracium gronovii* L. [I], *Hymenopappus artemisiaefolius* DC., *Lactuca canadensis* L., *Liatris elegans* (Walt.) Michx., *Krigia virginica* (L.) Willd., *Rudbeckia hirta* L., *Solidago ludoviciana* (A. Gray) Small, *Tetragonotheca ludoviciana* (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray [I,R], *Vernonia texana* (A. Gray) Small [R].
 BORAGINACEAE - *Lithospermum carolinense* (J.F. Gmel.) MacM.
 BRASSICACEAE - *Draba brachycarpa* Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray [I], *Streptanthus hyacinthoides* Hook. [K,R], *Thlaspi arvense* L.
 CACTACEAE - *Opuntia humifusa* (Raf.) Raf.
 CAMPANULACEAE - *Trifolium perfoliata* (L.) Nieuwl.
 CAPRIFOLIACEAE - *Viburnum rufidulum* Raf. [I,R].
 CARYOPHYLLACEAE - *Arenaria serpyllifolia* L. [K], *Paronychia drummondii* Torrey & A. Gray [R].
 CISTACEAE - *Helianthemum georgianum* Chapm., *Lechea mucronata* Raf.
 CLUSIACEAE - *Hypericum gentianoides* (L.) B.S.P., *H. hypericoides* (L.) Crantz.
 COMMELINACEAE - *Commelina erecta* L., *Tradescantia reverchonii* Bush.
 CONVOLVULACEAE - *Ipomoea pandurata* (L.) Mey. [I], *Stylisma pickeringii* (Torrey ex Curtis) A. Gray.
 CORNACEAE - *Cornus florida* L.
 CUPRESSACEAE - *Juniperus virginiana* L. [I,K].
 CYPERACEAE - *Bulbostylis ciliatifolia* (Ell.) Fern. [I,R], *Cyperus retrofractus* (L.) Torrey [I], *C. retroflexus* Buckl., *Rhynchospora grayi* Knuth [I,K], *Scleria triglomerata* Michx. [I].
 EBENACEAE - *Diospyros virginiana* L.
 ERICACEAE - *Monotropa uniflora* L. [I], *Vaccinium arboreum* Marsh., *V. stamineum* L. [I,R].
 EUPHORBIACEAE - *Cnidoculus stimulosus* (Michx.) Engelm. & A. Gray, *Chamaesyce cordifolia* (Ell.) Small, *Crotonopsis linearis* Michx. [K,R], *Stillingia sylvatica* L., *Tragia urticifolia* Michx. [I,R].

Table 1. (continued).

- FABACEAE - *Astragalus leptocarpus* Torrey & A. Gray, *Baptisia nuttalliana* Small [R], *Cassia fasciculata* Michx., *Centrosema virginianum* (L.) Benth., *Crotalaria sagittalis* L. [I], *Dalea villosa* (Nutt.) Sprengel var. *grisea* (Torrey & A. Gray) Barneby [I,K], *Dalea phleoides* (Torrey & A. Gray) Shinnery, *Desmodium sessilifolium* (Torrey) Torrey & A. Gray, *Erythrina herbacea* L. [I], *Galactia volubilis* (L.) Britton, *Lespedeza stuevei* Nutt. [I,R], *Pediomelum hypogaeum* (Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray) Rydb. var. *subulatum* (Bush) J. Grimes [K], *Stylosanthes biflora* (L.) B.S.P., *Tephrosia virginiana* (L.) Pers. [R], *Trifolium arvense* L. [I], *Zornea bracteata* (Walt.) J.F. Gmel.
- FAGACEAE - *Quercus falcata* Michx. [I], *Q. incana* Bartr., *Q. marilandica* Muenchh., *Q. stellata* Wang., *Castanea pumila* (L.) P. Mill. [I].
- HIPPOCASTANACEAE - *Aesculus pavia* L.
- HYDROPHYLLACEAE - *Phacelia strictiflora* (Engelm. & A. Gray) A. Gray [K,R].
- GERANIACEAE - *Geranium carolinianum* L.
- JUGLANDACEAE - *Carya tomentosa* (Poir.) Nutt., *Juglans nigra* L. [R].
- JUNCACEAE - *Juncus marginatus* Rostk. [K,R].
- LAMIACEAE - *Hedeoma hispidum* Pursh, *Monarda punctata* L., *Salvia azurea* Michx. & Lam. [I], *Scutellaria cardiophylla* Engelm. & A. Gray, *Teucrium canadense* L. [I], *Trichostema dichotomum* L. [K,R].
- LAURACEAE - *Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.) Nees.
- LILIACEAE - *Smilax glauca* Walt., *S. smallii* Morong.
- LOGANIACEAE - *Gelsemium sempervirens* (L.) St. Hil. [I,R].
- NYCTAGINACEAE - *Mirabilis albida* (Walt.) Heimerl.
- OLEACEAE - *Chionanthus virginicus* L.
- ONAGRACEAE - *Gaura sinuata* Ser. [I,R], *Oenothera biennis* L. [I,R], *O. laciniata* Hill.
- OXALIDACEAE - *Oxalis stricta* L. [I,R].
- PINACEAE - *Pinus echinata* P. Mill., *P. taeda* L.
- PLANTAGINACEAE - *Plantago aristata* Michx., *P. hookeriana* Fisch. & Mey., *P. virginica* L. [I,R].
- POACEAE - *Aristida desmantha* Trin. & Rupr. [K,R], *A. lanosa* Ell., *A. oligantha* Michx., *A. purpurascens* Poir. [I,R], *Cenchrus incertus* M.A. Curtis, *Dichanthelium oligosanthos* (Schult.) Gould, *D. villosissimum* (Nash) Freckman [I], *Eragrostis hirsuta* (Michx.) Nees [I,R], *Eragrostis secundiflora* Presl. [I], *Eragrostis spectabilis* (Pursh) Steud. [R], *Eragrostis trichodes* (Nutt.) Wood [R], *Erianthus alopecuroides* (L.) Ell. [I], *Gymnopogon ambiguus* (Michx.) B.S.P., *Leptoloma cognatum* (Schult.) Chase, *Paspalum setaceum* Michx., *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michx.) Nash [I,R], *Sorghastrum elliottii* (Mohr) Nash [I], *Sphenopholis obusata* (Michx.) Scribn. [I,K], *Tridens flavus* (L.) Hitchcock, *Triplasis purpurea* (Walt.) Chapm., *Vulpia octoflora* (Walt.) Rydb., *V. sciurea* (Nutt.) Henr.
- POLYGALACEAE - *Polygala polygama* Walt. [R].
- POLYGONACEAE - *Eriogonum longifolium* Nutt., *Polygonella americana* (Fisch. & Mey.) Small [I], *Rumex hastatulus* Ell.
- RANUNCULACEAE - *Anemone caroliniana* Walt. [K], *Clematis reticulata* Walt., *Delphinium carolinianum* Walt. [K,R].

Table 1. (continued).

- RHAMNACEAE - *Ceanothus americanus* L. [I].
 ROSACEAE - *Crataegus uniflora* Muenchh. [K], *Potentilla recta* L. [I], *Prunus angustifolia* Marsh. [I], *Prunus caroliniana* (P. Mill) Ait. [I], *Prunus gracilis* Engelm. & A. Gray, *Prunus umbellata* Ell. [K,R].
 RUBIACEAE - *Diodia teres* Walt.
 RUTACEAE - *Zanthoxylum clava-herculis* L. [I,K].
 SAPOTACEAE - *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michx.) Pers.
 SCROPHULARIACEAE - *Linaria canadensis* (L.) Dum.-Cours., *Penstemon australis* subsp. *laxiflorus* (Pennell) Bennett [K], *P. murrayanus* Hook. [I].
 SELAGINELLACEAE - *Selaginella arenicola* Underw. subsp. *riddellii* (Van Eselt.) Tryon [R].
 SOLANACEAE - *Physalis heterophylla* Nees., *P. mollis* Nutt. [I,R].
 ULMACEAE - *Ulmus alata* Michx.
 URTICACEAE - *Parietaria pensylvanica* Muhl. ex Willd. [I].
 VALERIANACEAE - *Valerianella radiata* (L.) Dufr. [K,R].
 VERBENACEAE - *Glandularia canadensis* (L.) Nutt., *Verbena halei* Small [I,R].
 VIOLACEAE - *Viola rafinesquii* Greene, *V. villosa* Walt. [I,K].
 VITACEAE - *Ampelopsis arborea* (L.) Koehne, *Vitis aestivalis* Michx., *V. rotundifolia* Michx.

Table 2. Soil characteristics of three xeric sandhills in Caddo Parish.

Sample	pH	Exchangeable Ions (ppm)				Organic Matter %
		P	K	Ca	Mg	
Roger Station	5.7	25	50	170	25	1.7
Kendrick	5.6	12	36	270	37	2.3
Ida	5.9	14	34	260	26	1.9

DISCUSSION

Floristically, these three xeric sandhills are essentially the same as xeric sandhills farther south in Natchitoches Parish (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1994). Since the sample sizes are different, Sorensen's Index of Similarity has not been calculated, but 82% of the species found in one Natchitoches Parish site also occur in the Caddo sandhills.

As mentioned above, in addition to surveying these three sites, we made brief surveys of locations where rare sandhill species had been previously found (Louisiana Natural Heritage files) or which showed up as being on similar soil types to the three study areas (Betis-Briley-Darden, Sacul-Ruston) (Edwards *et al.* 1980).

We found only one other site in the dozens surveyed to be comparable in quality to the three study sites. This site is an oil field with trash piles, pipe lines, well roads, and is badly fire suppressed. We first visited this site in the late 1970's and it has deteriorated substantially. It is briefly described by Teague & Wendt (1994), who consider it to be the highest quality site in the area, a conclusion with which we do not demur, except to emphasize that it is badly degraded.

Most of the other Caddo sandhills are either totally altered from original conditions (e.g., are now pastures, fields, mobile home sites, cemeteries, and churches) or are so badly degraded (e.g., are pine plantation with only a few sandhill species hugging the road edges) as to be basically unrecognizable as once having been xeric sandhills.

These surveys allowed us to compare sandhill communities in central Louisiana and in east Texas (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1994). Our finding is that none of the Caddo Parish sites is of comparable quality to the best sites in the Kisatchie National Forest or in east Texas (see references in MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1994).

We are chary of estimating total area of this community remaining in Caddo Parish since we did not set out to determine this, but assuming that much of the sandy soils were once xeric sandhills, there is very little left. Today, this community is scattered in small, badly degraded, patches. None is high-quality. While there may be a lot of Betis/Briley/Darden and Sacul/Ruston soils in Caddo Parish, soil occurrence does not translate into a functional plant community. Consequently, we agree with Teague & Wendt (1994) and with the Louisiana Natural Heritage Program in designating this community imperiled in Louisiana.

How much of this community existed in Caddo Parish in presettlement times can only be conjectured, but it probably measured in the thousands of acres. The very little that is left is mostly due to the inadvertent creation of artificial refugia on road sides, and in oil fields and derelict hay fields.

Since xeric sandhills are usually found in badly disturbed areas, it has been assumed that they are "disturbance" communities. This conclusion is a natural one considering the appalling conditions in which sandhill species "hang on," and is probably true to the extent that sandhills surely require repeated but occasional fire for full development. Nevertheless, ground disturbance associated with logging, road construction, and oil field work will eventually destroy these communities. Sandhill species are often found in highly disturbed sandy areas because they require an open habitat and can tolerate some anthropogenic disturbance at least for awhile, but the original structure of both the community and the soil is obliterated under these conditions.

While seldom evident except under fairly intact conditions, sandhill soils are cryptogamous. In open areas among the scattered plants there is a substantial cover of mature cryptogamic crusts. Ground disturbances destroy this layer, leading in turn to rapid erosion, loss of soil nutrients, and rapid water evaporation (Hogan 1994). Also, under intact conditions the surface may have extensive patches of *Cladonia* moss. Neither cryptogamic crusts nor *Cladonia* are frequently encountered in Caddo Parish sandhills.

We believe that xeric sandhills in Caddo Parish have been degraded so badly that little remains of this community. Restoration efforts might simulate or counterfeit what this community might have been in presettlement times, but whether or not such efforts could actually bring the community back is not known.

In the course of this work we kept records of rare sandhill species (Louisiana Natural Heritage Program 1995) that occur in Caddo Parish. These are: *Astragalus soxmaniorum* Lundell, *Coreopsis intermedia* Sherff, *Crataegus uniflora* Muenchh., *Croton argyranthemus* Michx., *Dalea phleoides* (Torrey & A. Gray) Shiners, *Dalea villosa* (Nutt.) Sprengel var. *grisea* (Torrey & A. Gray) Barneby, *Eriogonum longifolium* Nutt., *E. multiflorum* Benth., *Matelea cynanchoides* (Engelm.) Woods., *Mirabilis albida* (Walt.) Heimerl., *Paronychia drummondii* Torrey & A. Gray, *Pediomelum digitatum* (Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray) Isely, *Pediomelum hypogaeum* (Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray) Rydb., *Penstemon murrayanus* Hook., *Phacelia strictiflora* (Engelm. & A. Gray) A. Gray, *Polygonella americana* (Fisch. & Meyer) Small, *Prunus gracilis* Engelm. & A. Gray, *Quercus arkansana* Sarg., *Scutellaria cardiophylla* Engelm. & A. Gray, *Selaginella arenicola* Underw. subsp. *riddellii* (Van Eselt.) Tryon, *Streptanthus hyacinthoides* Hook., *Talinum parviflorum* Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray, *Tetragonotheca ludoviciana* (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray, *Thelesperma filifolium* (Hook.) A. Gray, *Tradescantia reverchonii* Bush, *Zornea bracteata* (Walt.) Gmel. Only a few of these did not occur in one or more of the three study sites.

POSTSCRIPT

On our last round of visits to the study sites on November 16, 1995, Kendrick Road was destroyed and a house was being constructed on the site.

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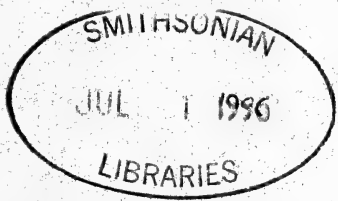
CONTENTS

TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Pectis* (Asteraceae, Tageteae) from Sonora, México. 133

WARNOCK, M.J., Taxon index to *Phytologia* volumes 11-15. 136

ENGEL, J.J. & G.L. SMITH MERRILL, Austral Hepaticae 23. New taxa and new combinations in *Telaranea* Spruce ex Schiffn. (Lepidoziaceae). 250

GRANT, J.R., New combinations and new taxa in the Bromeliaceae. 254



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A NEW SPECIES OF *PECTIS* (ASTERACEAE, TAGETEAE) FROM SONORA, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Pectis vandevenderi* B.L. Turner, is described and illustrated from Mpio. de Yecora, Sonora, México. It is clearly related to *P. barberi* but differs in having mostly broader less pustulate leaves, shorter peduncles, and heteromorphic achenes.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Tageteae, *Pectis*, México, Sonora, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty.

PECTIS VANDEVENDERI B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Sonora: Mpio. de Yecora, Los Pilares, Arroyo Los Pilares (28° 23' N, 108° 47' 30" W), ca. 23 km E of Yecora, 1260 m, "common annual on base bedrock surface", 8 Sep 1995, *T.R. Van Devender 95-919* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Similis *P. barberi* Greenm. sed pedunculis 2-4 cm longis (vice 5-12 cm longis), achenibus discorum et radiorum similaribus (vice heteromorphorum).

Annual herbs 5-6 cm high. Stems glabrous, arising from delicate taproots. Leaves mostly basal, glabrous, the scapes 2-4 times as long as the basal clusters; petioles 1-6 mm long, ciliate with 3-5 pairs of basal cilia 2-3 mm long; blades elliptical to obovate, 1-2 cm long, 0.3-0.5 cm wide, weakly 3-nervate, the margins bearing 3-6 pairs of pustulate glands. Scapes 2-5 cm long, glabrous, bracteate with 1 or more linear-lanceolate scales 1-2 mm long. Heads single to a scape, the apices of the latter somewhat swollen. Involucres turbinate to turbocampanulate, 4-5 mm high; bracts ca. 8, purplish, glabrous, bearing 2-5 pustulate glands, mostly above the middle, the apices scarious, obtuse or rounded. Receptacles hemispheric, 3.0-3.5 mm across, 2.0-2.5 mm high, pock-marked after the achenes detach, or alveolate, the ridges

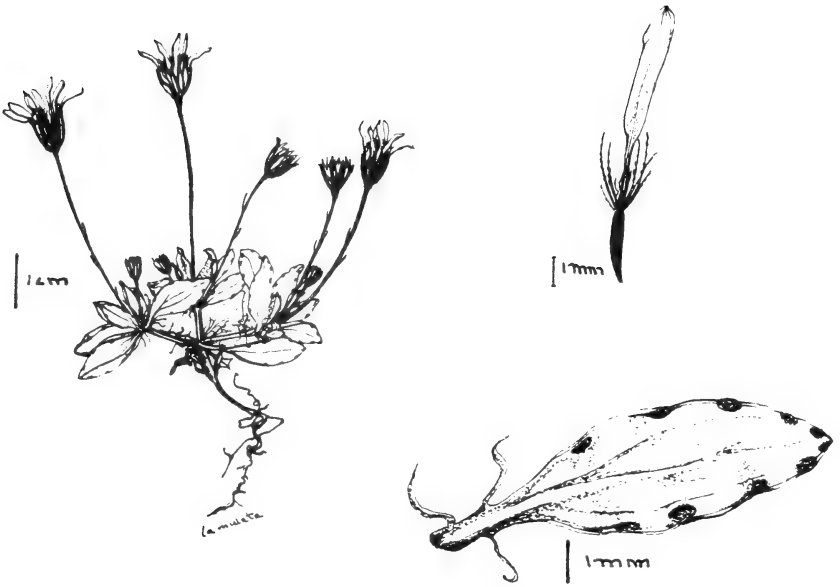


Figure 1. *Pectis vandevanderi*, from holotype; upper right, ray floret; lower right, leaf.

pubescent. Ray florets 8, yellow, pistillate; tubes 2-5 mm long, scabridulous; ligules ca. 5 mm long, 2 mm wide. Disk florets 20-30; corollas ca. 4 mm long, yellow, the lobes ca. 1 mm long. Ray and disk achenes similar, puberulent, 2.5-3.0 mm long, both surmounted by a pappus of 20-30 uneven scabridulous bristles 1-4 mm long.

Pectis vandevenderi is closely related to *P. barberi* but differs from it in having mostly broader, more elliptical leaves with fewer marginal pustules (3-6 pairs vs. 8-15 pairs), shorter peduncles (2-4 cm long vs. 5-12 cm long), the disk and ray achenes having a similar pappus with numerous bristles (vs. ray and disk achenes differing as to pappus).

The species is named for Thomas R. Van Devender, well known expert on packrat middens, and current compiler of the vascular plants of the Río Mayo, Sonora.

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TAXON INDEX TO PHYTOLOGIA VOLUMES 11-15

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ABSTRACT

A summary of taxonomic citations found in *Phytologia* is made in order to facilitate searching for references to particular plants in the journal. The taxon index for the first volume of *Phytologia* included entries at the species level and above. However, indices for volumes 2 through 67 included entries only at the genus level and above. The present summary of taxon citations includes all citations from volumes 11 through 15. Later summaries will include the remaining volumes through volume 67. Boldface entries indicate that the taxon was originally described or a new combination produced in *Phytologia*.

KEY WORDS: Taxonomic index, new taxa, nomenclature

Taxonomic citations from volumes 11 through 15 are listed alphabetically. Boldface entries indicate that the taxon was originally described or a new combination produced in volumes 11 through 15 of *Phytologia*.

- Aberia* 15:502
 caffra 15:502
Abies 11:307, 427, 471; 13:194, 258;
 14:193-197, 435, 508;
 15:153, 155, 156
 balsamea 15:156
 var. *balsamea* 15:156
 var. *fallax* 15:156
 lasiocarpa 15:156
 religiosa 13:194, 258; 14:193,
 197
Abromeitiella 14:458, 462, 490;
 15:163, 198
 abstrusa 15:163
 brevifolia 14:490; 15:163, 198
 chlorantha 15:163
 lorentziana 15:163, 198
 pulvinata 14:462; 15:163
Abronia 15:431, 432, 484
 micrantha 15:432
Abutilon 15:441
 theophrasti 15:441
Acacia 11:490; 12:71, 176, 188, 231,
 306, 308, 436, 461; 13:173,
 311, 357, 365, 370, 389, 390,
 392; 14:7, 190, 217, 279-282,
 339, 349, 396, 408, 431;
 15:494
 brandegeana 12:71
 constricta 13:311
 eliasiana 13:392
 guachapele 13:389, 390
 kauaiensis 13:370
 koa 13:370; 14:431
 lahai 12:231
Acalypha 14:349
Acanthaceae 12:21, 427; 14:512;
 15:224, 270, 482
Acanthocereus 13:380-383, 400
 brasiliensis 13:381

- colombianus* 13:381, 382
pentagonus 13:381
Pitajaya 13:381
sicariguensis 13:380, 381, 400
subinermis 13:383
tetragonus 13:380, 382, 383, 400
 var. *micracanthus* 13:383, 400
Acanthocladium 15:451
 surculare 15:451
Acantholippia 12:6, 20, 22, 23, 27, 30, 32, 33, 36-38, 288, 487; 13:401; 15:463, 464, 466-470
 deserticola 12:30, 32, 33, 36, 38, 288, 487; 15:464, 466, 470
 hastulata 12:30; 15:466, 467
 riojana 12:36; 15:467
 salsoloides 15:466
 serphioides 12:30, 36, 37; 15:468-470
 trifida 12:30, 38; 15:469, 470
Acanthospermum 14:129
 australe 14:129
 hispidum 14:129
Acanthostachys 14:460, 464
 strobilacea 14:464
Acanthus 14:304
 ilicifolius 14:304
Acer 11:414
 saccharum 11:414
Aceraceae 15:331
Achyranthes 14:391
Achyrocline 14:129
 saturoides 14:129
Acisanthera 13:65
 erecta 13:65
 lasiophylla 13:65
Acrididae 12:122
Acridoidea 12:130
Acrocephalus 12:27, 35, 56, 298, 495
 masuianus 12:298
 villosus 12:27, 35, 56, 495
Acroclinum 14:129
 roseum 14:129
Acroporium 15:67
 baviense 15:67
 brevipes 15:67
 stramineum 15:67
Acrospermum 11:342
 compressum 11:342
Acrostichum 14:312, 316
 aureum 14:316
Adelobotrys 14:265, 266
 adscendens 14:265
 guyanensis 14:265
 scandens 14:265
Adenophorus 15:45
 sarmentosus 15:45
Adiantum 15:44, 142, 144
 capillus-veneris 15:44
 cuneatum 15:44
 pedatum 15:144
 var. *aleuticum* 15:144
Aecidium 11:164, 202, 342
 verbena 11:202, 342
 verbenicola 11:164, 202, 342
Aechmea 13:137, 140, 147, 148, 161, 458, 464; 14:460, 461, 464; 15:163, 164, 175-179, 188, 191
 bahiana 13:458, 464
 basi-lateralis 13:147
 bromelifolia 15:178, 179
 calatheoides 13:147, 161
 conglomerata 13:148
 var. *discolor* 13:148
 var. *farinosa* 13:148
 farinosa 13:148
 var. *conglomerata* 13:148
 var. *discolor* 13:148
 var. *farinosa* 13:148
 fernandae 15:177
 germinyana 15:176
 gigas 15:164
 glomerata 13:148
 discolor 13:148
 var. *farinosa* 13:148
 immersa 15:188, 191
 lalindei 15:163, 164
 latifolia 15:177
 lingulata 15:176, 178
 magdalenae 15:177
 mariae-reginae 15:163, 164
 mertensii 15:178, 179
 muricata 15:178
 nudicaulis 15:177, 178
 var. *cuspidata* 15:177
 var. *nudicaulis* 15:178
 paniculata 14:464
 paniculigera 15:178
 purpurea-rosea 15:175
 recurvata 13:137
 stelligera 13:458
 tomentosa 13:458
 tricolor 13:140
Aedes 11:360
Aegiceras 14:304, 330, 332; 15:477
 corniculatum 14:304, 332; 15:477
 majus 14:330

- Aegiphila* 12:6, 215; 13:303, 318-343, 401, 427, 428, 431, 476; 14:149, 151, 245, 427, 509; 15:237
aculeifera 13:319, 335
alba 13:319, 341
anomala 12:215; 13:319
australis 13:320
barbadensis 13:320
bogotensis 13:320
 var. *aequinoctialis* 13:320
brachiata 13:320, 339
bracteolosa 13:321
candelabrum 13:321, 329
caucensis 13:321
cephalophora 13:322
cestrifolia 13:333
chrysantha 13:322
conturbata 13:322
cordata 13:322
cordifolia 13:322, 428
costaricensis 13:323
crenata 13:323
 var. *hirsutissima* 13:323
cuspidata 13:321
deppeana 13:323
elata 13:323
elegans 13:324; 14:427
farinosa 13:324
fendleri 13:324
ferruginea 13:325
filipes 13:325, 332
floribunda 13:325
fluminensis 13:325
glabrata 13:325
glandulifera 13:326, 334
 var. *paraënsis* 13:326
glomerata 13:326
grandis 13:326
graveolens 13:326
guianensis 13:326
hassleri 13:327
herzogii 13:327
hirsutissima 13:327, 334
incana 14:149, 151
integrifolia 13:328, 336, 340, 428, 476; 14:245
intermedia 13:328
laeta 13:329, 427
laevis 13:329
lanata 13:329, 342
lanceolata 13:321, 329
laxicapulis 13:329, 332
laxiflora 13:330
lehmannii 13:330
lewisiana 13:330
lhotzkiana 13:330
longifolia 13:331
luschnathi 13:331
macrantha 13:331
martinicensis 13:325, 330-332, 334, 337, 427
 var. *oligoneura* 13:332
mediterranea 13:332
membranacea 13:333, 337
minutiflora 13:431
mollis 13:327, 332-334
 var. *intermedia* 13:334
monstrosa 13:319, 334
multiflora 13:335
mutisii 13:333
novofriburgensis 13:335
obducta 13:335
obovata 13:335
odontophylla 13:319, 335
oligoneura 13:332
panamensis 13:336
paniculata 13:336
paraguariensis 13:336
parviflora 13:328, 336
pendula 13:337
peruana 13:337
peruviana 13:337
platyphylla 13:337
punctata 15:237
punctatum 13:303; 14:509
purpurascens 13:337
quinduenis 13:333, 337, 338
racemosa 13:338
riedeliana 13:338
roraimensis 13:338
salicola 13:339
salutaris 13:333
sellowiana 13:319, 321, 339, 342
sessiliflora 13:328, 339, 340
 var. *cuatrecasasi* 13:340
skutchii 13:340
smithii 13:340
spicata 13:340
splendens 13:340
spruceana 13:340
steyermarkii 13:341
 var. *macrophylla* 13:341
swartziana 13:332
tomentosa 13:342
truncata 13:341
umbraculiformis 13:341
valerii 12:215; 13:319, 341
venezuelensis 13:341, 342

- var. *serrata* 13:342
verrucosa 13:342
verticillata 13:319, 339, 342
villosa 13:342
vilosa 13:342
vitelliniflora 13:343
 var. *egleri* 13:343
wigandioides 13:343
Aegiphilla 13:318, 337
 platyphylla 13:337
Aegiphyla 13:333
 mollis 13:333
Aegophila 13:323
 elata 13:323
Aegyphila 13:331, 332; 15:237
 martinicensis 13:331, 332
Aegyphylla 13:336
Aerva 15:483
Aeschynomene 15:114, 115, 117-119
 brevipes 15:114, 115
 irwinii 15:115, **117**
 leptostachya 15:114, 115
 marginata 15:114, 115
 var. *grandiflora* 15:115
 var. *marginata* 15:115
 nana 15:114, 115, **118**
 oroboides 15:115
 paniculata 15:115
 paucifolia 15:114, 115, 117-119
 series *Pleuronerviae* 15:114, 115,
 117
 racemosa 15:114, 115
Aesculus 15:261
 hippocastanum 15:261
Agallostachys 15:169, 170, 174
 antiacantha 15:169, 174
 chrysantha 15:170, 174
 commeliniana 15:169, 174
 lanigera 15:170, 174
 pinguin 15:170, 174
 sylvestris 15:170, 174
Agastache 11:341
 nepetoides 11:341
Agave 11:489; 12:188; 13:281;
 14:217, 279, 281, 282, 391,
 396, 408; 15:494
 lechequilla 13:281
 striata 12:188
Ageiphila 13:318
Ageratum 11:218; 14:129
 conyzoides 11:218; 14:129
Aganion 13:426
Aglaiia 15:224, 324
 odorata 15:224, 324

Agnus 15:73, 79, 84, 85, 305, 310,
 311
 castus 15:79, 84, 85, 305, 310,
 311
 var. *alba* 15:84
 diversifolia 15:85
 var. *diversifolia* 15:85
 incisa 15:310, 311
 negundo 15:305
 robusta 15:85
 vulgaris 15:79, 84, 305
Agnus-castus 15:222, 267, 309
 negundo 15:267, 309
 incisa 15:309
Agrimonia 15:336, 357
 striata 15:357
Alacantarea 13:130, 131
 imperialis 13:130, 131
 regina 13:130, 131
Albiza 13:389, 390, 395, 400
 guachapele 13:389, 390, 400
Albizzia 11:69; 13:389-392, 395
 longepedata 13:389
 longipes 13:392
 marthae 13:391
Alcantarea 13:84, 85
Alectra 15:307
 parasitica 15:307
Allasia 15:317
 payos 15:317
Allazia 15:222
Allenrolfea 12:451; 14:315
 patagonica 12:451
Allionia 15:431
 hirsuta 15:431
 linearis 15:431
 nyctaginea 15:431
 ovata 15:431
 pilosa 15:431
Allium 11:424
 cepa 11:424
Alnus 11:138; 12:73; 15:414, 418,
 419
 crispa 15:418
 glutinosa 12:73
 incana 15:418, 419
 var. *americana* 15:418
 forma *hypomalaca* 15:418
 var. *incana* 15:418
 subsp. *rugosa* 15:418
 var. *rugosa* 15:418
 var. *serrulata* 15:419
 subsp. *tenuifolia* 15:418
 var. *virescens* 15:418, 419
 rugosa 15:418, 419

- var. *subelliptica* 15:419
viridis 15:418
 var. *mollis* 15:418
 subsp. *sinuata* 15:418
 var. *sinuata* 15:418
 var. *viridis* 15:418
Aloë 14:281; 15:172, 174
 americana 15:172, 174
Aloisia 12:63, 100
 citriodora 12:63
Alopecurus 11:289
 aequalis 11:289
Aloysia 11:72, 144; 12:20, 23, 26-33,
 35-39, 77, 162, 168, 190, 191,
 196, 291, 306, 339, 428, 477;
 13:312; 14:353; 15:462, 470,
 483, 484
 aloysoioides 12:27
 barbata 12:27, 32, 33, 162, 168,
 339, 477; 13:312
 acapulcensis 12:477
 casadensis 12:32
 chamaedryfolia 12:28
 densispicata 12:29
 fiebrigii 12:30
 foncki 12:30
 fonckii 15:470
 gracile 15:470
 gratissima 11:72, 144; 12:27, 30-
 32, 38, 196; 14:353; 15:462
 var. *oblanceolata* 15:462
 var. *paraguariensis* 12:32
 var. *schulzae* 12:32
 leptophylla 12:31
 looseri 12:30-32
 lycioides 11:144
 macrostachya 12:32, 33, 37
 nahuire 12:33
 peruviana 12:35
 polygalaefolia 12:35
 polystachya 12:35
 pulchra 12:36
 reichii 12:30, 77, 291; 15:470
 salviaefolia 12:29
 scorodonioides 12:36, 37
 var. *detonsa* 12:37
 var. *mathewsii* 12:37
 sellowii 12:27, 30, 37
 sonorensis 12:428
 spatulata 12:37
 triphylla 12:26, 29, 38, 306;
 15:483, 484
 virgata 12:30, 35, 38, 39
 var. *elliptica* 12:39
 var. *laxa* 12:38, 39
 var. *platyphylla* 12:38, 39
 wrightii 12:39, 191
 Alsinaceae 11:308
Alternanthera 12:121
 philoxeroides 12:121
Althaea 15:441, 442
 rosea 15:442
Amanita 11:428, 430
 muscaria 11:428, 430
Amanitina 11:427
 phalloides 11:427
Amanitopsis 11:427
 muscaria 11:427
 Amaranthaceae 13:198; 15:483
Amasonia 12:6, 21; 13:401
 Amblystegiaceae 14:203
Ambrosia 11:339; 14:129
 cumanensis 14:129
 elatior 11:339
Amelanchier 15:335, 340-342
 alnifolia 15:340, 341
 amabilis 15:341
 florida 15:340, 341
 gaspensis 15:341
 humilis 15:341
 huronensis 15:341
 mucronata 15:341
 sanguinea 15:340-342
 Wiegandii 15:341
Amictonis 13:408; 14:255
 japonica 14:255
 Ammiaceae 12:27; 15:224
Amorpha 15:362, 372
 canescens 15:372
 fruticosa 15:372
 var. *angustifolia* 15:372
 var. *fruticosa* 15:372
 microphylla 15:372
 nana 15:372
Amphianthus 12:386
Amphicarpa 11:447; 15:362, 394,
 395
 bracteata 11:447; 15:394, 395
 var. *bracteata* 15:394
 var. *comosa* 15:395
 monoica 15:394
Amphoradenium 15:45
 hymenophylloides 15:45
 tamariscinum 15:45
Amplariella 11:427
 spissa 11:427
Amsonia 15:492
 ciliata 15:492
 var. *filifolia* 15:492
Anabaena 11:426

- Anacardiaceae 15:331
Anacardium 14:317
Anacolia 14:201
 intertexta 14:201
Anacyclia 14:465
 farinosa 14:465
Anagallis 11:105
 arvensis 11:105
Ananas 14:461, 465; 15:164, 172,
 174-177, 179
 americana 15:172, 174
 comosus 15:175-177, 179
 erectifolius 15:164
 lucidus 15:164, 177
 macrodontes 14:465
 pinguin 15:172, 174
Anatherum 14:88
 holcoides 14:88
Andrea 14:460, 464; 15:190, 191
 sellowiana 14:464
 spectabilis 15:190, 191
 Andrographideae 15:270
Andrographis 15:270, 271
 echioides 15:270, 271
 longipedunculata 15:271
Androlepis 14:459, 463
 skinneri 14:463
Andropogon 11:83, 199, 341;
 14:393
 lateralis 11:83
 traceyi 14:393
Anemone 11:203
 virginiana 11:203
 Angiophytina 15:129, 159
Anomobryum 14:200, 201
 filiforme 14:200, 201
Anonymos 11:446, 447
 caroliniensis 11:446, 447
 caroliniensis 11:446, 447
Anopheles 14:306, 332
 melas 14:306
Anoplophytum 14:462
 guyanense 14:462
Anthemis 11:339; 14:129
 cotula 11:339
 nobilis 14:129
Anthoceros 14:198
 laevis 14:198
 punctatus 14:198
 Anthocerotaceae 14:198
Antidesmia 14:431
 platyphylla 14:431
Antigonon 14:413
 leptopus 14:413
Apeiba 15:482
Aphelenchoides 11:437; 13:202
 ritzema-bosi 11:437; 13:202
Aphis 13:212
 frangulae 13:212
 gossypii 13:212
 Apocynaceae 14:391, 512; 15:458
Aquilegia 15:492
 canadensis 15:492
Arachniodes 13:451
Araeococcus 14:459, 463; 15:175,
 177
 micranthus 14:463; 15:175, 177
Aralia 13:430, 477; 15:307, 429
 chinensis 15:307
 hispidula 15:429
 nudicaulis 15:429
 racemosa 15:429
 spinosa 13:430, 477
 Araliaceae 11:359; 13:430; 15:47,
 427, 428
 Araliales 15:427
Araucaria 11:245; 12:432; 13:313,
 366
Arbutus 13:357; 14:396
Aregelia 14:463; 15:179, 180, 184-
 193
 ampullacea 15:186, 191
 bahiana 15:190, 191
 binotii 15:190
 carcharodon 15:190, 191
 carolinae 15:186, 191
 chlorosticta 15:187, 191
 compacta 15:186, 191
 concentrica 15:191
 cruenta 15:191
 cyanea 15:188, 191
 elegans 15:186, 191
 farinosa 15:185, 191
 indecora 15:185, 191
 johannis 15:189, 191
 laevis 15:188, 191
 laurentii 15:191, 192
 leucophoea 15:190, 192
 longebracteata 15:191, 192
 macahensis 15:188, 192
 makoyana 15:193
 marechali 15:185, 186, 192
 marmorata 15:189, 192
 morreniana 15:184, 192
 var. *phyllanthidea* 15:184,
 192
 olens 15:185, 192
 pineliana 15:184, 192
 princeps 15:185, 192

- var. *phyllanthidea* 15:185,
 192
rubrospinosa 15:191, 192
sarmentosa 15:188, 192
spectabilis 15:190, 192
tristis 15:186, 192
Arenaria 11:308
reptans 11:308
Argentina 15:353
Anserina 15:353
argentea 15:353
Argyroxiphium 13:369
sandwicense 13:369
Aristida 14:349
Aristolochia 11:83; 12:414, 415, 417,
 418
 sect. *Asterolytes* 12:418
durior 12:415
frutescens 12:415
 sect. *Hexodon* 12:415
macrophylla 12:415
serpentaria 12:418
siphio 12:415
 sect. *Siphisia* 12:415
tomentosa 12:417
tomentosum 12:415
Aristolochiaceae 12:414
Arrabidaea 15:241
paniculata 15:241
Artemisia 11:425, 427, 489; 14:129,
 349; 15:332, 333
campestris 11:425
sodiroidi 14:129
spinescens 11:427
Arthrocneum 15:71
Arundinaria 12:3
gigantea 12:3
Arvicennia 14:301, 311
nitida 14:311
Asarum 12:321, 323, 325, 327, 328,
 330, 414, 419, 420, 422-426
acuminatum 12:426
arifolium 12:328
canadense 12:422-426
 var. *acuminatum* 12:423,
 425, 426
 var. *canadense* 12:425, 426
 var. *reflexum* 12:423-426
 sect. *Ceratasarum* 12:321, 419
 sect. *Eusarum* 12:422
grandiflorum 12:328
heterophyllum 12:325
ochranthum 12:325
lewisii 12:327
macranthum 12:328
menningeri 12:323, 325, 422
minus 12:328
reflexum 12:426
ruthii 12:330, 420
shuttleworthii 12:328
virginicum 12:323, 328, 422
 b *grandiflorum* 12:328
Asclepiadaceae 14:391
Asclepias 11:196, 198, 285; 14:284
incarnata 14:284
tuberosa 11:198
verticillata 11:198
Ascochyta 14:284, 300
cuneomaculata 14:284, 300
Aspergillus 11:426, 430
niger 11:426
Aspidella 11:427
solitaria 11:427
Aspidiaceae 15:45, 141, 144
Aspidium 15:147, 148
cristatum 15:147
fragrans 15:147
spinulosum 15:147
 var. *dilatatum* 15:147
 var. *intermedium* 15:147
Thelypteris 15:148
Aspilia 11:83, 322; 14:129
sylphioides 11:322
tenella 14:129
Aspleniaceae 15:46, 141, 149, 150
Asplenium 13:451; 15:46, 149, 150
Filix-femina 15:149
macraei 15:46
 var. *stricta* 15:46
 forma *strictum* 15:46
nidus 15:46
viride 15:150
Astelia 15:47
Aster 11:340; 12:478; 14:129, 130
laevis 14:129
marginatus 14:129
sinensis 14:130
umbellata 12:478
 forma *intercedens* 12:478
Astereae 12:476
Asterella 14:198
elegans 14:198
Astragalus 11:427; 15:122, 363,
 374-385, 389-391, 492
aboriginorum 15:382
aboriginum 15:376, 382, 383
 var. *aboriginum* 15:382
 var. *glabriusculus* 15:382
 var. *Lepagei* 15:382
 var. *major* 15:382

- var. *Richardsonii* 15:382, 383
adsurgens 15:375, 384
 forma *Chandonnetii* 15:384
 var. *robustior* 15:384
 var. *tananaicus* 15:384
agrestis 15:384
alpinus 15:375-377, 379, 381, 383
 var. *alpinus* 15:381
 var. *Brunetianus* 15:381
 var. *labradoricus* 15:381
americanus 15:375, 377
 var. *americanus* 15:377
bisulcatus 15:377, 380, 381
 forma *albiflorus* 15:381
 var. *bisulcatus* 15:380
 var. *Haydenianus* 15:381
 var. *nevadensis* 15:381
Bodinii 15:376-378
 var. *yukonensis* 15:377, 378
Bourgovii 15:375, 379
caespitosus 15:379
canadensis 15:377, 383, 384
 var. *canadensis* 15:383, 384
 var. *Mortonii* 15:384
caryocarpus 15:385
Chandonnetii 15:384
Cicer 15:376
confertiflorus 11:427
Cooperi 15:378
crassicaarpus 15:376, 385
 var. *paysonii* 15:385
 var. *trichocalyx* 15:385
danicus 15:122, 375, 384, 385
 var. *dasyglottis* 15:384, 385
 forma *virgultulus* 15:385
dasyglottis 15:384, 385
decumbens 15:379
distortus 15:492
Drummondii 15:376, 383
eucosmus 15:376, 381, 382
 var. *eucosmus* 15:381
 var. *Fernaldii* 15:382
 forma *leucocarpus* 15:382
falcatus 15:376, 383
Fernaldii 15:382
flexuosus 15:376, 378, 379
 var. *flexuosus* 15:378
 var. *Greenei* 15:379
frigidus 15:377
gilviflorus 15:122, 375, 380
goniatus 15:384
gracilis 15:385
hypoglottis 15:122, 384, 385
 var. *dasyglottis* 15:384
iochrous 15:377
Kentrophyta 15:375, 379
 var. *elatus* 15:379
 var. *Kentrophyta* 15:379
Lepagei 15:382
linearis 15:382
lotiflorus 15:375, 378
Macounii 15:383
mexicanus 15:385
microcystis 15:378
miser 15:375-377, 379
 var. *miser* 15:379
 var. *serotinus* 15:379
missouriensis 15:375, 380
 var. *amphibolus* 15:380
 var. *mimetes* 15:380
 var. *missouriensis* 15:380
neglectus 15:377, 378
occidentalis 15:383
pattersonii 11:427
pectinatus 15:376, 380
preussii 11:427
 arctus 11:427
Purshii 15:375, 380
 var. *glareosus* 15:380
 var. *Purshii* 15:380
racemosus 15:376, 383
Richardsonii 15:383
Robbinsii 15:376, 377, 383
serotinus 15:379
spathulatus 15:375, 379, 380
striatus 15:384
succulentus 15:385
tenellus 15:375, 379
 var. *strigilosus* 15:379
 var. *tenellus* 15:379
triphyllus 15:122, 380
vexilliflexus 15:375, 379
 var. *nubilus* 15:379
 var. *vexilliflexus* 15:379
virgultulus 15:385
 yukonensis 15:377, 378
Astranthium 12:476
Astronium 13:445
Atelephragma 15:381
 alpinum 15:381
Atelophragma 15:381, 382
 aboriginorum 15:382
 elegans 15:381
 Fernaldii 15:382
Athiorodaceae 11:144
Athyrium 15:141, 144, 149, 150
 alpestre 15:150
 distentifolium 15:149, 150

- var. *americanum* 15:150
Filix-femina 15:149, 150
 var. *cyclosorum* 15:150
 var. *Filix-femina* 15:149
 var. *Michauxii* 15:149
 var. *sichense* 15:150
Atractilina 13:476
 callicarpae 13:476
Atriplex 11:424, 427
 canescens 11:427
 confertifolia 11:427
 patulum 11:424
Atropa 11:424
 belladonna 11:424
Attalea 12:267
Aubletia 15:478, 482
Avacinea 14:301
Avicennia 14:301, 306
 africana 14:306
Avicennia 11:72; 12:6, 27, 30, 248;
 13:401; 14:301, 305-313,
 315-318, 326, 328-336, 437;
 15:71, 72, 454, 470, 472-478
 africana 14:306-308, 312, 326;
 15:71, 454, 473
 alba 14:309, 310, 329, 335;
 15:71, 473
 var. *acuminatissima* 14:309
 var. *latifolia* 14:309, 310;
 15:71
 bicolor 14:310
 eucalyptifolia 14:309, 310, 332;
 15:71
 floridana 14:311
 germinalis 14:311
 germinans 11:72; 12:30, 248;
 14:305, 307, 310, 312, 315-
 318, 326, 336, 437; 15:72,
 454, 473, 474
 lanata 14:328; 15:475
 lanceolata 14:328
 marina 14:309, 328, 330-332,
 334, 335; 15:72, 454-478
 var. *acutissima* 15:476
 var. *alba* 14:309
 var. *intermedia* 14:330, 331
 var. *resinifera* 14:331, 332,
 334, 335; 15:454, 476,
 478
 var. *Rumphiana* 14:331;
 15:477
 nitida 11:72; 12:248; 14:307,
 311, 312, 316, 328, 437;
 15:454
 officinalis 14:309, 317, 318, 328-
 335; 15:72, 475-478
 var. *alba* 14:309
 schaueriana 14:318, 335; 15:478
 sphaerocarpa 14:328
 tomentosa 14:310, 316, 334, 335;
 15:72, 474, 475, 478
 var. *campechensis* 15:474
 var. *cumanensis* 15:474
 var. *guayaquilensis* 15:474
 tonduzii 14:336
 Avicenniaceae 12:6, 27; 13:401, 420,
 432; 14:55, 100, 107, 149,
 155, 159, 186, 188, 231, 233,
 238, 241, 245, 251, 306;
 15:37, 226, 470, 472, 473
 Avicennioideae 14:335
Avicinnia 14:301, 306
 africana 14:306
Axinaea 13:70, 71
 pennellii 13:71
 sclerophylla 13:70, 71
 speciosa 13:71
 tomentosa 13:70, 71
 tovarii 13:70
 weberbaueri 13:71
Axinea 11:384
 sessilifolia 11:384
Azolla 12:121, 122, 125-129; 13:451
 filiculoides 12:122, 125-127;
 13:451
 magellanica 12:128
 nilotica 12:127, 128
 pinna 12:127, 129
 var. *africana* 12:127, 129
Azotobacter 11:425, 430

Baccharis 12:62, 301; 14:130, 285,
 292
 cinnamonifolia 14:130
 decussata 14:130
 genistellioides 14:130
 guascensis 14:130
 floribunda 14:130
 latifolia 14:130
 lehmannii 14:130
 macrantha 14:130
 prunifolia 14:130
 rosmarinifolia 12:62
 tridentata 14:130
Bacopa 12:63
 aquatica 12:63
Bahia 11:427
 nudicaulis 11:427
Baikiaea 15:266

- plurijuga* 15:266
Baillonia 12:6; 13:401
Bakerantha 14:462
 tillandsioides 14:462
Bakeria 14:462
 tillandsioides 14:462
Baptisia 12:184; 15:492
 leucophaea 12:184
 var. *laevicaulis* 12:184
 minor 15:492
Barbula 14:199
 bescherellei 14:199
Bartramia 14:201
 microstoma 14:201
 schimperii 14:201
 Bartramiaceae 14:201; 15:65, 449
Bartramidula 15:65, 452
 bartramioides 15:452
 bartramoides 15:65
 Batidaceae 12:27
Batidophaca 15:378
 lotiflora 15:378
Batis 12:27; 14:327
 maritima 12:27
Bauhinia 12:185, 186; 14:3; 15:53,
 120, 253
 sect. *Bauhinia* 15:53, 120
 coulteri 15:120
 var. *arborescens* 15:120
 var. *coulteri* 15:120
 deserti 15:53
 dipetala 15:53
 var. *deserti* 15:53
 hermesiana 12:185, 186
 lunarioides 15:53
 macranthera 15:53
 var. *grayana* 15:53
Bazzania 11:424; 15:61
 desciscens 15:61
 spiralis 15:61
 trilobata 11:424
Begonia 11:425; 12:250
 olsoniae 12:250
 scharffiana 11:425
 vellozoana 12:250
 Begoniaceae 12:250
Bellucia 11:399
 umbellata 11:399
 Bennettiales 14:128
 Bennettitales 14:392
Berbena 11:124
 scabra 11:124
 Berberidaceae 13:374
Berberis 15:331, 333
 Bertolonieae 14:267

Besleria 14:433
 violacea 14:433
Beta 11:424
 vulgaris 11:424
Betula 15:414-417, 418
 alba 15:415, 416
 var. *humilis* 15:416
 var. *resinifera* 15:415
 Andrewsii 15:416
 arbuscula 15:416
 cordifolia 15:415
 Eastwoodae 15:416, 417
 fontinalis 15:416
 glandulifera 15:417
 glandulifera × *resinifera* 15:417
 glandulosa 15:417
 var. *glandulifera* 15:417
 incana 15:419
 nana 15:414, 417, 418
 var. *glandulifera* 15:417, 418
 var. *sibirica* 15:417
 neoalaskana 15:415-417
 var. *kenaica* 15:416
 var. *neoalaskana* 15:415
 neoalaskana × *papyrifera*
 15:415
 occidentalis 15:415-417
 var. *inopina* 15:416, 417
 var. *occidentalis* 15:416
 occidentalis × *papyrifera* 15:416
 papyrifera 15:415-417
 var. *commutata* 15:415
 var. *cordifolia* 15:415
 var. *humilis* 15:415
 var. *minor* 15:416
 var. *neoalaskana* 15:415
 var. *papyrifera* 15:415
 var. *subcordata* 15:415
 pumila 15:417
 var. *glandulifera* 15:417
 resinifera 15:416
 resinifera 15:415, 416
 × *Sandbergii* 15:417
 Sargentii 15:417
 serrulata 15:419
 uliginosa 15:416, 417
 utahensis 15:416
 Winteri 15:415
 Betulaceae 15:334, 414
Beureria 15:237
 succulenta 15:237
Bidens 11:256; 14:130, 285, 292,
 321, 322
 cynapiifolia 14:130
 pilosa 14:130

- var. *radiata* 14:130
rubifolia 14:322
 var. *Cuatrecasasii* 14:322
tripartita 11:256
triplinervis 14:321
 forma ***exaristata*** 14:321
 var. *macrantha* 14:321
 Bignoniaceae 12:21, 457; 13:278,
 302, 314; 14:433; 15:78, 224,
 227, 241, 458
Bikkia 15:502
mariannensis 15:502
Billardiera 15:478, 482
Billbergia 13:149, 161; 14:461, 463,
 464; 15:175, 177-179, 184-
 188, 190, 192, 193
amoena 15:177, 178
angustifolia 15:175, 188, 192
aurantiaca 15:191, 192
brachysiphon 13:149, 161
 var. *brachysiphon* 13:149
 var. ***paraënesis*** 13:149, 161
caerulea 15:193
carolinae 15:185, 192
chlorosticta 15:187, 192
cruenta 15:190, 192
incarnata 15:177
iridifolia 15:177
meyendorffii 14:463; 15:185, 192
mooreana 15:184, 192
olens 15:185, 192
purpurea 15:186, 192
pyramidalis 15:178
 var. *pyramidalis* 15:178
speciosa 14:464
vittata 15:179
zebrina 15:179
Billia 15:197
 Bixales 15:429
Blairia 12:225, 228, 229; 14:350,
 395
javanica 12:225, 228, 229
mexicana 14:395
Blakea 11:399, 400
bracteata 11:399, 400
 subsp. *bracteata* 11:399
 subsp. *ecuadorensis* 11:399,
 400
 Blechnaceae 15:46
hispida 11:400
Bontia 14:316-318; 15:72, 473, 477
daphnoides 14:317
germinans 14:316-318; 15:72,
 477
 Boraginaceae 11:341; 14:512
Borreria 12:27; 15:54
laevis 15:54
podocephala 12:27
Boswellia 15:106
Botrychium 15:139-141
boreale 15:139, 140
 var. *boreale* 15:140
 var. *crassinervium* 15:140
 var. *obtusilobum* 15:140
lanceolatum 15:139, 140
 var. *angustisegmentum*
 15:140
Lunaria 15:139, 140
matricariifolium 15:139-141
 var. *hesperium* 15:140
minganense 15:140
multifidum 15:139
 var. *intermedium* 15:139
 var. *multifidum* 15:139
ramosum 15:140
silaiifolium 15:139
simplex 15:139, 140
 var. *simplex* 15:140
 var. *tenebrosum* 15:140
ternatum 15:139
 var. *intermedium* 15:139
virginianum 15:139, 141
 forma *anomalum* 15:141
 var. *europaeum* 15:141
Botryosphaeria 13:476
callicarpae 13:476
Bouchea 13:242, 401, 430; 15:483
boyacana 13:242
 var. ***glabrata*** 13:242
fluminensis 15:483
prismatica 13:430; 15:483
Bouvardia 14:279, 280
Bouchea 12:6
Bouteloua 11:199, 341, 489; 13:188
Brachymerium 14:200; 15:448, 449
nepalense 15:448, 449
spirifolium 14:200
systylium 14:200
Brachyotum 11:377-383; 14:257,
 258
alpinum 11:380
angustifolium 11:381-383
barbeyanum 11:378, 382
benthamianum 11:382
campanulare 14:257, 258
cogniauxii 11:378, 381, 382
coronatum 11:379
cutervoanum 14:257, 258
longisepalum 11:381
lycopodioides 11:382

- maximowiczii* 11:379, 383
multinervium 11:378, 379, 380
multituberculatum 11:382
naudinii 11:380, 381
parvifolia 11:378-381
quinquenerve 11:378; 14:258
 var. *pusillum* 11:378
racemosum 11:379
radula 11:378, 379, 381, 383
rostratum 11:382, 383
sanguinolentum 11:380
seorsum 11:382, 383
strigosum 11:378, 381, 382
tyrianthinum 11:381
weberbaueri 11:378
Brachystegia 12:231, 351; 13:176;
 14:408; 15:105, 260, 266,
 314, 318
 boehmii 15:318
 floribunda 15:260
 spiciformis 15:318
Brachytheciaceae 14:203; 15:67, 451
Brachythecium 14:203
 corbierii 14:203
 frigidum 14:203
 plumosum 14:203
 stereopoma 14:203
Brassica 11:424; 14:279, 285, 292,
 437
 nigra 14:437
 oleracea 11:424; 14:279
 var. *gongylodes* 11:424
Brassicaceae 11:256
Braunia 14:202
 secunda 14:202
Breutelia 14:201
 deflexifolia 14:201
Brickellia 12:363, 469
Brizopyrum 11:361, 372
 calycinum 11:361, 372
Brocchinia 14:457, 458, 462
 paniculata 14:457, 462
Bromelia 13:140, 141, 149, 161, 458,
 464; 14:460, 463-465;
 15:164-179, 185, 186, 188-
 193, 196, 198-200
 acanga 15:169, 172-175
 acarna 15:170, 174
 acaulis 15:173, 174
 agavifolia 13:149; 15:165, 168,
 170, 174
 agavoides 15:170, 174
 albo-bracteata 15:175
 albo-rosea 15:175
 alsodes 15:165, 170, 174, 176
 alta 15:168, 174
 amazonica 15:174, 175
 ananas 14:465; 15:164, 175
 var. δ 15:164
 angustifolia 15:175, 188, 192
 antiacantha 13:458; 15:165,
 169, 174, 176
 aquilegia 15:175
 arenaria 15:165, 169, 174
 argentina 15:169, 174
 arvensis 15:175
 aurantiaca 15:175
 aurica 15:170, 174
 auriculata 15:166, 172, 174
 balansae 13:141, 149, 458;
 15:165-167, 169-171, 174
 forma *balansae* 15:169, 170
 forma *tricolor* 15:170
 var. *tricolor* 15:170
 bicolor 14:464; 15:175
 binotii 15:164, 168, 174
 blanda 15:176
 bracteata 15:176
 cachimbensis 13:149, 161;
 15:171, 174
 capituligera 15:176
 caratas 15:176
 carnea 15:176, 193
 carolinae 15:176, 185, 192
 caulescens 13:140; 15:171, 174
 chrysantha 15:164, 165, 170,
 174
 clandestina 15:176
 comata 5:176
 commeliniana 15:169, 174
 communis 15:176
 comosa 15:176
 concentrica 15:176, 191, 192
 crassa 15:176
 cruenta 15:176, 190, 192
 daguensis 15:176
 denticulata 15:176, 188, 192
 desmetiana 15:176
 discolor 15:176
 edulis 15:176
 eitenorum 13:458, 464; 15:165,
 166, 170, 174
 elegans 15:176
 epiphytica 15:166, 171, 174
 exigua 15:166, 172, 174
 exsudans 14:464; 15:176
 fastuosa 15:168, 169, 174, 176
 var. *bergmannii* 15:168, 174
 fernandae 15:176
 fosteriana 15:168, 173, 174

- fragilis* 15:167, 173, 174
gigantea 15:177
glabra 15:177
glaziovii 15:166, 171, 174
goeldiana 15:165, 168, 171, 174
goyazensis 15:166, 171, 174
grandiflora 15:167, 173, 174
guyanensis 15:169, 174
hemispherica 15:167, 172, 174
hieronymii 15:164, 168, 174
hookeri 15:177
humilis 15:166, 172, 174
ignea 15:170, 174
incarnata 15:177
inermis 15:177
interior 15:166, 171, 174
iridifolia 15:177
irwinii 15:164, 168, 174
itatiaiae 14:463; 15:177
joynvillei 15:177
karatas 13:140; 15:171, 173-177
 var. *caulescens* 13:140;
 15:171, 174
laciniosa 15:164, 168, 169, 172,
 174, 176
laevis 15:177
lagopus 15:167, 173, 174
landbeckii 15:177
lanigera 15:169, 174
lanuginosa 15:177
lasiantha 15:171, 174
latifolia 15:177
legrellae 15:166, 171, 174
lindleyana 15:177, 193
lindmanii 15:167, 172, 174
lingulata 14:464; 15:177
linifera 15:177
longifolia 15:177, 193
longissima 15:177
lucida 15:177
lutea 15:177
macedoi 15:166, 171, 174
macrodosa 15:177
magdalenae 15:177
marmorata 15:177, 189, 192
melanantha 14:464; 15:178
mertensii 15:178
mexicana 15:178
moensis 15:174, 174
morreniana 15:168, 174, 174
mucronata 15:170, 174
muricata 15:178
nidus-puellae 15:168, 173, 174
nitens 15:178
nudicaulis 15:173, 174, 178
 var. β *caraguata* 15:173,
 174, 178
oliveirae 13:149, 161; 15:168,
 174
pallida 15:178
palmeri 15:165, 170, 174
paniculata 15:178
paniculigera 15:178
paraguayensis 15:170, 174
pauciflora 15:178, 188, 192
pearcei 15:178
peguin 15:170, 174
perigrina 15:178
pinguin 14:464; 15:165, 169,
 170, 174
pitcairniifolia 15:178
plumieri 15:168, 173, 175
poepigii 15:165, 167, 171, 175
pumila 15:178
pyramidalis 15:178
pyramidata 15:178
redoutei 13:140; 15:166, 171,
 175
regnellii 15:165, 167, 170, 175
reversacantha 15:165, 169, 175
rhodocincta 15:179, 185, 192
rohaniana 15:179
rondoniana 15:166, 171, 175
rubra 15:179
sagenaria 15:179
scarlatina 15:168, 173, 175
sceptrum 15:169, 175
semiserrata 15:179
sepiaria 15:170, 175
serra 13:141; 15:166, 169, 171,
 175
 forma *serra* 15:171
 forma *variegata* 15:171
 var. *variegata* 15:171
sessiliflora 15:179
silvestris 15:179
sphacelata 14:463; 15:179
spicata 15:179, 196
strobilina 15:179
subspinosa 15:179
superba 15:167, 173, 175
surinamensis 15:179
sylvestris 15:170, 175, 179
sylvicola 15:165, 170, 175
tarapotina 15:167, 172, 175
tejuvilcana 15:172, 175
thyrsiflora 15:179
tinctoria 15:179
 trianae 15:167, 173, 175
tricolor 15:179

- tristis* 15:179, 186, 192
tubulosa 15:168, 173, 175
undulata 15:179
urbaniana 15:166, 168, **173**,
 175, 200
variegata 14:465; 15:179
villosa 15:167, 173, 175
violacea 15:179
wercklei 15:172, 175
zebrina 15:179
Bromeliaceae 13:84, 113, 116-120,
 122, 124, 126-130, 134-140,
 148, 150, 454, 459, 461-463;
 14:457, 462, 463, 478-485,
 487-489; 15:163, 173, 174,
 178, 180
Bromelioideae 14:457, 459, 463
Bromus 11:289
 tectorum 11:289
Brosimum 12:277; 15:265, 475
Bruguiera 14:304; 15:72
 gymnorhiza 14:304
Bryaceae 14:200; 15:65, 449
Bryales 15:69
Bryhnia 14:203
 stokesii 14:203
Bryoerythrophyllum 14:199
 recurvirostrum 14:199
Bryonia 15:438, 439
 dioica 15:439
Bryum 14:199-201; 15:65, 449
 argenteum 14:199, 200
 capillare 14:200
 coronatum 15:65, 449
 garutense 15:65
 procerum 14:201
 sericeum 15:65
 truncorum 14:201
Buchloë 15:414, 489
 dactyloides 15:414
Buchnera 11:62, 84, 164; 14:345
 americana 11:164
 cordifolia 14:345
 elongata 11:84
 montevidensis 11:62
Büchnera 14:345
 cordifolia 14:345
Bucquetia 14:257
 glutinosa 14:257
 vernica 14:257
Buddleia 12:27, 31, 162, 208, 213,
 215, 292, 363; 13:427, 478;
 14:48, 122
 asiatica 14:48, 122
 bracteolata 12:213, 215
 geisseana 12:162
 iresinoides 12:31
 marrubifolia 12:27
 racemosa 13:427
 wrightii 13:478
Buddleja 12:162, 163
 bracteolata 12:213
 geisseana 12:162, 163
Buddleyia 12:162
 geisseana 12:162
Buechnera 14:345
 cordifolia 14:345
Bulbophyllinae 13:308
Bulbophyllum 13:308
 fimbriatum 13:309
 flickingerianum 13:309
 maudeae 13:309
 microglossum 13:309
 moldenkeanum 13:309
 nigrilabium 13:309
Bulbulus 11:152, **154**
 nervatus 11:154
Bullaria 12:301
 elatipes 12:301
Bumelia 12:71
Burcardia 13:408
Burchardia 13:408, 425, 427, 439,
 440, 475
 americana 13:440
 callicarpa 13:439
 umbellata 13:427
Burroughsia 12:20, 27, 30
 appendiculata 12:27
 fastigiata 12:30
Bursera 12:161, 188, 338; 13:34,
 286, 312, 315, 357, 365, 445,
 446; 14:413; 15:195, 265
 fagaroides 13:357
 microphylla 12:338; 13:312;
 14:413
 simaruba 15:265
Burseria 15:483
Buxus 13:212
Byrsonia 13:283
 crassifolia 13:283
Cactaceae 13:380, 381, 400; 14:390;
 15:439
Cactales 15:439
Cactus 13:381-383
 lanuginosus 13:383
 Pitajava 13:381, 382
 tetragonus 13:381
Caesalpinia 14:288
Cakile 14:391

- Calamaria* 12:375, 384, 386, 389, 394, 397
butleri 12:386
engelmannii 12:375
flaccida 12:384
melanopoda 12:388
riparia 12:394
saccharata 12:397
Calamria 12:384
melanospora 12:385
Calceolaria 14:285, 288, 292
Calea 14:130
glomerata 14:130
pennellii 14:130
ternifolia 14:130
yuruparina 14:130
Calendula 14:130
officinalis 14:130
Calicarpa 13:409, 441; 14:175
americana 13:441
erioclona 14:175
Calicarpus 13:409, 441
americana 13:441
Calicocarpa 13:409
Caliocarpa 13:409
Calleocarpa 13:409, 441
americana 13:441
Callicapra 13:408
Callacarpa 13:408
Callicarpa 12:6; 13:242, 278, 318, 328, 329, 332, 344, 401, 408, 425-431, 433, 434, 437-441, 466, 467, 470-477, 494-502, 506; 14:36-38, 40-46, 48-55, 57-63, 99-108, 111-122, 124, 125-127, 140-151, 154-157, 161-167, 170-175, 177-179, 181-192, 218-225, 227-250, 254-256; 14:398, 399; 15:13-32, 34-40
aculeolata 13:430; 14:219
acuminata 13:431, 433, 434, 466, 475; 14:112, 114, 142, 219; 15:14, 27
acuminata 13:431
acuminatissima 13:428
acuta 13:439, 498
var. typica 13:439, 498
acutidens 13:437, 466; 14:142, 219
acutifolia 13:437, 467
adenanthera 14:107, 112-114
affinis 13:428
albida 14:125, 126
albido-tomentella 13:438
alongensis 13:438, 439
americana 13:328, 425-427, 433, 439-441, 467, 470-478, 494-496; 14:37, 53, 57, 107, 111-113, 115, 118, 126, 167, 186, 187, 191, 219, 220, 255; 15:14, 24, 28, 30
alba 13:495
forma alba 15:14
var. alba 13:494-496
var. albocarpon 13:495, 496
lactea 13:494
forma lactea 13:495
var. lactea 13:470, 496; 15:14
forma leucocarpa 13:495, 496
var. leucocarpa 13:495
var. purpurea 13:440, 441
amerikana 13:440
ampla 13:497
amplam 13:497
angusta 13:438, 439, 498, 499, 501; 14:220, 225; 15:15, 17, 19
var. β 13:501
var. longifolia 13:499
var. typica 13:498
angustifolia 13:500; 14:220
anomala 13:501; 15:15
apiculata 14:186, 231
apoënsis 13:428
arborea 13:501, 502, 506; 14:36-38, 40, 42, 111, 220, 235, 245, 246; 15:15, 16
var. psilocalyx 13:506; 14:37, 38, 40, 42, 220; 15:16
var. villosa 13:502; 14:36, 37, 220
areolata 14:42, 238
arnoldiana 14:55, 58, 220, 221, 255
aspera 14:188, 223
attenuata 14:187, 191
australis 14:42
backeriana 14:242, 243
barbata 14:43
basilanensis 14:44; 15:16
basitruncata 14:45; 15:16
baviensis 14:46
bicolor 13:499; 14:46, 48, 108, 111, 112, 114, 121, 179, 183, 187, 188, 191, 220, 225; 14:398, 399; 15:15-17, 19, 24

- var. *bermejosi* 14:398; 15:17, 19
 var. *subintegrifolia* 14:399; 15:17, 24
blancoi 13:499; 14:48, 188, 192, 223, 224, 228; 15:24
bodenieri 14:55
bodineiri 14:55
 giraldii 15:18
bodineri 14:49-55, 58-62, 102, 167, 220, 221, 225, 255; 15:18, 19, 30-32, 38, 39
 giraldiana 15:39
 giraldi 14:55
 giraldii 14:53, 55
 var. *giraldii* 14:50-52, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 102, 167, 220, 221, 225, 255; 15:18, 30-32, 38, 39
 var. *lyi* 14:51, 52, 54, 60; 15:18
 var. *rosthornii* 14:62; 15:19
bonplandiana 13:431
borneënsis 14:63
bracteata 14:63, 99, 221
brecipes 14:99
brenipes 14:99, 104
breviceps 14:99
brevipes 14:58, 99, 101-104, 106, 147, 148, 173, 221, 255; 15:19, 39
 forma *annamensis* 14:102, 103, 221
 forma *serrulata* 14:102-104
 forma *subglabra* 14:102-104
 forma *yingtakensis* 14:102, 147, 148
brevipetiolata 14:102, 104-106, 121, 221; 15:19
bucheri 14:106, 221
bucherii 14:106
cana 13:478, 499; 14:48, 106-108, 111-120, 124-127, 142, 143, 174, 175, 178, 179, 183, 221, 223, 225, 238; 15:17
 var. α 14:108, 116
 var. β 14:116
 var. *dentata* 14:108, 117
 forma *glabriuscula* 14:112, 117, 118
 var. *glabriuscula* 14:111, 112, 174
 var. *integrifolia* 14:108, 112, 117, 118
 var. *latifolia* 14:108, 116, 117, 174
 var. *longifolia* 14:108, 116
 forma *pentandra* 14:108, 117
 var. *perryana* 14:124
 var. *repanda* 14:118, 175, 179
 var. β *sumatrana* 14:116
 var. *sumatrana* 14:112, 116, 119, 125
 forma *typica* 14:108, 116-118
 var. α *typica* 14:108, 116
 var. *typica* 14:108, 116, 178, 221
candicans 13:426, 475; 14:37, 48, 59, 107, 112, 115, 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 124-127, 140, 174, 179, 183, 191, 221, 245; 15:19, 20, 23
 var. δ 14:126
 var. γ 14:126
 forma *laciniata* 14:124
 var. δ *latifolia* 14:126
 var. γ *longifolia* 14:126
 var. *latifolia* 14:126
 var. *longifolia* 14:126
 var. *perryana* 14:124
 var. *sumatrana* 14:59, 112, 121, 122, 140, 221; 15:20
 var. *typica* 14:108
candida 14:175, 177
candidans 14:108
canescens 14:108
canna 15:15, 19
cathayana 14:140
caudata 13:433, 499; 14:121, 140-143, 170-173, 221, 228, 230; 15:20
 var. α 14:142
 var. β 14:142
 var. *glabriuscula* 14:141, 142, 170, 171
 var. β *magna* 14:142
 var. *magna* 14:140, 142
 var. *simplicipuberula* 14:142
 var. *typica* 14:140, 142
 var. α *typica* 14:142
caudatifolia 14:140, 142, 229, 230; 15:37
cauliflora 14:144, 247; 15:20
cavaleriei 13:428
Chaffanjonii 14:52
chenaultii 14:145, 146

- chinensis* 14:112, 125, 126
cinerea 13:428
clemensorum 14:146
collina 14:102, 147, 148
cordifolia 13:428
crassifolia 14:148
crassinervis 14:148, 149, 222, 232; 15:20
cubensis 14:149-151, 154
 var. *cubensis* 14:149
 var. *parviflora* 14:154
 var. *parvifolia* 14:154
cumingiana 13:428
cuneifolia 14:155, 222, 232; 15:20
cuspidata 13:437, 467; 14:105, 106, 118, 142, 143; 15:27
sect. *Cyathimorphae* 14:43
dentata 13:428; 14:108, 112, 118, 121
denticulata 14:155, 156
dichotoma 13:472, 478; 14:53, 57, 59, 102, 156, 157, 162-167, 170, 173, 184, 222, 225, 249, 254-256; 15:20, 21, 29-32, 36, 39
 forma *albiflora* 14:170
 var. *koreana* 14:162, 249
 var. *sinuato-dentata* 14:170
discolor 13:428
dolichophylla 14:142, 170-172; 15:21
eiegnas 15:21
elegans 14:112, 141, 162, 163, 166, 172, 173, 222, 225, 255; 15:21
elegens 15:21
epiphytica 13:428
erioclona 14:37, 48, 111, 114, 117-120, 122, 175, 177-179, 181-183, 222, 241, 243, 245; 15:15, 17, 20, 22, 23
 var. γ 14:178
 forma *genuina* 14:175
 forma *glabrescens* 14:117, 118, 122, 181; 15:20, 23
 var. *latifolia* 14:178, 241, 243
 var. *paucinervis* 14:117-120, 122, 179, 182, 222; 15:20, 23
 var. *repanda* 14:175, 178
 forma *rivularis* 14:179
 var. *subalbida* 14:179
 forma *typica* 14:175
 var. *typica* 14:175, 179
eriocloma 15:22
eriphylla 14:102, 104-106
erythrocarpa 14:254
erythrostickta 14:184
esquirolii 13:428
eucadata 13:428
farinosa 14:37, 38
fasciculiflora 14:184
feddei 14:49, 51, 52
ferox 14:239, 240
ferruginea 14:155, 167, 185, 186, 219, 222, 231-233; 15:24
filigrana 14:231
flavida 13:428
floccosa 14:187, 233; 15:24
formosana 13:475, 499; 14:48, 57-59, 111, 142, 167, 173, 174, 187, 189-191, 220-225, 227-231; 14:399; 15:15, 17, 20, 21, 24-26, 32, 39
 forma *albiflora* 14:191, 225, 227; 15:25
 forma *angustata* 14:189, 190, 222, 225, 228, 231; 15:24, 25, 39
 var. *chinensis* 14:225, 229; 15:26
 var. *glabrescens* 14:142, 225, 229, 232; 15:21, 26
 var. *longifolia* 14:190, 191, 228, 230; 15:26
 forma *parvifolia* 14:399; 15:24, 26
formosanum 15:24, 25
 forma *angustata* 15:25
formosiana 14:188
fruticosa 14:156
fulva 14:148, 149, 186, 187, 222, 231-233, 238, 241; 15:26
 var. *fulva* 14:231
 var. *glabrescens* 14:233
fulvohirsuta 14:234
fulvo-hirsuta 14:234
fumata 14:175
furfuracea 14:235
giraldiana 14:49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57-59, 61, 62, 127, 225; 15:38, 39
 var. *rosthornii* 14:62; 15:39
 subscandens 14:49
 var. *subscandens* 14:51, 52, 57, 59, 61, 62; 15:39
giraldii 14:54, 55

- glabra* 14:162, 163, 235, 236, 255
glandulosa 14:237
globiflora 13:428, 476
gracilipes 14:237
gracilis 14:157, 255; 15:31
grisea 14:49, 51, 52, 61
grisebachiana 14:42
grisebachii 14:149, 232, 238; 15:26
havilandii 14:239, 240; 15:26
 var. *pentamera* 14:239, 240
 var. *tetramera* 14:239, 240
haynii 14:108
hexandra 13:428
hexandria 13:428
heyneii 14:107, 112, 113, 116
hitchcockiana 14:241
hitchcockii 14:149, 232, 241; 15:26
incana 14:149, 150
inaequalis 14:178, 241-243
integerrima 13:37; 14:111, 220, 243-246; 15:27
 var. *diffusa* 14:244
 var. *serrulata* 14:246
integrifolia 13:328, 428; 14:243, 245
involutrata 14:246, 247, 248
 forma *clemensae* 14:246, 247
iriomotensis 14:248
jamamurasaki 14:157, 255
japonica 13:242, 472; 14:43, 53, 54, 57-59, 62, 99, 101, 102, 142, 156, 157, 162-167, 173, 220-223, 225, 228, 230, 249, 250, 254-256; 15:18, 19, 21, 27, 29-32, 34-40
 α 14:254
 β 14:254
 var. β 15:34
 forma *albibacca* 14:254; 15:34, 36
 forma *albiflora* 13:242; 15:21, 36
 forma *albifructa* 14:254; 15:36
 angustata 14:254; 15:37
 forma *angustata* 14:254; 15:37
 var. *angustata* 14:54, 58, 59, 62, 102, 142, 163, 164, 167, 228, 254; 15:18, 19, 21, 31, 32, 36, 38-40
 angustifolia 14:254; 15:36
 forma *angustifolia* 15:36, 38
 var. *angustifolia* 14:157, 254
 var. *dichotoma* 14:99, 102, 157, 173, 254
 var. *erythrocarpa* 14:254
 forma *glabra* 14:249, 254
 var. *japonica* 14:250
 var. *kotoensis* 14:156, 254; 15:31
 forma *kuruninsularis* 15:31
 forma *latifolia* 14:254
 leucocarpa 14:254; 15:34
 forma *leucocarpa* 14:254; 15:34, 36
 var. *leucocarpa* 14:254; 15:34, 35
 subsp. *luxurians* 14:254
 var. *luxurians* 14:43, 59, 156, 254, 256; 15:30-32, 36, 39
 forma *parvifolia* 14:249, 254
 forma *rhombofolia* 14:254
 var. *rhombofolia* 14:59, 167, 254; 15:32
 forma *rugosior* 14:254
 α *subglabra* 14:250
 var. *taquetii* 14:162, 167, 254
 var. *typica* 14:249, 255
japonica \times *mollis* 14:254
koreana 14:157; 15:31, 39
kotoensis 14:156
lactea 13:494
lagunensis 14:175, 177
lamii 14:162, 236
lancifolia 13:431, 433; 14:142, 143, 233
lanata 13:428, 502; 14:36-38, 40, 106, 113, 115, 121, 220, 245
 α 14:36
 var. *psilocalyx* 14:40
 var. *typica* 14:38
latifolia 14:108, 116
leucocarpa 14:254; 15:34
leveilleana 13:428
lingii 14:148
longifolia 13:427, 475, 499; 14:37, 53-55, 58, 59, 62, 99, 101, 102, 111, 114, 116, 118, 126, 127, 143, 156, 167, 171-173, 191, 220, 222, 223, 230, 237, 245, 249, 254, 255; 15:15, 19, 27, 28, 30, 36-39
 var. β 14:172

- var. *brevipes* 14:99, 101, 102,
 173, 255; 15:39
 forma *floccosa* 15:15
 var. *japonica* 14:249
 var. *rosthornii* 14:62
 var. *subglabra* 14:172
 α *subglabrata* 14:171
 var. *subglabrata* 14:171, 172,
 255
longipes 14:59, 99, 142
longipetiolata 13:499
 var. *glabrescens* 13:499
longissima 14:58, 102, 104, 171;
 15:38
loureiri 14:37, 111, 113, 245
lyi 14:51, 60
macrocarpa 14:107
macrophylla 13:437; 14:37, 38,
 111, 114, 115, 142, 143, 150,
 225, 245, 246; 15:30
maestrensis 14:185
magna 14:40, 41; 15:16
 var. *lilacina* 14:40, 41
maingayi 14:37
mairéi 14:55, 102
manga 14:40
martini 13:428
martinii 13:428
mekongensis 13:428
merrillii 13:433; 14:142, 143;
 15:20
micrantha 14:142, 225, 228, 230;
 15:21
mimurasaki 14:249; 15:27
mimurazaki 14:249
minutiflora 13:431
mollis 13:431, 433; 14:53, 140,
 142, 254; 15:30, 31
murasaki 14:249, 255; 15:27
murazaki 14:255
muricata 14:157, 161
murosaki 14:249
ningpoënsis 14:53, 188, 192, 223
nipensis 14:155
nudiflora 13:426, 433; 14:112,
 114, 142, 219
oblanceolata 13:497; 14:42
okinawensis 13:433; 14:142
oligantha 14:255; 15:39
ovata 14:188, 192
paloensis 13:429
paniculata 13:429
parviflora 15:39, 40
paucinervia 14:48, 174, 179,
 182, 183
pedunculata 13:427, 467; 14:37,
 105, 106, 111, 118, 142, 143,
 191, 225, 228, 230; 15:19, 21
pentandra 13:429, 430; 14:38,
 45, 143-145, 172
 forma *apoensis* 13:429
 subforma *cauliflora* 14:144
 forma *celebica* 13:429
 var. *cumingiana* 13:429;
 14:45
 forma *dentata* 13:429
 forma *farinosa* 13:429, 430;
 14:38
 forma *flavida* 13:430
 forma *floccosa* 13:429
 forma *furfuracea* 13:429
 forma *genuina* 13:429, 430;
 14:45, 172
 forma *glabra* 13:429
 forma *glabrescens* 13:429
 forma *hexandra* 13:430;
 14:144, 145
 var. *paloensis* 13:429;
 14:143
 forma *pentamera* 13:429
 forma *pubescens* 13:429,
 430; 14:45
 var. *pubescens* 13:429
 forma *repleta* 13:429
 forma *typica* 13:429, 430;
 14:45
 var. *typica* 13:430; 14:38,
 145, 172
phanerophlebia 15:21
pilosissima 13:499; 14:141, 142
plumosa 14:179
pringlei 13:433, 434, 475;
 14:111, 191
pringleii 13:434
prismatica 13:430
psilocalyx 14:57, 142
purpurea 13:478; 14:101, 156,
 163, 165, 166, 173, 174, 186,
 222, 223, 249, 254, 255;
 15:39
ramiflora 14:145
randaiensis 14:167; 15:39, 40
 var. *koreana* 14:167
reevesii 14:38, 121, 142, 225
repanda 14:175, 179
reticulata 13:430; 14:149-151
revesii 14:225
revoluta 14:155
rheedii 14:108, 112
rhynchophylla 15:28

- rivularis* 13:499, 501; 14:179;
 15:15
roigii 13:433
rubella 14:59, 102, 105, 106,
 142, 143, 148, 225, 254;
 15:30
 forma *crenata* 14:225
 var. *dielsii* 14:102
 var. *hemsleyana* 14:102
 forma *robusta* 14:59
 forma *subglabra* 14:102
rugaeifolia 14:148
rugifolia 14:222
rugosa 14:149
runcinata 14:108, 117
schlimii 13:431
seguini 14:49, 51, 52
selleana 14:150
serrata 13:440
serrulata 14:162, 172, 173, 255
sessilifolia 14:142
shaferi 14:154
sieboldii 14:157, 255
sinensis 14:59, 108, 112
sinica 14:157, 161
sionsaiensis 14:225, 246
shikokiana 14:162
shirasawana 14:249
 × *shirasawana* 13:433; 14:142,
 250, 254; 15:30
sordida 14:150
sorsogonensis 13:430; 14:41
spinosa 13:430
stenophylla 14:143, 228; 15:25
subalbida 14:179
subglandulosa 13:430
subintegra 13:499
subintegerrima 13:431, 433
subpubescens 13:434; 14:167,
 235, 236
suffruticosa 14:231
sumatrana 14:125
taquetii 14:162
tectonaefolia 13:502
tectoniolia 13:502; 14:36
tenuiflora 14:142
tomentosa 13:425, 426, 502;
 14:36-38, 40, 107, 108, 111-
 115, 126, 151, 179, 225, 243-
 245
 forma *arborea* 13:502
 var. *arborea* 13:502
 var. *magna* 14:40
 forma *villosa* 13:502
triloba 13:430
umbellata 13:430
vastifolia 13:430; 14:36
velutina 13:430
verticillata 13:430
vestita 14:37
viburnifolia 13:440
villosa 13:440, 441, 502; 14:36,
 37, 220
villosissima 14:220
virginiana 13:441
wallichiana 14:38, 112
woodii 14:248
wrightii 14:187
Callicarpa 13:409, 431
acuminata 13:431
Callicarpia 13:409, 441
americana 13:441
Callicarppa 15:13
Callicarpus 13:408, 425, 431, 433;
 14:249
acuminata 13:431, 433
japonica 14:249
mimurazaki 14:249
Calliopsis 11:202, 343, 437; 14:402;
 15:482, 486, 489
andrediformia 15:482
andreniformis 15:489
hirsutifrons 11:437
hondurasica 14:402; 15:482
nebraskensis 11:202, 343, 437
verbenae 11:437; 15:486
 var. *nebraskensis* 11:437
Callirhoe 11:285
Callistephus 14:392
chinensis 14:392
Callocarpa 13:409
Calycarpa 13:409
Calochortus 14:349
Calophyllum 14:510; 15:197
antillanus 14:510
Calycarpa 13:408
 Calymperaceae 15:64
Calyptothecium 14:202; 15:66, 450
duplicatum 14:202
nematosum 15:66
wightii 15:66, 450
Camara 12:460, 461
salviaefolia 12:460, 461
 β *transvalensis* 12:460, 461
salviifolia 12:460
 var. *transvalensis* 12:460
Campylium 14:198, 203
hispidulum 14:198, 203
Campylopus 15:63, 448
ericoides 15:448

- gracilis* 15:63, 448
richardii 15:63
serrulatus 15:63
siamensis 15:63
umbellatus 15:63
Canadea 11:435, 446; 15:483
aubletia 11:446
Canavalia 15:501
cathartica 15:501
microcarpa 15:501
Canistrum 14:461, 464
aurantiacum 14:464
Cannabinaceae 15:421, 423
Cannabis 15:423
sativa 15:423
Canthium 13:449
Capparidaceae 13:374
Caprifoliaceae 12:21; 13:430, 478,
479; 14:36; 15:331
Capsella 14:285, 292
Caragana 15:362, 374
arborescens 15:374
Caraguata 13:122, 128, 129, 131;
15:173, 175, 184, 192, 193
acanga 15:173, 175
caerulea 15:193
coerulea 15:184, 192
hygrometrica 13:128, 131
macrostachya 13:122, 131
sintensisii 13:129, 131
Carduaceae 11:203, 256; 13:7
Carex 11:340; 15:123, 201-215
arisanensis 15:215, 216
var. *tremula* 15:213-215
ciliato-marginata 15:206, 207
egena 15:220
filipes 15:210, 212-221
subsp. *Arakiana* 15:213
subsp. *arisanensis* 15:216,
217
var. *arisanensis* 15:217
subsp. *filipes* 15:210, 213,
215, 216, 218, 220
subsp. *kuzakaiensis* 15:213
subsp. *oligostachys* 15:220,
221
var. *oligostachys* 15:220
subsp. *Rouyana* 15:213, 218-
220
var. *Rouyana* 15:218
var. *sparsinux* 15:218
subsp. *tremula* 15:213-215
var. *tremula* 15:215
glossostigma 15:208
grandiligulata 15:208
Okamotoi 15:208, 209
oligostachys 15:220
pachygyna 15:202, 203
pennsylvanica 11:340
Rouyana 15:218
siderosticta 15:204-206
var. *pilosa* 15:206
forma *variegata* 15:204
sparsinux 15:218, 220
tremula 15:215
tumidula 15:208, 210, 211
Carlowrightia 12:427
parviflora 12:427
parvifolia 12:427
pubens 12:427
torreyana 12:427
Carpinus 11:427, 428; 13:365
Carpogymnia 15:144, 148, 149
Dryopteris 15:148, 149
var. *disjuncta* 15:148
var. *Dryopteris* 15:148
var. *pumila* 15:148
Carya 13:471; 15:14, 297
floridana 13:471
tomentosa 15:297
Caryophyllaceae 15:47
Caryopteris 13:428, 429
paniculata 13:428, 429
Casparea 15:53
deserti 15:53
lunarioides 15:53
Casselia 12:6; 13:29, 401
glaziovii 13:29
Cassia 13:34; 14:285, 292; 15:496,
500
glauca 15:500
surattensis 15:500
Castanopsis 14:142; 15:16
Castelia 12:6; 13:401; 15:41, 42
cuneato-ovata 15:41, 42
Castilleja 11:307; 14:285, 292
Casuarina 14:142, 330
glauca 14:330
Catalpa 15:307
bignonioides 15:307
ovata 15:307
Catharexylum 13:277, 285
donnell-smithii 13:285
Catlicarpa 13:409, 497
ampla 13:497
Catopsis 14:463; 15:179, 180
nutans 14:463
paniculata 15:179, 180
pendula 15:179
sessiliflora 15:179

- Caudalejeunea* 15:452
 fruticosa 15:452
Caulalejeunea 15:62
 fruticosa 15:62
Ceanothus 14:396; 15:334
 Celastraceae 15:332
Celtis 11:31; 12:3; 13:312; 15:106, 421, 422
 integrifolia 15:106
 laevigata 12:3
 occidentalis 12:3; 15:421, 422
 var. *canina* 15:421
 var. *crassifolia* 15:421
 var. *occidentalis* 15:421, 422
 var. *pumila* 15:421
 reticulata 13:312
 tenuifolia 12:3
Centaurea 14:130
 cyanus 14:130
 Centrospermae 11:359; 12:184
Centrostachys 13:198
 aspera 13:198
Cephalanthera 11:425
 rubra 11:425
Cephaelis 15:54, 59
 elata 15:54
 tomentosa 15:54
Cephalanthus 11:341
Cephalocereus 13:34, 383-385
 colombianus 13:383-385
 lanuginosus 13:383
 russelianus 13:384, 385
Cerastium 14:285, 292
Cerasus 15:307
 lusitanica 15:307
Ceratodon 14:199
 purpureus 14:199
 stenocarpus 14:199
Ceratolejeunea 14:197
 flagelliformis 14:197
Cercospora 11:202, 501; 12:26, 115; 13:427, 476
 callicarpae 13:427, 476
 cardiostegiae 12:115
 lippiae 12:26
 papillosa 11:501
 pulvinulata 13:476
 verbenae-strictae 11:202
 verbenicola 11:202, 501
Cereus 13:381; 14:352
 tetragonus 13:381
Ceriops 14:304; 15:477
 tagal 14:304; 15:477
Chaetogastra 13:65
 lasiophylla 13:65
Chaetomitropsis 15:67
 glaucocharpa 15:67
Chaetopappa 12:476
Chamaepericlimenum 15:427
 canadense 15:427
Chamaepericylmenum 13:476
 canadense 13:476
Chamaecyparis 15:306
 formosensis 15:306
 obtusata 15:306
Chamaerhodos 15:335, 353, 354
 erecta 15:354
 var. *erecta* 15:354
 var. *parviflora* 15:354
 Nuttallii 15:354
Chamaesyce 13:385, 400; 15:446
 buxifolia 13:385
 glyptosperma 15:446
 mesembryanthemifolia 13:385, 400
 serpyllifolia 15:446
Chaptalia 14:130
 nutans 14:130
Chascanum 12:6; 13:401
Cheilanthes 15:142, 143
 Feei 15:143
Cheirodendron 13:369
 platyphyllum 13:369
 Chenopodiaceae 15:332
Chenopodium 14:282
Cnevalieria 14:464
 sphaerocephala 14:464
Chilianthus 13:429
 arboreus 13:429
Chiloscyphus 15:447
 argutus 15:447
Chimaphila 15:334
Chiococca 15:54
 alba 15:54
Chione 15:55
 buxifolia 15:55
 guatemalensis 15:55
 panamensis 15:55
Chionostomum 15:67
 angustifolium 15:67
Chiranthodendron 14:508
Chirripoa 14:463
 solitaria 14:463
 Chloanthaceae 12:6; 13:401
Chlorella 11:508
 Chlorobacteriaceae 11:144
Chloroleucon 13:391, 400
 mangense 13:391, 400
Chlorophora 15:318
 excelsa 15:318

- Chrysanthellum* 14:321
americanum 14:321
mexicanum 14:321
weberbaueri 14:321
Chrysanthemum 14:130
frutescens 14:130
leucanthemum 14:130
pathenium 14:130
Chrysobotrya 15:426
aurea 15:426
Chrysophyllum 15:197
Chrysopsis 11:198
villosa 11:198
Chrysothamnus 11:427
viscidiflorus 11:427
Chuquiraga 14:130
jussieui 14:130
Cibotium 15:44, 47
chamissoi 15:44
glaucum 15:44
menziesii 15:44
splendens 15:44
Cicer 15:363, 391
arietinum 15:391
Cinchona 13:78; 14:278
officinalis 13:78
Cinnamomi 13:226
Cinnamomum 12:181
zeylanicum 12:181
Cipuropsis 13:84, 85, 120, 131;
14:463
subandina 13:120, 131; 14:463
Cirrhopetalum 13:309
fimbriatum 13:309
Cissus 13:430
triloba 13:430
Cistaceae 13:374; 15:332, 429
Citaxylum 13:315
subflavescens 13:315
Cithaerexylon 13:277
Citharaexylum 13:277
Citharaxilium 13:277, 292
hidalgense 13:292
Citharaxylum 13:277, 292
hidalgense 13:292
Citharexilom 13:277
Citharexilum 13:277, 282
caudatum 13:282
Citharexyhum 14:429
Citharexylon 13:242, 286, 289, 293,
294, 299, 327
bahamense 13:242, 289
jörgensenii 13:293
karsteni 13:294
myrianthum 13:299
spinosum 13:286
Citharexylum 12:6, 21, 27, 31, 32;
13:242, 277-304, 310-315,
401; 14:216, 429-435, 507-
511
affine 13:278, 279; 14:430
altamiranum 13:279
amazonicum 13:279; 14:430
ambiguum 13:280
andinum 13:280
argutedentatum 13:280, 303;
14:430
argutidentatum 13:280
bahamense 13:289, 290
barbinerva 13:298
barbinerve 13:299
berlandieri 13:280
bourgeauianum 13:281
brachyanthum 13:281, 310;
14:431
brachyanyhum 13:281
caudatum 13:282, 283, 292, 293,
312, 314; 14:431, 509
chartaceum 13:284, 304; 14:507
cinereum 14:433, 434, 510
dawei 13:284, 316; 14:431
decorum 13:284, 290, 302;
14:432
dentatum 13:285
discolor 13:285; 14:432
donnell-smithii 13:285; 14:431,
432
dryanderae 13:286
ellipticum 13:286; 14:432
flabellifolium 13:286, 310;
14:432
flexuosum 13:286, 287; 14:433
fruticosum 13:242, 283-285,
287-290, 314; 14:433-435,
507, 510
forma bahamense 13:242,
288-290; 14:434
var. brittonii 13:284, 285,
289, 314; 14:434
var. pentadrum 14:434
var. smallii 13:289, 290;
14:434
var. subserratum 13:290
var. subvillosum 13:290;
14:433, 434
var. villosum 13:289, 290;
14:435
fulgidum 13:290
glabrum 13:291
glaziovii 13:291

- gleasonianum* 13:279, 291
herrerae 13:291
hexangulare 13:283, 291, 303;
 14:435
hidalgense 13:292, 301; 14:435,
 510
hintoni 13:292; 14:435
hirtellum 13:310; 14:435
 × *hybridum* 13:292; 14:435
ilicifolium 13:283, 293; 14:435
 × *jamaicense* 13:282, 293, 310
jörgensenii 13:293
jürgenseni 13:293
karsteni 13:294
 var. lanceolatum 13:294
kerberi 13:294
kobuskianum 13:294
kunthianum 13:295; 14:507
laetum 13:295
lankesteri 13:295
laurifolium 13:295
ligustrinum 12:31, 32; 13:295,
 296
lucidum 13:296; 14:507
lycioides 13:296, 311, 316;
 14:507
macradenium 13:285, 296
macranthum 13:300
macrophyllum 13:296, 297, 302,
 314; 14:507
matudae 13:297
mexicanum 13:297
mirifolium 13:297
mocinni 13:298; 14:507
 var. longibracteolatum
 13:298
molle 13:303
montanum 13:298, 310; 14:508
 var. chimborazense 13:298
montevidense 13:298, 299;
 14:508
montevidensis 13:298
myrianthum 13:299; 14:508
oleinum 13:300; 14:508
ovatifolium 13:301
pachyphyllum 13:301; 14:216,
 508
 var. canescens 14:216, 508
pentandrum 13:287, 301;
 14:434, 509
 × *perkinsi* 13:301, 310; 14:431,
 509
perkinsii 13:301, 310; 14:509
poepiggii 13:297, 301
 poepiggii 13:284, 297, 301, 302;
 14:509
 forma anomalum 13:302
 var. calvescens 13:302
 var. margaritaceum 13:302;
 14:509
poepiggii 13:297, 301
pterocladum 13:292, 303
punctatum 13:280, 303; 14:435,
 509
quadrangulare 14:434, 510
quercifolium 13:303, 317;
 14:510
quitense 13:284, 303, 304
racemosum 13:304
reitzii 13:304
reticulatum 13:304
rigidum 13:300, 310
rosei 13:296, 310, 311
 var. durangense 13:296, 311
 var. pilosum 13:311
roxanae 13:312
scabrum 13:312
schottii 13:283, 312
schulzii 13:312
sessaei 13:312; 14:510
sessei 13:279
shrevei 13:313
solanaceum 13:299, 313
 var. macrocalyx 13:313
spathulatum 13:313
spinosum 13:283, 286, 287, 290,
 297, 313-315; 14:434, 509,
 510
standleyi 13:315
 var. mexicanum 13:315
steyermarii 13:315
suberosum 13:315
subflavescens 13:315; 14:511
subserratum 14:434
subthyrsoides 13:284, 316
sulcatum 13:316
tetramerum 13:296, 316
tristachyum 13:317
tristachyum 13:317; 14:511
ulei 13:302, 317
 var. calvescens 13:317
weberbaueri 13:303, 317
Citharoxylon 13:287; 14:432
 flabellifolium 14:432
 fruticosum 13:287
Citrus 12:54
 aurantifolia 12:54
 limonia 12:54
Cladium 14:330

- junceum* 14:330
Cladosporium 12:437
 herbarium 12:437
Claopodium 15:67
 assurgens 15:67
Clastrobryum 15:451
 indicum 15:451
Cleistostoma 15:66
 ambigua 15:66
Clematis 15:331
Cleome 11:423, 429, 431
 integrifolia 11:424
 ornithopodioides 11:423, 429, 431
Clerodendron 13:376
Clerodendrum 11:70; 12:21, 477, 478, 483; 13:306, 376; 14:304; 15:224, 305, 472
 glabrum 13:306
 var. *vagum* 13:306
 indicum 15:305
 inerme 14:304; 15:472
 intermedium 12:477
 forma *albiflorum* 12:477
 lindleyi 12:477
 forma *albiflorum* 12:477
 paniculatum 12:478
 forma *albiflorum* 12:478
 thomsonae 11:70
 viscosum 15:224
Clethra 13:205, 357; 14:196; 15:54
 lanata 15:54
Clibadium 13:434; 14:131
 asperum 14:131
 surinamense 14:131
 sylvestre 14:131
Clidemia 11:385, 397-399
 acutifolia 11:398
 allardii 11:397
 aphanantha 11:399
 bonplandii 11:399
 chocoensis 11:397
 debilis 11:399
 densiflora 11:397
 diffusa 11:385
 dimorphica 11:385
 fissinervia 11:398
 micrantha 11:398
 obliqua 11:397, 398
 petiolata 11:398
 rariflora 11:398
 semijuga 11:385
 uribei 11:397-399
Cliona 11:360
Clitoria 15:496, 500
 cajanifolia 15:500
 guianensis 15:500
 laurifolia 15:500
 ternatea 15:500
Clostridium 11:426
 butyricum 11:426
Clusia 14:217; 15:54
 rosea 14:217
Cnemidophacos 15:380
 pectinatus 15:380
Cnidoscopus 13:315
Coccocypselum 15:54
 glabrum 15:54
Cochranea 11:87
 anchusaefolia 11:87
Coleus 12:47, 162, 164, 190, 283, 332, 339
 amboinicus 12:47, 162, 164, 190, 283, 332, 339
Cololejeunea 15:62
 oshimensis 15:62
Colubrina 14:413
 glabra 14:413
Colura 15:62
 acroloba 15:62
Comanthera 13:218
 kegeliana 13:218
Comarum 15:348
 palustre 15:348
Combretaceae 13:302
Combretum 12:42, 461; 14:411
 micranthum 14:411
Commelina 12:122
Compositae 11:217, 218, 359; 12:465, 468, 471, 474, 476; 14:129, 321, 391; 15:47, 458
Conanthes 14:462
 albiflos 14:462
Condalia 11:12
Congea 15:269
 chinensis 15:269
 var. *connata* 15:269
 muniri 15:269
Coniferales 15:152
Coniothyrium 13:476
 callicarpae 13:476
Connellia 14:458, 462, 490
 augustae 14:462, 490
Conocarpus 14:313, 318
 erecta 14:318
Convolvulaceae 11:41
Conyza 11:218; 14:131
 bonariensis 14:131
 var. *leiotheca* 14:131
Copernicia 14:428

- Cordaitales 14:392
Cordia 12:26, 27, 79, 196, 277;
 13:295, 333, 357; 14:407;
 15:106, 496, 501
 abyssinica 15:106
 cana 12:26, 27
 sebestena 15:501
 sellowiana 13:333
 subcordata 15:501
Cordyline 14:431
 terminalis 14:431
Coreopsis 11:198, 340
 palmeta 11:198, 340
 Cornaceae 12:184; 13:476; 15:330,
 333, 427
Cornus 12:3, 215; 15:427, 428, 483
 alba 15:427, 428
 var. *alba* 15:428
 forma *azurea* 15:428
 var. *Baileyi* 15:428
 var. *californica* 15:428
 var. *interior* 15:428
 var. *occidentalis* 15:428
 subsp. *stolonifera* 15:428
 alternifolia 15:427
 Baileyi 15:428
 californica 15:428
 canadensis 15:427
 var. *canadensis* 15:427
 var. *Dutillyi* 15:427
 var. *intermedia* 15:427
 canadensis × *suecica* 15:427
 candidissima 15:428
 circinnata 15:428
 drummondii 12:3
 paniculata 15:428
 racemosa 15:427, 428
 rugosa 15:427, 428
 sericea 15:428
 var. *occidentalis* 15:428
 stolonifera 15:428
 forma *azurea* 15:428
 unalaschkensis 15:427
Cornutia 12:6; 13:324, 334, 401,
 428; 14:111, 420-429;
 15:113
 coerulea 14:421
 grandifolia 13:428; 14:111, 420-
 424, 426
 var. *intermedia* 14:423
 var. *normalis* 14:423
 var. *purpusi* 14:421, 422, 424
 var. *quadrangularis* 14:422,
 424
 var. *storkii* 14:424
 jamaicensis 14:424, 429
 latifolia 14:424, 425, 428
 forma *alba* 14:425
 lilacina 14:422, 425, 426
 var. *velutina* 14:422, 425
 liliacea 14:425
 microcalycina 14:421, 422, 426-
 428
 var. *anomala* 14:422, 426
 var. *pulverulenta* 14:426-428
 obovata 14:427
 odorata 13:324; 14:421, 422,
 427, 428
 var. *calvescens* 14:427
 var. *colombiana* 14:421, 422,
 428
 pubescens 14:428
 pyramidata 14:428, 429
 var. *isthmica* 14:429
 thyrsoides 14:424, 429
 velutina 13:334
Cornutioides 14:420
Coronilla 15:362, 390
 varia 15:390
 Corylaceae 15:334, 414, 419
Corylus 15:419, 420
 americana 15:419, 420
 cornuta 15:420
 var. *californica* 15:420
 var. *cornuta* 15:420
 var. *glandulosa* 15:420
 rostrata 15:420
Cosmos 14:131
 bipinnatus 14:131
Cotinus 14:146
 cogyria 14:146
Cotoneaster 15:333, 335, 338
 acutifolia 15:338
 melanocarpa 15:338
Cottendorfia 14:458, 462
 florida 14:462
Coussarea 15:482
Cowanias 11:427
 mexicana 11:427
 Crassulaceae 14:391
Crataegus 12:5; 14:407; 15:78, 123,
 335, 338, 341, 342
 chrysoarpa 15:341
 columbiana 15:341, 342
 Douglasii 15:341, 342
 marshallii 12:5
 punctata 15:342
 rotundifolia 15:341, 342
 succulenta 15:341, 342
 var. *occidentalis* 15:342

- Crataeva* 15:99
 gynura 15:99
Crescentia 15:4
 Cujete 15:4
 Crescentiaceae 14:433
 Crescentieae 14:433
Cressa 11:41; 15:489
 aphylla 11:41
Crinum 15:496, 498, 499
 amabile 15:499
 asiaticum 15:499
 bakeri 15:498, 499
 procerum 15:499
 rumphii 15:499
Crofitia 12:427
 parvifolia 12:427
Crossandra 12:427
 fascicularis 12:427
Croton 13:294, 295, 386, 387, 400
 bondaensis 13:386, 387
 cienagensis 13:386
 fragilis 13:386, 400
 gildingii 13:386, 387, 400
 Cruciferae 11:359; 13:374
Cryptanthopsis 13:459, 461; 14:464;
 15:193
 aloifolia 15:193
 navioides 13:461
 saxicola 13:461; 14:464
Cryptanthus 14:460, 463; 14:174,
 175, 178
 acaulis 15:178
 var. *argenteus* 15:178
 bromelioides 14:463
 morrenianus 15:174, 175
Cryptocalyx 12:20
Cryptocarpa 13:34
Cryptogramma 15:142, 143
 crispa 15:143
 var. *acrostichoides* 15:143
 var. *crispa* 15:143
 Stelleri 15:143
 Cucurbitaceae 13:212; 15:438
 Cucurbitales 15:438
Cuphea 11:83
Cupressus 11:307; 15:306
 macrocarpa 15:306
 Curculionidae 12:122
 Cucurbitaceae 14:391
 Cunoniales 15:423
 Cupressaceae 15:152, 156
Curcuma 15:306
 longa 15:306
Cuscuta 13:477; 15:491
 coryli 13:477

Cussonia 15:318
 arborea 15:318
Cyanea 13:369
 leptostegia 13:369
 Cycadofilicales 14:392
Cycas 14:407
Cyclamen 11:425
 persicum 11:425
Cyclosorus 15:45
 cyatheoides 15:45
 dentatus 15:45
 sandwicensis 15:45
Cylindrosporium 12:26
 lippiae 12:26
Cymbidium 13:305
 Cyperaceae 13:36, 40; 15:47, 201
Cyperus 13:36-41
 atribulbus 13:36
 capillifolius 13:38-40
 pelophilus 13:36-38, 41
 sect. *Polystachyi* 13:36
 polystachyos 13:36-38
 var. *leptostachyus* 13:36
 var. *polystachyos* 13:36, 37
 var. *texensis* 13:36, 37
 subgen. *Pycreus* 13:36
 rivularis 13:36, 38-40
 var. *lagunetto* 13:38, 39
 subsp. *lagunetto* 13:40
 var. *rivularis* 13:36, 38-40
 sect. *Sulcatae* 13:36
 sulsinus 13:36, 37
Cyphomandra 12:250, 251
 mortoniana 12:250
 patrum 12:251
Cyrtandra 13:81; 15:47
Cytharexylon 13:282, 315
 caudatum 13:282
 spinosum 13:314
Cyrtobagous 12:122
 singularis 12:122
Cyrtocarpa 14:413
 edulis 14:413
Cyrtomium 13:451
Cystopteris 15:144, 145, 149
 bulbifera 15:149
 Dickeana 15:149
 fragilis 15:149
 forma *Dickena* 15:149
 var. *fragilis* 15:149
 montana 15:149

Dahlia 14:131
 lehmannii 14:131
 variabilis 14:131

- Dalea* 12:77
lippiastrum 12:77
Dasiphora 12:478; 15:347
fruticosa 12:478; 15:347
forma villosissima 12:478
Dasyphyllum 14:321, 322
barbatum 14:321
Datura 11:424; 14:420
stramonium 11:424
Daucus 11:424
carota 11:424
Davya 14:265
sect. Adelobotrys 14:265
calyptrata 14:265
ciliata 14:265
clausenii 14:265
sect. Eudavya 14:265
glabra 14:265
guianensis 14:265
guyanensis 14:265
paniculata 14:265
peruviana 14:265
scandens 14:265
Deinacanthon 14:464; 15:174, 175
urbanianum 14:464; 15:174, 175
Delphinium 11:198
penardi 11:198
Dendrobium 13:305, 307, 308
aggregatum 13:307, 308
var. Jenkinsii 13:308
Griffithianum 13:308
Jenkinsii 13:308
lindleyi 13:308
var. Jenkinsii 13:308
Derris 14:178
Deschampsia 11:373; 12:249
mathewsii 11:373; 12:249
Desmodium 15:363, 391
canadense 15:391
Desmoscelis 14:266
Detarium 15:106
Deuterocohnia 14:458, 462, 490
longipetala 14:462, 490
Diandrolyra 11:152, 154
bicolor 11:154
Dianella 13:369; 14:213
lavarum 14:213
sandwicensis 14:213
Dianthera 12:247
parviflora 12:247
parvifolia 12:247
Dianthus 13:31
caryophyllus 13:31
Diapensiaceae 12:317; 15:330
Diatrype 13:476
callicarpae 13:476
Dicaeoma 11:164, 202, 342
verbenicola 11:164, 202, 342
Dichroa 13:428
febrifuga 13:428
Dicopsida 15:159
Dicotyledoneae 15:459
Dicranaceae 14:199; 15:63, 448
Dicranella 15:63, 448, 452
brasiliensis 15:63, 448, 452
miquelianus 15:448
Dicranopteris 15:43
emarginata 15:43
linearis 15:43
var. maxima 15:43
Dicranum 14:199
sumichrasti 14:199
Dicypellia 13:221, 223
Didieriaceae 14:391
Didymodon 14:199
campylocarpus 14:199
Diellia 13:452; 15:47
Digitaria 11:340
sanguinalis 11:340
Diholcos 15:380
bisulcatus 15:380
Dioclea 15:289, 291, 294
trinervia 15:291, 294
Diodia 15:273
pedunculata 15:273
Diospyros 11:31; 15:106, 260
batocana 15:260
Diostea 11:195; 12:6, 20, 27, 31, 36;
13:195, 401; 14:402
juncea 12:27, 31, 36; 14:402
scoparia 11:195; 12:27; 13:195
Dipelta 14:146
floribunda 14:146
Diphystema 12:21
Diplostegium 14:131
baccharideum 14:131
cinerascens 14:131
var. centrale 14:131
floribundum 14:131
subsp. putumayense 14:131
revolutum 14:131
rosmarinifolium 14:131
Dipterocalyx 12:6, 151, 198, 199,
209-211, 481, 482
glabrescens 12:151, 209-211
hirta 12:199
hirtus 12:209
scaberrima 12:481
Dipterocarpus 13:506; 15:15
macrocarpus 13:506

- Dipyrena* 12:6; 13:401
Dissanthelium 11:361-376; 12:249
aequale 11:362, 364, **368**
breve 11:364, **371**
brevifolium 11:362, 365, **375**
californicum 11:361, 364, 365
calycinum 11:362, 364, 372
densum 11:362, 365, **374**
expansum 11:365, **374**
laxifolium 11:364, **370**
longiligulatum 11:362, 364, **369**
macusaniense 12:249
mathewsii 12:249
minimum 11:361, 362, 364, 365;
 12:249
patagonicum 11:361-364, 368
peruvianum 11:363, 364, 366
pygmaeum 11:363, 364, **367**
rauhii 11:362, 365, **376**
scleroclroides 11:361, 365, 373;
 12:249
semitectum 11:362, 364, **370**
supinum 11:361, 363, 372
trollii 11:363, 364, 367
Disteganthus 14:464; 15:173-175
basi-lateralis 14:464
moensi 15:174, 175
scarlatinus 15:173, 175
Distiacanthus 15:173-175
morrenianus 15:174, 175
scarlatinus 15:173, 175
Distichlis 14:284; 15:489
stricta 14:284
Distylium 14:508
Ditrichaceae 14:199; 15:63, 448
Doellingeria 12:478
umbellata 12:478
 forma *intercedens* 12:478
Dolichos 15:289, 290
insularis 15:290
Donatia 15:473
Donatiaceae 15:473
Doritis 13:305
Doryopteris 13:450-452; 15:44
decipiens 13:450, 451; 15:44
decora 15:44
 var. *decipiens* 15:44
Dracaena 13:369
Drejera 12:247
parviflora 12:247
Drepania 14:395
mexicana 14:395
Drosera 14:332
Dryas 15:332, 334, 335-357
Drummondii 15:356
 forma *tomentosa* 15:356
integrifolia 15:356, 357
 var. *sylvatica* 15:356, 357
octopetala 15:356
 var. *Hookeriana* 15:356
 var. *octopetala* 15:356
Drymocallis 15:347
agrimonioides 15:347
Dryopteris 13:451, 452; 15:45, 46,
 145-148, 150
austriaca 15:147, 150
 var. *americana* 15:147
 var. *dilatata* 15:147
 var. *spinulosa* 15:147
cristata 15:147
 var. *Clintoniana* 15:147
 var. *cristata* 15:147
cyatheoides 15:45
dentatus 15:45
dilatata 15:147
disjuncta 15:148
Filix-Mas 15:147
fragrans 15:146, 147
 var. *remotiuscula* 15:147
globulifera 15:46
goggilodus 13:451
keraudraniana 15:46
keraudreniana 15:46
Phegopteris 15:148
Robertiana 15:148
setigera 15:46
spinulosa 15:147
stenogrammoides 15:45
Thelypteris 15:148
 var. *pubescens* 15:148
Dukea 15:54
panamensis 15:54
Dumortiera 14:198
hirsuta 14:198
Duranta 11:69, 70; 12:21; 13:287,
 294
mutisii 13:294
repens 11:69, 70
 var. *variegata* 11:69, 70
skottsbergiana 13:287
Dyckia 13:150, 151, 161; 14:457,
 458, 462, 465-491; 15:163
acaulis 14:489
affinis 14:471, 474, 483, 488
altissima 14:478, 488-490
apensis 14:483, 488
argentea 14:474, 476, 484, 487,
 488, 490
augustae 14:490
aurea 14:477, 488, 491

- biflora* 14:473, 484, 488
boliviensis 14:483, 488
bracteata 14:467, 468, 479, 488
brasiliانا 14:469, 476, **481**, 488, 491
brevifolia 14:469, 481, 488; 15:163
burchellii 14:469, 473, 481, 488
cabreræ 14:467, 469, 470, 476, 479, 488
catharinensis 14:478, 479, 488
 var. *dentata* 14:479
caulescens 14:490
chaguar 14:471, 482, 488
choristaminea 14:467, 479, 488
cinerea 14:466, 479, 488
coccinea 14:485, 488
 var. *deltoidea* 14:485, 488
commixta 14:472, 473, 483, 488
consimilis 14:477, 487, 488
conspicua 14:483, 488
dawsonii 14:477, 486, 488, 489
decomposita 14:490
deltoidea 14:474, 485, 489
densiflora 14:462, 468, 475, 481, 489
desmetiana 14:490
dissitiflora 14:475, 477, 479, 486, 489
 var. *bracteata* 14:479, 489
distachya 14:471, 473, 482, 489
 forma *induta* 14:482
duarteana 14:468, 472, 475, **480**, 485, 489, 491
duckei 13:150; 14:473, 484, 489
dusenii 14:469, 481, 489
elata 14:467, 479, 489
elongata 14:475, 485, 489
eminens 14:468, 481, 489
encholirioides 14:466, 469, 470, 472, 475, 478, 480, 489
 var. *encholirioides* 14:478
 var. *rubra* 14:479
exserta 14:466, 478, 489
ferox 14:471-473, 482, 489
 forma *australis* 14:482
 forma *hamosa* 14:482
 subsp. *hamosa* 14:482
 forma *vulgaris* 14:482
ferruginea 14:469, 481, 489
floribunda 14:471, 473, 483, 489
fosteriana 14:468, 475, 479, 489
frigida 14:466, 470, 478, 489
gemellaria 14:481, 489
gigantea 14:490
gilliesii 14:483, 489
glandulosa 14:474, **484**, 489, 491
glaziiovii 14:490
goiana 14:467, **479**, 489, 491
gracilis 14:477, 488, 489
grandiflora 14:478, 489
grandifolia 14:478, 489
grisebachii 14:490; 15:163
hamosa 14:482, 489
hassleri 14:483, 489
hatschbachii 14:468, **480**, 489, 491
heloisæ 14:473, 484, 489
hilaireana 14:474, 484, 489
horridula 14:476, 486, 489
ibiramensis 14:471, 474, 483, 489
insignis 14:466, 478, 489
 flaviflora 14:478
 var. *macrantha* 14:478
 var. *obtusiflora* 14:478
interrupta 14:482, 489
irmgardiae 13:150, 161; 14:468, 480, 489
irwinii 14:472, **483**, 489, 491
kuntzeana 14:481, 489
 × *Lad Cutak* 14:490
lagoensis 14:468, 476, 481, 489
laxiflora 14:490
lemaireana 14:490
leptostachya 14:471, 473, 483, 489
linearifolia 14:474, 484, 489
longifolia 14:483, 489
longipetala 14:462, 490
lutiziana 14:477, 488, 489
macedoi 14:474, 484, 489
machrisiana 14:475, 485, 489
macracantha 14:478, 489
macropoda 14:475, 476, **485**, 489, 491
maracasensis 14:470, 476, 482, 489
maritima 13:150; 14:457, 466, 478, 489
marnier-lapostollei 14:474, 484, 489
mello-barretoii 14:471, 474, 483, 489
meziana 14:482, 489
micracantha 14:479, 489
microcalyx 14:471, 473, 482, 483, 489
 var. *inermis* 14:482

- var. *micrantha* 14:483
 var. *microcalyx* 14:482
 var. *ostenii* 14:483
minarum 14:468, 480, 489
minutiflora 14:483, 489
missionum 14:484, 489
 var. *breviflora* 14:484
mitis 14:476, 477, 486, 489
montevidensis 14:480, 489
monticola 14:467, 469, 470, 475, 478, 489
morreniana 14:481, 489
myriostachya 14:478, 489
niederleinii 14:472, 477, 484, 489
odorata 14:466, 478, 489
oligantha 14:472, 484, 489
orobanchoides 14:472, 473, 483, 489
paraënsis 13:150, 161; 14:478, 488, 489
pectinata 14:476, 486, 489, 491
pedicellata 14:466, 478, 489
princeps 14:466, 478, 481, 489, 490
pseudococcinea 14:470, 476, 481, 482, 489
pulquinensis 14:471, 473, 483, 489
pumila 13:151, 161; 14:474, 484, 489
racemosa 14:477, 483, 488, 489
ragonesei 14:472, 475, 484, 489
ramosa 14:490
rariflora 14:472, 477, 480, 481, 484, 489
 var. *cunninghami* 14:480
 var. *montevidensis* 14:480
regalis 14:478, 489
reitzii 13:150; 14:468, 469, 480, 489
remotiflora 14:468-470, 472, 473, 480, 483, 489
 var. *angustior* 14:480
 var. *montevidensis* 14:480, 483, 489
 var. *remotiflora* 14:480
rojasii 14:483, 489
rubra 14:479, 489
saxatilis 14:475, 477, 486-489
schwackeana 14:469, 470, 481, 489
secunda 14:477, 487, 489, 491
selloa 14:457, 466, 478, 489
sellowiana 14:476, 487, 489
sickii 14:474, 484, 489
silvae 13:151, 161; 14:470, 474, 482, 489
simulans 14:467, 470, 479, 489
sordida 14:472, 484, 489
spectabile 14:490
spinulosa 14:476, 486, 489, 491
stenophylla 14:477, 487, 489, 491
subinermis 14:474, 484, 489
subsecunda 14:490
sulphurea 14:481, 489
tenuis 14:469, 470, 474, 481, 489
tobatiensis 14:472, 483, 489
tomentella 14:472, 473, 484, 489
tomentosa 13:150; 14:478, 489
trichostachya 14:467, 470, 479, 489
tuberosa 13:151; 14:475, 485, 489
 var. *deltoidea* 14:485, 489
tweediei 14:473, 484, 489
uleana 14:475, 486, 489
ursina 14:466, 468, 470, 472, 478, 480, 489
vaginosa 14:480, 489
velascana 14:471, 482, 489
velloziiflora 14:474
velloziifolia 14:471, 482, 489
vestita 14:466, 467, 471, 475, 478, 489
virgata 14:466, 470, 478, 482, 489
warmingii 14:476, 487, 489
weddelliana 14:470, 475, 482, 489

Echinochloa 11:340, 414
 crus-galli 11:340, 414
Echinocystis 15:438, 439
 lobata 15:439
Ectropothecium 15:68, 451
 cyperoides 15:68
 dealbatum 15:451
 intorquatum 15:68
 monumentorum 15:68
 siamense 15:68
Egiphila 13:319
 anomala 13:319
Egeria 15:496
 densa 15:496
Egiphylla 13:497
 macrophylla 13:497
Ehretia 15:237
 Ehretiaceae 12:26, 27, 79

- Eichornia* 12:121, 122
crassipes 12:121, 122
Elaphoglossum 15:45
hirtum 15:45
 var. *micans* 15:45
 wawrae 15:45
 Eleagnaceae 15:330, 332
Eleagnus 14:146
 pungens 14:146
 reflexa 14:146
Eleocharis 14:284
 rostellata 14:284
Elephantopus 14:131
 mollis 14:131
Elodea 15:496
 densa 15:496
 Empetraceae 15:330, 332
Enchlorion 13:115
 saunderii 13:115
Encholirion 13:122, 123, 126, 131,
 136; 14:478, 479, 489
 catharinense 14:479, 489
 corallinum 13:123, 131
 garreli 14:478, 489
 jonghii 13:122
 liboni 13:123, 131
 roseum 13:123, 131, 136
 variegatum 13:123, 131
 sanguinolentum 13:126, 131
 ynghii 13:123
Encholirium 13:123, 131, 152, 161;
 14:458, 462, 478, 490
 augustae 14:462
 corallinum 13:123, 131
 glaziovii 13:152, 161
 magalhaesii 13:152, 161
 spectabile 14:462, 490
 subsecundum 13:152; 14:490
Endodeca 12:414-416, 418
 serpentaria 12:416, 418
Engelhardtia 15:197
Enterolobium 13:392, 400
 cyclocarpum 13:392, 400
Entodon 14:204; 15:451
 abbreviatus 14:204
 angustifolius 15:451
 erythropus 14:204
 jamesonii 14:204
 Entodontaceae 14:204; 15:451
Ephedra 11:427
 viridis 11:427
Ephialis 15:222, 255
 pentaphylla 15:255
Ephialum 15:222
Ephielis 15:73, 78, 224
Epidendrum 13:305; 14:1-4, 21, 23
 Hawkesii 14:2-4, 21, 23
 ibaguense 13:3
Epilobium 12:478
 hornemanni 12:478
 forma *albiflorum* 12:478
 Equisetaceae 15:134
 Equisetales 15:134
Equisetum 15:134-138
 affine 15:136
 arvense 15:135, 137
 var. *arvense* 15:137
 var. *boreale* 15:137
 Ferrissii 15:136
 fluviatile 15:135, 138
 hyemale 15:135-137
 var. *affine* 15:136
 var. *californicum* 15:137
 var. *elatum* 15:136, 137
 var. *hyemale* 15:136
 var. *intermedium* 15:135, 136
 var. *Jesupii* 15:136
 forma *polystachyum* 15:137
 var. *pseudohyemale* 15:136
 var. *robustum* 15:136, 137
 hyemale × *laevigatum* 15:136
 hyemale × *variegatum* 15:136
 intermedium 15:135
 kansanum 15:135
 laevigatum 15:135, 136
 laevigatum × *variegatum*
 15:136
 limosum 15:138
 Nelsonii 15:136
 palustre 15:135, 138
 var. *americanum* 15:138
 var. *palustre* 15:138
 var. *simplicissimum* 15:138
 pratense 15:135, 137
 prealtum 15:136
 scirpoides 15:135, 137
 sylvaticum 15:135, 137, 138
 var. *multiramum* 15:137,
 138
 var. *pauciramum* 15:137,
 138
 var. *sylvaticum* 15:138
 trachyodon 15:136
 variegatum 15:135-137
 var. *alaskanum* 15:137
 forma *anceps* 15:137
 var. *anceps* 15:137
 var. *Nelsonii* 15:136
 Equisophyta 15:129, 134
 Equisopsida 15:134

- Eragrostis* 11:289; 14:279, 393;
15:501
 amabilis 15:501
 oxylepis 11:289; 14:393
 tenella 15:501
Erechtites 14:131
 valerianifolia 14:131
Erianthus 14:91-93
 angustifolius 14:92, 93
 asper 14:91, 92
 biaristatus 14:91, **92**
 clandestinus 14:92, **93**
 glabrinodis 14:92, 93
 purpureus 14:91, **92**
 saccharoides 14:92, 93
 subsp. *angustifolius* 14:92
 var. *biaristatus* 14:92
 subsp. *genuinus* 14:92, 93
 var. *trinii* 14:92, 93
 subvar. *glabrinodis* 14:93
 trinii 14:91-93
Ericaceae 12:313; 15:330, 332, 334
Ericetrodea 14:322
 corazonensis 14:322
 var. *cuatrecasii* 14:322
Erigeron 11:218
 sumatresis 11:218
Erinus 11:6
 peruvianus 11:6
Eriocaulon 15:457, 462
 articulatus 15:457
 decangulare 15:462
 var. *minor* 15:462
 pellucidum 15:457
 septangulare 15:457, 462
 texense 15:462
Eriochrysis 14:88-91
 cayennensis 14:88, 91
 var. *laxiuscula* 14:89
 glabrifolia 14:88, **90**
 holcoides 14:88
 laxa 14:88, **89**
 villosa 14:88, **90**
 warmingiana 14:88
Eriogonum 15:330, 492
 longifolium 15:492
Eriophyes 14:335; 15:325
 cryptotrichus 15:325
Eriophytes 15:307
Eriostax 14:464
 glauca 14:464
Ernestia 13:68
 adenotricha 13:68
 karuruana 13:68
 ovata 13:68
 quadriseta 13:68
 tenella 13:68
Eryngium 11:307; 12:27, 450
 prostratum 12:27
Erysimum 11:256
 officinale 11:256
Erysiphe 11:164, 202, 342, 343, 414
 cichoracearum 11:164, 342, 343,
 414
 galeopsidis 11:342
 horridula 11:202
 lamprocarpa 11:202, 342
 verbenae 11:343
Erythrina 13:312; 14:396
 flabelliformis 13:312
Escallonia 13:278; 15:307
 tortuosa 15:307
Espeletia 14:131
 congestiflora 14:131
 glossophylla 14:131
 glandulosa 14:131
 grandiflora 14:131
 hartwegiana 14:131
 var. *brachyphylla* 14:131
 incana 14:131
 jimenez-quesadae 14:131
 lopezii 14:131
 murilloi 14:131
 petiolata 14:131
 var. *escobensis* 14:131
 phaneractis 14:131
 pleiochasia 14:131
 schultesiana 14:131
Esuris 12:122
Eucalyptus 11:82, 83; 14:330
 robusta 14:330
Eumeces 12:313, 330
 inexpectatus 12:313, 330
Eupatorieae 12:465, 468, 469, 471,
475
Eupatoriinae 12:465, 468
Eupatorium 11:218, 341; 12:191;
14:131, 132
 acuminatum 14:131
 amygdalinum 14:132
 angustifolium 14:132
 bullatum 14:132
 humile 14:132
 inulaefolium 14:132
 laevigatum 14:132
 odoratum 14:132
 paecense 14:132
 pycnocephalum 14:132
 scabrum 14:132
 stoechadifolium 14:132

- urticaefolium* 11:341
Euphorbia 11:442; 13:385, 386;
 14:285, 292, 391; 15:444-
 446, 501
agraria 15:446
buxifolia 13:385
Cyparissias 15:445
Esula 15:445
Geyeri 15:445, 446
glyptosperma 15:446
Helioscopia 15:445
intercedens 15:445
litoralis 13:385
lucida 15:445
marginata 15:445, 446
mesembrianthemifolia 13:385,
 386
mesembryanthemifolia 13:385,
 386
Peplus 15:445, 446
reinwardtiana 15:501
serpyllifolia 15:445, 446
serrulata 15:501
uralensis 15:445
virgata 15:445
Euphorbiaceae 11:200; 13:385, 400;
 14:391, 441, 450; 15:47, 444,
 458
Euphrasia 12:335
officinalis 12:335
Euphydras 11:360
Eurhynchium 14:203
riparioides 14:203
Eurotia 11:489
Eustoma 14:284
grandiflora 14:284
Euthamia 12:478
graminifolia 12:478
 var. *major* 12:478
Evax 15:489
Excoecaria 14:304
agallocha 14:304
Exema 14:416
variopicta 14:416
Eysenhardtia 12:308

Fabaceae 11:203; 15:473
Fagaceae 15:333, 414, 420
Fagales 15:414
Fagus 11:427; 12:1
grandifolia 12:1
Faramea 15:54, 56-58
bullata 15:58
 sect. *Eufaramea* 15:56
 sect. *Grandistipulata* 15:56
 sect. *Homocladus* 15:56
 sect. *Hypochasma* 15:56
jefensis 15:54, 56
loftonii 15:54, 56
papillata 15:54, 57, 58
talamancarum 15:57
 sect. *Tetramerium* 15:56, 58
Fascicularia 13:461; 14:460, 464;
 15:175, 177, 178
bicolor 14:464; 15:175
pitcairniifolia 15:177, 178
Fernseea 14:459, 463; 15:177
itaitiaiae 14:463; 15:177
Feroactus 14:413
rectispinus 14:413
Festuca 11:289, 307; 14:393
dertonensis 11:289; 14:393
Ficus 13:312
palmeri 13:312
Filicales 15:139, 141
Filix 15:149
fragilis 15:149
Fissidens 14:198; 15:63, 447, 448
asplenioides 14:198
hollianus 15:63
 var. *semperfalcatatus* 15:63
semperfalcatatus 15:63
nobilis 15:447
sylvaticus 15:448
Fissidentaceae 14:198; 15:63, 447
Fleischmannia 12:465, 467, 468,
 470-472, 474, 476
arguta 12:467, 468
microcephala 12:467, 468
repens 12:468
rhodostylis 12:467
schaffneri 12:467
standleyi 12:467
urenifolia 12:471
Flourensia 13:188
Flourensia 11:18; 12:188; 13:281,
 282
Forestiera 12:308
Forchammeria 13:286, 445; 14:413
watsoni 13:286; 14:413
Foreauella 15:69
orthothecia 15:69
Forestiera 13:473
ligustrina 13:473
Fosterella 14:458, 462
micrantha 14:462
Fouquieria 13:286; 14:413
peninsularis 13:286; 14:413
Fouquieriaceae 14:391
Fragaria 15:336, 344, 345

- canadensis* 15:345
glauca 15:345
pauciflora 15:345
vesca 15:344
 var. *americana* 15:344
 var. *bracteata* 15:344
virginiana 15:344, 345
 var. *terrae-novae* 15:345
Frankenia 15:489
Franseria 14:413
 ambrosioides 14:413
Fraxinus 11:163, 427; 12:5; 13:449, 471
 anomala 11:427
 lanceolata 11:163
 subsect. *Melioides* 12:5
 uhdei 13:449
Frullania 15:62, 447
 tamarisci 15:62
 subsp. *moniliata* 15:62
 tenuicaulis 15:447
Frullaniaceae 15:62, 447
Fuchsia 11:378
Funaria 14:200; 15:64, 449
 calvescens 15:64
 hygrometrica 14:200; 15:64, 449
 var. *calvescens* 15:64
Funariaceae 14:200; 15:64, 449

Galax 12:313, 317, 318, 320
 aphylla 12:313, 317, 318, 320
Galinsoga 14:132, 279
 parviflora 14:132
Galium 11:311, 312; 15:492
 pilosum 15:492
 virgatum 15:492
Galorrhoeus 15:445
 Esula 15:445
 lucidus 15:445
Galphimia 14:157
 hirsuta 14:157
Gamopetalae 13:427
Gardenia 13:449
Gardoquia 12:164, 281, 283, 333
 gillesii 12:164
 origanoides 12:281, 283, 333
Garckea 15:63, 448, 452
 comosa 15:448, 452
 phascoides 15:63, 448
Garrelia 14:478, 479, 489
 encholirioides 14:478, 479, 489
Garrya 14:194, 197
Gaura 11:41, 198; 14:289
 coccinea 11:198
Gazania 14:132
 speciosa 14:132
Gelsemium 13:473
 sempervirens 13:473
Genipa 15:54, 58
 vulcanicola 15:54, 58
Gentianaceae 12:21
Geophila 15:54
 herbaceum 15:54
Geoprimum 15:385
 crassicarpum 15:385
 succulentum 15:385
Geraniaceae 14:391
Gesneriaceae 12:21; 13:81
Gerardia 11:164; 12:428
 dulcis 12:428
 laevigata 11:164
Geum 15:336, 354-356
 aleppicum 15:354, 355
 var. *Rydbergii* 15:354
 aurantiacum 15:355
 macrophyllum × *rivale* 15:354, 355
 macrophyllum 15:354, 355
 var. *perincisum* 15:355
 perincisum 15:354, 355
 var. *intermedium* 15:355
 var. *perincisum* 15:355
 pervale 15:355
 pulchrum 15:355
 rivale 15:354, 355
 rivale × *perincisum* 15:355
 strictum 15:354
 triflorum 15:354, 356
 var. *ciliatum* 15:356
 forma *pallidum* 15:356
 var. *triflorum* 15:356
Geunsia 13:425, 428-430, 499;
 14:36, 38, 40, 41, 45, 117,
 145, 235, 239, 240; 15:15
 acuminatissima 13:428
 anomala 15:15
 apoënsis 13:428, 429
 beccariana 14:239, 240
 cumingiana 13:428-430; 14:45
 var. β 14:45
 var. *dentata* 13:429
 farinosa 13:428-430; 14:36, 38
 flavida 13:428, 430
 furfuracea 13:429
 havilandii 14:235, 239
 hexandra 13:428-430; 14:145
 paloënsis 13:429, 430; 14:41
 var. *celebica* 13:429
 pentandra 13:429, 430; 14:38
 ramosi 13:499

- straminea* 14:40, 41
Ghinia 12:21
Ginkgoales 14:392
Glandularia 11:50, 121, 134, 135, 181, 184, 186, 187, 243, 262, 263, 268, 280, 318, 321, 323, 421, 438; 13:192, 193, 214, 254, 261, 266, 267, 269, 272; 14:294
berteroi 11:438
 × *covasii* 11:135
dissecta 13:192, 193
laciniata 11:135, 181, 318
laciniata × *megapotamica* 11:318
laciniata × *peruviana* 11:181
maritima 11:263
megapotamica 11:134, 135, 318
megapotamica × *peruviana* 11:134
perakii 12:280; 13:214
perakii × *peruviana* 11:280
peruviana 11:134, 135, 181, 280
peruviana × *megapotamica* 11:135
pulchella 13:192, 193, 254, 261, 267, 269, 272; 14:294
 var. *clavellata* 14:294
 var. *gracilior* 13:261
 var. *pulchella* 13:254, 269
radicans 11:50
santiaguensis 11:121, 135
santiaguensis × *laciniata* 11:135
santiaguensis × *megapotamica* 11:135, 421
selloi 13:261, 267
stellarioides 11:184, 186, 187
subincana 13:266
sulfurea 11:243
sulphurea 11:243
tampensis 11:262
tenera 11:268; 13:272
tenuisecta 11:280
tristachya 11:321
Glanduria 13:179; 15:478
Glecoma 11:32
hederacea 11:32
Gleichenia 15:43
linearis 15:43
 Gleicheniaceae 15:43
Glomeropitcairnia 14:459, 463
penduliflora 14:463
Glycyrrhiza 15:362, 384, 389
lepidota 15:389
 var. *glutinosa* 15:389
 var. *lepidota* 15:389
Gmelina 15:224
dalrympleana 15:224
Gnaphalium 11:218, 286; 12:474; 14:132
elegans 14:132
luteo-album 11:218
 subsp. *affine* 11:218
spicatum 14:132
 Gnetales 14:392
Godmania 15:101
aesculifolia 15:101
Gomostachyum 12:6
Gongora 14:3
maculata 14:3
Goniostachyum 12:6, 27, 63, 179
berlandieri 12:179
citrosum 12:27
graveolens 12:63, 179
Gonocormus 15:44
minutus 15:44
Goodenia 14:332
Gouldia 14:213, 214; 15:47-52
affinis 15:47, 48
 var. *gracilis* 15:48
 var. *robusta* 15:48
angustifolia 15:48
antiqua 15:47, 48
 var. *acuta* 15:48
 var. *hirtellifolia* 15:48
 var. *kauensis* 15:48
 var. *kehenaensis* 15:48
 var. *oblonga* 15:48
arborescens 15:49, 51
aspera 15:48
axillaris 14:214; 15:48, 49
 forma *glabriflora* 15:48
 forma *glabrifolia* 14:214; 15:48
 var. *hawaiiensis* 14:214
 forma *lancifolia* 14:214
 var. *microphylla* 14:214
 var. *nodosa* 14:214
bobeoides 15:48
cirrhopetiolata 15:49
congesta 15:49
cordata 14:214; 15:47, 49
 var. *acuminata* 14:214
 var. *molokaiensis* 14:214
 var. *nealae* 14:214
 var. *nealiae* 15:49
coriacea 15:49, 50
 var. e 15:49, 50
crassicaulis 15:49

- degeneri* 15:49
elongata 15:49
 var. *hirtellicostata* 15:49
 var. *kahiliensis* 15:49
forbesii 15:49
fosbergii 15:49
 var. *albicaulis* 15:49
 var. *macrophylla* 15:49
glabra 15:49
 var. *parvithyrsa* 15:49
 var. *waipioensis* 15:49
gracilis 15:47
hathewayi 15:50
Hillebrandii 14:214; 15:48
 forma *eunodosa* 14:214
 forma *glabriflora* 15:48
 forma *glabrifolia* 14:214
 var. *hawaiiensis* 14:214
 forma *lancifolia* 14:214
 forma *microphylla* 14:214
 var. *nodosa* 14:214
 var. *typica* 14:214; 15:48
hosakae 15:50
kaala 14:213; 15:47, 50
 var. *russii* 14:213
macrothyrsa 15:47
kaalana 15:50
kapuaensis 15:50
 var. *pittosporoides* 15:50
 var. *rigidifolia* 15:50
 var. *rigidifolioides* 15:50
 var. *violetiae* 15:50
konaensis 15:50
 var. *latifolia* 15:50
lanaiensis 15:50
macrocarpa 15:50
 var. *cuneata* 15:50
 var. *sambucina* 15:50
 var. *sclerophylla* 15:50
 var. *teres* 15:50
munroi 15:51
myrsinoidea 15:51
osteocarpa 15:51
ovata 14:214; 15:51
 var. *heterophylla* 14:214;
 15:51
 var. *kalaupapa* 14:214;
 15:51
 var. *kalaupapana* 15:51
 var. *lydgatei* 14:214; 15:51
 var. *makawaoensis* 14:214;
 15:51
 var. *maunahui* 14:214; 15:51
 var. *maunahuiensis* 15:51
 var. *membranacea* 14:214;
 15:51
 var. *oahuensis* 15:51
 var. *obovata* 14:214; 15:51
 var. *petiolata* 14:214; 15:51
 var. *punaula* 14:214; 15:51
 var. *punaulana* 15:51
 var. *russii* 15:51
 var. *santalifolia* 14:214;
 15:51
 var. *storeyi* 14:214; 15:51
 var. *suehiroae* 14:214; 15:51
 var. *wailauensis* 14:214;
 15:51
parvifolia 15:51
 var. *subpilosa* 15:51
parvula 15:51
 var. *impressa* 15:51
pedunculata 15:52
pseudodichotoma 15:52
pubescens 15:52
purpurea 15:48
quadrangularis 15:52
rotundifolia 15:52
sambucina 15:50
sandwicensis 15:49-52
 forma *alpha* 15:50
 var. *arborescens* 15:49, 51
 var. *hirtella* 15:50
 var. *ovata* 15:51
 var. *parvifolia* 15:51
 var. *stipulacea* 15:52
sclerotica 15:52
stottsbergii 15:52
stipulacea 15:52
 var. *rockii* 15:52
st.-johnii 15:51
 var. *munroi* 15:51
subcordata 15:52
tenuicaulis 15:52
terminalis 14:213, 214; 15:47-52
 forma *acuminata* 14:214
 forma *acuta* 15:48
 forma *albicaulis* 15:49
 var. *angustifolia* 15:48
 var. *antiqua* 15:48
 var. *arborescens* 15:49
 var. *aspera* 15:48
 var. *beta* 15:48
 var. *bobeoides* 15:48
 var. *congesta* 15:49
 var. *cordata* 14:214; 15:49
 var. *crassicaulis* 15:49
 forma *cuneata* 15:50
 var. *degeneri* 15:49

var. *elongata* 15:49
 forma *euarborescens* 15:49
 forma *euglabra* 15:49
 var. *forbesii* 15:49
 var. *glabra* 15:49
 forma *gracilis* 15:48
 var. *hathewayi* 15:50
 forma *heterophylla* 14:214
 forma *hirtellicostata* 15:49
 forma *hirtellifolia* 15:48
 var. *hosakai* 15:50
 forma *impressa* 15:51
 var. *kaala* 14:213; 15:50, 51
 forma *kahili* 15:49
 forma *kalaupapa* 14:214;
 15:51
 forma *eukapuaensis* 15:50
 var. *kapuaensis* 15:50
 forma *kauensis* 15:48
 forma *kekena* 15:48
 forma *eukonaensis* 15:50
 var. *konaensis* 15:50
 var. *lanai* 15:50
 forma *latifolia* 15:50
 forma *lydgatei* 14:214
 var. *macrocarpa* 15:50
 forma *macrophylla* 15:49
 forma *makawaoensis* 14:214
 forma *maunahui* 14:214;
 15:51
 forma *membranacea* 14:214
 forma *molokaiensis* 14:214
 var. *myrsinoidea* 15:50
 forma *nealae* 14:214; 15:49
 forma *oahuensis* 15:51
 forma *oblonga* 15:48
 forma *obovata* 14:214
 var. *osteocarpa* 15:51
 var. *ovata* 14:214; 15:51
 var. *parvifolia* 15:51
 forma *parvithyrsa* 15:49
 var. *parvula* 15:51
 var. *pedunculata* 15:52
 forma *petiolata* 14:214
 forma *pittosporoides* 15:50
 var. *pseudodichotoma* 15:52
 var. *pubescens* 15:52
 forma *punaula* 14:214;
 15:51
 var. *quadrangularis* 15:52
 forma *rigidifolia* 15:50
 forma *rigidifolioides* 15:50
 forma *robusta* 15:48
 forma *rockii* 15:52
 var. *rotundifolia* 15:52

forma *russii* 14:213; 15:51
 forma *santalifolia* 14:214
 forma *sclerophylla* 15:50
 var. *sclerotica* 15:52
 var. *skottsbergii* 15:52
 var. *stipulacea* 15:52
 forma *storeyi* 14:214
 var. *subcordata* 15:52
 forma *subpilosa* 15:51
 forma *suehiraiae* 14:214
 var. *tenuicaulis* 15:52
 forma *teres* 15:50
 forma *violetae* 15:50
 var. *wailauensis* 14:214
 var. *wawrana* 15:52

wawrae 15:52

Graffenrieda 14:266, 267
emarginata 14:267
latifolia 14:267
 subsp. *meridensis* 14:267
rotundifolia 14:266
rupestris 14:267
sessilifolia 14:266
 subsp. *occidentalis* 14:266
sipapoana 14:266, 267
versicolor 14:267
Graftia 13:305, 306
 Parishii 13:306
Graminastrum 11:365; 12:249
 macusaniense 12:249
 macusaniensis 11:365
Gramineae 12:249; 14:361
Grammitis 15:45
 hookeri 15:45
 tenella 15:45
Grandularia 11:280
 tenuisecta 11:280
Gravisa 13:153, 161; 14:461, 464;
 15:175, 176, 178, 179
 aquilegia 15:175, 176, 178, 179
 exsudans 14:464
 rodriguesiana 13:153, 161
Greigia 13:456, 464; 14:460, 463,
 464; 15:176-179
 berteroi 14:464
 landbeckii 15:177
 pearcei 15:178
 rohvederi 13:456, 464
 sphacelata 14:463; 15:176, 179
 van-hyningii 13:456
Grevillea 14:213
 robusta 14:213
Grewia 13:427
 inaequalis 13:427
Grimmia 14:200

- fusco-lutea* 14:200
trichophyllum 14:200
 Grimmiaceae 14:200
Grindelia 15:307
 robusta 15:307
Grischowia 13:68
 hirta 13:68
Grossularia 15:424, 425
 hirtella 15:425
 oxyacanthoides 15:424
 setosa 15:424
 Grossulariaceae 15:333, 423
Groutiella 15:449
 goniorhyncha 15:449
Guagnebina 15:274, 279
 luteo-rubra 15:275
 lutescens 15:274, 279
Guazuma 13:365
Guettarda 13:278, 302
 discolor 13:278
Gutierrezia 11:13, 489
 Guttiferae 15:458
 Guttiferales 15:446
Guzmania 13:85, 121, 124, 127-129,
 131, 137, 138, 457, 464;
 14:459, 463; 15:179, 180,
 185, 192
 balanophora 13:129, 131
 bicolor 13:457, 464
 capituligera 13:128, 131
 cryptantha 15:180
 fastuosa 13:128, 131
 gracilior 13:457
 hygrometrica 13:129, 131
 monostachia 15:179
 musaica 13:138
 obtusa 13:121
 oroiensis 13:129, 131
 picta 15:185, 192
 polycephala 14:463
 sintenisii 13:129, 131
 squarrosa 15:180
 splitgerberi 13:127, 131
 tricolor 14:463
 urbaniana 13:128, 131
 wrightii 13:124, 131
 zahnii 13:137
Guzvriesia 13:131, 137
 magnifica 13:131, 137
Gymnocarpium 15:148
 Dryopteris 15:148
 Robertianum 15:148
 Gymnophytina 15:129, 152
 Gymnospermae 14:512
Gynoxys 14:132
 parvifolia 14:132
Gynura 11:218
 pseudochina 11:218
Hadongia 13:277, 278, 314
 eberhardtii 13:314
Halimodendron 15:473
Halodendron 15:473
Hamamelis 12:94
Haplopappus 11:427
 armeroides 11:427
Harrisonia 15:258
 abyssinica 15:258
Haworthia 12:184
 sect. *Retusae* 12:184
 sect. *Rigidae* 12:184
Hebenstretia 12:230
 erinoides 12:230
Hechtia 13:136; 14:458, 462, 490;
 15:169, 175, 176
 argentea 14:490
 desmetiana 14:490; 15:176
 longifolia 15:169, 175
 stenopetala 14:462
 tillandsioides 13:136
Hedeoma 11:199; 12:47, 162, 164,
 190, 283, 332, 339
 floribunda 12:47, 162, 164, 190,
 283, 332, 339
 hispidia 11:199
 patens 12:47, 162, 164, 190, 283,
 332, 339
Hedera 13:212
Hedwigia 14:202
 ciliata 14:202
 Hedwigiaceae 14:202; 15:66
Hedysarum 15:362, 390, 391
 alpinum 15:390
 forma albiflorum 15:390
 var. americanum 15:390
 var. grandiflorum 15:390
 var. philoscia 15:390
 americanum 15:390
 boreale 15:390
 var. boreale 15:390
 var. cinerascens 15:390
 var. Mackenzii 15:391
 Mackenzii 15:390, 391
 var. Fraseri 15:390
 sulphurescens 15:390
Heeria 15:260
Helenium 11:105
 puberulum 11:105
Heleochloa 14:393
 schoeniodes 14:393

- Helianthemum* 15:430
Bicknellii 15:430
Helianthus 11:424; 15:491
annuus 11:424; 15:491
Helichrysum 14:132
bracteatum 14:132
Helietta 12:188; 13:355
parvifolia 12:188; 13:355
Helioopsis 11:198
scabra 11:198
 Heliotropiaceae 11:14, 87, 257
Heliotropium 11:14, 257; 12:40
arborescens 12:40
procumbens 11:257
Helipterum 14:132
manglesii 14:132
Helleranthus 11:32, 40
quadrangulatus 11:32, 40
Helleriella 14:4, 5, 21, 24
nicaraguensis 14:4, 5, 21, 24
Henriettella 11:397, 399; 13:80
fascicularis 13:80
maguirei 13:80
membranifolia 13:80
sylvestris 13:80
Henriettia 11:397, 399
 Hepaticae 14:196; 15:61, 70, 447
Hepetis 15:163
lorentziana 15:163
 Herbidae 15:159
Hermannia 12:279, 340
disticha 12:279
micrantha 12:279
pauciflora 12:340
Hernandea 14:217
sonora 14:217
Herpetineurum 14:203
toccoae 14:203
Hesperis 15:403
Hesperogreigia 14:464
berteroi 14:464
Heterocentron 14:260
Heterodera 12:26
marioni 12:26
Heterotropa 12:323, 328, 422
arifolia 12:328
virginica 12:323, 422
Hevea 12:58
brasiliensis 12:58
Hexalepis 13:84, 85
Hexastylis 12:313, 321-323, 325-330, 414, 419-422
arifolia 12:321, 328-330, 419-421
 var. *arifolia* 12:330
 var. *ruthii* 12:321, 329, 330, 419-421
heterophylla 12:321-323, 325, 326
lewisiaii 12:321, 322, 326, 329
menningeri 12:321, 323, 422
minor 12:321, 322, 328
pilosifera 12:327
ruthii 12:330, 420
shuttleworthii 12:321, 322, 328, 329
virginica 12:313, 321-323, 326, 327, 419, 421
Hibiscus 14:431; 15:307, 441, 444
arnottianus 14:431
sabdariffa 15:307
trionum 15:444
Hierobotana 12:6; 13:401
Hilaria 11:453; 14:349
mutica 11:453
Hillia 15:54, 58
tetrandra 15:54, 58
Himantocladium 15:450
scrobiculatum 15:450
Hippia 12:6, 179, 216
graveolens 12:179, 216
Hirtella 15:260
bangweolensis 15:260
Hocquartia 12:415
Hofmeisteria 12:465-472, 474, 475
crassifolia 12:466
dissecta 12:466, 467, 471
fasciculata 12:465, 466
filifolia 12:466
gentryi 12:470
laphamioides 12:470
pluriseta 12:469
schaffneri 12:467
sinaloensis 12:467
standleyi 12:467
urenifolia 12:465-467, 475
Hohenbergia 14:461, 464
littoralis 14:461
stellata 14:464
strobilacea 14:464
Holomitrium 15:448
griffithianum 15:448
Homaliodendron 15:66, 450
flabellatum 15:450
microdendron 15:66
Homalobus 15:379, 380
caespitosus 15:380
tenellus 15:379
vexilliflexus 15:379
Homo 13:219

- Homotropa* 12:328
macranthum 12:328
 Hookeriaceae 15:67
Hopea 15:15
Hoplitis 11:360
Hoplophytum 15:188, 192
cyaneum 15:188, 192
Hosackia 15:371
americana 15:371
Hosta 14:424
longifolia 14:424
Hudsonia 15:430
ericoides 15:430
tomentosa 15:430
 var. *intermedia* 15:430
 var. *tomentosa* 15:430
Humulus 12:117; 15:423
lupulus 12:117; 15:423
Hura 15:265
Hydnum 11:447
erinaceus 11:447
Hydrangea 13:473
quercifolia 13:473
 Hydrangeaceae 13:428; 15:330, 331,
 423, 426
Hydromyteria 12:122
stolonifera 12:122
Hylocereus 13:382
 Hylocomiaceae 15:452
Hymenocardia 15:260
 Hymenophyllaceae 14:213; 15:43
Hymenophyllum 14:213; 15:43, 44
lanceolatum 15:43
obtusum 15:44
recurvum 15:44
Hyophila 14:199; 15:64, 448
involuta 14:199; 15:64, 449
tortula 14:199
 Hypericaceae 15:446
Hypericum 14:289
Hyphaene 15:105
 Hypnaceae 14:204; 15:68, 451
Hypochoeris 14:132
radicata 14:132
sonchoides 14:132
 Hypopterygiaceae 14:203
Hypopterygium 14:203
tamariscinum 14:203
Hypoxis 14:285, 292
Hyptis 11:128; 12:27, 47, 63, 64,
 154, 162, 164, 170, 190, 207,
 208, 280, 283, 284, 292, 332,
 339, 486; 13:167, 312;
 15:306
albida 12:47, 162, 164, 190, 283,
 332, 339
americana 12:47, 162, 164, 190,
 283, 332, 339
capitata 12:47, 162, 164, 190,
 283, 332, 339
emoryi 13:312
lacustris 12:64
longipes 12:27, 154
lutescens 12:27
microphylla 13:167
mutabilis 11:128
stricta 12:63
suaveolens 12:47, 162, 164, 190,
 283, 332, 339; 15:306
urticoides 12:27
Hyssopus 12:279
Icacina 12:108
senegalensis 12:108
 Icacinaceae 12:108; 14:391
Ichthyothere 14:132
scandens 14:132
terminales 14:132
Icnanthus 11:73-79, 145-151;
 14:83-85
acuminatus 11:73, 77, 79
amplus 11:73, 74
angustus 14:83, 85
auriculatus 11:74, 78
bacularius 11:151
camporum 11:149
chasae 11:74, 79
congestus 11:148
duidensis 11:148
ephemeroblepharis 14:83, 84
erectus 11:73, 75
firmus 11:145
glaberrimus 11:147, 148
hispidus 11:74, 78
ichnodes 11:73
indutus 11:73, 76
longifolius 14:83, 84
longispiculus 11:148
lutzelburgii 11:73, 77
neblinaensis 14:83, 84
nervosus 11:147
pallidus 11:73, 77
procurrens 11:149, 150
pubescens 11:146
reclinatus 11:150
reclivis 11:145
riparius 11:150
Serrata group 14:83
serratus 14:83, 84

- silvestris* 11:74, 79
subinclusus 11:146, 147
tectus 14:83, 84
vestitus 11:73, 75
vilosissimus 11:73, 74
vimineus 11:73, 76
Ilex 13:428, 476; 14:194, 197; 15:14
glabra 13:476
vomitorea 15:14
Iliamna 15:441, 444
rivularis 15:444
 Illicaceae 13:428, 476
Illa 13:408, 425
Illicium 15:307
religiosum 15:307
Imperata 14:87
flexuosa 14:87
Inga 13:294, 391; 14:205-212
alatocarpa 14:206, 207
borealis 14:208, 209
brevituba 14:209
chocoensis 14:210, 211
cocleensis 14:211
 var. *cocleensis* 14:211
 var. *megantha* 14:211
codonantha 14:206
cuatrecasasi 14:212
edulis 14:211, 212
 var. *minutula* 14:211
eglandulosa 14:205
exaltata 14:208
 sect. *Inga* 14:205, 207
 series *Inga* 14:205, 207, 211
ingoides 14:207
marthae 13:391
megadenia 14:211
minutula 14:211, 212
multijuga 14:211
oerstediana 14:211
racemaria 14:212
spuria 14:207, 212
 forma *racemaria* 14:207, 212
 var. *racemaria* 14:212
 var. *spuria* 14:212
 series *Tetragonae* 14:207
vallensis 14:207, 208
xalapensis 14:209
Iodina 11:271
rhombifolia 11:271
Ionopsis 14:3
utricularioides 14:3
Ipomoea 13:357, 446; 14:183, 391;
 15:265
congesta 14:183
intrapilosa 13:357
pes-caprae 14:391
 Iridaceae 11:286
Iris 11:425
 florentina 11:425
 pallida 11:425
 pumila 11:425
 trojana 11:425
Isertia 15:54
 hypoleuca 15:54
Isoberlinia 12:231; 15:105, 260
 Isoetaceae 12:400; 15:134
 Isoetales 12:384, 400
Isoetes 12:369-377, 379, 380, 382-
 392, 394-400; 15:134
 alata 12:384
 arkansana 12:386, 387
 Bolanderi 15:134
 var. *Bolanderi* 15:134
 var. *pygmaea* 15:134
 butleri 12:369-371, 373, 386,
 387, 390, 392, 394, 395
 forma *immaculata* 12:386
 var. *immaculata* 12:386, 387
 var. *pallida* 12:387
 chapmanii 12:384
 eatonii 12:391
 echinospora 15:134
 var. *Braunii* 15:134
 subsp. *echinospora* 15:134
 subsp. *muricata* 15:134
 var. *Savilei* 15:134
 engelmannii 12:369-373, 375,
 377, 379, 380, 382, 383, 391,
 392, 397
 forma *caroliniana* 12:380
 var. *caroliniana* 12:369-373,
 380, 383
 var. *engelmannii* 12:370,
 372, 375, 377
 forma *fontana* 12:375
 var. *fontana* 12:375
 forma *georgiana* 12:382
 var. *georgiana* 12:369-373,
 382, 383
 var. *gracilis* 12:375
 var. *valida* 12:377, 379
 flaccida 12:369-373, 384, 385,
 389, 392
 var. *alata* 12:384, 385
 forma *chapmanii* 12:384
 var. *chapmanii* 12:384
 forma *rigida* 12:384
 var. *rigida* 12:384, 385
 foveolata 12:394
 var. *plenospora* 12:394

- lithophila* 12:390, 392
macrospora 12:394
melanopoda 12:369-372, 374, 387-392
 forma *pallida* 12:374, 388
 var. *pallida* 12:388, 390
melanospora 12:369-373, 385, 389, 390, 392
muricata 15:134
piedmontana 12:370, 372, 374, 392, 395
riparia 12:369-372, 374, 375, 394, 396-400
 var. *palmeri* 12:369-372, 375, 396-399
 var. *reticulata* 12:369-371, 375, 396, 399
 var. *riparia* 12:370, 371, 375, 396, 399
 forma *saccharata* 12:369, 371, 372, 397, 398
 var. *typica* 12:394
saccharata 12:396, 397
 forma *palmeri* 12:397
 var. *palmeri* 12:397
 forma *reticulata* 12:396
 var. *reticulata* 12:396
virginica 12:369-372, 374, 386, 391, 392, 395, 400
 var. *piedmontana* 12:369-371, 392
 var. *virginica* 12:370, 371
Isopsida 15:129, 134
Isopterygium 15:69, 451
 albescens 15:451
 micans 15:451
 minutirameum 15:69
Isotrema 12:414-417
 durius 12:415
 macrophyllum 12:415, 416
 textorii 15:451
 tomentosa 12:417
 tomentosum 12:416
Ixora 15:54, 502
 floribunda 15:54
 triantha 15:502

Jacaranda 15:241
 sagraeana 15:241
Jacaratia 15:265
Jacquemontia 12:338
Jacquinia 13:393-400
 aciculata 13:395, 396, 398, 400
 aristata 13:395-400
 aurantiaca 13:396, 398, 399
 caracasana 13:395-398, 400
 geniculata 13:395, 397, 400
 gracilis 13:395, 397, 398
 ovalifolia 13:395, 396, 398
 ruscifolia 13:394
Jaquinia 13:393-395, 400
Jasminum 11:3
Jatropha 12:71, 161, 338; 13:286; 14:413
 cinerea 12:71, 338; 14:413
 cuneata 12:338
Johnsonia 13:408, 439, 440, 475
 americana 13:439, 440
Juglans 13:199
Julbernardia 15:105, 266
 globiflora 15:105, 266
Juliana 13:34
Juncus 11:105; 13:44-46, 48-63; 14:330
 acuminatus 13:53, 62
 alpinus 13:54, 55, 63
 var. *fuscescens* 13:55, 63
 var. *rariflorus* 13:54, 63
 balticus 13:49, 58
 var. *littoralis* 13:49, 58
 biflorus 13:49, 50, 59
 forma *adinus* 13:50, 59
 forma *biflorus* 13:49, 59
 brachycarpus 13:52, 60
 brachycephalus 13:54, 62
 bufonius 13:48, 49, 57, 58
 var. *bufonius* 13:48, 57
 var. *congestus* 13:49, 58
 canadensis 13:54, 62
 diffusissimus 13:53, 61
 dudleyi 13:44, 55
 effusus 11:105; 13:49, 58
 var. *solutus* 13:49, 58
 gerardi 13:48, 57
 greenei 13:48, 57
 interior 13:45, 56
 marginatus 13:50, 59
 maritimus 14:330
 nodatus 13:53, 61
 nodosus 13:50, 60
 patens 11:105
 secundus 13:44, 55
 scirpoides 13:53, 61
 var. *scirpoides* 13:53
 tenuis 13:46, 56
 torreyi 13:51, 60
 vaseyi 13:48, 56
Junellia 11:121, 312; 12:27, 31, 32; 15:483
 ligustrina 12:31, 32

- minutifolia* 11:312
pseudo-juncea 11:121
seriphoides 15:483
Jungermannia 14:196; 15:61
linguifolia 14:196
spiralis 15:61
 Jungermanniaceae 14:196
Jungia 14:132
aceroides 14:132
ferruginea 14:132
moschata 14:132
Juniperus 11:13, 427, 489; 13:194, 473; 15:156-158, 306, 430
communis 15:157
 var. *depressa* 15:157
 var. *montana* 15:157
 var. *saxatilis* 15:157
deppeana 13:194
 × *Fassettii* 15:158
horizontalis 15:157, 158, 430
horizontalis × *scopulorum* 15:158
monosperma 11:427, 489
sabina 15:306
scopulorum 15:157, 158
 var. *patens* 15:158
sibirica 15:157
virginiana 13:473
Kandelia 14:304
rheedii 14:304
Karatas 13:140; 15:169-175, 184-193
acanthocrater 15:191, 192
agavifolia 15:170, 175
ampullacea 15:186, 192
binotii 15:190, 192
candida 15:188, 192
carcharodon 15:190, 192
carolinae 15:185, 192
chlorosticta 15:187, 192
coriacea 15:191, 192
cruenta 15:191, 192
cyanea 15:186, 192
denticulata 15:188, 192
guianensis 15:169, 175
humilis 15:171, 175
johannis 15:189, 192
laciniosa 15:172, 175
lasiantha 15:171, 175
laurentii 15:191, 192
legrellae 15:171, 175
leucophoea 15:190, 192
macracantha 15:190, 192
makoyana 15:193
marmorata 15:189, 192
meyendorffii 15:185, 192
morreniana 15:184, 192
 var. *phyllanthidea* 15:184, 192
nidus-puellae 15:173, 175
olens 15:185, 192
penguin 15:170, 175
pinguin 15:170, 175
plumieri 15:170, 173, 175
princeps 15:185, 192
redoutei 13:140; 15:171, 175
sarmentosa 15:188, 192
scarlatina 15:174, 175
spectabilis 15:190, 192
tristis 15:186, 192
Karwinskia 13:377-379
calderonii 13:378
colombiana 13:377-379
Kentrophyta 15:379
montana 15:379
Kigelia 15:105
 pinnata 15:105
Kingiella 13:305
Kokia 13:449
 cookei 13:449
Krameria 12:338, 341
Krigia 12:476
Labiatae 11:378, 490; 12:21, 26, 111, 164, 177, 189, 339; 13:426; 14:420, 427, 428, 512; 15:41
Labordia 15:47
Lactarius 11:427
 torminosus 11:427
Lactuca 11:461; 15:489
 scariola 11:461
Ladenburgia 15:54
Lagascea 13:349
Lagerstroemia 15:16
Laguncularia 14:306-308, 312, 314-316, 318
 racemosa 14:306, 314, 316, 318
 Lamiaceae 11:32, 55, 128, 164, 200, 201, 257, 337; 12:27, 30, 35, 38, 56, 495; 13:167, 251; 14:277, 341, 352, 353, 402
Laminaria 15:457
Lampaya 15:466
 medicinalis 15:466
Lamprococcus 13:148
 farinosus 13:148
 glomeratus 13:148
 var. *discolor* 13:148
Lantana 11:69, 144, 436, 472; 12:21, 23, 24, 27-33, 35, 36, 38-42,

- 47-50, 55-59, 63, 64, 71, 74, 77, 81, 84, 92, 94-96, 100, 103, 104, 106, 107, 111, 115, 118, 135, 142-144, 149, 162, 164, 174, 177, 179, 187, 189-191, 196, 207, 217, 225, 226, 228-230, 232, 235, 236, 238, 259, 280, 283, 286, 287, 291, 294, 304, 309, 332, 339, 340, 342, 352, 357, 360, 365, 428, 430, 434, 437, 438, 460, 482, 483, 492, 501; 13:7, 9, 29, 32, 167, 168, 170, 171, 173-175, 242, 345, 354, 365; 14:216, 217; 14:277, 325, 399, 402, 403, 407, 414, 416; 15:253, 262, 462, 466
- abyssinica* 12:39,
achyranthifolia 12:27, 30, 31, 36, 47, 77, 92, 100, 162, 164, 190, 283, 291, 332, 339; 14:407
- aculeata* 11:144
alba 12:47, 56, 229
- aristata* 12:24, 27, 28, 36, 38, 63, 190; 13:29
 var. *angustifolia* 12:28, 38, 63; 13:29
 var. *cabreræ* 12:196
- balansæ* 12:36, 196
bazeiana 12:434
boyacana 12:63
bracteosa 12:103, 104, 111
brasiliensis 12:29, 32, 38, 135
camara 11:144, 162; 13:168
 var. *aculeata* 11:144
 var. *mista* 12:162
- canescens* 12:35, 39, 58, 63, 207; 13:6, 7
- chamissonis* 12:28, 29, 32, 63
chiapasensis 14:216
- citrosa* 12:63
collina 12:56
cuneatifolia 12:49
dauensis 12:143
dinteri 12:30
dubia 12:56
frutilla 14:217
 var. *obtusifolia* 14:217
- fucata* 12:63
galpingiana 12:225
galpiniana 12:225
geminata 12:48-50, 229
 var. *microphylla* 12:50
- glaziovii* 13:29
glutinosa 12:27
- graveolens* 12:179; 13:354
hypoleuca 12:438; 14:416
indica 12:56, 63
inermis 12:230
involuta 12:31, 47, 59, 63, 115, 162, 164, 187, 190, 283, 332, 339; 13:7; 14:325
 var. *odorata* 12:187
 forma *rubella* 14:325
- jamaicensis* 12:57, 230
javanica 12:225
jorgensenii 12:94, 95
junelliana 12:235, 236
kisi 12:31
lavandulacea 12:56, 57, 64, 229, 232
lilacina 12:63
lippoides 12:49, 57
lockhartii 12:30, 32
macrophylla 12:23, 32; 15:466
macropoda 12:32, 36, 64, 190, 191; 13:345; 14:277
- mearnsii* 12:428
 var. *punctata* 12:428
- micrantha* 12:33
microcephala 12:27, 30, 64, 187, 189, 191; 14:403
microphylla 11:472; 12:118, 287, 288
- minasensis* 13:242
 var. *longibracteolata* 13:242
- mollissima* 12:48, 55, 57, 58, 64
montevidensis 11:144; 12:33, 190; 15:262
- obscura* 12:309
ochroleuca 13:171, 173
odora 12:71, 74
odorata 12:28, 57, 63, 179, 187
origanoides 12:63, 179, 187
originoides 12:63
parvifolia 12:286
peduncularis 14:325
 var. *macrophylla* 14:325
- petitiana* 12:118, 288
polycephala 12:39, 40
pretoriensis 12:357
pseudo-thea 12:365
pseudothea 12:365
radula 12:438
recta 12:63
rehmanni 12:434
reticulata 12:63
rugulosa 14:399
 var. *parvipedunculata* 14:399

- rugosa* 12:107, 118, 238
 var. *tomentosa* 12:118
salviflora 12:226, 228
salviaefolia 12:232, 352; 13:171
salvifolia 12:106, 177, 232, 332;
 13:174, 175
salviifolia 12:232, 352, 460, 483
 forma *transvalensis* 12:460
 sect. *Sarcolippia* 12:144
scabiosaeflora 12:27
scabra 13:32
scabrifolia 12:28, 483
schliebenii 12:482
 × *scorta* 12:340
sellowiana 11:144; 12:63, 174,
 236
sericea 12:492
tiliaefolia 12:38
trifolia 12:36, 47, 50, 56, 63, 162,
 164, 177, 190, 283, 332, 339
turneraefolia 12:294
turnerifolia 12:259
undulata 11:436
velutina 12:63, 149, 191; 15:462
 var. *longifolia* 15:462
viburnoides 12:36, 39, 41, 42,
 232
xenica 12:33
Laportea 15:422
canadensis 15:422
Larix 15:152, 154, 155
laricina 15:154
Lyallii 15:154
occidentalis 15:154, 155
Larrea 11:13, 489, 490; 12:164, 188,
 190, 338, 341; 13:254, 281,
 282
mexicana 12:164
tridentata 12:190; 13:254
Lastarriaea 15:473
Lastrea 15:46
globulifera 15:46
torresiana 15:46
Lathyrus 12:183; 13:453; 15:362,
 391-394
japonicus 15:393
 var. *aleuticus* 15:393
 var. *glaber* 15:393
 var. *pellitus* 15:393
maritimus 15:393
ochroleucus 15:393, 394
odoratus 15:393
palustris 15:393
 var. *linearifolius* 15:393
 var. *macranthus* 15:393
 var. *myrtifolius* 15:393
 var. *pilosus* 15:393
sativus 15:393
tuberosus 15:393
venosus 15:393, 394
 var. *intonsus* 15:394
 var. *venosus* 15:394
 Lauraceae 13:221, 223-227, 229,
 232
Lavandula 12:38
stoechas 12:38
Lavatera 15:441, 442
thuringiaca 15:442
Leandra 11:384, 385; 14:270
 sect. *Chaetodon* 11:385
cornoides 11:385
laevigata 11:385
melanodesma 14:270
peltata 11:384, 385
refracta 11:385
Lechea 15:430, 431
intermedia 15:430
minor 15:430, 431
 var. *depauperata* 15:431
 var. *maritima* 15:430
 Leguminosae 12:183, 186; 13:389,
 400; 14:205; 15:47, 53, 289,
 331, 334, 361, 362, 374, 432,
 458
Leiostrix 13:218
vivipara 13:218
 var. *longipilosa* 13:218
Lejeunea 15:447
riparia 15:447
 Lejeuneaceae 14:197; 15:62, 447
Lemaireocereus 12:338; 13:312
thurberi 12:338; 13:312
Lemna 12:122
 Lentibulariaceae 14:392
Leonotis 12:50, 56
myrtifolia 12:50, 56
Lepachys 11:198
pinnata 11:198
Lepanthes 14:6, 7, 21, 25
Helleri 14:6, 7, 21, 25
rotundifolia 14:7
turalvae 14:7
Lepidium 15:403, 496, 499
bidentatum 15:499
o-waihiense 15:499
piscidium 15:499
sativum 15:403
Lepidophyllum 13:145
quadrangulare 13:145
 Lepidoziaceae 15:61

- Leppia* 12:6
Leptilon 11:198
 canadense 11:198
Leptobryum 14:198
 pyrifforme 14:198
Leptodontium 14:199
 sulphureum 14:199
 ulocalyx 14:199
Leptohymenium 15:452
 tenue 15:452
Leptospermum 14:332
Lepturus 15:496-498
 gasparricensis 15:496-498
 gasparricensis × *repens* var.
 septentrionalis 15:496
 lepens 15:498
 repens 15:496-498
 var. *septentrionalis* 15:496-498
 var. *subulatus* 15:497, 498
Leskea 14:203
 angustata 14:203
Leskeaceae 14:203; 15:67, 450
Lespedeza 11:198
 capitata 11:198
Leucobryaceae 14:199; 15:64, 448
Leucobryum 15:64, 448
 aduncum 15:64
 bowringii 15:64
 var. *sericeum* 15:64
 javense 15:64, 448
 sanctum 15:448
 scalare 15:64, 448
Leucodon 14:202
 cryptotheca 14:202
Leucodontaceae 14:202
Leucoloma 15:64
 molle 15:64
Leveillula 15:484
 taurica 15:484
Liabum 14:132, 133, 323
 acostae 14:323
 bonplandii 14:132
 caliense 14:132
 igniarium 14:132
 megacephalum 14:133
 nigropilosum 14:133
 vulcanicum 14:133
Liatria 11:197
 spicata 11:197
Libocedrus 15:306
 bidwillii 15:306
Licaria 12:243
 alata 12:243
 coriacea 12:243
 guatemalensis 12:243
 triandra 12:243
Lignidae 15:159, 330-334
Ligustrum 14:167
 foliosum 14:167
 forma ovale 14:167
Liliaceae 13:425, 427; 14:391
Lilium 14:167
 tigrinum 14:167
Limnobotrya 15:425
 lacustris 15:425
Limnophila 12:47, 162, 164, 190, 283, 332, 339
 stolonifera 12:47, 162, 164, 190, 283, 332, 339
Linaria 11:290
Lindbergia 14:203
 mexicana 14:203
Lindmania 14:462; 15:163
 brevifolia 15:163
 chlorantha 15:163
 guianensis 14:462
Lipachaeta 14:414
Lipochaeta 13:449
Lipostemmata 12:122
 purpurata 12:122
Lipkea 12:6, 27
 hirsuta 12:27
 var. *purpurea* 12:27
 juncea 12:27
 lycioides 12:27
Lippi 12:6
Lippia 11:72, 86; 12:6, 19-39, 41-50, 55-64, 71, 73-109, 111-119, 130-162, 164-179, 181, 187-191, 194, 196-205, 207-226, 228-233, 235-242, 252-265, 267, 268, 271-281, 283-294, 297-311, 331-347, 349-360, 362-367, 429-452, 454-464, 478, 480-506; 13:1-8, 10-12, 14-21, 23-35, 162-179, 218, 343-368, 401, 445; 14:217, 325, 400, 402-419; 15:262, 464-468, 482
 subsect. A 13:34
 aberrans 12:24; 13:15, 16
 abyssinica 12:23, 39, 41-43, 176, 230, 307, 352, 431, 447, 459; 13:345, 354; 14:402
 var. *pubescens* 12:43; 13:344; 14:403
 sect. *Acantholippia* 12:22, 23; 15:464
 achyranthifolia 12:27

- aculeata* 12:27
acuminata 12:44
acutidens 12:24, 44; 13:344
adoensis 12:39, 175-177, 232, 483; 14:405, 411, 415
adoënsis 12:23, 39, 41-43, 130, 175, 176, 298, 305, 350, 351, 458, 459; 13:171, 344
 var. *multicaulis* 12:350, 351
 var. *pubescens* 12:43
adpressa 12:45
aegyptiaca 12:27
affinis 12:23, 26, 27, 46, 47, 61, 162, 164, 170, 189, 196, 219, 283, 332, 339, 346, 455; 13:345
africana 12:232, 458, 459; 13:171, 172, 175, 176
 var. *scaberrima* 13:175
 var. *sessilis* 12:458, 459
 var. *villosa* 13:175
alba 12:24, 26, 47, 48, 50, 56-59, 62, 63, 71, 76, 98, 187, 189, 190, 196, 219, 228-232, 236, 284, 332, 358, 487; 13:21, 345, 346; 14:403
 var. *carterae* 12:71; 13:346
albicaulis 13:35, 177, 178
alegrensis 12:203-205
allantaniflora 12:360, 362
allantanifolia 12:360, 362
alnifolia 12:24, 71, 73, 74; 13:346
 sect. *Aloysia* 12:21, 22
 subgen. *Aloysia* 12:22, 23
alysioides 12:27
amentacea 12:179, 181
americana 12:20, 23, 63, 74, 76-82, 291, 484; 13:346, 347; 14:404
 forma *hypoides* 12:63, 77, 79, 80; 13:347
 forma *pilosa* 12:79, 81; 14:404
angustifolia 12:24, 82-84, 102, 205, 259, 293, 294, 347, 464; 13:12, 14, 15, 347, 362; 14:404
antaica 12:85
aphylla 12:27
appendiculata 12:27
aprica 12:17, 19, 20
arborea 12:109, 111
arborescens 12:74
archavaletae 12:86, 87; 13:347
 var. *microphylla* 12:87; 13:347
arechavaletae 12:366; 13:3
argentea 12:492, 493
arguta 12:27
argyrophylla 12:24, 27
aristata 12:24, 28; 13:29
 var. *angustifolia* 12:28; 13:29
 forma *pluripedunculata* 12:28
 var. *pluripedunculata* 12:28
armata 12:28
aspenfolia 12:28
asperifolia 12:24, 28, 48, 49, 55, 57, 58, 62, 64, 90, 97, 98, 106, 115, 194, 225, 226, 228-231, 240, 264, 343, 344, 358, 434, 436, 450, 459, 483; 13:12, 19, 21, 171, 173, 174, 176
 var. *anomala* 12:225, 228
 argentiniensis 12:194, 230
asperrima 12:24, 63, 88, 90-93, 135, 136, 232, 290, 294, 347, 429, 434; 13:11, 12, 28, 29, 347, 348; 14:410
 var. *asperrima* 12:88
 var. *longipedunculata* 12:91-93, 294; 13:29, 348; 14:410
 var. *rotundata* 12:93
attenuata 13:165, 166
 group *Axilliflorae* 12:98; 13:3
 series *Axilliflorae* 12:24, 139
 subsect. *Axilliflorae* 12:21, 23, 24, 55, 74, 89, 99, 156, 157, 222, 231, 257, 280, 283, 304, 367, 429, 439, 457; 13:8, 29
 subsect. *Axilliflorae* 12:23
 subsect. B 12:438
baillonii 14:402
balansae 12:24, 63, 94, 96, 97, 446; 13:348; 14:404
balsamea 12:50, 55
barbata 12:28, 168
baumii 12:56, 97, 230; 13:348
baurii 12:434, 435
bazeiana 12:229, 358, 434-436; 13:173, 174
bellatula 12:24, 98; 13:348
berlandieri 12:23, 63, 179, 187, 189
berterii 12:47, 311, 331
betulaefolia 12:28
betulifolia 12:28

- bicolor* 12:24, 98, 99, 108, 132, 362
bocainiensis 12:99
boliviana 12:99-101, 219; 13:348; 14:325, 404
 var. *angusta* 14:325, 404
bothrioura 12:84, 101, 102; 13:348
bracteata 12:103, 160, 265, 267; 13:348
bracteosa 12:103, 111, 115, 268; 13:349, 357; 14:404
bradei 12:105
 subsect. *Brasilianae* 12:24
brasiliensis 12:71, 74
brenesii 12:114-116
briquetiana 12:360, 362
briquetii 12:208, 291
burtonii 12:42, 105, 106, 231, 232, 307, 352, 431; 13:349
caespitosa 12:28
caffra 12:107, 232; 13:349
callensi 12:107, 108
 var. *villosa* 12:108
callicarpaefolia 12:363
callicarpaefolia 12:24, 99, 104, 108, 109, 111, 137, 207, 215, 268, 292, 363, 504; 13:7, 34, 35, 162, 349; 14:404
callicarpiaefolia 12:109
callicarpifolia 12:109, 111, 360, 362, 363
 var. *briquetiana* 12:360, 362
calliclada 12:94-96
callicorpaefolia 12:109
callicorpiifolia 12:109
calocephala 12:109
campestris 12:112
candicans 12:113; 13:350
canescens 12:28; 14:402
caniflora 13:165
capensis 12:57, 225, 229; 13:171
cardiostegia 12:63, 104, 114, 115, 137, 189, 301, 302; 13:34, 162, 350; 14:405
carviadora 12:116, 118, 144; 13:350; 14:405
 var. *minor* 12:118
cayensis 12:28
centaurea 12:118
chacensis 12:63, 119; 13:350
chamaedrifolia 12:28
chamaedrifolia 12:28
chamaedrioides 12:28
chamaedryfolia 12:28
chamaedryoides 12:28
chamissonis 12:28, 29
chamissonis 12:29
chevalierii 12:42, 43, 119, 130; 13:350; 14:405
chiapasensis 12:131, 132, 504; 13:35, 350, 351; 14:405
chiapensis 13:350
chilensis 12:29
chrysantha 12:132, 133; 13:351, 365; 14:405
ciliatifolia 12:257
cilindrica 12:29
cipoënsis 12:133; 13:351
citrata 12:29, 48, 50, 55, 57, 58, 64
 β *geminata* 12:58
 forma *glabriuscula* 12:58
 forma *incana* 12:58
 η *lanceolata* 12:58
 δ *microphylla* 12:58
 var. *triphylia* 12:50, 55
citriodora 12:29
citroidora 12:29
claussenii 12:265, 267; 13:360
claussenii 12:265
contermina 12:24, 90, 134-136, 290; 13:29, 351
controversa 12:111, 136, 138, 504; 13:162, 351; 14:405
 var. *brevipedunculata* 12:138
cordata 12:238; 13:353, 359
coreacea 12:138
coriacea 12:24, 138, 139; 13:14, 351
 forma *angustifolia* 12:138, 139
 forma *latifolia* 12:138, 139
corylifolia 12:219
corymbosa 12:24, 140, 141, 366; 13:351
 group *Corymbosae* 12:198, 490
 subsect. *Corymbosae* 12:21, 23, 24, 45, 140, 174, 239, 241, 444, 481
costaricensis 12:141, 302; 13:162, 351
crenata 12:49, 56, 235, 236, 357, 358
cryptantha 12:220
cujabensis 12:29
culmenicola 13:445; 14:406
cuneifolia 12:29
cunefolia 12:29

- cuneifolia* 12:29, 285
 var. *angustissima* 12:29
 var. *incisa* 12:29
curtisiana 12:142; 13:162, 352
cylindrica 12:29
cymosa 12:29
darwinii 12:29
dauensis 12:143, 144
densispicata 12:29
deserticola 12:30; 15:464, 465
diamantinensis 12:144, 145, 166,
 200; 13:352
dinteri 12:30
 group *Diphyllocalyx* 12:451
 sect. *Dipterocalyx* 12:21-24, 42,
 77, 198, 207, 211, 301, 489,
 490; 13:346
disepala 12:17, 19, 20
domingensis 12:146; 14:406
dracocephaloides 12:146;
 13:352
duartei 12:147; 13:352
dubia 14:402
dulcis 12:30, 56, 232, 240
 var. *mexicana* 12:30
dumetorum 12:148, 170, 203;
 13:352
durangense 12:149
durangensis 12:149; 13:35, 162,
 352
echinus 12:30
ekmani 12:150; 13:352
elegans 12:47, 151, 152, 170,
 333, 446, 488, 496; 13:352
ellenbeckii 12:143, 144
 var. *pinnatifida* 12:143, 144
elliptica 12:24, 153, 437; 13:353
eupatorium 12:24, 153
 sect. *Euzapania* 12:19, 23, 24,
 45, 98, 102, 198, 349, 449,
 463, 490; 13:14
fastigiata 12:30
felippei 12:154; 13:353
ferruginea 12:24, 155; 13:1, 353;
 14:406
fiebrigii 12:30
filifolia 12:24, 157
filiformis 12:30
fimbriata 12:30
fissicalyx 13:24-26
flavida 12:158, 159
floribunda 12:30, 74, 77, 79, 208,
 291, 292, 363, 484, 486
florida 12:24, 159, 268; 13:353
floridana 13:167
foliolosa 12:30; 15:468, 469
foliosa 12:30; 15:468, 469
foncki 12:30
formosa 12:47, 161, 162, 164,
 189, 283, 332, 339; 13:353;
 14:406
fragrans 12:47, 162, 189, 283,
 332, 339; 13:353
francensis 12:164, 268; 13:353
fruticosa 12:75, 77
galpiniana 12:228
gardneriana 12:24, 145, 165,
 166, 200; 13:353, 359;
 14:406
gehrtii 12:166, 268; 13:354;
 14:406
geisseana 12:162, 164
geminata 12:24, 30, 48, 49, 55-
 58, 64, 119, 158, 179, 187,
 189, 190, 217, 229, 230, 260-
 262, 340, 434, 505; 13:21, 26,
 346
 albiflora 12:58
 forma *glabriuscula* 12:58
 forma *incana* 12:58, 261
 var. *lanceolata* 12:260-262
 forma *lilacina* 12:58
 var. *lockhartii* 12:30
 β *lockhartii* 12:30
 var. *microphylla* 12:49, 55,
 158; 13:21, 26
 α *normalis* 12:58
 forma *pubescens* 12:58
 var. *suffruticosa* 12:505
gentryi 12:167, 168, 363, 364;
 13:162, 354
genuina 14:403
germinata 12:50, 96
gigantea 12:109, 111
glabrescens 12:198, 209
glabriflora 12:50, 56
glandulosa 12:23, 47, 169, 170,
 222, 487; 13:354; 14:406
glanduosa 12:169
glauca 12:30
glazioviana 12:171
glaziovii 12:304
globiflora 12:49, 50, 56-58, 60,
 260-262; 13:17, 19, 26
 albiflora 12:49
 β *geminata* 12:49, 56
 var. *geminata* 12:49, 50;
 13:26
 forma *glabriuscula* 12:49,
 50, 56; 13:17, 19, 26

- forma incana* 12:260, 262
η lanceolata 12:260-262
 var. *lanceolata* 12:260
forma lilacina 12:49, 50, 56
δ microphylla 12:49
 var. *microphylla* 12:50;
 13:17, 19
α normalis 12:49, 56
 var. *normalis* 12:49, 50
forma pubescens 12:49
 sect. *Goniolippia* 12:21, 446
 sect. *Goniostachyum* 12:22-24,
 46, 170, 173, 178, 181, 203,
 252, 275, 288, 310, 333, 355,
 440, 446, 454, 487, 494, 496,
 499; 13:164
 sect. *Gonostachyum* 12:22
gossweileri 12:172
gracilis 12:23, 170, 172, 173,
 454, 488; 13:34, 354
graminifolia 12:82, 259
grandiceps 12:30
grandiflora 12:24, 174, 280;
 13:354
grandifolia 12:41, 42, 175-177,
 430; 13:174, 354; 14:406
 var. *angustispicata* 12:177
 var. *longipedunculata*
 12:177
grata 12:23, 170, 178, 455;
 13:354
graveolens 12:23, 46, 47, 56, 58,
 63, 115, 162, 164, 170, 179,
 187, 189-191, 215, 283, 301,
 310, 332, 333, 339, 363, 504;
 13:34, 351, 354, 355; 14:403,
 407
greggii 12:337, 338
grisebachiana 12:47, 61, 194,
 196, 230, 236, 240; 13:355
grisebachii 12:30
guatemalensis 12:501, 502
guayaquilensis 12:80, 81
hassleriana 12:24, 197, 198, 211,
 490, 491; 13:355
hastatula 12:30
hastulata 12:30; 15:466
havanensis 12:49, 55
havannensis 12:49; 13:345
hederaefolia 12:24, 145, 166,
 199, 200, 274, 501; 13:355;
 14:407
hederifolia 12:199, 437
helleri 12:285
hemisferica 12:74, 78
hemisphaerica 12:23, 74, 76-79,
 81, 82
hemispherica 12:74, 75, 82
herbacea 12:24, 102, 201
hermannioides 12:24, 278, 280,
 281
heterophylla 12:257-259; 13:14
 var. *ciliatifolia* 12:257-259
hickenii 12:148, 170, 202, 203,
 496; 13:356
hieracifolia 12:24, 203-205;
 13:356
hieraciifolia 12:84, 203
hirsuta 12:23, 77, 205, 207, 208,
 292, 363, 485, 486; 13:165,
 166, 356; 14:407
 var. *glabrescens* 12:207, 485
forma latifolia 13:165, 166
forma longifolia 13:165
β sphacelifolia 12:205
α vernonioides 12:207;
 13:165
forma vernonioides 12:207;
 13:165
 var. *vernonioides* 12:207;
 13:165
hirta 12:23, 151, 198, 199, 209-
 211, 489, 490; 13:356;
 14:407
hispida 12:30, 212
hoehnei 12:212
hypoleia 12:111, 213, 215, 302;
 13:34, 162, 356, 362; 14:217,
 407, 408, 419
 var. *ovatifolia* 14:217, 408
hypoleuca 12:213
hyptodes 13:347
hyptoides 12:77, 80
ilan ilan 12:30, 31
imbricata 12:31, 90, 92, 93, 294;
 13:168
inaguensis 12:30
incana 12:492, 493
incisa 12:31
indica 12:216
inopinata 12:217; 13:349, 357;
 14:408
integrifolia 12:47, 61, 101, 196,
 218; 13:357; 14:408
intermedia 12:24, 87, 220, 221,
 429; 13:357
involutrata 12:31, 109, 111;
 13:35
iodantha 12:109

- iodophylla* 12:24, 170, 221, 280;
 13:357
iresinoides 12:31
jaliscana 12:222; 13:162, 358
jangadensis 12:223, 224; 13:166,
 358
 var. *eitenorum* 12:224;
 13:358
japonica 12:31
javanica 12:24, 42, 56, 57, 62,
 63, 106, 225, 228-232, 307,
 352, 358, 431, 436, 461;
 13:171, 173, 174, 358;
 14:408, 419
jorgenseni 12:94
juncea 12:31
 var. α 12:31
junelliana 12:56, 196, 235, 236,
 240, 358; 13:358; 14:409
jurgenseni 12:360
jurgenseni 12:360, 362
kellermanii 12:263, 501, 502
kellermani 12:263, 501
kisi 12:31
kituiensis 12:237
kituensis 12:237
lacunosa 12:24, 238, 239, 445;
 13:353, 359
lagustrina 12:31
lanata 12:239
lanceolata 12:31
 var. *recognita* 12:31
lancifolia 12:300
lantanaefolia 12:194
lantaniifolia 12:194, 196, 235,
 236, 240; 13:359
 var. *crenata* 12:196, 235,
 236, 240
lantanioides 12:49, 50, 57, 190
lasiocalycina 12:24, 174, 241,
 242, 252, 349; 13:359;
 14:409
 var. *sainthilairei* 12:242, 252,
 349; 13:359; 14:409
lasiocalyx 12:252
laxibracteata 12:170, 253
lepida 12:253
leptophylla 12:31
liberiensis 12:254; 13:359
ligustrifolia 12:31
ligustrina 11:72; 12:31, 32
 var. *casadensis* 12:32
 var. *lasiodonta* 12:32
 var. *paraguariensis* 12:32
 var. *schulzii* 12:32
 ligustrina 12:32
liliformes 12:32
lindmanii 12:255, 256, 268;
 13:359
linearis 12:24, 256; 14:409
 sect. *Lippia* 12:19, 24, 84, 139,
 349, 464
 subgen. *Lippia* 12:19, 84, 139,
 267, 310, 464, 490
lippioides 12:32
lithosperma 12:32
litoralis 12:32
litorlis 12:32
littoralis 12:32
lobata 12:32
lockhartii 12:32
longepedunculata 12:257-259;
 13:29, 359
longifolia 12:32
longipedunculata 12:24
lontanifolia 12:194
lopezii 12:260
lorentzii 12:260, 262; 14:409
looseri 12:32
lucens 12:262, 504; 13:360
lupuliformis 12:264; 13:360
lupulina 12:24, 103, 111, 160,
 165-167, 256, 265, 267, 271,
 272, 502; 13:359, 360;
 14:409
 var. *albiflora* 12:271
 var. *minor* 12:265, 267
 var. *paraguariensis* 12:272;
 13:360
lycioides 12:32, 164
lycoides 12:32
macedoi 12:272
macrastachya 12:32
macrastachys 12:32
macrophylla 12:23, 32; 15:464-
 466
macropoda 12:32
macrostachya 12:32, 33
macrostachys 12:33
maldonadoi 12:33
maritima 12:33
marrubiifolia 12:273, 274, 437;
 13:360
martiana 12:23, 47, 170, 274,
 275, 310, 355, 455, 496;
 13:360
matogrossensis 12:170, 276;
 13:361
mcvaughii 12:277
mearnsii 12:56

- megapotamica* 12:277; 13:361
melastomifolia 12:278, 301
melissaeodora 13:345
melissacodora 13:345
melissifolia 12:240, 241
mexicana 12:33, 108, 111; 13:6
 subsect. *Mexicanae* 12:24
michoacana 13:445; 14:409
micrantha 12:33, 56
microcephala 12:24, 222, 278,
 280, 281; 13:361; 14:409
micromer 12:281
micromera 12:24, 47, 162, 164,
 190, 281, 283-286, 332, 333,
 339; 13:361; 14:410
 var. *helleri* 12:47, 162, 164,
 190, 283-286, 332, 339;
 13:361; 14:410
 var. *paludicola* 12:286;
 13:361
micromeria 12:281
microphylla 12:33, 118, 169,
 170, 224, 287-289, 355, 440,
 486, 487; 13:17, 26, 361;
 14:410, 417; 15:464-466, 470
 var. *acutiusculus* 12:287
 var. *alpestris* 12:169, 170
 var. *fasciculata* 12:287
 forma *glabriuscula* 12:288;
 13:17
modesta 12:24, 135, 136, 289,
 290; 13:12, 361; 14:410
modiflora 12:33
mollis 12:152; 13:163, 164
montana 12:33, 342
montevidensis 12:33; 15:262
monticola 12:140
moritzii 12:77, 79, 111, 207, 208,
 291, 292, 484, 486; 13:361
morongii 12:84, 90, 92, 93, 136,
 293, 294, 297, 347, 434;
 13:15, 29, 30, 362; 14:410,
 418
multicapitata 12:495, 496
multiflora 12:297-299, 448, 458,
 459; 13:362; 14:410, 411,
 415, 416
 var. *pubescens* 12:299, 458,
 459; 13:362
microcephala 12:300, 363
myriantha 12:274, 275, 355
myriocephala 12:24, 115, 142,
 189, 214, 216, 278, 300-303,
 486; 13:34, 35, 362
 var. *integrifolia* 12:302, 303;
 13:362
myriocephaloides 12:213, 214
myrtifolia 12:33
nahuire 12:33
nana 12:24, 303
nepetacea 12:23, 354, 355
neriifolia 12:265
nigeriensis 12:42, 298, 304, 458,
 459; 13:362, 363; 14:412,
 415
 var. *brevipedunculata*
 12:305, 458, 459; 13:363
nipensis 12:33
nodiflora 11:72; 12:33-35, 232;
 13:21, 23
 var. *acutifolia* 12:34
 β *arenaria* 12:35
 forma *brevipes* 12:34, 35
 var. *brevipes* 12:34
 forma *canescens* 12:34
 subsp. *canescens* 12:34
 var. *canescens* 12:34
 γ *debilis* 12:35
 var. *lanceolata* 12:34
 var. *normalis* 12:34
 forma *pseudosarmentosa*
 12:34
 forma *pseudo-sarmentosa*
 12:34
 var. *pusilla* 12:34
 var. *repanda* 12:34
repens 12:34
 β *repens* 12:35
 var. *repens* 12:34
 var. β *repens* 12:35
 forma *repens* 12:34
 race *repens* 12:34
 subsp. *repens* 12:34
 var. *reptans* 12:35
 var. *rosea* 12:35
 α *sarmentosa* 12:35
 var. *sarmentosa* 12:35
 forma *sericea* 12:34
 var. *sericea* 12:35
 var. *subsessilis* 12:35
 var. *tarraconensis* 12:35
 δ *umbrosa* 12:35
 α *vulgaris* 12:35
nodoflora 12:35
nodosa 12:35
noduliflora 12:35
nudiflora 12:35
nutans 12:103, 137, 502

- oatesii* 12:42, 106, 230, 232, 306, 307, 352, 431; 13:171, 363
oaxacana 12:133, 307; 13:363; 14:412
obovata 12:308
obscura 12:24, 26, 47, 170, 275, 309, 310; 13:363
ocymoides 13:7
oligophylla 12:35, 56, 495
origanifolia 12:281
origanioides 12:311
origanodes 12:311
organoides 12:23, 47, 56, 63, 152, 162, 164, 170, 188, 189, 190, 283, 286, 310, 311, 331-333, 339, 346, 446, 452, 454, 455, 496; 13:164, 345, 363; 14:412
 var. *sampaionis* 12:331, 452, 454
originoides 12:311
ovata 12:35; 13:34
oxycnemis 12:24, 102, 334; 13:363
oxyphyllaria 12:336, 503, 504; 13:162, 363
pallescens 12:35, 207
palmeri 12:47, 63, 162, 164, 190, 283, 332, 337, 339-341; 13:355, 364; 14:412, 413
 var. *palmeri* 12:337, 341
 spicata 12:341
 var. *spicata* 12:47, 162, 164, 190, 283, 332, 339, 340; 13:364; 14:413
panamensis 12:49, 56; 13:345, 346
 group *Paniculatae* 12:102
 series *Paniculatae* 12:24, 84, 464
 subsect. *Paniculatae* 12:21, 23, 24, 84, 205, 221, 335; 13:166
paraguariensis 12:271
parviflora 12:172, 173; 13:32, 34
pauciserrata 12:74, 76
pavoniana 12:35
pearsoni 12:232, 342, 343; 13:364; 14:413
 var. *sessilis* 12:343; 13:364; 14:413
pearsonii 14:413
 var. *sessilis* 14:413
pedunculata 12:231, 232, 343, 344, 358, 462; 13:174, 364
pedunculosa 12:344
pendula 12:47, 170, 203, 333, 345, 346, 505; 13:364
pennellii 12:149
peruviana 12:35
pettitiana 12:117
phaeocephala 12:24, 90, 346, 347
phryxocalyx 12:24, 242, 252, 347, 349; 13:364
pickelii 12:349; 13:218, 364, 366
pinetorum 12:136, 137
plicata 12:42, 106, 231, 264, 307, 350, 352, 353, 431, 483; 13:364, 365; 14:413
 var. *acuminata* 12:352; 13:365; 14:413
 var. *parvifolia* 12:353; 13:365; 14:413
pohliana 12:23, 275, 289, 354, 494; 13:365; 14:414
poleo 13:17, 18
 var. *angustifolia* 13:18
polycephala 12:39, 310, 452, 454, 455, 496, 497
 var. *aemilii* 12:452, 454
 var. *aemillii* 12:310, 452
 var. *genuina* 12:452
 var. *typica* 12:452
polygalaefolia 12:35
polystachya 12:35
polytricha 12:24, 355
praecox 12:356
pretoriensis 12:56, 229, 231, 236, 344, 357, 358, 436, 461; 13:173, 365
primulina 12:256, 268, 359, 360; 13:365
 var. *goyazensis* 12:360
pringlei 12:79, 111, 112, 168, 208, 215, 360, 362, 364, 365; 13:7, 35, 162, 349, 351, 365; 14:414, 419
 forma *intecta* 12:365
 sect. *Pseudaloysia* 12:24
 sect. *Pseudoaloyisia* 12:349
pseudo-thea 12:24, 87, 141, 280, 365, 366; 14:414
pseudothea 12:365, 455
pulchella 12:344, 345
pulchra 12:36
pumila 12:24, 90, 221, 367, 429, 430; 13:4, 5, 366; 14:414
purpurea 12:36
pyramidalis 12:274, 275
pyramidata 12:74

- queratensis* 12:36
queretanensis 12:36
queretarensis 12:36
quereturensis 12:36
radula 12:36, 42, 106, 177, 230,
307, 430, 431
ramboi 12:431; 13:366
recoletae 12:432
recollectae 12:432, 505
var. *balansae* 12:432
recolletae 12:63, 90, 233, 297,
432, 434; 13:218, 364, 366;
14:414
var. *balansae* 12:432, 434
var. *pickelii* 13:218, 364,
366; 14:414
rehmanni 12:434, 436, 461;
13:366; 14:414
rehmannii 12:229, 231, 232, 358,
434, 436; 13:173, 366
renifolia 12:272; 13:360
repens 12:36
var. *decumbens* 12:36
reptans 12:36, 90
reticulata 12:153, 200, 436
rhodocnemis 12:24, 437, 438
sect. *Rhodocnemis* 12:274
rhodocnemis 12:24, 437
sect. *Rhodolepis* 12:502
sect. *Rhodolippia* 12:21, 23, 24,
111, 117, 153, 154, 160, 166,
200, 256, 267, 438, 502;
13:34, 352, 360
rhodomensis 12:24, 437
riedeliana 12:24, 439
rigida 12:23, 439
riojana 12:36; 15:467
riorjana 12:36
rodriguezii 12:440
rofriguezii 12:440
rodula 12:430
rosmarinifolia 12:441-443;
14:217, 414, 415
var. *latifolia* 14:217, 414,
415
var. *stewarti* 12:442; 14:415
rotundifolia 12:24, 239, 443, 445
rubiginosa 12:23, 36, 47, 96,
152, 170, 310, 333, 445, 446;
13:352; 14:415; 15:468
α *dives* 12:445, 446
β *pauper* 12:445, 446
var. *pauper* 12:445
β *pauperior* 12:445
rugosa 12:41, 298, 447, 448;
14:412, 415, 416
rzedowskii 12:478; 13:367
salamensis 12:448
salicifolia 12:449; 14:415, 416
salsa 12:23, 450, 451
salsoloides 12:36; 15:464
salviaefolia 12:23, 47, 152, 170,
172, 179, 203, 253, 275, 310,
331, 358, 366, 452, 454, 455,
496, 497; 13:164, 367;
14:416
var. *parvifolia* 12:454
salvifolia 14:416
salviifolia 12:452
sandwithiana 12:456
sarmentosa 12:36
saturetaefolia 12:24, 457
savoryi 12:458, 459, 462;
13:367; 14:417
scaberrima 12:231, 232, 306,
344, 358, 436, 459-462, 481;
13:173, 174, 367
scabra 12:57, 225
scaposa 12:84, 462, 464, 480;
14:417
var. *melanocaulos* 12:464,
480
schaueriana 12:24, 480
schickendantzii 12:36
schimperi 12:36, 39
schlechtendalii 12:481
schliebeni 12:482; 13:32, 344,
358, 367; 14:417
schlimi 12:484
schlimii 12:207, 208, 292, 484-
486; 13:367
var. *glabrescens* 12:207, 208,
292, 484-486; 13:367
schomburgkiana 12:23, 47, 170,
288, 289, 486, 487; 13:352,
354; 14:417; 15:466
scirpea 12:36
sclerophylla 12:24, 199, 211,
488-492; 13:355, 367
var. *crenato-dentata* 12:488-
491
var. *loretensis* 12:492
var. *sclerophylla* 12:488, 490
var. *subintegra* 12:488-491
scordioides 12:36
scordonoides 12:37
scordonoides 12:37
scorodontooides 12:37
var. *detonsa* 12:37

- var. *hypoleuca* 12:37
 var. *macrostachya* 12:37
 var. *mathewsii* 12:37
scoronioides 12:37
sellowi 12:37
sericea 12:23, 113, 492; 13:367
seriphioides 12:37
sessiliflora 12:56, 495
sidoides 12:495, 497
sidoides 12:23, 47, 152, 170, 203, 275, 333, 452, 454, 455, 495-497; 13:361, 367; 14:417
 forma *flaccida* 12:497
somalensis 12:42, 106, 230, 264, 307, 431, 498
spathulata 12:37
spathulatoides 12:37
sphacelifolia 12:205, 207
spinifera 12:37
 sect. *Spinulosae* 12:23
spiraeoides 12:37
stachidifolia 12:37
stachydaefolia 12:37
staechadifolia 12:37
stachyoides 12:23, 170, 498; 14:417
stoechas 12:38
stoehadifolia 12:37, 38, 63
stoehiadifolia 12:38
storchiadifolia 12:37
strigosa 12:501
strigulosa 12:38
strobiliformis 12:350-353
 var. *acuminata* 12:352
 var. *parvifolia* 12:353
suaveolens 12:179, 187
subfruticosa 12:505
subracemosa 12:500
substrigosa 12:112, 137, 263, 336, 337, 501-504; 13:10, 35, 162, 349, 351, 355, 367; 14:417
 var. *oxyphyllaria* 12:336, 503
subterranea 12:38
suffruticosa 12:63, 100, 346, 433, 434, 505; 13:345; 14:417
tayacajana 12:506; 13:1, 218, 368
 var. *sessiliflora* 13:218, 368
tegulifera 12:24; 13:1-6, 368; 14:418
 var. *grisea* 13:3, 4
 var. *ovata* 13:3-6, 368; 14:418
 var. *parvifolia* 13:1
 var. *pedunculata* 13:3-6
 var. *tegulifera* 13:1, 2
tenulifera 13:1, 2
tepicana 12:111, 112, 363; 13:6, 7, 162, 368
thymoides 12:24; 13:7
tiliaefolia 12:38
tomentosa 12:179
torresi 13:8
torresii 12:504; 13:8, 10, 368
trachyphylla 12:24, 90, 290; 13:10, 12, 29; 14:410
transvaalensis 12:460
transvalensis 12:460
trifida 12:38, 164; 15:464-466, 468-470
trifolia 12:50, 56
triphylla 12:38
triplinervis 12:278, 280
tristis 12:24, 139; 13:12, 14-16, 29, 347, 362; 14:418
 var. *aberrans* 12:24; 13:14-16
 var. *normalis* 13:12, 14
 var. *tristis* 13:12
trollii 13:16
turbinata 12:26, 47, 61, 196, 218, 219, 236, 288; 13:17, 20, 21, 23-26, 345; 14:418
 forma *angustifolia* 13:20, 21, 23; 14:418
 var. *integrifolia* 12:218
 forma *magnifolia* 13:21, 24; 14:418
turneraefolia 12:294; 13:12, 15, 27, 29
turnerifolia 13:27, 31
 var. *sessilifolia* 13:31
turnerifolia 12:24, 26, 38, 90, 93, 134-136, 294, 347, 356; 13:12, 14, 15, 26, 27, 29-31, 168, 348, 368; 14:418
 β *angusta* 13:30
 var. *angusta* 13:29, 30
 α *normalis* 13:27
 var. *normalis* 13:27
 var. *camporum* 12:38, 90, 134, 135; 13:29
 var. *sessilifolia* 13:31
turneriifolia 13:27
ukambensis 12:42, 106, 230, 307, 431, 483; 13:31, 32; 14:409, 418
umbellata 12:24, 111, 115, 137, 142, 143, 149, 168, 173, 189,

- 216, 223, 263, 301, 337, 363,
 502-504; 13:7, 32, 34, 35,
 162, 178, 179, 349, 350, 352,
 365, 368; 14:419
uncinuligera 12:38
urticifolia 12:38
urticoides 12:38
 var. *laxa* 12:38
 β *parvifolia* 12:38
 var. *platyphylla* 12:38
urticoides 12:38
urticolides 12:38
valerianoides 12:38
variifolia 12:39
vauthieri 12:443, 444
velutina 12:23, 47, 170, 310,
 455; 13:163, 164, 363;
 14:419
venezolana 12:485
venezuelana 12:485, 486
venezuelensis 12:291, 485, 486
venosa 12:39
vernonioides 12:24, 102, 207,
 224; 13:165-167; 14:419
verticillata 13:167, 168
viburnoides 12:39, 483
villafloridana 12:92, 136; 13:29,
 169
villafloridans 13:167
violacea 12:211, 500
virgata 12:39, 50
 var. *elliptica* 12:39
 var. *laxa* 12:39
 var. *platyphylla* 12:39
viricifolia 12:39
viscosa 12:278, 280
volkii 13:169
weberbaueri 12:155, 156
whytei 12:229, 230, 233, 307;
 13:170, 358; 14:419
wilmsii 12:98, 229, 358, 436, 458,
 459, 461, 462; 13:171, 173-
 177, 358, 364; 14:419
 var. *scaberrima* 13:175
 var. *sessilis* 12:458
 var. *tomentosa* 13:175
 var. *villosa* 13:174, 175
woodii 13:174, 176; 14:419
wrightii 12:39, 63, 190
xerophylla 12:488
yucatanana 13:35, 162, 177, 178,
 362; 14:419
 sect. *Zapania* 12:21, 22, 55, 74,
 84, 89, 99, 140, 156, 157, 174,
 205, 221, 222, 231, 239, 241,
 257, 262, 280, 294, 304, 335,
 366, 429, 439, 444, 457, 481,
 484, 503; 13:3, 29, 166, 362
 subgen. *Zapania* 12:22, 77, 200;
 13:34
 Lippeae 12:21
Liquidambar 12:503; 13:205, 296,
 356, 357, 471; 14:195, 341,
 394, 421, 507
Liriodendron 11:359
 tulipifera 11:359
Lithospermum 11:163; 15:492
 canescens 11:163; 15:492
Lobaria 11:433, 434
 amplissima 11:433
 pulmonaria 11:433, 434
 quercizans 11:433, 434
Lobelia 11:164, 200, 446; 12:73;
 14:332
 aubrietiae 11:446
 grayana 12:73
 puberula 11:164
 spicata 11:200
 Lobeliaceae 11:164, 378; 12:73;
 15:47
 Loganiaceae 12:27, 31; 13:427, 429,
 478; 14:48, 122, 424; 15:458
Lonicera 15:330
 Lonicerae 12:20
Lophocereus 12:71; 13:312
 schottii 12:71; 13:312
Lophocolea 14:196
 bidentata 14:196
 Lophocoleaceae 14:196; 15:447
 Lorantheae 15:78, 458
Loranthus 15:106, 306
 longiflorus 15:306
Loreya 11:399
 acutifolia 11:399
 arborescens 11:399
 umbellata 11:399
Lotus 15:362, 363, 370, 371, 390,
 490, 491
 americanus 15:371, 490, 491
 corniculatus 15:370
 pedunculatus 15:370, 371
 Purshianus 15:370, 371
 uliginosus 15:371
 unifoliolatus 15:371
Lucuma 13:340
Luetkea 15:331, 335, 337
 pectinata 15:337
Luffa 14:106
 cylindrica 14:106
Lumnitzera 14:304

- racemosa* 14:304
Lupinus 14:285, 292; 15:363-366
alpestris 15:365
arcticus 15:366
argenteus 15:364, 365
 forma *albiflorus* 15:364
 var. *argenteus* 15:364
 var. *argophyllus* 15:364
 var. *Macounii* 15:364
argenteus × *caudatus* 15:365
flexuosus 15:365
lepidus 15:365, 366
leucophyllus 15:366
leucopsis 15:366
minimus 15:365
nootkatensis 15:364
parviflorus 15:365
polyphyllus 15:364, 366
pusillus 15:364
 var. *pusillus* 15:366
sericeus 15:364-366
 var. *asotinensis* 15:365
 var. *Kuschei* 15:365
 forma *leucanthus* 15:365
 var. *sericeus* 15:365
Lycium 15:333
Lycopersicon 11:424
 esculentum 11:424
Lycophyta 15:129
Lycopodiaceae 15:46, 129, 130
Lycopodiales 15:130
Lycopodium 15:46, 130-133
 alpinum 15:130, 132
 annotinum 15:130, 131
 var. *acrifolium* 15:131
 var. *alpestre* 15:131
 forma *pungens* 15:131
 cernuum 15:46
 var. *crassifolium* 15:46
 clavatum 15:130, 131
 var. *clavatum* 15:131
 var. *integerrimum* 15:131
 var. *megastachyon* 15:131
 forma *monostachyon* 15:131
 forma *pungens* 15:131
 complanatum 15:130, 132
 var. *complanatum* 15:132
 var. *Gartonis* 15:132
 var. *Habereri* 15:132
 inundatum 15:130, 131
 var. *inundatum* 15:131
 lucidulum 15:131
 obscurum 15:130-132
 var. *dendroideum* 15:131, 132
 forma *exsertum* 15:131, 132
 porophilum 15:131
 sabinifolium 15:130, 132
 var. *sabinifolium* 15:132
 var. *sitchense* 15:132
 Selago 15:130, 131
 forma *appressum* 15:130
 var. *Miyoshianum* 15:130
 var. *Selago* 15:130
 tristachyum 15:15:132
Lycopsidea 15:129
Lycopus 11:55; 12:144
 europaeus 12:144
Lycoseris 14:133
 crocata 14:133
 latifolia 14:133
Lygaeidae 12:122
Lygodium 11:433; 12:420
 palmatum 11:433; 12:420
Lysiloma 12:338; 13:389; 14:413
 candida 12:338; 14:413
 guachapele 13:389
Lythrum 11:87, 501
 californicum 11:501
 roseum 11:87
Macadamia 15:501
 integrifolia 15:501
 ternifolia 15:501
Macairea 13:65
 lasiophylla 13:65
 multinervia 13:65
Macaranga 15:15
 denticulata 15:15
Machaericereus 13:286
 gummosus 13:286
Machaerocereus 14:413
 gummosus 14:413
Machaonia 12:27, 29
 cymosa 12:27, 29
Maclura 11:447; 13:478; 15:455
 aurantiaca 13:478
 pomifera 11:447
Macrocentrum 14:267, 268
 glandulosum 14:267
 minus 14:267, 268
 pusillum 14:267
 rubescens 14:267, 268
 steyermarkii 14:267, 268
 vestitum 14:268
Macromitrium 14:201; 15:65, 448, 450
 fragilicuspis 14:201
 orthostichum 15:65
 sulcatum 15:448, 450

- Macrostegia* 15:224
Macrothamnium 15:452
 macrocarpum 15:452
Madvigia 15:171, 175
 humilis 15:171, 175
Magnolia 15:14
 grandiflora 15:14
Mailelou 15:222
Mallotonia 14:391
Malperia 12:465, 468, 470-472, 474
 Malpighiaceae 15:458
Malus 12:3, 4
 coronaria 12:4
 lancifolia 12:4
Malva 15:441-444
 borealis 15:443
 crispa 15:443
 moschata 15:442, 444
 neglecta 15:442, 443
 parviflora 15:442, 443
 pusilla 15:443
 rotundifolia 15:442-444
 sylvestris 15:442, 443
 var. *mauritiana* 15:443
 var. *sylvestris* 15:443
 verticillata 15:442, 443
 var. *crispa* 15:443
 var. *verticillata* 15:443
 Malvaceae 12:19; 14:348; 15:441
 Malvales 15:441
Malvastrum 15:442
 coccineum 15:442
Mamanira 14:115, 118
Mamillaria 15:439
 vivipara 15:439
Manettia 15:272-277, 279-288
 bicolor 15:275, 276
 bradei 15:275
 calycosa 15:272, 277, 279, 288
 var. *calycosa* 15:277, 279
 var. *karsteniana* 15:277
 var. *latifolia* 15:277
 var. *scaberrima* 15:279
 campanulacea 15:272, 274, 281
 ciliata 15:274
 dominicensis 15:277
 filicaulis 15:275
 sect. *Heterochlora* 15:272
 holtonii 15:279
 inflata 15:276, 279
 luteo-rubra 15:272, 274, 276,
 277, 279, 282-286, 288
 var. *luteo-rubra* 15:275, 276,
 288
 var. *paraguariensis* 15:276,
 277, 279, 284-286, 288
 lutescens 15:279
 paraguariensis 15:276
 pauciflora 15:274
 pedunculata 15:272-274, 281
 var. *ciliata* 15:274, 281
 var. *glabra* 15:273
 var. *pedunculata* 15:273,
 274, 281
 pseudo-diodia 15:273
 quinquenervia 15:277, 287
 rojasiana 15:272, 273, 280
 samuelssonianana 15:276
 scaberrima 15:279
Mangifera 12:227; 15:62, 66
 indica 12:227; 15:62, 66
Manihot 12:483
Marchantia 14:198
 domingensis 14:198
 paleacea 14:198
 polymorpha 14:198
 Marchantiaceae 14:198
Margaritaria 13:387-389, 400
 nobilis 13:387, 388, 400
 var. *hypomalaca* 13:387-
 389, 400
 var. *nobilis* 13:389
Marmor 11:343
 tabaci 11:343
Marsilea 12:390; 15:151
 mucronata 15:151
 vestita 15:151
 Marsileaceae 15:141, 151
 Martyniaceae 12:21
Masdevallia 14:7
 chontalensis 14:7
Massangea 13:125, 131
 hieroglyphica 13:125, 131
 santoviensis 13:125, 131
 tigrina 13:125, 131
Mastigobryum 15:61
 desciscens 15:61
Matricaria 14:133
 chamomilla 14:133
Matteuccia 11:432; 15:145
 pensylvanica 11:432
 Struthiopteris 15:145
 var. *pensylvanica* 15:145
Mauritia 12:201
 vinifera 12:201
Maxillaria 13:308
 aggregata 13:308
Maytenus 14:327
 phyllanthoides 14:327

- Mecodium* 15:44
recurvum 15:44
- Medicago* 15:363, 366-368
falcata 15:366, 367
 var. *falcata* 15:367
hispida 15:366-368
lupulina 15:366, 367
 var. *glandulosa* 15:367
orbicularis 15:368
polymorpha 15:367, 368
 var. *nigra* 15:367, 368
 α *orbicularis* 15:368
sativa 15:366
- Melampodium* 13:7
- Melasantus* 12:268
- Melastoma* 14:265, 266
aquatica 14:266
scandens 14:265, 266
villosa 14:266
- Melastomaceae 15:458
- Melastomataceae 11:377; 13:65;
 14:257
- Meliaceae 15:224
- Melilotus* 15:363, 366, 368, 369, 491
alba 15:368, 369, 491
 var. *alba* 15:368
 var. *arboreus* 15:369
indica 15:368, 369
officinalis 15:368
 var. *maximus* 15:368
 var. *micranthus* 15:368
 var. *officinalis* 15:368
wolgica 15:368, 369
- Meliola* 12:26; 13:427, 476
amphitricha 13:476
cookeana 12:26; 13:427, 476
inermis 13:476
lippiae 12:26
- Meliosma* 12:215; 14:195
- Melochia* 15:502
compacta 15:502
umbellata 15:502
- Melogramma* 13:476
callicarpae 13:476
- Menispermaceae 15:332, 458
- Menta* 12:62
americana 12:62
- Mentha* 11:342; 12:47, 54, 61, 181,
 196; 14:402
alopecuroides 14:402
longifolia 11:342
pulegina 12:47
pulegium 12:61, 196
- Mentzelia* 13:147
- Mercurialis* 11:424
annua 11:424
- Meriania* 11:383, 384; 13:71-73;
 14:265
 sect. *Adelbertia* 13:73
arborea 13:72, 73
boliviensis 13:73
brittoniana 13:71, 72
calophylla 13:72, 73
cuneifolia 13:73
cucoana 13:71
hexamera 11:383, 384; 13:72
huilensis 13:72
 sect. *Meriania* 13:73
mexiae 11:383, 384
quintuplinervis 13:73
rigida 11:384; 13:72
simsiana 11:384
speciosa 13:71, 72
steyermarkii 13:73
 sect. *Umbellatae* 13:73
vargasii 13:72, 73
- Mesembryanthemum* 13:386
- Mesembryanthemaceae 14:391
- Mesua* 13:506
ferrea 13:506
- Meteoriaceae 14:202; 15:66, 450
- Meteorium* 14:202
teres 14:202
- Meteoriopsis* 15:450
ancistrodes 15:450
- Meteoropsis* 15:66
ancistrodes 15:66
- Metrosideros* 14:431
collina 14:431
- Metzgeria* 14:193, 197
conjugata 14:197
gigantea 14:197
hamata 14:197
rzedowskii 14:193, 197
- Metzgeriaceae 14:197
- Meziothamnus* 15:163
brevifolius 15:163
- Mezobromelia* 14:459, 463
bicolor 14:463
- Miconia* 11:385-397; 13:73-80;
 14:267-274
 sect. *Adenodesma* 14:269
adrieni 14:273
albicans 11:385
alborufescens 11:385
alypifolia 14:273, 274
amabilis 14:272, 273
 sect. *Amblyarrhena* 11:388, 389,
 391, 392; 13:76, 77; 14:272,
 273

- anisotricha* 14:270
arirambae 11:385
aureoides 13:75, 76
axinaeoides 14:269
bangii 14:272, 273
barbicaulis 11:396
barbinervis 14:272
barbipilis 11:389
beneolens 13:77, 78
bisulcata 11:386
brachyanthera 11:389, 390
brachycalyx 14:268, 269
bracteolata 11:394
brittonii 11:390
bullata 11:395, 396
buxifolia 14:274
cachimbensis 11:385
caelata 11:394
carpishana 13:76, 77
caudata 13:74
centronioides 14:268, 269
centrophora 13:76, 77
cercophora 13:74, 75
 sect. *Chaenantha* 11:386, 391, 396
 sect. *Chaenopleura* 11:391, 396
chrysanthera 13:77
ciliaris 13:75, 76
cionotricha 14:272
cladonia 11:393
clivorum 11:388, 389
cookii 13:77, 78; 14:273
crassifolia 13:77
crassipes 11:385
crassistigma 13:80
 sect. *Cremanium* 11:391-395; 13:77-79; 14:274
crocea 13:78
dielsii 11:394
dodecandra 13:76
doneana 13:74
dumetosa 13:79, 80
echinoidea 14:270, 271
elaeoides 11:394
elongata 13:78
ernstii 11:385-387
floribunda 11:388
fosbergii 11:390, 391; 14:271
galactantha 11:392; 13:80
gibba 14:267
glaberrima 13:79
 var. *australis* 13:79
glandulifera 13:76
gleasoniana 13:80
globulifera 14:269, 270
globuliflora 13:78, 79
 sect. *Glossocentrum* 11:385, 386
goniostigma 11:387, 388
guatemalensis 14:270
hamata 11:389
hirta 11:388, 389
hutchisonii 14:273, 274
hygrophila 11:393, 394
ignaria 13:77
ingens 14:268, 269
jentaculorum 11:393, 394
jitotolana 14:270
killipii 11:387
lasiosstyla 11:388
ledifolia 11:395
leptantha 11:386
leucantha 13:73, 75
ligustroides 11:386
 var. *cordifolia* 11:386
littlei 13:73, 74
longicaudata 13:73, 75
loreyoides 11:387
lucida 14:273
lutescens 13:77
martinicensis 11:387
media 14:274
 subsp. *borealis* 14:274
 subsp. *cajamarcensis* 14:274
 subsp. *media* 14:274
megalantha 14:268, 269
megastigma 11:387
mituana 13:75, 76
modica 11:388
molinopampana 13:78, 79
multiplinervia 11:390; 14:271
nigricans 11:396
notabilis 14:269
obovata 13:77
 sect. *Octomeris* 14:271
orcheotoma 11:393
ossaeifolia 11:386
paludigena 11:394, 395
paradisica 11:391, 392
pastoensis 11:393
penicillata 11:390; 14:271
penningtonii 11:392, 393
perturbatae 11:385
pichinchensis 11:388; 13:77
plethorica 11:392, 393
poecilantha 14:269
polygama 11:391
polynaura 11:391, 393
pulgari 14:273
pulverulenta 11:391-393
purulensis 11:393

- ravenii* 14:269-271
rhonhofiae 11:391
rigens 11:394
rivetii 11:391
rubens 13:79
ruizii 11:389
salicifolia 11:394, 395
saltuensis 14:272, 273
saxatilis 11:391, 392
scabra 11:389
secundifolia 11:396
 subsp. *malcabalensis* 11:397
 subsp. *secundifolia* 11:396
sneidernii 14:271, 272
spatellophora 13:77
staphidioides 11:388
stipitata 14:272
 sect. *Tamonea* 13:73-75
terera 13:77, 78; 14:273
tetragona 11:385
tiri 11:392
tixixensis 14:271
trichocaula 11:395
trichotoma 11:386
tuckeri 11:393
tuercckheimii 14:270
vaccinoides 11:395; 14:274
valida 11:391, 392
vitiflora 11:393
Micrampelis 15:439
 lobata 15:439
Microdon 12:27, 28, 35
 ovatus 12:28, 35
Microdus 15:448
 miquelianus 15:448
Micropuccinia 12:301
 permagna 12:301
Microtheciella 15:70
Mikania 12:63; 14:133
 cordifolia 14:133
 guaco 14:133
 hassleriana 12:63
 forma *cuneifolia* 12:63
 micrantha 14:133
 pachydictya 14:133
 ruiziana 14:133
Mimosa 12:90, 136, 308, 338;
 13:312, 391, 392; 14:195,
 396; 15:496, 499
 bimucronata 12:90, 136
 var. *hexandra* 12:90, 136
 forma *viperes* 12:136
 cyclocarpa 13:392
 invisa 15:499
 mangensis 13:391
 puddica 15:499
 purpurascens 12:338; 13:312
 Mimosaceae 14:352
 Mimosaeae 14:212
 Mimosoideae 13:389, 400
Mimulus 14:349
Mirabilis 15:431
 hirsuta 15:431
 var. *hirsuta* 15:431
 var. *linearis* 15:431
 linearis 15:431
 nyctaginea 15:431
Misospatha 15:469
 lippiae 15:469
Mitchella 13:476
 repens 13:476
Mittenothamnium 14:202
 reptans 14:202
 Mniaceae 14:201; 15:65
Mnium 11:424; 14:201, 202
 punctatum 11:424
 rostratum 11:424; 14:201, 202
 undulatum 11:424
Monactis 14:324
 penlandii 14:324
Monarda 12:47, 162, 164, 190, 283,
 332, 339
 austromontana 12:47, 162, 164,
 190, 283, 332, 339
 Monimiaceae 13:427, 430
Monnieria 15:482
Monochaetum 13:68-70; 14:261-263
 bonlandii 13:69; 14:261, 262
 brevifolium 13:68, 69; 14:262
 ciliatum 13:70
 group *Dicranantherae* 14:263
 glanduliferum 14:263
 gleasonianum 13:69, 70
 sect. *Grischovia* 13:69
 hirtum 13:68, 69
 humboldtianum 13:68, 69;
 14:262
 var. *chardonii* 13:69
 var. *hirtum* 13:68, 69
 var. *humboldtianum* 13:68,
 69
 jahnii 14:263
 laxifolium 13:68
 lindenianum 13:69, 70
 lineatum 13:70
 meridense 13:70; 14:262
 pulchrum 14:261
 tachirense 14:261, 262
 villosum 14:262, 263

- subsp. *venezuelense* 14:262,
 263
Monodus 11:508
 subterraneus 11:508
Monoplegma 15:289, 291, 294
 sphaerospermum 15:289, 291,
 294
 trinervium 15:291
Monopsida 15:159
Monotropis 11:433
 odorata 11:433
Montanoa 14:133
 lehmanii 14:133
 ovalifolia 14:133
 quadrangularis 14:133
Moraceae 14:391
Morinia 14:200
 ehrenbergiana 14:200
Mouriri 15:197
Muhlenbergia 11:307
Musci 14:198; 15:61, 62, 69, 447
Mutisia 14:133, 285, 292, 322
 clematis 14:133
 glabrata 14:133
Myoporaceae 12:21; 15:473
Myrica 15:414
 aspleniifolia 15:414
 Gale 15:414
Myricaceae 15:334, 414
Myricales 15:414
Myrtillocaetus 13:311; 14:395
Myrtillus 15:409
Myuriaceae 15:450
Myurium 15:450
 rufescens 15:450

Napaea 11:340
 dioca 11:340
Nashia 12:20, 27, 28, 31, 33, 37, 39,
 451
 armata 12:28
 cayensis 12:28
 inguanensis 12:31
 myrtifolia 12:33
 nipensis 12:33
 spinifera 12:37
 variifolia 12:39
Navia 14:457, 458, 462, 465, 489,
 490; 15:163
 acaulis 14:489
 brevifolia 15:163
 caulescens 14:462, 490
Neckera 14:202
 ehrenbergii 14:202
Neckeraceae 14:202; 15:66

Neckeriaceae 15:450
Neckeropsis 15:450
 gracilentata 15:450
 lepinea 15:450
Nectandra 12:244; 13:221, 224-228,
 230
 globosa 12:244
 petenensis 12:244
 sect. *Pomatia* 13:228, 230
 sect. *Porostema* 13:228, 230
 trianae 13:225
Neea 14:137-139
 amplexicaulis 14:137, 139
 amplifolia 14:137, 138
 dariensis 14:137, 138, 139
 delicatula 14:137, 138
 elegans 14:137, 138
 laetevirens 14:137, 138
Neesiella 15:270, 271
 echioides 15:271
 longipedunculata 15:271
Neocastela 15:42
Neoglaziovia 14:461, 464, 465, 490;
 15:177, 179
 variegata 14:465, 490; 15:177,
 179
Neomamillaria 15:439
 vivipara 15:439
Neoregelia 14:460, 463; 15:175, 176,
 178-193, 200
 abendorthae 15:181, 186, 192
 albiflora 15:182, 188, 192
 subgen. *Amazonicae* 15:184, 191
 ampullacea 15:181, 186, 192
 bahiana 15:183, 190, 192
 forma *bahiana* 15:190
 forma *viridis* 15:190, 192
 var. *viridis* 15:190, 192
 binotii 15:183, 190, 192, 193
 brevifolia 15:182, 188, 192
 carcharodon 15:184, 190, 192
 carolinae 15:176, 179, 181, 185,
 186, 192
 forma *carolinae* 15:185
 forma *tricolor* 15:186, 192
 var. *tricolor* 15:186, 192
 chlorosticta 15:182, 187, 192
 compacta 15:181, 186, 192
 concentrica 15:176, 184, 191,
 192
 coriacea 15:184, 191, 192
 cruenta 15:176, 184, 190, 192
 cyanea 15:175, 176, 178, 182,
 188, 192
 doeringiana 15:182, 188, 192

- eletheropetala* 15:191
farinosa 15:181, 185, 192
fluminensis 15:182, 187, 192
fosteriana 15:180, 184, 192
hoehneana 15:181, 186, 192
indecora 15:181, 185, 192
johannis 15:183, 189, 192
kuhlmannii 15:183, 190, 192
laevis 15:180, 182, 188, 192
leprosa 15:182, 186, 192
leucophoea 15:184, 190, 192
longebracteata 15:191, 192
macahensis 15:182, 188, 192
macrosepala 15:180, 185, 192
maculata 15:182, 187, 192
magdalenae 15:183, 189, 192
 var. *magdalenae* 15:189
 var. *teresae* 15:189, 192
makoyana 15:193
marmorata 15:178, 183, 187, 189, 192
melanodonta 15:183, 189, 192
morreniana 15:184, 192
 subgen. *Neoregelia* 15:180, 184, 191
olens 15:181, 185, 192
oligantha 15:183, 190, 192
pauciflora 15:183, 190, 192
pineliana 15:180, 184, 192
 forma *phyllanthidea* 15:184, 192
 forma *pineliana* 15:184
princeps 15:180, 185, 192
 forma *phyllanthidea* 15:185, 192
 var. *phyllanthidea* 15:185, 192
 forma *princeps* 15:185
punctatissima 15:181, 186, 192
rubrifolia 15:181, 186, 192
rubrospinosa 15:191, 192
sarmentosa 15:182, 187, 188, 192
 var. *chlorosticta* 15:187, 192
seideliana 15:183, 190, 192
simulans 15:182, 187, 192
spectabilis 15:183, 190, 192
tigrina 15:181, 186, 192
tristis 15:179, 182, 186, 192
uleana 15:184, 190, 192
wilsoniana 15:181, 186, 192
zonata 15:183, 189, 192
Neosparton 12:27, 29, 205
 darwinii 12:29
Neottopteris 15:46
 nidus 15:46
Neovriesia 13:84, 85, 122, 126, 131
 guadalupensis 13:126, 131
 macrostachya 13:122, 131
Neowimmeria 12:73
 costata 12:73
 dunbariae 12:73
 grayana 12:73
 hillebrandii 12:73
 hypoleuca 12:73
 niuhauensis 12:73
 remyi 12:73
 tortuosa 12:73
 yuccoides 12:73
Nepeta 11:340
 cataria 11:340
Nephlyctis 12:363
 conjuncta 12:363
Nepsera 14:266
Nestegis 13:449
Neurolaena 14:133
 lobata 14:133
Nicotiana 13:35
 tabacum 13:35
Nidularia 14:463
Nidularium 13:138; 14:459, 460, 463; 15:171, 173, 175, 178, 184-193
 acanthocrater 15:191, 192
 agavifolium 15:188, 192
 ampullaceum 15:186, 192
 bahianum 15:190, 192
 binotii 15:190, 192
 burchellii 15:175
 caeruleum 15:193
 carcharodon 15:190, 192
 carolinae 15:185, 192
 chlorosticta 15:187, 192
 compactum 15:186, 192
 concentricum 15:191, 192
 coriaceum 15:191, 192
 cruentum 15:190-192
 cyaneum 15:186, 188, 192
 denticulatum 15:188, 192
 var. *simplex* 15:188, 192
 elegans 15:186, 192
 eletheropetalum 15:191
 eximium 15:190, 192
 farinosum 15:185, 192
 fulgens 14:463; 15:178
 guyanense 15:184, 192
 humile 15:171, 175
 innocentii 13:138
 johannis 15:189, 192
 karatas 15:173, 175

- laurentii* 15:189, 191, 192
 var. *elatius* 15:189, 192
 var. *immaculatum* 15:191, 192
 var. *typica* 15:191
leucophoeum 15:190, 192
longibracteatum 15:191, 192
macahense 15:188, 192
makoyanum 15:193
marichali 15:185, 192
marmoratum 15:186, 189, 192
meyendorffii 15:185, 192
 var. *pruinatum* 15:185, 192
mooreanum 15:184, 192
morrenianum 15:184, 192
pinelianum 15:184, 192
princeps 15:185, 192
pulverulentum 15:184, 192
punctatissimum 15:186, 192
purpureum 15:186, 192
sanguinarium 15:193
sarmentosum 15:188, 192
seidelii 14:459
spectabile 15:185, 190, 192
tigrinum 15:186, 192
triste 15:186, 192
Nolina 11:490
Noteroclada 14:197
 confluens 14:197
Nothoscordum 11:83
Notothyas 14:198
 orbicularis 14:198
Nototriche 12:19
 Nyctaginaceae 14:137; 15:431
Nymphaea 12:122
 Nymphaeaceae 13:374
 Nyssaceae 12:184
Obione 14:305
Obletia 15:478
Ochagavia 14:460, 463; 15:176, 177, 193
 carnea 15:176, 177, 193
 elegans 14:463
 lindleyana 15:193
 Ochnaceae 14:439
Ochrobryum 15:449
 kurzianum 15:449
Ocimum 12:47, 162, 164, 190, 283, 286, 332, 339; 14:403, 411; 15:306
 basilicum 12:47, 162, 164, 190, 283, 286, 332, 339
 canum 15:306
 viride 14:403
Ocotea 12:244; 13:221, 225-228, 230, 232
 bahiensis 13:225
 effusa 12:244
truncata 12:244
 skutchii 13:232
 standleyi 12:245
 undulata 13:225
venosa 12:245
 williamsii 13:232
Octoblepharum 14:199; 15:64, 449
 albidum 14:199; 15:64, 449
Octotoma 13:34
 scabripennis 13:34
Ocymum 11:124
 nervosum 11:124
Oenothera 11:105; 14:285, 289, 292
 hookeri 11:105
Oftia 12:21; 13:3
Oidium 11:343
 eryliphoides 11:343
 Oleaceae 14:167; 15:331
Oliganthes 14:133
 discolor 14:133
Olneya 14:413
 tesota 14:413
Olyra 11:152, 153; 14:85, 86
maranonensis 14:86
 sympodica 11:152, 153
taquara 14:86
wurdackii 14:85
 Olyreae 11:152
Oncidium 14:7; 15:2-12
 arizae 15:5
 arizajulianum 15:4, 5
 bahamense 15:3, 5
 berenice 15:5
 berenice 15:3, 5, 6, 11, 12
 berenice × *pulchellum* 15:5, 11
 berenice × *tetrapetalum* 15:5, 6, 12
 compressicaule 15:3, 5
 compressicaulis 15:5
 crista-galli 14:7
 sect. *Equitantia* 15:2, 4
 × **floride-phillipsae** 15:5, 6, 7
 gauntlettii 15:3, 5
 gundlachii 15:5
 haitiense 15:3-5
hawkesianum 15:3, 5, 7, 8
 henekenii 15:3-5
 intermedium 15:3-5, 8
 var. **alborubrum** 15:5, 8, 9
 var. **album** 15:5, 9
 × **jamaicense** 15:5, 9, 12

- leiboldii* 15:5, 10
 var. *album* 15:5, **10**
 var. *majus* 15:5, **10**
lemonianum 15:5
lucayanum 15:3, 5
osmentii 15:5
prionoichilum 15:3, 5-7
prionoichilum × *variegatum* var.
 purpureum 15:5, 6
pulchellum 15:3, 5, 9-12
pulchellum × *tetrapetalum* 15:5,
 9, 10
quadrilobum 15:3-5
 × *sanctae-anae* 15:5, **11, 12**
sylvestre 15:3-5
tetrapetalum 15:3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12
triquetrum 15:3, 5
tuerckheimii 15:3, 5
urophyllum 15:5
usneoides 15:5
variegatum 15:2-7
 var. *album* 15:5
 var. *purpureum* 15:5-7
 var. *roseum* 15:5
velutinum 15:3, 5
 × *witherianum* 15:6, 12
Onoclea 15:144, 145
 sensibilis 15:145
Struthiopteris 15:145
 var. *pennsylvanica* 15:145
Onoseris 14:133
 onoserooides 14:133
 purpurea 14:133
Ophioderma 15:43
 falcatum 15:43
Ophioglossaceae 13:451; 15:43, 139
Ophioglossales 15:139
Ophioglossum 13:451, 452; 15:43
 pendulum 13:451; 15:43
 var. *falcatum* 13:451; 15:43
Opisthocomus 14:315
 hoazin 14:315
Oplopanax 15:429
 horridus 15:429
Opuntia 11:13, 163, 199, 451; 12:71,
 218; 13:311, 369; 14:195,
 279, 281, 341, 349, 396;
 15:439, 440, 494
 fragilis 15:439, 440
 megacantha 13:369
 polyacantha 15:440
Orbignya 13:279
Orchidaceae 11:431; 13:371; 14:1,
 17; 15:2, 458
Oreoweisia 14:193, 199
 mexicana 14:193, 199
Origanum 12:26, 47, 162, 164, 189,
 190, 283, 332, 339
 majorana 12:47, 162, 164, 190,
 283, 332, 339
 vulgare 12:47, 162, 164, 190,
 283, 332, 339
Ornithochilus 13:306
Orobanchaceae 12:21; 14:392
Orophaca 15:380
 caespitosa 15:380
Orthomnion 15:65
 bryoides 15:65
Orthophytum 13:153, 459-464;
 14:460, 464; 15:193
 amoenum 13:459, 461, 464
 compactum 13:460, **462**, 464
 disjunctum 13:463, 464
 var. *disjunctum* 13:463
 var. *minor* 13:463
 duartei 13:460, **462**, 464
 foliosum 13:153, 460, 462
 fosterianum 13:460, 462
 glabrum 13:460, 463; 14:464
 leprosum 13:153, 460, 463
 magalhaesii 13:460, **464**
 maracasense 13:460, 463
 mello-barretoi 13:460, 461
 navioides 13:459, 461
 rubrum 13:460, 461
 sanctum 13:460, 463
 saxicola 13:459, 461, 464;
 15:193
 var. *aloifolia* 15:193
 var. *saxicola* 15:193
 vagans 13:459, 461
Orthotrichaceae 14:201; 15:65, 449
Orthotrichum 14:202, 204
 pyncophyllum 14:202, 204
Oryza 11:360
Oryzopsis 11:427
 hymenoides 11:427
Osmunda 15:142
 Claytoniana 15:142
 var. *Claytoniana* 15:142
 var. *vestita* 15:142
Osmundaceae 15:141
Ossaea 11:385
Ostrya 12:215; 14:508; 15:419
 virginiana 15:419
 var. *lasia* 15:419
 var. *virginiana* 15:419
Ouratea 14:439, 440
 cocleensis 14:**439**
 flexipedicellata 14:**439**

- insula* 14:439
patelliformis 14:440
Ovieda 12:21
Oxalis 14:279, 349
Oxybaphus 13:475; 15:431
 albidus 13:475; 15:431
 hirsutus 15:431
 linearis 15:431
 nyctagineus 15:431
Oxydendrum 12:313, 320
 arboresum 12:313, 320
Oxyrhynchus 15:289-294
 alienus 15:290
 insularis 15:290
 trinervius 15:291, 293, 294
 volubilis 15:289, 291, 292, 294
Oxytropis 15:362, 363, 375, 381, 385-389
 albertina 15:387
 arctica 15:385, 389
 var. *arctica* 15:389
 var. *Bellii* 15:389
 Bellii 15:389
 Besseyi 15:386, 387
 var. *Besseyi* 15:387
 campestris 15:386-389
 subsp. *campestris* 15:388
 var. *Cusickii* 15:388
 var. *dispar* 15:388
 subsp. *gracilis* 15:388
 var. *gracilis* 15:387, 388
 var. *johannensis* 15:388
 var. *varians* 15:388
 deflexa 15:381, 385
 var. *capitata* 15:381, 386
 var. *deflexa* 15:386
 var. *foliolosa* 15:386
 var. *parviflora* 15:386
 var. *sericea* 15:386
 foliolosa 15:386
 glabrata 15:387
 gracilis 15:387
 johannensis 15:388
 Lagopus 15:386, 387
 var. *conjugans* 15:387
 Lambertii 15:386-389
 var. *articulata* 15:389
 var. *Bigelovii* 15:389
 var. *Lambertii* 15:388
 leucantha 15:386, 387
 Macounii 15:388
 podocarpa 15:386, 387
 var. *inflata* 15:387
 var. *podocarpa* 15:386, 387
 Richardsonii 15:389
 sericea 15:386, 388
 var. *sericea* 15:388
 var. *spicata* 15:388
 spicata 15:388
 splendens 15:385, 389
 var. *Richardsonii* 15:389
 var. *splendens* 15:389
 terrae-novae 15:388
 villosa 15:388
 viscida 15:387
 viscidula 15:387
Pachycereus 12:338, 341; 13:286; 14:413
 pringlei 12:338; 13:286
 thurberi 14:413
Padus 11:163
 nana 11:163
 Paeoniaceae 13:374
Paepalanthus 13:218; 15:463
 convexus 15:463
 var. *major* 15:463
 kegelianus 13:218
 stegolepoides 15:463
 var. *acutalis* 15:463
Palicourea 15:55
 guianensis 15:55
 tysonii 15:55
Paliurus 15:482
 Pandanaceae 15:176, 179
Pandanus 14:254; 15:176, 179
 odoratissimus 15:176, 179
Panicum 11:149, 501; 13:164; 14:65-83; 15:501
 amarulum 11:501
 angulosum 14:67, 75
 arctum 14:67, 73
 blackii 14:67, 74
 caaguense 14:65, 68
 carannasense 14:65, 68
 cyanescens 14:65, 69
 densifolium 14:67, 75
 Dichotoma group 14:81
 egleri 14:66, 69
 emergens 14:68
 errabundum 14:65, 68
 Fasciculata group 14:76
 fontanale 14:80
 fonticolum 14:66, 71
 froesii 14:66, 70
 goeldii 14:67, 72
 gracilissimum 14:66, 71
 graniticum 14:66, 67, 71
 granuliferum 14:67, 74
 helobium 14:65, 69

- hylaieum* 14:78
ichunense 14:77
infusum 14:82
itaitiaiae 14:81
kaietukense 14:65, 68
kappleri 14:67, 74
kuhlmanni 14:67, 74
latiglume 14:81
 Laxa group 14:77
longipedicellatum 14:79
 sect. *Lorea* 14:80
lutzii 14:80
manacalensis 14:77
mauryi 14:67, 72
micranthum 14:68, 75
micranthus 14:72
 var. *hirtum* 14:72
miliaceum 13:164
multinodosum 14:83
nervosum 14:65, 69
oblitum 14:76
obovatum 14:66, 70
orinocanum 14:65, 69
pandum 14:66, 72
 Parvifolia group 14:65
parvifolium 14:66, 69
 Penicillata group 14:79
penicillatum 14:79
petilum 14:67, 73
petrense 14:67, 72
pirineosense 14:78
politii 14:68, 76
polycomum 14:67, 73
procurrens 11:149
pseudisachne 14:65, 68
 Pyrularia group 14:77
rectissimum 14:68
reptans 15:501
rivale 14:68, 75
savannarum 14:65, 68
semitectum 14:65, 68
siccaneum 14:66, 71
spissifolium 14:67, 74
steyermarii 14:80
 Stolonifera group 14:78
subinclusum 14:66, 70
telematum 14:81
tamayonis 14:66, 71
vinnulum 14:66, 69
wettsteinii 14:65, 68
yavitaense 14:66, 72
 Panurgidae 14:277, 284, 298, 300
 Papaveraceae 13:374
Papillaria 14:202; 15:66
 auriculata 15:66
 var. *gracilis* 15:66
 deppei 14:202
 formosana 15:66
 var. *pilifera* 15:66
Paraphalaeopsis 13:305; 15:1
 denevei 15:1
 denevei × *serpentilingua* 15:1
 serpentilingua 15:1
 × *thorntonii* 15:1
Parietaria 15:422
 pensylvanica 15:422
Parinari 13:358
Parodianthus 12:6; 13:401
Parthenium 11:198
 integrifolium 11:198
Paspalum 11:322; 14:358-387
 album 14:367
 ambustum 14:366
 ammodes 14:368
 group *Anachyris* 14:384
 atratum 14:378
 caperatum 14:375
 carinatum 14:358
 group *Ceresia* 14:358, 368
 chapidense 14:363
 clandestinum 14:386
 compressifolium 14:381
 cordaense 14:374
 costellatum 14:385
 crispulum 14:365
 crustarium 14:380
 dasytrichium 14:363
 denticulatum 14:359, 361
 diamantinum 14:367, 368
 eitenii 14:385, 386
 group *Eriantha* 14:367, 368
 erianthus 14:371
 fessum 14:366
 formosulum 14:367
 formosum 14:379
 froesianum 14:387
 goeldii 14:359, 361
 goyanum 14:376
 guaricense 14:378
 haumani 11:322
 haughtii 14:367, 370, 371
 humigenum 14:360, 362
 indutum 14:373
 intonsum 14:367, 370
 involutum 14:367, 368
 lacustre 14:374
 latipes 14:377
 group *Linearia* 14:364, 367
 group *Livida* 14:359
 lucicolum 14:373

- macedoi* 14:377, 378
malacophyllum 14:386
mollifolium 14:367
morulum 14:389
nitidum 14:358
 group *Notata* 14:358, 359
oteroii 14:383
pallens 14:365
paludosum 14:379
pannuceum 14:381, 383
paranaense 14:375
paucifolium 14:367, 372
petrosum 14:362
pisinum 14:359, 360
planiusculum 14:384
 group *Plicatula* 14:373
pontanalis 14:376
pumillum 14:359
 group *Quadrifaria* 14:363
ramosum 14:380
 group *Recta* 14:362, 363
redondense 14:388
rigens 14:367, 369
schultesii 14:387
sericatum 14:367, 371
spissum 14:358
swallenii 14:389
telmatus 14:388
tenuifolium 14:384
trichophyllum 14:359, 361
trinii 14:359, 360
validum 14:382
vescum 14:364
viale 14:383
 group *Virgata* 14:367
 Passifloraceae 14:391
Paulinia 12:122, 130
 acuminata 12:122, 130
 Pauliniidae 12:122, 130
Pectis 14:133
 elongata 14:133
 Pedaliaceae 12:21; 14:391
Peckelia 15:289, 294
 papuana 15:294
Pelea 15:47
Pellaea 11:434; 15:142, 143
 atropurpurea 11:434; 15:143
 var. *simplex* 15:143
 glabella 15:143
 var. *nana* 15:143
 var. *occidentalis* 15:143
 var. *simplex* 15:143
 Suksdorfiana 15:143
 Pelliaceae 14:197
Penstemon 12:477; 15:162, 233-235
 arkansanus 15:233-235
 var. *pubescens* 15:234
 australis 15:233
 subsp. *laxiflorus* 15:233
 series *Graciles* 15:233
 hirsutus 12:477; 15:162
 var. *hirsutus* 12:477
 var. *minimus* 12:477; 15:162
 var. *pygmaeus* 15:162
 laxiflorus 15:234, 235
 multicaulis 15:233, 234
 pallidus 15:233-235
 subsp. *arkansanus* 15:233
 wherryi 15:233-235
Pentacme 15:320
 suavis 15:320
Peperomia 13:233, 234, 239-241;
 15:47
 breviramula 13:234
 gibbonsii 13:240, 241
 glassmanii 13:234
 guamana 13:239, 240
 var. *saipana* 13:240
 kraemeri 13:234, 239
 kusaiensis 13:234
 mariannensis 13:234, 239-241
 forma *mariannensis* 13:239,
 240
 forma *saipana* 13:240
 palauensis 13:239
 ponapensis 13:234, 240, 241
 var. *ponapensis* 13:241
 var. *trukensis* 13:241
 saipana 13:240
 trukensis 13:241
 volkensii 13:240, 241
Perama 12:21
Persea 12:245; 14:20
 flavifolia 12:245
Persicaria 11:339, 340, 414; 12:479
 laphathifolia 11:414; 12:479
 var. *prostrata* 12:479
 mitis 11:339
 pensylvanica 11:340
 scabra 12:479
Petalostemon 11:285; 15:362, 373,
 374
 candidum 15:373, 374
 var. *occidentale* 15:373
 var. *oligophyllum* 15:373,
 374
 mollis 15:373
 occidentale 15:373
 oligophyllum 15:373
 purpureum 15:373

- forma albiflorum* 15:373
var. molle 15:373
var. pubescens 15:373
var. purpureum 15:373
purpureus 15:373
mollis 15:373
villosum 15:373
virgatum 15:373
Petalostemum 11:203
purpureum 11:203
Petitia 12:6; 13:318, 401, 428, 430;
14:151; 15:236, 240
domingensis 13:318, 428, 430;
14:151; 15:236, 240
var. ekmani 15:240
urbani 15:240
Petrea 12:6, 21; 13:401
Phaca 15:377, 378
americana 15:377
neglecta 15:378
Phalaenopsis 13:305, 306; 15:1
Parishii 13:305, 306
Lobbii 13:306
var. Lobbii 13:306
× *Thorntonii* 15:1
Phaseolus 15:289
Phalaridium 11:363, 366
peruvianum 11:366
Phania 12:465, 466
dissecta 12:466
urenifolia 12:465, 466
Phaseolus 15:294, 362, 394
papua 15:294
vulgaris 15:394
Phegopteris 15:148
Dryopteris 15:148
polypodioides 15:148
Robertiana 15:148
Philadelphus 15:426
coronarius 15:426
Lewisii 15:426
Philonotis 14:201; 15:449
fontana 14:201
turneriana 15:449
Phlox 11:290
Phoebe 12:245, 246; 15:16
salicifolia 12:246
trinervis 12:245, 246
Phryma 11:436; 12:50, 109; 14:338
arborea 12:109
capitata 12:50
leptostachya 14:338
Phrymaceae 14:338
Phycomyces 15:307
blakesleanus 15:307
Phygellus 14:146
capensis 14:146
Phyla 11:72, 84, 127, 257, 436, 501;
12:19, 20, 23, 25-38, 50, 56,
64, 93, 111, 189, 191, 228,
230, 285, 333; 14:402;
15:482
betulaefolia 12:27, 28
caespitosa 12:28
cuneifolia 12:29, 285
geminata 12:50
incisa 11:501; 12:29, 31
lanceolata 11:84, 127; 12:31, 33,
34
nodiflora 11:72, 257; 12:25, 27-
36, 38, 64, 93, 228, 230, 285,
333
var. canescens 12:28, 34, 35,
333
var. reptans 12:27, 28, 31,
33-36
var. rosea 12:30, 32-36, 38,
64
scaberrima 12:28, 30, 33, 56,
111, 191, 230; 14:402
stoechadifolia 11:436; 12:32, 37,
38, 189
strigosa 14:402
strigulosa 12:34-36, 38
var. parvifolia 12:34, 35
var. subsessilis 12:35
subterranea 12:38
Phyllanthus 11:200; 13:387-389;
14:225
acidus 13:389
antillanus 13:387
var. hypomalacus 13:387
carolinensis 11:200
elsiae 13:389
heteromorpha 13:387, 388
nobilis 13:387
hypomalacus 13:387
var. hypomalacus 13:387,
388
Phyllosticta 11:202
verbencicola 11:202
Phymatodes 15:45
scolopendria 15:45
Phymatotrichum 12:26
omnivorum 12:26
Physalis 14:289
Physocarpus 15:335, 336
malvaceus 15:336
Phytolacca 13:476
americana 13:476

- Phytolaccaceae 13:344, 476; 14:402
Picea 11:427, 428; 15:153, 155, 156, 343
 canadensis 15:155
 Engelmannii 15:155
 glauca 15:155
 var. *albertiana* 15:155
 var. *Engelmannii* 15:155
 var. *glauca* 15:155
 var. *Porsildii* 15:155
 mariana 15:155, 156, 343
 rubra 15:156
Picramnia 13:283
 antidesma 13:283
Pilocereus 13:383
 colombianus 13:383
 lanuginosus 13:383
Pilosocereus 13:383-385, 400
 colombianus 13:383-385, 400
 lanuginosus 13:383-385, 400
Pimela 14:332
 Pinaceae 15:152, 156
Pinckneya 15:14
 pubens 15:14
 Pinopsida 15:152
Pinus 11:285, 286, 307, 427, 428, 489; 12:215, 499, 503; 13:199, 205, 258, 273, 274, 307, 350, 351, 356, 368, 376, 471-473; 14:155, 194, 195, 197, 260, 280, 289, 299, 341, 394, 396, 417, 421, 435; 15:153, 154, 494
 albicaulis 15:153
 Banksiana 15:153, 154
 clausa 13:471
 contorta 15:154
 var. *latifolia* 15:154
 cubensis 14:155
 divaricata 15:153, 154
 var. *divaricata* 15:153
 var. *latifolia* 15:154
 echinata 11:285
 edulis 11:427, 489
 flexilis 15:153
 hartwegii 11:307; 13:258
 laricio 13:376
 monticola 15:153
 Murrayana 15:154
 nigra 13:376
 var. *poiretiana* 13:376
 palustris 13:472
 patula 13:273, 274
 ponderosa 15:154
 resinosa 15:153
 Strobis 15:153
 var. *monticola* 15:153
 sylvestris 11:428
 taeda 11:286; 13:473
Piper 12:301; 13:233-239; 15:306
 betle 13:234, 235
 forma *betle* 13:234
 forma *densum* 13:235
 var. *densum* 13:235
 forma *marianum* 13:235
 var. *marianum* 13:235
 cubeba 15:306
 decumanum 13:237
 var. *palauense* 13:237
 densum 13:235
 guahamense 13:235, 236
 forma *glabrum* 13:236
 var. *glabrum* 13:235, 236
 var. *guahamense* 13:236
 hosokawae 13:237
 latifolium 13:236-238
 majusculum 13:237
 marianum 13:235
 methysticum 13:234, 238, 239
 micronesiacum 13:236, 237
 nigrum 12:301
 palauense 13:237
 potamogetonifolium 13:235
 Piperaceae 13:233; 15:458
Piptochaetium 11:307
Pipturus 14:213; 15:47
 albidus 14:213
Piqueria 12:474; 14:324, 325
 sect. *Phalacraea* 14:324, 325
 setifera 14:324
 vargasii 14:325
 Piquerinae 12:465, 466
Piresia 11:152
 goeldii 11:152, 153
 sympodica 11:153
Pisonia 13:318, 329; 14:352
 Pisoniaceae 13:318
Pisophaca 15:378
 flexuosa 15:378
Pistia 12:121, 122, 127
 stratiotes 12:121, 122, 127
Pisum 12:76, 95, 134, 206, 290; 13:11; 15:362, 394
 sativum 12:76, 95, 134, 206, 290; 13:11; 15:394
Pitcairnia 13:127, 131, 140, 142, 153, 161, 455, 457, 464; 14:457, 458, 462, 465; 15:163, 176, 178, 179, 194-196, 200

- abundans* 15:194
aequatorialis 15:194
albiflos 14:462
albucifolia 15:196
altensteinii 13:457, 464
 var. *altensteinii* 13:457
 var. *minor* 13:457, 464
andreana 15:195
aphelandriflora 14:457, 458
bracteata 15:196
 α 15:196
breedlovei 13:455
brevifolia 15:163
bromeliaefolia 14:462
chiapensis 15:195
chlorthanthea 15:163
cuzcoensis 15:194
ellenbergii 15:194, 200
ensifolia 13:153
flammea 15:194, 195
 var. *flocosa* 15:194
 var. *macropoda* 15:194
flavescentia 15:194
irwiniana 13:153, 161; 15:195
jimenezii 13:455
karwinskyana 13:153
lanosisepala 15:195
lanuginosa 15:195
latifolia 15:195, 196
limae 15:195
lorentziana 15:163
maidifolia 13:140
micrantha 14:462
mirabilis 14:458
modesta 15:195
pungens 13:142
 var. *flava* 13:142
 var. *pungens* 13:142
spicata 15:176, 178, 179, 195,
 196
 forma *latior* 15:196
 forma *pallida* 15:196
 forma *spicata* 15:196
 var. *sulphurea* 15:196
subpetiolata 15:195
sulphurea 15:196
viridiflora 13:127, 131
xanthocalyx 13:455
Pitcairnioideae 14:457, 461, 465
Pitex 15:113
 heterophylla 15:113
Pithecolobium 13:389, 390
 longepedatum 13:389, 390
Pithecolobium 13:389, 390
 mangense 13:391
Pitraea 15:42
Pittosporaceae 15:482
Pittosporum 15:47, 306
 eugenioides 15:306
Pityogramma 15:44
 calomelanos 15:44
 chrysophylla 15:44
Placseptalia 14:463
 rebecae 14:463
Plagiochila 11:424
 asplenioides 11:424
Plagiotheciaceae 14:204
Plagiothecium 14:204
 denticulatum 14:204
Plantago 11:198; 12:239; 14:282,
 285, 292
 preslii 11:198
Plasyrgophyta 12:21
Plasyrgophytum 12:21
Platanus 11:340
 occidentalis 11:340
Platyglottis 14:4
Platymiscium 12:277
Platystachys 13:130, 131
 geniculata 13:130, 131
Pleomele 13:369
Pleopeltis 15:45
 thunbergiana 15:45
Pleroma 11:379
 coronatum 11:379
Pleurocoronis 12:468-472, 474, 475
 gentryi 12:470
 laphamioides 12:470
 plurisetata 12:468, 470
Pleurothallis 14:7-10, 21, 22, 26-30
 alexii 14:8, 9, 21, 26
 barbae 14:11
 Brighamii 14:9
 canosilabia 14:9, 10, 21, 27
 chontalensis 14:10, 11, 22, 28
 exesilabia 14:11, 22, 29
 fuegii 14:12
 fulgens 14:11
 gelida 14:13
 glandulosa 14:11
 Helleri 14:12-14, 22, 30
 pertenuis 14:11
 pteroglossa 14:10
 ruscifolia 14:13
 samacensis 14:12
 triquetra 14:10
 vitariifolia 14:11
Pleurothyrium 13:221-223, 225-228,
 230
 bifidum 13:223, 225, 226

- poepigii* 13:222
reflexum 13:226
Pluchea 14:133; 15:502
 × *fosbergii* 15:502
purpurascens 14:133
Poa 11:340, 361, 372
 calycina 11:372
 pratensis 11:340
Podocarpus 12:215; 14:508
Podophania 12:465-467, 471, 476
 dissecta 12:466, 471
Pogonatum 14:204; 15:69, 448, 452
 cirrhatum 15:69
 cuspidatum 14:204
 gymniphyllum 15:69
 junghuhnianum 15:69, 448, 452
 macrophyllum 15:69
 spurio-cirratum 15:69
 subflexuosum 14:204
Pohlia 14:201
 integridens 14:201
Poinsettia 11:461
 dentata 11:461
Polemoniaceae 12:21; 14:512
Poliomintha 12:47, 162, 164, 190,
 283, 284, 332, 339
 longiflora 12:47, 162, 164, 190,
 283, 284, 332, 339
Pollalesta 14:133
 colombiana 14:133
Polygala 11:83, 198; 15:437, 438
 alba 15:437, 438
 paucifolia 15:437
 sanguinea 11:198
 Senega 15:437, 438
 var. *latifolia* 15:437, 438
 var. *Senega* 15:437
 verticillata 15:437, 438
 var. *isocycla* 15:438
Polygalaceae 13:374
Polygalactaeae 15:437
Polygalactales 15:437
Polygonaceae 15:473
Polygonum 11:340, 424; 12:479;
 14:279
 acre 11:340
 lapathifolium 11:424; 12:479
 ♂ *prostratum* 12:479
 scabrum 12:479
Polymnia 14:133, 134
 pyramidalis 14:133, 134
Polypodiaceae 15:45, 141, 150
Polypodium 15:45, 148, 150, 151
 Dryopteris 15:148
 var. *disjunctum* 15:148
 var. *pumila* 15:148
 hookeri 15:45
 hymenophylloides 15:45
 pellucidum 15:45
 var. *vulcanicum* 15:45
 pseudogrammitis 15:45
 saffordii 15:45
 sarmentosum 15:45
 scolopendria 15:45
 scolopendrium 15:45
 tamariscinum 15:45
 thunbergianum 15:45
 vulgare 15:150, 151
 var. *columbianum* 15:150
 var. *virgianum* 15:150
Polystachya 14:3
 cerea 14:3
Polystichum 13:449; 15:145, 146
 Lonchitis 15:146
Polytrichaceae 14:204; 15:69, 452
Polytrichum 14:204
 juniperinum 14:204
Pomeae 15:338
Ponerinae 14:4
Populus 11:199, 341, 428; 13:199;
 15:307, 395-398, 489
 × *acuminata* 15:397
 Nm. *Andrewsii* 15:397
 angustifolia 15:395, 397, 398
 balsamifera 15:307, 395, 397
 var. *balsamifera* 15:397
 var. *californica* 15:397
 forma *candicans* 15:397
 var. *Michauxii* 15:397
 var. *subcordata* 15:397
 × *Dutillyi* 15:397
 candicans 15:397
 deltoides 15:395-397
 var. *occidentalis* 15:396
 × *Bernardii* 15:396
 gileadensis 15:397
 grandidentata 15:395, 396
 Sargentii 15:396
 × *Sennii* 15:397
 Tacamahacca 15:397
 tremuloides 15:395-397
 var. *aurea* 15:395, 396
 trichocarpa 15:397
 var. *hastata* 15:397
 virginiana 15:396
Porella 14:196
 arborea 14:196
Porcellaceae 14:196
Portieria 13:278
Porophyllum 14:134

- ellipticum* 14:134
macrocephalum 14:134
ruderales 14:134
Porphyra 13:408, 425, 426; 14:156, 255
dichotoma 14:156, 255
Porphyria 13:408
Portea 14:461, 465
kermesiana 14:465
Potamogeton 14:512
Portulaca 14:213
hawaiiensis 14:213
Portulacaceae 11:286; 14:391
Potentialleae 15:345
Potentilla 11:163; 12:478; 15:331, 336, 345-354
Anserina 15:345, 353
var. *Anserina* 15:353
var. *groenlandica* 15:353
forma *sericea* 15:353
var. *yukonensis* 15:353
argentea 15:347, 352
arguta 15:345, 347, 348
var. *arguta* 15:347
var. *Convallaria* 15:348
argyrea 15:350
biennis 15:353
bipinnatifida 15:346, 349
camporum 15:350
canadensis 11:163
concinna 15:346, 347, 351
var. *concinna* 15:351
var. *divisa* 15:351
var. *dissecta* 15:351
dissecta 15:351
diversifolia 15:347, 350, 351
var. *diversifolia* 15:350, 351
var. *glaucophylla* 15:350
var. *multisecta* 15:351
var. *perdissecta* 15:351
Drummondii 15:345, 350
effusa 15:350
Egedii 15:353
var. *groenlandica* 15:353
emarginata 15:352
flabellifolia 15:346, 352
var. *emarginata* 15:352
var. *flabellifolia* 15:352
flabelliformis 15:350
fruticosa 12:478; 15:345, 347
forma *villosissima* 12:478
glabella 15:348
glandulosa 15:345, 348
var. *Convallaria* 15:348
var. *glandulosa* 15:348
var. *intermedia* 15:348
subsp. *pseudorupestris* 15:348
glaucophylla 15:350
gracilis 15:347, 350, 351
var. *ctenophora* 15:350
var. *filipes* 15:350
var. *flabelliformis* 15:350
var. *glabrata* 15:350
var. *gracilis* 15:350
var. *Nuttallii* 15:350
var. *permollis* 15:350
var. *pulcherrima* 15:350
var. *rigida* 15:350
Hippiana 15:346, 349, 350
var. *argyrea* 15:350
var. *filicaulis* 15:350
var. *Hippiana* 15:349, 350
Hookeriana 15:351
humifusa 15:351
hyparctica 15:352
var. *elatior* 15:352
juncunda 15:350
Ledebouriana 15:351
Macounii 15:349
millegrana 15:353
monspeiliensis 15:352
multifida 15:346, 349, 351
Nicolletii 15:349
nivea 15:346, 347, 351, 352
subsp. *Chamissonii* 15:351
subsp. *Hookeriana* 15:351
var. *incisa* 15:351
var. *lapponica* 15:351
var. *macrophylla* 15:351
var. *nivea* 15:351
var. *parviflora* 15:352
var. *pulchella* 15:352
var. *villosa* 15:351
norvegica 15:346, 351, 352
var. *labradorica* 15:352
var. *norvegica* 15:352
Nuttallii 15:350
ovina 15:349
palustris 15:345, 348
var. *parviflora* 15:348
paradoxa 15:345, 349
pectinata 15:348, 349
pennsylvanica 15:346, 348, 349
var. *arida* 15:348
var. *atrovirens* 15:348
var. *bipinnatifida* 15:349
var. *glabrata* 15:348
var. *litoralis* 15:348, 349
var. *pectinata* 15:348, 349

- var. *pennsylvanica* 15:348
 var. *strigosa* 15:348
pentandra 15:353
plattensis 15:346, 349
platyloba 15:348
pratincola 15:353
pulchella 15:352
pulcherrima 15:350
quinquefolia 15:347, 351
 var. *Hookeriana* 15:351
 var. *pentaphylla* 15:351
recta 15:347, 352
 var. *sulphurea* 15:352
rigida 15:350
rivalis 15:346, 347, 353
 var. *millegrana* 15:353
 var. *pentandra* 15:353
rubricaulis 15:352
rubripes 15:349
saximontana 15:346, 349
Sibbaldii 15:346, 353
strigosa 15:348
tridentata 15:346, 347
uniflora 15:351
Vahlia 15:351
villosa 15:351
viridescens 15:350
yukonensis 15:353
 Potentilleae 15:344
 Poterieae 15:357
 Pottiaceae 14:199; 15:64, 449
Pourretia 14:478
 frigida 14:478
Prantleia 13:153, 459, 463; 14:464
 glabra 13:463; 14:464
 leprosa 13:153, 463
Premna 12:21; 13:425, 428, 430;
 14:37, 42, 156, 248, 420;
 15:23, 269
 caulifera 14:248
 foetida 15:269
 var. *parvifolia* 15:269
 gaudichaudii 15:23
 mekongensis 13:428
 tomentosa 13:428; 14:37
 Primulaceae 11:342
Prionophyllum 13:150; 14:462, 466,
 478, 489
 maritimum 13:150; 14:478, 489
 selloum 14:462, 478, 489
Priva 11:128, 256; 12:6, 20; 13:401;
 14:277, 336, 338-350, 352,
 353, 394-398; 15:42, 483
 abessinica 14:346
 abyssinica 14:346
 adhaerens 14:338, 346, 394
 africana 14:339
 angolensis 14:339
 armata 14:340
 aspera 14:340, 341, 353, 394
 auricoccea 14:342, 343
 bahiensis 14:343
 bellinii 14:348
 boliviana 14:344, 345; 15:42
 cordifolia 14:345, 346, 348, 394,
 397
 var. *abyssinica* 14:346, 348
 var. *australis* 14:347
 var. *flabelliformis* 14:347
 cuneato-ovata 15:42
 curtisiae 14:343, 347, 348, 394
 dentata 11:256
 domingensis 14:348
 echinata 11:128
 grandiflora 14:277, 349
 humberti 14:350
 laciniata 14:350
 laevis 15:42
 lappulacea 14:345, 350, 353,
 394, 396; 15:483
 lapulacea 14:350
 leptostachya 14:338, 345-348
 mexicana 14:341, 353, 394, 395
 meyeri 14:347, 397, 398
 var. *madagascariensis*
 14:398
 mitchelii 14:338
 pedicellata 14:398
 peruviana 14:398
 portoricensis 14:398
 rhinanthifolia 14:349
 socotrana 14:398
 spicata 14:395
Prosopis 11:12, 13, 453, 459, 489;
 12:71; 14:352, 413
 juliflora 14:413
Prosopidium 12:111, 301, 363, 503;
 13:34
 lippiae 12:111, 301, 363, 503;
 13:34
 Pruneeae 15:359
Prunus 12:5, 110, 153, 154, 346,
 347; 14:194, 197; 15:335,
 360, 361
 americana 12:5; 15:360, 361
 var. *americana* 15:361
 var. *nigra* 15:361
 avium 12:153, 154
 Besseyi 15:361
 lanata 12:5

- melanocarpa* 15:360
mexicana 12:5
nana 15:361
nigra 15:361
pensylvanica 15:360, 361
 var. *mollis* 15:360, 361
 var. *pensylvanica* 15:360, 361
 var. *saximontana* 15:360, 361
pumila 15:360, 361
spinosa 12:110, 346, 347
virginiana 15:360
 forma *Deamii* 15:360
 var. *demissa* 15:360
 var. *melanocarpa* 15:360
 var. *virginiana* 15:360
Pseudananas 14:461, 465; 15:177, 179
 macrodontes 14:465
 sagenarius 15:177, 179
Pseudelephantopus 14:134
 spicatus 14:134
Pseudocarpidium 12:6; 13:401
Pseudogynoxys 14:134
 bogotensis 14:134
Pseudomelia 14:465
Pseudosamanea 13:390
 guachapele 13:390
Pseudotsuga 11:471; 15:153, 156
 Menziesii 15:156
 forma *Alexidis* 15:156
 var. *glauca* 15:156
 taxifolia 15:156
Psidium 14:7
 Guajava 14:7
Psilotaceae 15:46
Psilotum 13:451; 15:47
 complanatum 15:47
 forma *fosbergii* 15:47
 var. *fosbergii* 15:47
 nudum 15:47
 var. *oahuense* 15:47
Psittacanthus 14:217
 schiedeanus 14:217
Psoralea 15:363, 371, 372
 argophylla 15:371, 372
 esculenta 15:371, 372
 lanceolata 15:371, 372
 var. *Purshii* 15:372
Psoralidium 15:371
 argophyllum 15:372
 esculentum 15:372
 lanceolatum 15:371
Psychotria 13:318, 325, 434; 15:55, 60
 capitata 15:55
 erecta 15:55
 hebeclada 13:434
 luxurians 15:55, 60
 pithecobia 15:55
 racemosa 15:55
 suerrensii 15:55
Pteretis 15:145
 nodulosa 15:145
Pteridaceae 15:44, 141, 142
Pteridium 15:142
 aqualina 15:142
 aqualinum 15:142
 subsp. *aquilinum* 15:142
 subsp. *caudatum* 15:142
 var. *champlainense* 15:142
 var. *latiusculum* 15:142
 var. *pubescens* 15:142
Pteridophyta 14:64, 512
Pteris 15:45
 longifolia 15:45
 vittata 15:45
Pterobryaceae 14:202; 15:66
Pterobryopsis 15:66
 nematosum 15:66
Pterocaulon 14:134
 alopescuroides 14:134
Pterolepis 13:65; 14:261
 lasiophylla 13:65
Pterophyta 15:138
Pterophytina 15:129, 138
Pteropsida 15:139
Ptychomitriaceae 14:201
Ptychomitrium 14:201
 lepidomitrium 14:201
Puccinia 11:164, 202, 343; 12:111, 301, 363, 503; 13:34
 conjuncta 12:363
 elatipes 12:301; 13:34
 lippiae 12:111, 301, 363, 503; 13:34
 permagna 12:301
 senilis 12:301
 sydowiana 11:202, 343
 verbencicola 11:202, 343
 vilfae 11:164, 202, 343
Puya 12:407; 13:142-145, 147, 160, 161, 457, 464; 14:458, 461, 462, 465; 15:171, 175, 177, 178
 angulonis 13:142
 asplundii 13:143
 chilensis 14:461, 462

- coriacea* 13:142, 160
eryngioides 12:407
floccosa 13:457, 464
 var. *compacta* 13:457, 464
 var. *flocosa* 13:457
glandulosa 13:142, 160
gummifera 13:143
herzogii 13:144
hutchisonii 13:143, 160
iltisiana 13:143, 160
lanata 15:171, 175
lanuginosa 15:177
macropoda 13:144, 160
meziana 13:142
oxyantha 13:147
ponderosa 13:144, 160
pyramidata 15:178
rauhii 13:143, 145
sanctae-martae 13:144
ugentiana 13:147, 161
wrightii 13:145, 160
Pycnanthemum 11:285
Pyraustidae 12:122
Pyrolaceae 15:330
Pyrus 12:3, 4; 15:335, 336, 338-340
 americana 15:339
 var. *americana* 15:339
 var. *decora* 15:339
Aucuparia 15:338, 339
 var. *glabrata* 15:339
coronaria 12:3, 4
 var. *coronaria* 12:4
ioensis 12:3
lancifolia 12:4
Malus 15:338
occidentalis 15:340
scopulina 15:339
sitchensis 15:339, 340
Quercus 11:126, 199, 286, 340, 427,
 428; 12:1, 2, 132, 503; 13:10,
 205, 307, 312, 349-351, 355-
 357, 368, 456, 471, 473;
 14:194-197, 217, 260, 280,
 282, 289, 299, 340, 341, 394,
 396, 405, 407, 408, 417, 432,
 435, 507, 508; 15:14, 195,
 295-303, 420, 494
alba 15:297
coccinea 12:1, 2; 15:295-298
 var. *tuberculata* 12:2
coccinea × *velutina* 15:295
 × *columnaris* 12:3
copeyensis 12:10
costaricensis 12:10
 × *discreta* 12:2
 × *egglestonii* 12:2
 sect. *Erythrobalanus* 15:295
falcata 12:1
 var. *leucophylla* 12:1
 var. *pagodaefolia* 12:1
 × *fontana* 15:295-303
gambellii 11:427
geminata 13:471
georgiana 13:473
 × *hillii* 12:2
lyrata 12:3
 lyrata × *macrocarpa* 12:3
macrocarpa 12:3; 15:420
macrophylla 15:195
mandanensis 15:420
 × *megaleia* 12:2, 3
 × *mutabilis* 12:2
myrtifolia 13:471
nigra 11:286
nuttallii 12:2
palustris 12:2, 3
palustris × *rubra* 12:3
 × *riparia* 12:3
rubra 12:3
 rubra × *shumardii* *schneckii*
 12:3
 × *schuettei* 12:2
shumardii 12:2, 3
 schneckii 12:3
shumardii × *velutina* 12:2
 × *tridentata* 12:2
tuberculata 13:312
velutina 12:2; 15:295-298
virginiana 15:14
Quesnelia 14:461, 464; 15:175, 176
arvensis 15:175
blanda 15:176
rufa 14:464
selloana 14:464
Quita 12:62
 dolor 12:62
Raddia 11:153
 biformis 11:153
 sympodica 11:153
Radopholus 13:476
 similis 13:476
Ranunculaceae 11:203; 13:374
Ranunculus 13:453
Raphanus 11:424
 sativus 11:424
Ratonia 15:224
Rauwolfia 13:278, 287, 311
 emarginata 13:287

- lyciodes* 13:311
Reboulia 14:198, 203
 hemisphaerica 14:198, 203
 Rebouliaceae 14:198
Recordia 12:6; 13:401
Regelia 14:463; 15:184-193
 acanthocrater 15:191, 192
 ampullacea 15:186, 192
 binotii 15:190, 192
 caerulea 15:193
 chlorosticta 15:187, 192
 coriacea 15:191, 192
 cruenta 15:191, 192
 denticulata 15:188, 192
 johannis 15:189, 192
 laurentii 15:191, 192
 makoyana 15:193
 marechali 15:185, 192
 meyendorffii 14:463; 15:185, 192
 morreniana 15:184, 192
 princeps 15:185, 192
 sarmentosa 15:188, 192
 spectabilis 15:190, 192
 tristis 15:186, 192
Rehdera 12:6; 13:401
Reitzia 11:152, 153
 smithii 11:153
Renealmia 13:121; 15:178
 disticha 13:121
 ramosissima 15:178
 Resedaceae 13:374
Rhacelopus 15:69
 pilifer 15:69
 Rhacopilaceae 14:202; 15:66, 450
Rhacopilum 14:202, 203; 15:66, 450
 schmidii 15:66, 450
 tomentosum 14:202, 203
 Rhamnaceae 13:212, 377; 15:331, 333, 482
Rhamnidium 13:379
 elaecarpum 13:379
Rhamnus 13:294
Rhaphidophora 15:501
 aurea 15:501
Rhaphiodon 12:27, 30
 echinus 12:30
Rhaphithamnus 12:6; 13:401
Rheum 11:424; 15:403
 rhabarbarum 11:424
Rhexophyllum 14:200
 subnigrum 14:200
 Rhizogoniaceae 15:65, 449
Rhizogonium 15:65, 449
 spiniforme 15:65, 449
Rhizophora 13:292; 14:304, 307-309, 312, 313, 315, 316, 327, 332; 15:72, 477
 mangle 14:312, 316, 327
 mucronata 14:304; 15:477
Rhodobryum 15:65, 449
 giganteum 15:449
 roseum 15:65, 449
Rhododendron 15:333
Rhodolippia 12:265
 lupulina 12:265
Rhodostachys 14:464; 15:169, 171, 174, 175
 argentina 15:169, 171, 175
 urbaniana 14:464; 14:174, 175
Rhoeo 11:425
 discolor 11:425
Rhus 12:3; 13:281, 473; 14:146, 407
 copallinum 13:473
 cotinus 14:146
 atropurpureus 14:146
 microphylla 13:281
 radicans 12:3
Rhynchanthera 14:263, 264
 sect. *Anisostemones* 14:263, 264
 cacerense 14:264
 cardonae 14:263, 264
 haenkeana 14:263
 leucorrhiza 14:264
 linearifolia 14:264
 riparia 14:264
 secundiflora 14:264
 verbenoides 14:264
Rhynchostegium 15:67, 451
 celebicum 15:67
 vagans 15:451
Ribes 11:340; 14:146; 15:423-426
 americanum 15:424, 425
 aureum 15:424, 426
 var. *grandiflorum* 15:426
 cynosbati 11:340
 diacanthum 15:424, 426
 floridum 15:425
 glandulosum 15:424, 425
 hirtellum 15:425
 hudsonianum 15:424, 425
 var. *hudsonianum* 15:425
 var. *petiolare* 15:425
 inermis 15:425
 lacustre 15:424, 425
 laxiflorum 15:424, 425
 odoratum 15:426
 oxyacanthoides 15:424, 425
 var. *calcicola* 15:425
 var. *oxyacanthoides* 15:424

- var. *saxosum* 15:424, 425
prostratum 15:425
rubrum 15:424, 425
 var. *alaskanum* 15:425
 var. *propinquum* 15:425
setosum 15:424
speciosum 14:146
 var. *fuchsioides* 14:146
triste 15:425
viscosissimum 15:424, 426
 var. *Hallii* 15:426
 var. *viscosissimum* 15:426
Riedelia 12:22, 82, 220
angustifolia 12:82
intermedia 12:220
Rondeletia 15:55, 58, 59
salicifolia 15:55, **58**
Ronnbergia 14:459, 463; 15:196, 200
hathewayi 15:**196**, 200
killipiana 15:196
morreniana 14:463
Rosa 14:146; 15:336, 357-359, 414
acicularis 15:357, 358
 var. *acicularis* 15:358
 var. *Bourgeauiana* 15:358
 forma *plena* 15:358
alcea 15:358
arkansana 15:357-359
 forma *plena* 15:359
 var. *suffulta* 15:358
blanda 15:357-359
 forma *alba* 15:358
 var. *blanda* 15:358
 var. *glabra* 15:358
Fendleri 15:359
Macounii 15:359
nutkana 15:359, 414
sericea 14:146
petrolutea 14:146
subblanda 15:358
suffulta 15:358, 359
terrens 15:358
Woodsii 15:358, 359
 var. *Fendleri* 15:359
 var. *terrens* 15:359
 var. *ultramontana* 15:359
 Rosaceae 15:331, 333-335
 Rosales 15:427, 429
 Roseae 15:357
 Rubeae 15:342
 Rubiaceae 12:21, 27, 29, 79; 13:274, 278, 476; 14:213, 292; 15:42, 47, 54, 272, 458, 461, 482
Rubus 13:370, 477; 14:146, 299; 15:335, 336, 342-344, 494
arcticus 15:343
 var. *acaulis* 15:343
 var. *stellatus* 15:343
Chamaemorus 15:342
deliciosa 14:146
Idaeus 15:343, 344
 var. *aculeatissimus* 15:343
 var. *canadensis* 15:343, 344
 forma *erythrochlamydeus* 15:344
 var. *idaeus* 15:344
 var. *peramoenus* 15:344
 var. *strigosus* 15:343, 344
melanolasius 15:343
paracaulis 15:343
parviflorus 15:342, 343
pedatus 15:342, 343
penetrans 13:370
pubescens 15:343
 var. *paracaulis* 15:343
 var. *pubescens* 15:343
 forma *roseiflorus* 15:343
strigosus 15:343
triflorus 15:343
viburnifolius 15:344
Rudbeckia 11:200, 203, 461
laciniata 11:203
serotina 11:200
 Ruelleoideae 15:270
Ruellia 12:338, 427; 14:349, 413; 15:482
dulcis 12:427
Rumex 11:105, 340; 14:279, 285, 292; 15:491
crispus 11:340; 15:491
 Rutaceae 11:359; 15:482
Sabicea 15:55
villosa 15:55
Sabina 15:157, 492
horizontalis 15:157
virginiana 15:492
Saccharum 14:88
holcooides 14:88
warmingiana 14:88
Sacciolepis 14:85
pungens 14:**85**
Sadleria 15:46
cyatheoides 15:46
hillebrandii 15:46
pallida 15:46
Sagittaria 15:496
kurziana 15:496

- subulata* 15:496
 var. *kurziana* 15:496
 Salicaceae 15:332, 334, 395, 414
 Salicales 15:395
Salicornia 14:305, 315, 327, 330, 391; 15:71
ambigua 14:327
australis 14:330
Salix 11:199, 341; 15:334, 395, 398-414
acutifolia 15:403
alaxensis 15:401, 411
 forma *longistylis* 15:411
 var. *obovalifolia* 15:411
 var. *silicicola* 15:411
alba 15:399, 403
 var. *argentea* 15:403
 var. *sericea* 15:403
 var. *vitellina* 15:403
amygdaloides 15:399, 402
arbusculoides 15:402, 413
 forma *glabra* 15:413
arctica 15:399, 406
 var. *araioclada* 15:406
 var. *torulosa* 15:406
arctica × *glauca* 15:406
arctophila 15:398, 405, 406
 × *Argusii* 15:407
athabascensis 15:411
balsamifera 15:408
Barclayi 15:400, 408, 409
Barrattiana 15:401, 410
 var. *angustifolia* 15:410
Bebbiana 15:401, 410
 var. *capreifolia* 15:410
 var. *perrostrata* 15:410
brachycarpa 15:402, 406, 407
 var. *antimina* 15:406
 var. *brachycarpa* 15:406
 var. *Mexiae* 15:407
 var. *psammophila* 15:406, 407
 var. *Sansonii* 15:406
brachycarpa × *glauca* 15:406, 407
 × *brachypurpurea* 15:407
calcicola 15:398, 400, 410
 var. *glandulosior* 15:410
candata 15:402
candida 15:401, 407, 412
 forma *denudata* 15:412
 × *Clarkei* 15:412
commutata 15:400, 409
 var. *denudata* 15:409
cordata 15:409
 var. *rigida* 15:409
cordifolia 15:406
curtiflora 15:409
desertorum 15:406
discolor 15:400, 401, 410-413
 var. *coetanea* 15:412
 var. *discolor* 15:411
 var. *eriocephala* 15:412
 forma *hirsuta* 15:412
 var. *latifolia* 15:412
 var. *prinoides* 15:411
Drummondiana 15:413
 var. *bella* 15:413
exigua 15:404
fallax 15:411
Farrae 15:408
fluviatilis 15:399, 401, 402, 404
 var. *Bolanderiana* 15:404
 var. *fluviatilis* 15:404
 forma *Hindsiana* 15:404
 var. *pedicellata* 15:404
 var. *sericans* 15:404
 forma *Wheeleri* 15:404
fragilis 15:399, 403
glauca 15:399, 406, 407
 var. *callicarpea* 15:406
 var. *glauca* 15:406
 var. *Macounii* 15:406
glauca × *pedicellaris* 15:411
glaucops 15:406
gracilis 15:412
herbacea 15:398, 405
humilis 15:401, 412
 var. *humilis* 15:412
 var. *microphylla* 15:412
interior 15:404
 var. *exterior* 15:404
lasiandra 15:402, 403
longifolia 15:404
lucida 15:399, 402
 var. *angustifolia* 15:402
 var. *caudata* 15:402, 403
 var. *intonsa* 15:402
 var. *lancifolia* 15:402
 var. *parvifolia* 15:402
lutea 15:400, 407-409
 var. *lutea* 15:407
 var. *Turnorii* 15:407, 408
MacCalliana 15:402, 407
mackenzieana 15:400, 408, 409
melanopsis 15:404
 var. *tenerrima* 15:404
monticola 15:400, 408, 409
myrtilifolia 15:398, 400, 409
 var. *brachypoda* 15:409

- var. *pseudomyrsinites* 15:409
myrtilloides 15:411
 subsp. *pedicellaris* 15:411
nigra 15:414
niphochlada 15:407
nivalis 15:405
 var. *nivalis* 15:405
 var. *saximontana* 15:405
padophylla 15:408
pedicellaris 15:399-401, 411
 var. *athabascensis* 15:411
 var. *hypoglauca* 15:411
 var. *pedicellaris* 15:411
pedicellaris × *phyllicifolia*
 15:411
pedicellaris × *planifolia* 15:411
pellita 15:401, 413
 var. *angustifolia* 15:413
 var. *pellita* 15:413
 forma *psila* 15:413
 var. *subcoerulea* 15:413
pentandra 15:403
petiolaris 15:401, 412
 var. *gracilis* 15:412
 var. *rosmarinoides* 15:412
 var. *subsericea* 15:412
 var. *textoris* 15:412
phyllicifolia 15:400, 402, 413
 var. *phyllicifolia* 15:413
 subsp. *planifolia* 15:413
 var. *subglauca* 15:413
planifolia 15:410, 413
 var. *Nelsonii* 15:413
pseudocordata 15:409
pseudomonticola 15:408
 var. *padophylla* 15:408
pyrifolia 15:400, 408
reticulata 15:399, 404, 405
 var. *nivalis* 15:405
Richardsonii 15:410
rigida 15:408-410
saximontana 15:405
Scouleriana 15:412
serissima 15:399, 403, 407
sessilifolia 15:404
silicicola 15:411
sitchensis 15:401, 402, 413
subsericea 15:412
tristis 15:412
Turnorii 15:408
Tyrellii 15:413
vestita 15:399, 401, 405
 var. *erecta* 15:405
 forma *mensalis* 15:405
 var. *nana* 15:405
 var. *psilophylla* 15:405
 wyomingensis 15:406
Salpinga 14:267
 dimorpha 14:267
 glandulosa 14:267
 maranonensis 14:267
 pusilla 14:267
 secunda 14:267
Salsola 15:489
Salvadora 14:437
 persica 14:437
 Salvadoraceae 15:472
Salvia 11:105, 164, 201, 336; 12:47,
 54, 111, 162, 164, 190, 284,
 332, 339; 13:251; 14:277,
 288, 341, 349, 353
 azurea 11:164
 nigriflora 13:251
 occidentalis 11:336; 14:277, 341,
 353
 officinalis 12:111
 sylvestris 11:201
Salvinia 12:121-124, 126, 127, 129,
 130
 auriculata 12:121-124, 127, 130
 hastata 12:121
 radula 12:123, 124, 126
 rotundifolia 12:123, 127
Samanea 13:389, 390
 samanigua 13:389, 390
Sambucus 14:420
Samea 12:122
 multiplicalis 12:122
Samolus 11:342
 floribundus 11:342
Sanango 14:424; 15:458
 durum 14:424
Sanguisorba 15:335
 canadensis 15:335
Sansevieria 14:512; 15:501
 guineensis 15:501
 roxburghiana 15:501
 Santalaceae 11:271
Santalum 13:369; 15:47
 ellipticum 13:369
 pyrularium 13:369
 Sapindaceae 15:224, 458
Sapium 12:338; 14:441-453; 15:106
 aereum 14:445, 448
 albomarginatum 14:447, 448
 argutum 14:446, 448
 aubletianum 14:443, 448
 aucuparium 14:446, 448
 biloculare 12:338
 bogotense 14:443, 448

- bolivianum* 14:447, 448
cicatricosum 14:446, 448
ciliatum 14:446, 448
cladogyne 14:448
claussenianum 14:448
contortum 14:442, 448
cremostachyum 14:448
cuatrecasasii 14:444, 448
cupuliferum 14:448
decipiens 14:448
diandrum 14:448
eglandulosum 14:442, 448
 sect. *Emmenostylum* 14:441
fragile 14:448
gibertii 14:446, 448
glandulatum 14:448
glandulosum 14:448
Grahamii 15:106
guaricensis 14:448
haematospermum 14:442, 447, 448, 451
 var. *saltense* 14:451
hamatum 14:448
hasslerianum 14:445, 448
hemsleyanum 14:444, 448
hippomane 14:444, 448
intercedens 14:448
ixiamasense 14:445, 448, 450, 453
jenmanii 14:443, 448
klotzschianum 14:441, 444, 448
lanceolatum 14:443, 448, 450
leitera 14:448
leptadenium 14:448
linearifolium 14:447, 448
longifolium 14:447, 448
longipes 14:442, 448
marginatum 14:446, 448
marmieri 14:442, 448
martii 14:448, 451
 var. *peruvianum* 14:451
microdentatum 14:442, 448
montanum 14:443, 448
montevidense 14:446, 448
muelleri 14:446, 448
myrmecophyllum 14:443, 448
naiguatense 14:444, 445, 448
obovatum 14:443, 448
obtusilobum 14:444, 448
occidentale 14:448
pallidum 14:446, 448
paraguarense 14:446
paranaense 14:445, 448
patens 14:443, 448, 450
paucinervium 14:442, 448
paucistamineum 14:445, 448
pavonianum 14:443, 448
peloto 14:448
peruvianum 14:445, 448, 451
petiolare 14:448
poepigii 14:445, 448
pohlianum 14:448
prunifolium 14:442, 448
punctatum 14:448
putamajense 14:442
putamayense 14:448
rhombifolia 14:452
rojasii 14:448
saltense 14:447, 448, 451
sceleratum 14:445, 448
sellowianum 14:442, 448
serratum 14:448
stenophyllum 14:447, 448
steyermarkii 14:444, 448, 450
stylare 14:442, 448
sublanceolatum 14:442, 448
submarginatum 14:447, 448
taburu 14:444, 448
tenellum 14:448
thomsonii 14:448
tijucense 14:448
tolimense 14:448
triste 14:446, 448
utile 14:443, 448
verum 14:442, 448
yutajense 14:447, 448, 451
Saponaria 15:320
 officinalis 15:320
Sarcobatus 11:427; 15:332
 vermiculatus 11:427
Satureja 11:311; 12:190
 montana 11:311
Saurauia 14:196
Scalesia 14:288, 352
Scaveola 15:47, 160-162
 cerasifolia 15:161
 forma *tomentosa* 15:161
chamissoniana 15:160
Gaudichaudiana 15:160-162
 forma *kauaiensis* 15:160
 forma *leucocarpa* 15:160
 var. *stenolithos* 15:160, 161
Gaudichaudiana × *mollis*
 15:160
kahanae 15:160, 161
mollis 15:160, 161
 var. *albiflora* 15:160, 161
 forma *triloba* 15:160
procera 15:161
 var. *pseudomollis* 15:161

- Scenedesmus* 11:426, 430
 obliquus 11:426
Schaueria 12:427
 parvifolia 12:427
Schistochila 15:62
 aligera 15:62
 Schistochilaceae 15:62
Schizachyrium 11:285
 scoparium 11:285
Schlegelia 13:336; 14:433
 elongata 14:433
 sect. *Euschlegelia* 14:433
 lilacina 14:433
Schlotheimia 14:202
 rugifolia 14:202
Schlumbergeria 13:128, 131
 capituligera 13:128, 131
Schradera 15:59
 blumii 15:59
Schrebera 15:78
 alba 15:78
Schuttelworthia 11:273
 pulchella 11:273
Schuttleworthia 11:22, 242, 267
 dissecta 11:243
 sulfurea 11:243
 tenera 11:267
Scindapsus 15:501
 aureus 15:501
Scirpus 11:414; 14:284
 americanus 14:284
 atrovirens 11:414
Scleria 14:512
Sclerocarya 15:105
 caffra 15:105
Sclerotium 12:26
 rolfsii 12:26
Scorodonia 14:350
 Scrophulariaceae 11:84, 164, 200,
 337, 342, 358; 12:21; 13:373;
 14:146, 392; 15:233
Scutellaria 11:163
 parvula 11:163
Sebastiana 14:413, 452, 453
 rhombifolia 14:452, 453
 Selaginaceae 12:21, 27, 28, 35, 230
Selaginella 15:46, 133
 arbuscula 15:46
 var. *menziesii* 15:46
 menziesii 15:46
 densa 15:133
 var. *scopulorum* 15:133
 var. *Standleyi* 15:133
 rupestris 15:133
 scopulorum 15:133
 selaginoides 15:133
 Wallacei 15:133
 Sellaginellaceae 15:46, 129, 133
 Selaginellales 15:133
Selago 12:21
 Sematophyllaceae 14:204; 15:67,
 451
Sematophyllum 14:204; 15:68, 451
 caespitosum 14:204; 15:68
 cuspidatum 14:204
 lindigii 14:204
 microcladium 15:68
 tristiculum 15:451
Senecio 11:424; 12:62; 14:134, 285
 abietinus 14:134
 americanus 14:134
 formosus 14:134
 guicanensis 14:134
 lanatus 14:134
 lehmanni 14:134
 macrophyllus 14:134
 microchaete 14:134
 niveo-aureus 14:134
 pulchellus 14:134
 rosmarinus 12:62
 rufescens 14:134
 vaccinioides 14:134
 vulgaris 11:424
Senegalia 13:392, 393, 400
 affinis 13:392
 eliasiana 13:392, 393, 400
Septoria 11:164, 202, 343
 verbenae 11:164, 202, 343
Sequoia 13:447
Serenoa 14:326
 repens 14:326
 forma *glauca* 14:326
Serjania 13:398
 curassavica 13:398
Sherardia 11:109
Sesamum 14:403
Sesbania 13:449
Seseli 15:224
Setaria 14:282
Shuttelworthia 11:242; 15:478
 diceras 11:242
 pulchella 11:22
Shuttleworthia 11:22, 242, 245, 246,
 267, 271
 diceras 11:242, 245
 dissecta 11:243, 246
 pulchella 11:22, 271
 sulfurea 11:243
 sulphurea 11:243
 tenera 11:267

- Sibbaldia* 15:353
procumbens 15:353
Sibbaldiopsis 15:347
tridentata 15:347
Sida 15:489
Sideroxylon 13:294
Siegesbeckia 14:134
cordifolia 14:134
Silene 11:199
antirrhina 11:199
Simmondsia 11:459
Sinapis 12:110; 14:47
alba 14:47
arvensis 12:110
Sincoreaea 13:459, 461; 14:464
amoena 13:461; 14:464
Siparuna 13:427, 430
velutina 13:430
Siphantheropsis 13:65
williamii 13:65
Siphisia 12:415
Siphonanthus 13:306
glabra 13:306
var. vaga 13:306
Smilodon 13:219
Sobralia 14:3, 14-19, 22, 31-34
Bouchei 14:18
chatoensis 14:14, 22, 31
fragrans 14:3
Hawkesii 14:15, 16, 22, 32
Helleri 14:16, 17, 22, 33
triandra 14:17, 19, 22, 34
Sodirola 14:463
graminifolia 14:463
Solanaceae 12:21; 15:332, 458
Solanum 11:340, 360, 424; 12:184;
13:326; 14:279-282, 285,
289, 292, 299, 341, 396;
15:494
acaule 14:289
boliviense 14:282
bulbocastanum 14:289, 341
calcense 14:279
canasense 14:285, 292
inscendens 14:299; 15:494
lycopersicum 11:424
michoacanum 14:289
nigrum 11:340
polyadenium 14:279, 281, 396;
15:494
radicans 14:282
raphanifolium 14:285, 292
skutchii 14:280
soukupii 14:285
stenophyllidium 14:280, 299;
15:494
stoloniferum 14:289
tuberosum 11:424
Solidago 11:198; 12:433
missouriensis 11:198
Sonchus 11:286; 14:134
oleraceus 14:134
Sonneratia 14:304; 15:473, 482
acida 14:304
apetala 14:304
Sonneratiaceae 15:482
Sophora 15:47, 265, 306
tomentosa 15:306
Sorbaria 15:336, 337
sorbifolia 15:337
Sorbus 15:339, 340
americana 15:339, 340
Aucuparia 15:339
decora 15:339, 340
occidentalis 15:340
scopulina 15:339
sitchensis 15:340
Sorghastrum 14:95-97
amplum 14:95
chasae 14:96
flexuosum 14:96
rigidifolium 14:97, 98
scaberrima 14:96
stipoides 14:95, 97, 98
viride 14:98
Sorghum 11:13
halapense 11:13
Spartina 14:284, 312
pectinata 14:284
Spathoglottis 15:496, 499
plicata 15:499
Spermatophyta 11:358; 14:64
Sphaceloma 12:26
lippiae 12:26
Sphaeralcea 15:441, 442
coccinea 15:442
Sphaerella 12:437
lippiae 12:437
Sphaeroconium 15:43, 44
lanceolatum 15:43
obtusum 15:44
Sphaerophysa 15:377
Sphagnum 15:130
Spielmannia 12:21
Sphaerotheca 11:343
humuli 11:343
var. fuliginea 11:343
Sphagnum 15:62, 63, 409
junghuhnianum 15:62

- khasianum* 15:62
luzonense 15:62
palustre 15:63
pseudocymbifolium 15:63
siamense 15:63
subsecundum 15:62
Sphenodesme 14:399; 15:224
involutrata 15:224
pierrei 14:399
 var. ***thailandica*** 14:399
Sphielis 15:78
Sphondyllococcus 13:408
Sphondyllococcum 13:408
Sphondyllococcus 13:475
Spilanthes 14:134
 americana 14:134
Spiraea 15:335-337
 alba 15:336, 337
 var. *alba* 15:337
 var. *latifolia* 15:337
 betulifolia 15:336, 337
 var. *betulifolia* 15:337
 var. *lucida* 15:337
 densiflora 15:336, 337
 var. *densiflora* 15:337
 var. *splendens* 15:337
 latifolia 15:337
 salicifolia 15:337
Spireae 15:336
Spirodela 12:122
 intermedia 12:122
Spirogyra 11:427
Spondylcocca 13:408, 409
Spondyllococcus 13:408
Spondyllococcum 13:409
Spondyllococcus 13:408, 426
Spondyllococeus 13:408
Spondyllococus 13:408
Sponia 14:115
 amboinensis 14:115
Sporobolus 11:307; 14:330
 virginicus 14:330
Stachys 11:69, 200; 12:498
 germanica 12:498
 hyssopifolia 11:69
 tenuifolia 11:200
Stachytarpheta 11:109, 162, 164,
 186, 196, 337, 501; 12:27, 29;
 13:242, 307; 14:343
 angustifolia 11:162, 164
 cajamaricensis 13:242
 cayennensis 12:29
 jamaicensis 11:186, 337
 forma *monstrosa* 11:337
 maximiliani 14:343
 scaberrima 13:307
 var. *pilosa* 13:307
 strigosa 11:196
Stagnospora 11:202
 verbenae 11:202
Stanleya 11:527
 arcuata 11:527
Steiractinia 14:135
 aspera 14:135
 oyedaeoides 14:135
Stellaria 11:142, 184; 14:285, 292
 holostea 11:142, 184
Stenandrium 12:427, 428
 dulce 12:427
 var. *floridanum* 12:427
 fascicularis 12:427
 floridanum 12:427
Stenochloa 11:363, 365
 californica 11:365
Stenotaphrum 11:126
Sterculia 11:143; 15:318
 appendiculata 15:318
Stereodon 14:202, 204
 falcatus 14:202, 204
Stereospermum 15:224, 227
Stevia 14:135
 lucida 14:135
Stilbaceae 12:6; 13:401
Stillingia 14:451, 453
 acutedentata 14:453
 argutedentata 14:451
 dichotoma 14:451
Streptium 14:345
 asperum 14:345
Streptocalyx 14:459, 463; 15:177,
 197
 holmesii 15:197
 longifolia 15:177
 poepigii 14:463
 subnuda 15:197
Strobilus 11:307
Stylodon 11:72, 86, 117, 164, 201,
 263, 502; 12:6; 13:401;
 15:495
 carneus 11:72, 86, 117, 164, 201,
 263, 502; 15:495
 forma ***oswaldiae*** 11:69
Stylurus 14:213
 robusta 14:213
Styphelia 13:369; 15:47
 douglasii 13:369
 tameiameiae 13:369
Styrax 14:195
Subpilocereus 13:385
Sueda 14:305, 315

- Svensonia* 12:6; 13:401
Svida 15:428
 instolonea 15:428
 interior 15:428
Swainsonia 15:377
 salsula 15:377
Sylibum 14:135
 marianum 14:135
Symblepharis 14:199, 204
 helicophylla 14:199, 204
Symblepharos 14:204
 helicophylla 14:204
 Symphoremaceae 12:6; 13:401
Symphoricarpos 13:478, 479; 15:330
 orbiculatus 13:479
 vulgaris 13:478
Symplocarpus 11:115
 foetidus 11:115
Synedrella 11:218
 nodiflora 11:218
Syngonanthus 14:399; 15:463
 froesii 14:399
 kuhlmannii 15:463
 forma *viviparus* 15:463
Syringa 15:330
Syrrhopydon 15:64
 albovaginatus 15:64

Tabebuia 14:510; 15:101, 110, 265
 pallida 14:510
Tacsonia 13:370
 mollissima 13:370
Taenidia 15:492
 integerrima 15:492
Tagetes 14:135, 279, 282, 285, 288
 apetala 14:135
 erecta 14:135
 patula 14:135
 pusilla 14:135
 ternifolia 14:135
 zipaquirensis 14:135
Taitonia 14:219
 callicarpoides 14:219
Taligalea 12:21
Tamonea 12:21; 14:343
 juncea 14:343
Tanaecium 14:433; 15:241
 paniculatum 15:241
Taraxacum 14:135
 officinale 14:135
Targionia 14:198, 201
 hypophylla 14:198, 201
 Targioniaceae 14:198
 Taxaceae 15:152
Taxiphyllum 15:451
 taxirameum 15:451
Taxithelium 15:68, 452
 batanense 15:68
 clastobryoides 15:68
 distratum 15:68
 instratum 15:452
 lindbergii 15:68
 magnum 15:68
Taxodium 15:197
Taxus 15:152
 brevifolia 15:152
 canadensis 15:152
Tectona 12:6; 13:401
Teijsmanniodendron 14:400
 bogoriense 14:400
 var. *pentaphyllum* 14:400
Terminalia 12:461; 13:303; 15:15,
 54, 260
 amazonica 15:54
Ternstroemia 14:195
Tertula 14:336, 345, 348
 aspera 14:345, 348
Tessaria 14:135
 integrifolia 14:135
Tetraglochin 14:289
 strictum 14:289
 Tetragoniaceae 11:200
Tetrandra 15:323
 paucidens 15:323
Teucrium 11:257, 341, 342
 campanulatum 11:257
 occidentale 11:341
Thecophyllum 13:84, 85, 110, 120,
 121, 124, 127-131; 14:462,
 463; 15:180
 acuminatum 13:129, 131
 balanophorum 13:129, 131
 var. *subpictum* 13:129, 131
 bracteosum 13:128, 131
 capitatum 13:129, 131
 capituligerum 13:128, 131
 comatum 13:128, 131
 crassiflorum 13:128, 131
 cylindraceum 13:128, 131
 discolor 13:124, 131
 fastuosum 13:128, 131
 hygrometricum 13:129, 131
 irazuense 13:129, 131
 johnstonei 13:128, 131
 kupperi 13:129, 131
 latissimum 13:121, 131
 laxum 13:127, 131
 lineatum 13:129, 131
 montanum 13:128, 131
 ororiense 13:129, 131

- paniculatum* 13:124, 131
pauperum 13:129, 131
pedicellatum 13:120, 131
pictum 13:129, 131
pittieri 13:128, 131
poortmanii 13:85; 14:463
rubrum 13:128, 131
singuliflorum 13:130, 131
sintenisii 13:129, 131
spectabile 13:128, 131
splitgerberi 13:127, 131
squarrosus 15:180
standleyi 13:129, 131
stenophyllum 13:129, 131
turbinatum 13:121, 131
urbanianum 13:128, 131
violascens 13:128, 131
viride 13:129, 131
vittatum 13:130, 131
werckleanum 13:128, 131
wittmackii 13:85
Thelypteris 15:144, 148
palustris 15:148
 var. *pubescens* 15:148
Phegopteris 15:148
Theophrastaceae 13:393, 400
Thermopsis 15:363
rhombifolia 15:363
Thiorhodaceae 11:144
Thladiantha 15:438
dubia 15:438
Thuidiaceae 14:203
Thuidium 14:203; 15:67, 450
cymbifolium 15:67, 450
delicatulum 14:203
glaucinum 15:67
meyenianum 15:450
philbertii 14:203
Thuja 15:156, 157, 306
occidentalis 15:157, 306
plicata 15:157
Thujopsis 15:306
dolabrata 15:306
Thymeleales 15:431
Thymus 11:311; 12:173, 181
vulgaris 11:311
Thysananthus 15:62
aculeatus 15:62
Tibouchina 11:379; 13:65-67, 80,
 370; 14:258-261
asperipilis 13:67
breedlovei 14:260, 261
chiapensis 14:260, 261
coronata 11:379
cymosa 13:67
decora 13:67
dimorphophylla 14:260
sect. *Diotanthera* 13:65; 14:258,
 259
durangensis 14:260
galeottiana 14:261
gayana 14:260
hutchisonii 14:258, 259
incaram 14:258, 259
lasiophylla 13:65
laxa 13:65, 66
 var. *vilosissima* 13:67
longifolia 14:260
mariae 13:65-67
mollis 14:259
paleacea 13:80
pendula 13:67
sect. *Pseudopterolepis* 14:260
sandiensis 14:259, 260
semidecandra 13:370
solmsii 14:260
stenopetala 14:258, 259
tetrapetala 13:67
weberbaueri 13:67
Tilia 11:414; 15:440
americana 11:414; 15:440
glabra 15:440
neglecta 15:440
Tiliaceae 15:334, 440, 482
Tiliales 15:440, 441
Tillandsia 12:401; 13:84-86, 89-99,
 101-104, 109, 112-128, 130-
 132, 134, 136-141, 145-147,
 160, 454, 455, 464; 14:459,
 462, 463, 485, 489; 15:4, 163,
 176, 178, 191-193, 197
acuminata 13:90
aequatorialis 13:91
aeris-incola 13:134
alta 13:130, 131
amazonica 13:125, 131
amethystina 13:117, 131
anceps 13:134, 139
appendiculata 13:119, 131
appuniana 13:116, 131
arguta 13:90
arpocalyx 13:113, 131
asplundii 13:92, 94
attenuata 13:119, 131
bakeri 13:147
barbeyana 13:146
barclayana 13:113, 131
barilletii 13:115, 131
bartramii 13:454, 455, 464
bicolor 13:123, 131

- biflora* 13:91, 109
blokii 13:130
boliviana 13:89
bracteata 13:455
brassicoides 13:127, 131
brevilingua 13:91
caerulea 15:193
caespitosa 13:140, 454
capituligera 13:128, 131
carinata 13:115-117, 131
 var. *constricta* 13:117, 131
carnosa 13:90
carrierei 13:92
cereicola 13:112, 131
chagresiana 13:124
chlorantha 15:163
chontalensis 13:119, 131
chrysostachys 13:120, 131
circinnata 13:134
citrina 13:114
clauseniana 13:126, 131
comata 15:176
complanata 13:98, 101
compressa 13:139
concentrica 15:191, 192
corallina 13:123, 131
corcovadensis 13:119, 131
cowellii 13:89
crenulipetala 13:119, 131
crousseana 13:118, 131
cucullata 113:102, 104
cyanea 13:137
decurvata 13:117, 131
delicatula 13:92, 94
denudata 13:89-91
depeana 13:90, 141
 var. *costaricensis* 13:141
didistichoides 13:119, 131
dissitiflora 13:124, 131
disticha 13:121, 131
drepanocarpa 13:119, 131
dubia 13:90, 97; 15:197
duidae 13:90
duvaliana 13:116, 118, 131
dyeriana 13:92, 99
elata 13:120, 131
ensiformis 13:117, 131
erectiflora 13:115, 131
ernestii 13:115, 131
exaltata 13:120, 131
excavata 13:95
excelsa 13:89, 120, 131
fasciculata 13:136, 139, 455;
 15:197
 var. *clavispica* 13:455
 var. *densispica* 13:455;
 15:197
 var. *fasciculata* 15:197
 var. *floridana* 15:197
 var. *venosispica* 13:139
fassetii 13:90
fastuosa 13:128, 131
fendleri 13:89, 90, 98
fenestralis 13:122, 131
flexuosa 13:134, 139
fragrans 13:119, 131
fusco-guttata 13:89
fusififormis 13:90
gigantea 13:121, 125, 131
gladioliflora 13:122, 131
glaziovii 13:119, 131
glossophylla 13:98
glutinosa 13:114, 120, 131
goniorachis 13:119, 131
gracilis 13:115, 131
gradata 13:115, 131
grandis 13:90
guadelupensis 13:126, 131
guatemalensis 13:89
guttata 13:118, 131
hamaleana 13:91, 92
haplostachya 13:127, 131
harmisiana 13:113, 131
heliconioides 13:121, 131
heterandra 13:119, 131
heterophylla 13:91, 97
heterostachys 13:118, 131
hieroglyphica 13:125, 131
hitchockiana 13:112, 131
hospitalis 13:120, 131
hutchisonii 13:145, 160
hystricina 13:454
imbricata 13:136
incurva 13:455
incurvata 13:116, 131
inflata 13:116, 131
ionochroma 13:91
italiaiae 13:125, 131
jonghei 13:122, 131
juncea 13:454
krukoffiana 13:90
kunthiana 13:141
kuntzeana 13:90
lacera 13:119, 131
lajensis 13:91
lancifolia 13:122, 131
lateritia 13:113, 131
latifolia 13:141
 var. *divaricata* 13:141
 var. *major* 13:141

- laxa* 13:117, 131
laxissima 13:92, 94
leiboldiana 13:139
longibracteata 13:116, 131
longicaulis 13:122, 131
lubbersii 13:113, 131
lucida 13:90
maculata 13:93, 95, 137
malzinei 13:130, 131
marantoidea 13:145
maxima 13:89
maxoniana 13:117, 131
mima 13:103
monstrum 13:96
morrenii 13:124, 131
multicaulis 13:96, 134, 140
myriophylla 13:454
nutans 14:463
oerstediana 13:90, **141**, 160
oligantha 13:119, 127, 131
pachychlamys 13:126, 131
paniculata 13:124, 131, 141;
 15:178
 var. *costaricensis* 13:141
paraensis 13:139
paraibica 13:117, 131
pastuchoffiana 13:126, 131
patula 13:114, 131
penduliflora 14:463
pereziana 13:113, 131
philippocoburgii 13:118, 131
picta 13:116, 131
pinifolia 13:454
pinnata 13:92
piurensis 13:**146**, 160
platynema 13:123, 124, 131
platyphylla 13:89, 93, 146
platyrhachis 13:93
platzmannii 13:127, 131
poenulata 13:119, 131
procera 13:115, 131
pruinosa 13:455
 subgen. *Pseudo-catopsis* 13:147
psittacina 13:84, 85, 116, 117,
 131; 14:462
pyramidata 13:91
rariflora 13:93
rauhii 13:90
recurvata 13:117, 131
regina 13:130, 131
reticulata 12:401; 13:121, 131
reversa 13:91
rhododactyla 13:120, 131
ringens 13:124, 131
robusta 13:112, 131
rodigasiana 13:114, 131
roezlii 13:89
rubella 13:89, 90, 146
rubra 13:120, 131, 141
 var. *costaricensis* 13:141
sanguinolenta 13:126, 131
saundersii 13:115, 131
scalaris 13:118, 131
secunda 13:104
selleana 13:89, 90
selloana 13:118, 131
setacea 13:454, 455, 464
sigmoidea 13:91
simplex 13:118, 132
simulata 13:454
singularis 13:92
somnians 13:90
spiculosa 13:137, 140
splendens 13:116, 132
 var. *formosa* 13:116, 132
spuria 13:119, 132
stenostachya 13:120, 132
stenoura 13:90, 91
stipitata 13:91, 109
streptophylla 13:139
subandina 13:120, 132
subsecunda 13:126, 132
superba 13:90, 91
swartzii 13:124, 132
tenuifolia 13:139, 454
tequendamae 13:113, 132
tessellata 13:121, 132
tetrantha 13:147
 var. *aurantiaca* 13:147
 var. *ramosior* 13:**147**
 var. *tetrantha* 13:147
thyrsgera 13:91
tovarensis 13:89
tricolor 13:134
trinitensis 13:120, 132
tripinnata 13:147
truncata 13:92, 94
tuberosa 14:485, 489
tuerckheimii 13:124, 132
tweedieana 13:114
unilateralis 13:126, 132
utriculata 13:138, 140; 14:462
valenzuelana 13:455
veitchii 13:124
ventricosa 13:119, 132
venusta 13:92, 95
viminalis 13:127, 132
viridiflora 13:94, 98, 127, 132,
 134, 137
viscidula 13:115, 132

- vittata* 13:116, 132
wagneriana 13:91
walteri 13:98
wangerinii 13:91
warmingii 13:118, 132
wawraea 13:124, 132
werckleana 13:89
wrightii 13:124
zebrina 13:116, 132
zamorensis 13:91
 Tillandsioideae 14:457, 458, 462
 Timmiaceae 14:201
Timmiella 14:201
 anomala 14:201
Tithymalopsis 11:285
 corollata 11:285
Tium 15:383
 Drummondii 15:383
Tococa 11:396, 397
 parviflora 11:397
 symphyandra 11:396, 397
 variegata 11:396, 397
Tomea 13:408
Tomex 13:408
Tortula 14:200, 202, 345
 andicola 14:200
 aspera 14:345
 caroliniana 14:200, 202
 fragilis 14:200
 ruralis 14:200
Tournefortia 12:190
 trichocalycina 12:190
Toxicodendron 11:84, 337
 radicans 11:84, 337
 Trachaeophyta 15:129
 Trachypodaceae 15:66
Trachypodopsis 15:66
 crispulata 15:66
 serrulata 15:66
Trachypogon 14:93, 94
 densus 14:94
 parviflorus 14:94
 rigidifolius 14:93
Tradescantia 11:425
 purpusi 11:425
 zebrina 11:425
Tragopogon 11: 61
Trema 13:479; 14:115; 15:15
 amboinensis 14:115
 floridana 13:479
 orientalis 15:15
Trianthema 11:200
 portulacastrum 11:200
Trichilia 15:265
Trichocolea 11:424
 tomentella 11:424
Trichomanes 14:213; 15:44
 cyrtotheca 15:44
 davallioides 15:44
 saxifragoides 15:44
Trichostomum 14:200
 cylindricum 14:200
Tridax 14:135
 procumbens 14:135
Trifolium 15:363, 368-370, 374, 375, 384, 390
 agrarium 15:369
 hybridum 15:369, 370
 pratense 15:369, 370
 forma leucochraceum 15:370
 procumbens 15:369
 repens 15:369, 370
 var. alpestre 15:370
 var. alpinum 15:370
 var. repens 15:370
Trigonella 15:363, 366
 coerulea 15:366
Triodia 11:13
 albescens 11:13
Tripina 15:73
Trismegestia 15:68
 rigida 15:68
Triumfetta 15:260
 palmatiloba 15:260
Trixis 14:135
 radialis 14:135

Uapaca 14:408
Uerbena 11:133
 Ulmaceae 13:479; 15:334, 421
Ulmus 11:340, 341, 414; 15:421
 americana 11:340, 414; 15:421
 rubra 11:414
 Umbelliferae 11:359
Uredo 12:111, 301, 363; 13:427; 14:191
 callicarpae 13:427; 14:191
 lippiae 12:111, 301, 363
Urtica 14:107; 15:422
 candicans 14:107
 dioica 15:422
 var. californica 15:422
 var. procera 15:422
 gracilis 15:422
 Lyallii 15:422
 procera 15:422
 urens 15:422
 viridis 15:422
 Urticaceae 14:127; 15:421, 422
Uva-ursi 13:476

- procumbens* 13:476
Uwarowia 11:243
chrysanthifolia 11:243
sulphurea 11:243
Vacciniaceae 11:378, 476; 15:332, 333, 334
Vaccinium 13:473; 15:47
arboreum 13:473
Valeriana 11:342; 12:27, 38; 15:41
papilla 15:41
scorpioides 11:342
Valerianaceae 11:342; 12:27, 38
Valerianella 15:492
Valerianodes 14:349
Vandenboschia 15:44
cyrtotheca 15:44
davallioides 15:44
Vanilla 14:19, 22, 35
Helleri 14:19, 22, 35
odorata 14:19
Pfaviania 14:19
planifolia 14:19
Pompona 14:19
Varangevillea 15:222, 232
hispidissima 15:232
Varronia 12:26, 27
cana 12:27
globosa 12:26, 27
Verbascum 11:340
thapsus 11:340
Verbena 11:1, 3-7, 9-15, 18-34, 39-41, 43, 44, 46-63, 68, 80-88, 95-106, 108-118, 120-124, 126-129, 133-142, 155-158, 162-165, 167, 179-191, 195-203, 205, 219, 232-243, 245-252, 255-257, 259-280, 282-287, 290, 291, 301-305, 307, 308, 310-318, 320, 322-329, 335-344, 346, 400, 410-415, 420-422, 435-443, 445-448, 450-460, 462, 465-486, 488, 490-493, 497, 498-503; 12:6, 21, 27, 32, 48-50, 55, 57, 63, 84, 118, 196, 205, 207, 211, 225, 226, 228-230, 232, 265, 288, 349, 451, 479; 13:179-217, 243-268, 270-276, 307, 366, 401; 14:175, 275, 277-290, 292-301, 338, 345, 346, 349, 350, 353, 394-396, 402; 15:224, 466, 468, 478, 482-495
abramsi 11:105, 437; 13:181, 244; 15:484
adulterina 15:224
× *adulterina* 11:437; 13:181; 15:484
alata 11:437; 13:181, 195; 14:277; 15:484
forma alba 13:181
alopecurioides 11:190
alopecuroides 11:190
alopecurus 11:190, 195
alpina 11:273
ambletia 15:492
ambrosiaefolia 15:484
ambrosiaefolia 11:290, 490
ambrosiaefolia 11:32, 490
ambrosifolia 11:43, 48, 273, 326, 437, 440, 448, 488, 490-493; 13:181, 182, 244; 14:277; 15:484-486
forma eglandulosa 11:491; 13:182, 244; 15:484-486
ambrosiifolia 11:490
americana 15:483
amoena 13:182, 244
anaïs 11:4, 7
andrieuxii 13:181, 182, 244
angustata 11:158
angustifolia 11:86, 158, 162, 164, 180, 341; 13:251
angustifolia × *hastata* 11:164
angustifolium 11:158
anusifolia 11:158
apulchellas 11:268
araucana 11:58, 438; 13:182; 15:485
arenaria 13:182
arenicola 11:280, 284
× *argentina* 13:182
aristigera 15:485
aspera 14:345
atacamensis 11:438; 13:244
aristigera 11:284, 290, 438; 13:182
atacamensis 11:245; 13:182
aubletia 11:32, 41, 86, 263, 271, 290, 315, 326, 485, 486, 488, 490
var. bipinnatifida 11:486, 488
aubletia × *tenera* 11:485
secondary subgroup *Aubletia* 11:20, 60
aubrietiae 11:446
aubrietii 11:474

- × *baileyana* 11:438
bajacalifornica 11:32, 438
balansae 11:312, 313, 438;
 13:183; 15:485
banariensis 11:441
bangiana 15:485
barbata 11:438
berterii 11:51, 52, 189, 245, 246,
 290, 438; 13:183; 14:277,
 287; 15:486
bipinnatifida 11:13, 25, 32, 41,
 43, 47, 48, 290, 308, 326, 437,
 439-441, 443, 448, 452, 486,
 488, 490, 491; 13:180, 181,
 183, 189, 244, 246; 14:277;
 15:486
 var. *latifolia* 11:486, 488
 var. *latilobata* 11:326, 437,
 440, 441, 491; 13:183
bipinnatifida × *wrightii* 11:490
bipinnatifida 11:439
bipinnatifidum 11:290
bipinnatifolia 11:280
bipinnatipida 15:486
bipiunatifida 15:486
biserrata 15:494
biternata 11:324
 × *blanchardi* 11:441, 448, 462;
 13:184; 14:277
bonaeriensis 11:441
bonariensis 11:41, 62, 63, 84-86,
 88, 98, 99, 183, 263, 341, 441,
 442, 470; 12:205, 228;
 13:184, 185, 203, 204, 245;
 14:278; 15:486-488
 var. *brevibracteata* 11:85
 var. *conglomerata* 11:442;
 13:184, 185; 15:488
 forma *latifolia* 11:63
 var. *longibracteata* 11:85
 var. *reineckii* 11:84, 98
 rigida 11:63
 var. *rigida* 11:63
 forma *robustior* 11:63
 var. *venosa* 11:63
bracteata 11:13, 14, 32, 34, 86,
 163, 165, 198, 203, 241, 336,
 440, 442, 443, 448, 462, 476;
 13:185, 245; 14:278; 15:488,
 489, 493
 forma *albiflora* 13:185
 var. *brevibracteata* 11:32
bracteate 15:488
bracteosa 11:13, 32-34, 43, 105,
 113, 116, 117, 202; 15:488
 var. *brevibracteata* 11:13, 32,
 34
bracteosa × *stricta* 11:113, 116,
 117
bracteoso-aubletia 11:28-30
bractiosa 11:200
brasiliensis 11:86, 442, 445, 502;
 13:185, 206, 245; 14:279,
 288; 15:490, 492
 var. *subglabrata* 15:491
brevibracteata 11:34
briquetiana 11:139, 140, 320,
 321
 forma *campestris* 11:139
 forma *silvatica* 11:139
briquetiana × *tenuisecta* 11:320,
 321
cabrera 13:186
cabreræ 13:186; 15:491
californica 15:491
calliantha 11:189, 290, 315, 446;
 13:186; 15:491
cameronensis 11:307, 446;
 13:186, 192, 245, 257;
 14:279; 15:491
campestris 11:446; 13:186
canadensis 11:32, 33, 43, 47, 85,
 86, 200, 263, 264, 271, 279,
 290, 302, 440, 441, 443, 446-
 448, 450, 455, 485, 486, 490;
 13:186, 187, 245; 14:275;
 15:492, 493
 forma *canadensis* 11:446
 forma *candidissima* 11:450;
 13:187
 var. *candidissima* 11:448
canadensis × *tenuisecta* 11:485
candidissima 11:4
canes 13:187
 var. *roemeriana* 13:187
canescens 11:12-15, 18, 32, 43,
 256, 450, 502, 503; 13:187,
 188, 211, 216, 246; 14:279,
 280, 294; 15:490, 493, 494
 forma *albiflora* 11:451;
 13:187, 246; 15:494
 var. *neo-mexicana* 11:14
 var. *roemeriana* 11:13-15,
 451, 502, 503; 13:187,
 211, 246; 14:280, 294;
 15:493, 494
caniueensis 11:451; 13:246
capensis 12:57, 225, 226, 228-
 230
 forma *capillaris* 12:230

- capitata* 12:225
carolina 11:55, 56, 126-129, 335, 336, 338, 341, 344, 451; 13:188, 213, 246, 251, 258; 14:280, 297; 15:494, 495
 forma *albiflora* 13:188; 15:495
carolinense 11:501
carolinensis 11:128, 501
caroliniana 11:54, 55, 86, 128, 164, 336, 341, 414, 501; 13:188
 forma *recta* 11:54
 var. *recta* 11:54
caroliniensis 11:13
catharinae 11:451
cauesceus 11:13, 18
 var. *roemeriana* 11:13, 18
chamaedryfolia 11:6, 86, 273
chamaedryfolia 11:3, 7, 9, 24, 25, 139, 140, 290, 320, 321, 421
 forma *foliosae* 11:3
 hybrida 11:139
 α *melindres* 11:139
 forma *siccanea* 11:139
 forma *strigosa* 11:9
 var. *subbipinnatisecta* 11:320
chamaedryfolia × *erinoides* 11:24, 25
chamaedryfolia × *subbipinnatisecta* 11:320
chamaedryfolia × *tenuisecta* 11:290
cheitmaniana 11:123, 452, 469; 13:188
chilensis 11:452; 13:188
ciliata 11:19, 20, 32, 43, 48, 49, 105, 156, 158, 189, 308, 310, 326, 440, 448, 452, 453, 490, 491, 493; 13:181, 183, 189, 190, 196, 246, 247, 257, 273; 14:280, 281; 15:484, 486
 var. *ciliata* 11:452; 13:189, 196
 var. *longedentata* 13:246
 var. *longidentata* 11:32, 43, 440, 448, 452, 453, 490, 491; 13:189, 246, 247; 14:281; 15:486
 var. *pubera* 11:453, 490, 491; 13:190, 246, 247, 257; 14:281; 15:486
cililata 13:189
cinerea 11:11
citriodora 12:207
clavata 11:453; 13:190; 14:281
 forma *albiflora* 11:453
 var. *casmensis* 11:453
 × *clemensorum* 11:453
cloverae 13:190, 198, 247, 248
cloveri 11:13, 454, 502; 13:190, 246, 247
 var. *cloveri* 13:246, 247
 var. *eilacina* 13:190
 var. *lilaciana* 13:190
 var. *lilacima* 13:247
 var. *lilacina* 11:13
coccinea 11:7
cochabambensis 14:281
coerulea 11:467
 × *conata* 11:454
 × *corrupta* 11:454
corymbosa 11:454; 13:191, 247; 14:281
 × *covasii* 11:290, 454
crinoides 11:25, 188, 189, 287
crithmifolia 11:454; 14:281
cumingii 13:191
cuneifolia 11:158, 162, 190, 195, 454, 484; 13:191; 14:281, 282
 × *deamii* 11:203, 448, 454, 455; 13:191, 247
decurrens 11:142, 155, 184, 186
delticola 11:32, 43, 44, 48, 326, 448, 455; 13:186, 191, 192, 194-196, 247, 274; 14:281; 15:493
demissa 11:455; 13:247
deserticola 15:466
diceras 11:243
diffusa 11:20, 102, 200, 328, 335, 336
digitata 11:324
dissecta 11:20, 24, 25, 61, 122, 189, 243, 246, 270, 273, 276, 280, 290, 291, 455; 13:192-194, 201, 204, 209, 213, 214, 217, 247, 248, 251, 255, 256, 262, 263, 268, 270, 271; 14:281, 282
 forma *alba* 13:194, 248, 255; 14:282
 × *dissoluta* 11:290, 455
domingensis 11:455
doniana 11:62
drummondii 11:290, 326
dusenii 13:194
ehrenbergiana 11:338, 455, 502; 13:194

- elegans* 11:25, 308, 456, 491;
13:189, 194, 195, 248;
14:282; 15:492, 493
var. *asperata* 11:25, 456,
491; 13:195, 248; 15:492,
493
- engelmanni* 11:456
× *engelmannii* 11:102, 127, 336,
337, 338, 340-342, 411, 456,
467; 13:195, 248; 14:282
- ephedroides* 11:121, 457, 481;
13:195
- ericoides* 11:280
- erinoides* 11:10, 24, 25, 58, 62,
123, 188, 189, 245, 246, 265-
267, 270, 271, 273, 279, 280,
282-284, 286, 287, 290, 291,
301, 315, 421, 483; 13:204,
251, 262, 263; 14:287;
15:486
- alba* 11:301
var. *alba* 11:301
forma *glabrescens* 11:280,
284
var. *laciniata* 11:290
- erinoides* × *hybrida* 11:265
- eriolona* 14:175
- exilis* 11:305, 308
× *fabricata* 11:336, 337, 457
- fasciculata* 11:457; 14:281, 282
× *fecunda* 13:195; 14:282
- femina* 11:256
× *ferax* 11:47, 457; 13:195;
14:283
- ferreyrae* 11:457
- filicaulis* 11:458; 13:195
- flava* 11:458; 14:283
- fluminensis* 15:483
- foetida* 11:60, 61
- group *Foliosae* 11:7, 20, 55, 60,
82, 127, 162, 185, 196, 239,
256, 335, 422, 500
- forskålei* 11:256
- forskaelei* 11:256; 14:338, 345
- forskaehlei* 14:338
- forskohlei* 14:338, 346
- galapagosensis* 11:188, 317, 458
- gentryi* 11:458
- geraniaefolia* 11:268
- geraniifolia* 11:24, 267
- glabrata* 11:317, 458; 14:283
var. *tenuispicata* 14:283
- glandularia* 11:273, 290; 13:213
sect. *Glandularia* 11:44, 315,
318, 321, 326, 421
- glandulifera* 11:273, 458; 13:196
- globifera* 12:48
- globiflora* 12:48, 55, 57, 229,
230
- globulifera* 12:48, 49
- globuliflora* 12:50
- glutinosa* 11:458; 13:196;
14:283, 287
- × *gonzalezi* 11:458; 13:196
- gooddingii* 11:32, 157, 158, 200,
326, 458, 459, 490, 491;
13:189, 196, 248; 15:486
forma *albiflora* 11:491
var. *gooddingii* 11:458
var. *nepetifolia* 11:32, 157,
326, 459, 491; 13:196,
248
- goodingii* 11:490
× *goodmani* 11:203, 459;
13:197; 14:283
- gracilescens* 11:162, 459;
13:197; 14:283
- gracilis* 11:13, 256, 308, 459;
13:197
- grandiflora* 14:286
- grisea* 14:283
- guadrangularis* 11:40
- gynobasis* 11:459; 13:197;
14:284
var. *strigosa* 11:459
- halei* 11:13, 14, 111, 116, 128,
136, 164, 200, 459, 460, 475,
501, 502; 13:197, 198, 217,
247, 248, 254; 14:284
- halei* × *lasiostachys* 11:136
- halei* × *prostrata* 11:136
- hasslerana* 11:315, 460; 13:199;
14:284
var. *ovatifolia* 13:199
- hastata* 11:101-103, 105, 113-
118, 128, 163-165, 167, 180,
195, 196, 200-203, 232, 335,
336-343, 414, 441, 443, 455,
460, 462, 465, 466, 471, 476,
488, 501; 13:199, 200, 210,
249, 260; 14:277, 284, 298,
300
forma *albiflora* 11:341, 465
forma *caerulea* 11:465;
13:200
forma *hastata* 11:460
β *oblongifolia* 11:102
var. *oblongifolia* 11:101, 336
forma *rosea* 11:465; 13:200;
14:285 14:285

- var. *scabra* 11:201, 466;
 13:199, 200
stricta 11:117, 191, 195
hastata × *stricta* 11:113, 116-
 118, 200, 201, 232, 233
hastata × *urticifolia* 11:414
hastata × *stricta* 11:113
hatschbachi 13:249
hayekii 11:256, 466; 13:200, 249
herteri 13:200, 249
hirta 11:239, 466; 13:200, 201,
 208, 249, 250, 266
 var. *gracilis* 13:200, 201,
 250; 14:285
hispida 11:21, 84, 86, 162, 336,
 466, 484; 13:201, 250;
 14:285
hispida × *simplex* 11:21
 secondary subgroup *Holophyllae*
 11:55, 127, 162, 196, 239,
 335, 422
hookeriana 11:466; 13:201, 250,
 262; 14:286
humifusa 11:466; 13:201, 250
humilis 11:188, 189
hunzikeri 11:137, 138
hybrida 11:456; 13:180; 14:286
 × *hybrida* 11:7, 265, 266, 284,
 290, 456, 466, 467; 13:202,
 250, 253; 14:286, 293
 gigantea 13:202
 grandiflora 14:286
hybrida × *erinoides* 11:265, 266
hybrida × *tenuisecta* 11:265
 × *illicita* 11:117, 196, 200, 203,
 337, 338, 342, 467; 13:203,
 250; 14:286
inamoena 13:184, 203
imbricifolia 11:328, 337
incarnata 11:410
incisa 11:6, 7, 138-140, 266, 271,
 279, 290, 314, 315, 320, 467;
 13:203, 250
incisa × *erinoides* 11:320
incisa × *tenuisecta* 11:320
inconspicua 11:28, 29
 subsect. *Inermes* 11:7, 20, 55, 60,
 82, 121, 127, 162, 185, 196,
 239, 256, 335, 422, 500
inflata 11:484
 × *inhonesta* 11:337, 468
integrifolia 11:158, 162, 468
intercedens 11:86, 468
 × *intercedens* 13:203, 250;
 14:286
intermedia 11:84, 85, 322, 323,
 468; 13:204, 250; 14:287
javanica 12:225, 228-230
jordanensis 13:204
 group *Junceae* 11:121
 × *kondai* 11:47, 290, 468
kuntzeana 11:7, 468
laciniata 11:22-24, 58, 122, 123,
 189, 249, 270-273, 276, 283,
 287, 318, 468, 469; 12:230;
 13:204, 250, 262; 14:287
 var. *albida* 11:24
 var. *contracta* 11:189, 469
 var. *sabini* 11:271, 469
laciniata × *megapotamica*
 11:318
lambertii 11:32, 263, 326
lanceolata 11:271, 280, 284;
 13:199, 205, 210
landbeckii 11:469; 13:251
langustifolia 11:158
lantanooides 12:48, 55, 57
lantanooides 12:49
lappulacea 14:353
lappulaceae 15:484
lasioistachys 11:104-106, 136,
 200, 241, 242, 337, 469;
 13:204, 251; 14:287
 forma *albiflora* 13:251
 var. *scabrida* 11:105, 106,
 469; 14:287
 var. *septentrionalis* 11:105,
 241, 469; 14:287
lasioistachys × *halei* 11:136
lasioistachys × *officinalis* 11:241
lastata 11:460
 sect. *Leptostachyae* 13:252
lilacina 11:157, 469; 13:204;
 14:287
lindmanii 11:121, 469; 13:205;
 14:287
lipozygioides 13:205, 251;
 14:287
lipozygioides 13:205, 251; 14:287
litoralis 11:183, 422, 442, 469,
 470; 12:32; 13:188, 205, 206,
 210, 251; 14:287, 288, 292,
 293; 15:486
 var. *albiflora* 13:206
 var. *caracasana* 11:470
littoralis 11:86, 128, 186, 317,
 322, 323, 501; 12:205
lobata 11:239, 243, 245, 470;
 13:206, 207, 252
 var. *glabrata* 13:207

- var. *hirsuta* 11:470
longavina 11:60, 61
longevina 11:61
longifolia 11:470; 13:207, 251,
 252, 307; 14:288
 forma *albiflora* 13:207
 var. *pubescens* 13:307;
 14:288
longovina 11:61
lucaena 11:498, 500
lucanensis 13:207; 14:288
lupulina 12:265
macdougallii 11:201, 470;
 13:208; 14:289
macdougallii 11:200
 subgroup *Macranthae* 11:7, 20,
 60, 82, 185
macrosperma 14:289
mahanettii 11:277, 290
mahoneti 11:277, 279
mahonetti 11:277
malmii 13:208
maritima 11:263, 471; 13:208;
 14:289
marrubioides 11:6, 60, 471;
 13:208; 14:289
mathewsii 14:282
 × *matritensis* 14:289
matthesii 11:498, 500; 13:276
megapotamica 11:6, 134, 139,
 140, 290, 318, 421, 471;
 13:208; 14:289
 var. *truncatula* 11:6, 139
 var. *tweediana* 11:140
megapotamica × *peruviana*
 11:134
megapotamica × *santiaguensis*
 11:421
megapotamica × *tenuisecta*
 11:318
melindres 11:139, 420, 421
melindres × *tenera* 11:420, 421
 secondary subgroup *Melindres*
 11:7, 82, 185
melindroides 11:139
mendocina 11:122, 284, 290,
 471; 13:209, 252, 271;
 14:289
menthaefolia 11:27, 128, 308,
 471, 502; 13:209, 252, 276;
 14:289; 15:495
 × *meretrix* 11:472
mexicana 11:55; 14:395
 subgroup *Micranthae* 11:55, 127,
 162, 196, 239, 256, 335, 422,
 500
microphylla 11:51, 53, 273, 290,
 317, 472, 484, 485; 12:118,
 288; 13:193, 209, 252, 253,
 262, 271; 14:289
minutiflora 11:472; 13:210, 252;
 14:290
 × *moechina* 11:117, 164, 165,
 180, 195, 201, 203, 472;
 13:210; 14:290
mollis 11:190, 195
montana 11:268, 271
montevidensis 11:59, 155, 186,
 322, 323, 473; 13:210, 252;
 14:290
moricolor 11:139, 473
morongii 11:142, 184, 185
moteana 11:280, 284
multicaulis 11:180, 473
multifida 11:246, 271
multiglandulosa 12:479; 13:211,
 253
nana 11:139, 473; 13:211
neomexicana 11:13-15, 18, 111,
 315, 316, 337, 341, 473, 490,
 501, 502; 13:211; 14:290;
 15:494
 var. *hirtella* 11:13, 14, 341,
 473, 502; 13:211; 14:290;
 15:494
 var. *xylopoda* 11:111, 473,
 502; 13:211; 14:290
neomexicana × *urticifolia*
 11:315, 316
neo mexicana 11:13
neo-mexicana 11:13, 14, 18
 × *nequam* 11:290, 473
nervosa 11:63, 80
nicea 13:212
 forma *rosea* 13:212
 × *nisa* 11:290, 473
nivea 11:474; 13:211, 212
 forma *rosea* 11:474, 212
 sect. *Nobiles* 11:139, 140, 321,
 421
nodiflora 12:225, 228
arborescens 12:225, 228
 × *notha* 11:474
nudiflora 13:205, 251, 252
occulata 11:474
odorata 11:7; 12:48, 50, 225,
 230, 232

- officinalis* 11:55, 86, 102, 103,
 111, 113, 117, 128, 164, 200,
 203, 241, 242, 256, 257, 290,
 304, 310, 336, 341, 342, 474-
 476, 501, 502; 13:188, 212,
 213, 253; 14:290, 292;
 15:484
 var. *albiflora* 11:475
 var. *gaudichaudii* 11:475
 var. *grandiflora* 11:475
 var. *macrostachya* 11:475
 var. *prostrata* 11:257, 475
officinalis × *lasiostachys* 11:241
officinalis × *prostrata* 11:241,
 242
orcuttiana 11:128, 475
origenes 11:475; 13:213
origens 11:475
 × *osteni* 11:7, 475
ovata 13:213; 14:292
 series *Pachystachya* 11:322
paniculata 11:102, 113, 335
paniculata × *stricta* 11:113
paniculato-stricta 11:113, 116
paraguariensis 11:476
paranensis 13:213; 14:292
parodii 11:123, 476; 13:193,
 213, 252, 253, 268, 271;
 14:292, 299
parvula 11:485; 13:214; 14:288,
 292, 293, 301
 var. *gigas* 13:214
patagonica 15:488
paulseni 11:476
perakii 11:122, 280, 290, 476;
 13:193, 214; 14:293
perakii × *peruviana* 11:280
peregrina 11:327, 328
perennis 11:13, 475, 476, 502;
 13:211, 214, 253
 var. *johnstoni* 13:211, 214
permila 11:28
 × *perriana* 11:117, 336, 443,
 462, 467, 475, 476; 13:214,
 253
perturbata 11:476; 13:215
peruviana 11:6, 7, 134, 139, 181,
 272, 280, 290, 320, 420, 442,
 470, 476; 13:180, 215;
 14:293
 forma *alba* 13:215; 14:293
 var. *glabriuscula* 13:215;
 14:293
 var. *subbipinnatisecta* 11:320
peruviana × *megapotamica*
 11:134
peruviana × *perakii* 11:280
peruviana × *tenera* 11:420
phlogiflora 11:86, 138, 140, 290,
 467, 477; 13:208, 216, 253;
 14:286, 293
 forma *alba* 11:477; 13:216
 forma *truncatula* 11:140
phlogiflora × *coerulea* 11:467
phlogiphora 11:27
pinetorum 11:477, 502; 13:187,
 216
pinnatifida 11:486, 488, 490
pinnatiloba 11:477
placata 13:248, 254
platensis 11:1, 3-7, 9, 10, 477;
 13:216, 254; 14:293
 var. *latiuscula* 11:3, 4
 var. *stenodes* 11:9
 forma *violacea* 11:6, 10, 477
plicata 11:11-15, 18, 451, 477,
 502; 13:217, 247, 248, 254;
 14:290, 294; 15:493
 var. *degeneri* 11:13, 14, 18,
 477
plivata 11:11
pmila 11:28
pogonostoma 11:19, 484
pogostoma 11:19, 20; 13:193,
 217, 271; 14:294
polystachia 11:123, 341
polystachya 11:55, 56, 105, 123,
 126-128, 341, 414, 501, 502;
 13:188; 15:495
polystachya × *prostrata* 11:127
polystachys 11:13, 123, 128
porrigenes 11:20
porrigens 11:20, 21, 245, 246,
 477; 13:254
procumbens 11:252, 256
 × *prostibula* 11:21
prostrata 11:105, 106, 127, 136,
 200, 242
prostrato-stricta 11:103, 104
pubera 11:48, 490
pulchella 11:21-26, 46, 47, 269-
 271, 273, 277, 278, 287, 290,
 477; 13:192-194, 254-256,
 261, 262, 263, 267, 268, 270-
 272; 14:294
 var. *clavellata* 13:255;
 14:294
 var. *gracilior* 13:255, 261,
 263, 271, 272

- forma *latiloba* 11:26;
 13:192, 193, 256
 var. *latiloba* 13:193, 194
 var. *mahoneti* 11:277
maonettii 11:277
 var. *maonetti* 11:23, 277, 278
 var. *maroetti* 11:277
pulcherrima 11:22, 23
pulchra 11:26, 27, 139, 478;
 13:256
 var. *paludicola* 11:27
pumila 11:28, 30-34, 39-41, 43,
 44, 48, 100, 158, 283, 290,
 308, 326, 478, 490, 491;
 13:186, 256, 257; 14:294;
 15:488
 forma *albida* 11:32, 39, 43,
 478; 13:256, 257; 14:294
 forma *albiflora* 11:30, 40, 41,
 48
quadrangularis 11:40, 41
quadrangulata 11:30, 32, 33, 39-
 41, 43, 44, 478; 13:247, 257;
 14:294
quadrangulata 11:478
quintus 11:191, 195
racemosa 11:23, 32, 43, 46-48,
 290, 478, 490, 497; 13:258;
 14:294
racemosa × *canadensis* 11:47
racemosa × *tenuisecta* 11:47
radicans 11:50-52, 249, 252,
 273, 317
 var. *glabra* 11:52
radicata 11:50, 51, 52, 478;
 13:258; 14:295
 var. *glabra* 11:52, 478;
 13:258
ramboi 11:52; 13:258, 264;
 14:295
ramulosa 11:53, 54
recta 11:54-56, 478; 13:258;
 14:295
canadensis 11:55
regnelliana 11:56
reichei 11:57, 58, 478
reitzii 11:58; 13:258, 259;
 14:295
 var. *castrensis* 13:259;
 14:295
remota 11:14
 var. *hirsuta* 11:14
ribifolia 11:59, 60, 61, 478;
 13:259; 14:295
 forma *alba* 11:60; 13:259
 var. *foetida* 11:61, 478
 var. *longavina* 11:61
rigens 11:190
rigida 11:62, 63, 80, 81, 83-87,
 95-98, 127, 162, 322, 323,
 478, 479; 13:259, 260;
 14:295
 var. *alba* 11:95
 forma *glandulifera* 11:95;
 13:260
 var. *glandulifera* 11:95
 var. *latifolia* 11:98
lilacina 11:96
 var. *lilacina* 11:81, 96, 97,
 479
 forma *obovata* 11:97
 var. *obovata* 11:87, 97, 479;
 13:260
 var. *reineckii* 11:98, 479
rinconensis 11:99, 479; 13:260
ringens 11:190, 195
riparia 11:100-102, 479; 14:295
robusta 11:103-106, 201, 479
rubiginosa 15:468
rugosa 11:62, 84, 109, 158, 162,
 190, 479
runyoni 11:109-111, 460, 502;
 13:260; 14:296
 forma *rosiflora* 11:111
runyonii 11:109, 111
 forma *rosiflora* 11:111
russellii 11:112, 479
rydbergi 11:113
 × *rydbergii* 11:113, 115, 117,
 118, 195, 196, 200, 201, 203,
 462, 479; 13:199, 260;
 14:296
sabini 11:271
sagittalis 11:120, 121
santiagensis 11:121
santiaguensis 11:52, 121-123,
 273, 421, 468, 479; 13:261;
 14:296
santiaguensis × *megapotamica*
 11:421
scaberrima 11:62, 68
scabra 11:62, 84, 86, 102, 105,
 123, 124, 126-129, 336, 342,
 344, 346, 413, 414, 479, 502;
 13:261; 14:296, 300; 15:495
 forma *angustifolia* 14:296
scabrella 11:133
scabrosa 11:63, 80
 secondary subgroup
Schizophyllae 11:256, 500

- × *schnackii* 11:134, 421
schulzii 11:135
scoparia 11:190, 195
scordioides 11:3, 5, 6
 × *scorta* 11:136
scribiculata 11:137
scrobiculata 11:137, 139, 140;
 13:261
scutellaria 15:483
sedula 11:140; 14:280, 297;
 15:495
selloi 13:193, 201, 204, 209, 247,
 248, 251, 255, 256, 261-263,
 270, 271, 273; 14:297
senilis 11:141
sessilis 11:141, 142, 155, 185,
 186, 479; 13:264
setacea 11:156
shrevei 11:157, 479
simplex 11:21, 84, 109, 158, 162,
 164, 165, 179, 180, 201-203,
 328, 340, 480; 13:185, 198,
 264, 265; 14:297; 15:491
 forma *albiflora* 11:164, 179,
 480; 13:264
eggerti 11:180
 var. *eggerti* 11:164, 165, 180,
 480
simplex × *bracteata* 13:185
simplex × *hastata* 11:165, 180
simplex × *hispida* 11:21
simplex × *stricta* 13:265
simplex × *urticifolia* 13:198
 × *solbrigii* 11:181, 290, 480;
 13:264; 14:297
sororia 11:273
spectabilis 11:181
sphaerocarpa 11:182
spicata 11:201
stachys 11:183
spuria 11:256
stellarioides 11:141, 142, 155,
 184-186, 322-324, 480;
 13:258, 264; 14:297
 α *decurrens* 11:142, 184
 var. *decurrens* 11:184, 185
sessilis 11:141, 186
 β *sessilis* 11:141, 142
 var. *sessilis* 11:141, 185
stewartii 11:187, 188
stereoclada 11:188
storeoclada 11:188, 189; 13:265
striata 11:190, 232, 233
 var. *alba* 11:232, 233
stricata 11:190
stricta 11:84, 105, 113-118, 162-
 164, 190, 191, 195-197, 199,
 200-203, 205, 219, 232-237,
 337, 339, 341, 342, 462, 471,
 480, 500, 501; 13:210, 260,
 261, 265; 14:277, 284, 297,
 298, 300; 15:489
alba 11:232, 234
 forma *alba* 11:232
 var. *alba* 11:232, 234
 forma *albiflora* 11:117, 118,
 200-203, 232, 234, 237,
 480; 13:265
 forma *caerulea* 11:201
 β *mollis* 11:190
 var. *mollis* 11:190
 forma *roseiflora* 11:201-203,
 234-237, 480
 forma *stricta* 11:191
stricta × *angustifolia* 11:201
stricta × *bracteosa* 11:202
stricta × *hastata* 11:113, 116-
 118, 190, 195, 201
stricta × *spicata* 11:201
stricta × *urticaefolia* 11:113,
 116, 117
stricta × *urticifolia* 11:113, 116,
 117
stricto-hastata 11:113, 117
stricto-paniculata 11:113, 117
strieta 11:190
strigosa 11:238, 239, 498, 500;
 13:265, 266; 14:298
structa 11:191
subbipinnatisecta 11:320
subincana 13:193, 255, 256, 266,
 267, 270; 14:298
subligera 11:240
subpaludosa 11:240
subuligera 11:240
suksdorfii 11:241
 × *suksdorfii* 11:241
sulfurea 11:243, 249, 250
 forma *intermedia* 11:249
 α *normalis* 11:243, 249
sulphurea 11:21, 52, 62, 242,
 243, 245-251, 290, 480, 481;
 13:213, 268; 14:282, 298
 forma *alba* 11:246, 247, 480;
 13:268
 var. *canescens* 11:246, 248,
 480
 forma *fuscobrunnea* 11:480
 var. *fuscobrunnea* 11:246, 248
intermedia 11:249

- forma *intermedia* 11:249
 var. *intermedia* 11:52, 249
 var. *longituba* 11:250
 var. *pedunculata* 11:250
 var. *scabra* 11:251
 var. *taltalensis* 11:246, 251, 481; 13:268
supina 11:51, 251, 252, 256, 257, 259, 260, 481, 490; 13:268; 14:298, 299; 15:484
 forma *erecta* 11:257, 259, 260, 481; 14:299
 var. *erecta* 11:259
 var. *glabra* 11:259
 β *hirsuta* 11:252
 var. *hirsuta* 11:257
 var. *major* 11:259
 var. *minor* 11:260
 var. *subglabruscula* 11:259
swiftiana 11:261
tampensis 11:262, 263, 264, 290, 481
tampeusis 11:262
teash 11:265
 × *teasii* 11:264, 266, 267, 284, 290, 481
tenella 11:268, 271
tenera 11:23-25, 51, 123, 267, 268, 270-274, 276-280, 284, 287, 290, 291, 302, 312, 320, 321, 420, 458, 469, 481, 485; 13:193, 194, 204, 209, 214, 217, 252, 253, 255, 256, 262, 263, 268, 270, 271, 273; 14:299
 var. *albiflora* 11:276; 13:253; 14:299
maanetti 11:277
 var. *maanettii* 11:277
 var. *mahonetii* 11:277
maonetti 11:276
maonettii 11:276, 277
 var. *maonetti* 11:23, 25, 272, 276, 278, 290, 321, 481
 var. *maonettii* 11:277, 290
 var. *trisaachya* 11:271
tenera × *aubletia* 11:271, 485
tenera × *erinoides* 11:271, 279, 320
tenera × *incisa* 11:271, 279, 320
tenera × *lanceolata* 11:271, 280, 284
tenera × *peruviana* 11:420
tenuisecta 13:272
 × *tentamenta* 11:280
tenuifolia 11:251, 255
tenuisecta 11:24, 25, 30, 47, 123, 181, 246, 265, 268, 270-273, 278, 280, 284, 285, 287, 290, 291, 301-303, 318, 320, 321, 448, 481, 485, 486; 13:255, 262, 263, 270-273, 287, 299; 15:486, 493
 var. *alba* 11:290, 291, 301, 481; 13:273
albiflora 11:301, 302
 forma *arenaria* 11:268, 271
 var. *glabra* 11:303
 var. *glabrata* 11:303; 13:273
tenuisecta × *canadensis* 11:485
tenuisecta × *hybrida* 11:265
tenuisecta × *incisa* 11:320
tenuisecta × *megapotamica* 11:318
tenuiseta 11:280
tenuispicata 11:304
tessmannii 11:304
tetrandria 11:335
teucrifolia 11:305; 13:273
teucrifolia 11:32, 305, 307, 308, 310, 481, 490; 13:273; 14:299
 var. *corollata* 11:308, 310, 481
teucroides 11:3, 5-7, 10, 24, 25, 86
anaïs 11:7
 var. *anaïs* 11:7
 var. *anaïs* 11:7
auriculiflora 11:7
 var. *auriculiflora* 11:7
hybrida 11:7
 var. *platensis* 11:3
teucroides × *chamaedryfolia* 11:7
teucroides × *venosa* 11:7
thymoides 11:311
thymoides 11:274, 311-313; 13:274; 14:300
 forma *albiflora* 11:312, 313
tomophylla 11:314, 315
 × *torpa* 11:315, 337, 481
townsendii 11:316
trachea 11:317, 318
 × *transitoria* 11:290, 318, 481
traquea 11:317
tricolor 15:483
trifida 11:318, 320; 14:300
 ver. *deserticola* 11:320
trifidi 11:318

- × *trinitensis* 11:271, 279, 290, 320, 421, 481
tristachya 11:186, 271, 321, 322-324
triternata 11:324
tumidula 11:325, 326; 13:191, 274
ultricrofolia 11:411
 var. *leiocarpa* 11:411
uncinata 14:395, 396
undulata 11:436
urricaeifolia 11:328
urticaefolia 11:100, 116, 117, 123, 128, 328, 335, 336, 411, 414, 502
 var. *hirsutior* 11:328, 336
 forma *leiocarpa* 11:411
 var. *leiocarpa* 11:411
 var. *leiophylla* 11:411
 riparia 11:100
 var. *riparia* 11:100
urticaefolium 11:328, 414
urticaefolia × *stricta* 11:113, 117
urticaefolia 11:328
urticaefolia 11:414
urticifolia 11:20, 55, 100, 102, 103, 113, 116, 117, 123, 124, 127-129, 164, 201, 203, 315, 316, 326-329, 335-338, 340-343, 346, 400, 410-415; 13:198, 274, 275; 14:277, 284, 298, 300, 301
 var. *incarnata* 11:338, 410, 411, 414; 13:275
 leiocarpa 11:411
 var. *leiocarpa* 11:55, 128, 338, 341, 342, 346, 411, 413, 414
 var. *paniculata* 11:337
 var. *riparia* 11:100, 336
 var. *simplex* 11:328
 var. *typica* 11:329
 var. *urticifolia* 11:328
urticifolia × *hastata* 11:128
urticifolia × *neomexicana* 11:315, 316
urticifolia × *simplex* 11:328, 340
urticifolia × *stricta* 11:328, 337
urticifolio-paniculata 11:117
urtricifolia 11:328
 × *uruguayensis* 11:271, 272; 13:275
 × *vaca* 13:275
 × *vaga* 11:135, 421; 13:275; 14:301
valerianoides 11:421, 422, 481; 13:275; 14:301
variabilis 11:482; 13:275
venosa 11:7, 62, 63, 68, 80, 85, 86, 95-99, 266; 14:295
 alba 11:95
 forma *genuina* 11:63, 80
 lilacina 11:96
 var. *parviflora* 11:63, 80
 var. *reineckii* 11:86, 98
 var. *rugosa* 11:63
 forma *umbrosa* 11:63, 80
venturii 11:482; 13:275
venusta 11:63, 80
 sect. *Verbenaca* 11:6, 7, 20, 55, 60, 82, 121, 127, 162, 196, 239, 256, 315, 322, 422, 500
veronicaefolia 15:494
villifolia 11:483, 484; 13:275
vinosa 11:63
weberbaueri 11:485; 13:275; 14:292, 301
 × *wingei* 11:271, 290, 485; 13:275
wrightii 11:32, 47, 48, 257, 308, 437, 440, 452, 486, 488, 490, 491, 493, 497; 13:276; 14:301; 15:485, 486
 forma *albiflora* 11:48, 497; 13:276
xantha 11:498
xanthii 11:498
xertha 11:498
xutha 11:13, 110, 111, 127, 128, 201, 239, 338, 498, 500-503; 13:276
xanthia 11:498
xeriphoides 15:483
zutha 11:498, 502
 Verbenaceae 11:1, 2, 9-11, 18-20, 22, 26-29, 40, 46, 50, 52-54, 56, 59, 61, 62, 66, 72, 95-98, 100, 103, 108, 109, 112-114, 120, 121, 124, 133-135, 137, 139, 141, 142, 144, 156-160, 180-184, 188, 193, 233, 236, 238, 240, 241, 243, 244, 247-250, 254, 259, 260, 261, 265, 268, 269, 276, 277, 281, 282, 301, 304, 306, 310, 311, 313, 314, 316-319, 321, 324, 325, 331, 332, 359, 411, 412, 420, 422, 435, 446, 447, 461, 467, 474,

- 482-487, 498, 499; 12:6, 11, 14, 15, 21, 26, 39, 40, 44-46, 53, 71, 75, 80, 83, 85, 86, 91-94, 97-101, 103-107, 109, 112-114, 116, 118, 119, 131, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140-143, 145-151, 153-159, 161-167, 169, 171-175, 180, 189, 194, 195, 197, 199, 201, 204, 206, 209, 212-214, 216, 218, 220-223, 226, 235, 237-241, 252-257, 261, 265-267, 271-274, 276-279, 282, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 300, 303, 304, 306-309, 311, 334, 336, 337, 339, 341, 342, 344-346, 348, 350, 354, 355, 357, 359-361, 365, 366, 428-430, 432, 435-443, 445, 447-450, 453, 456-458, 460, 462, 480-482, 484-488, 492, 493, 495, 498, 500, 501, 505, 506; 13:2, 4-6, 8, 10-13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 27, 30-33, 163, 165, 168, 170, 171, 175, 176, 212, 277, 278, 281, 286, 287, 289-291, 293, 314, 401, 420-423, 430, 432, 437, 438, 444, 467, 474, 495, 497, 498, 500, 501, 503; 14:40, 42-45, 47, 49, 55, 56, 61-63, 103-105, 107-111, 124, 125, 140, 141, 144, 145, 147, 149, 150, 155, 157-160, 170, 172, 175, 176, 182, 185-189, 216, 220, 229, 231, 233-239, 241-244, 246, 249-253, 256, 277-281, 284, 285, 287, 291, 293-295, 297-302, 333, 337, 338, 340, 343, 346, 350, 351, 392, 402, 403, 409, 412, 420, 428, 429, 435, 508-510, 512; 15:35, 37, 41, 80, 88, 94, 109, 226, 227, 253, 264, 267, 312, 322, 323, 458, 467, 472, 482
- Verbenajus* 14:277, 284, 298, 300
verbenae 14:277, 284, 298, 300
- Verbenapis* 15:482, 486
andrediformis 15:482
verbenae 15:486
- Verbeneae* 12:20; 13:426
- Verbenia* 14:275
- Verbenna* 11:290
drummondii 11:290
- Verbesina* 12:208, 225; 14:135
capitata 12:225
- crassiramea* 14:135
pterophora 14:135
turbacensis 14:135
- Verbina* 11:502
- Vermicularia* 11:186
decurrens 11:186
- Vernonia* 11:218; 12:298, 483; 13:318, 325; 14:135, 284
brasiliana 14:135
canescens 14:135
fasciculata 14:284
patens 14:135
patula 11:218
 var. *patula* 11:218
scabra 14:135
- Veronica* 11:200, 327; 14:285, 292
arvensis 11:200
peregrina 11:327
prostrata 11:200
- × *Veronicena* 15:483
- Vesicularia* 15:451
montagnei 15:451
- Viburnum* 13:430, 434; 14:36; 15:31, 331
americanum 13:434
rhytidophyllum 13:430; 14:36
- Vicia* 11:428; 13:453; 15:362, 391, 392, 394
americana 15:391, 392
 var. *americana* 15:392
 var. *angustifolia* 15:392
 var. *minor* 15:392
 var. *truncata* 15:392
angustifolia 15:392
Cracca 15:391, 392
 var. *multiflora* 15:392
 var. *tenuifolia* 15:392
- faba* 11:428
hirsuta 15:392
oregana 15:392
sativa 15:391, 392
 var. *angustifolia* 15:392
 var. *sativa* 15:392
sparsiflora 15:392
trifida 15:392
villosa 15:391, 392
- Vigna* 15:289, 294
populnea 15:294
- Vilfa* 11:361, 365
macusantiensis 11:361, 365
Viola 11:198; 15:432-437, 483
adunca 15:433, 435
 forma *albiflora* 15:435
 forma *Masonii* 15:435
arenaria 15:435

- arvensis* 15:432, 433
blanda 15:433, 437
canadensis 15:435, 436
conspersa 15:435
cucullata 15:433, 436
 forma *albiflora* 15:436
eriocarpa 15:434, 435
glabella 15:432, 434
Kitabeliana 15:433
 var. *Rafinesquii* 15:433
nephrophylla 15:436
 var. *cognata* 15:436
Nuttallii 15:432-434
 var. *Bakeri* 15:434
 var. *linguifolia* 15:433
 var. *Nuttallii* 15:433
 var. *praemorsa* 15:434
orbiculata 15:432, 434
pallens 15:437
palustris 15:433, 436, 437
 forma *albiflora* 15:437
 var. *brevipes* 15:437
pedata 11:198
pedatifida 15:433, 436
pennsylvanica 15:435
pubescens 15:432, 434, 435
 forma *leiocarpa* 15:435
 var. *leiocarpa* 15:434, 435
 var. *Peckii* 15:435
 var. *pubescens* 15:435
 var. *scabriuscula* 15:435
Rafinesquii 15:433
renifolia 15:433, 437
 var. *Brainerdii* 15:437
rugulosa 15:433, 435, 436
Russellii 15:433, 434
Selkirkii 15:433, 436
sororia 15:436
subvestita 15:435
tricolor 15:432, 433, 483
vallicola 15:433
Violaceae 13:374; 15:432, 483
Violales 15:432, 437
Viscum 15:78
 orientale 15:78
Vitaceae 13:430; 14:391; 15:224,
 331, 332
Vitex 11:70; 12:6; 13:401; 14:119;
 15:73, 77-79, 81, 82, 84-102,
 104-113, 222, 224-232, 240-
 267, 304-325, 472, 484
 acuminata 15:79, 224, 244
 adulterina 15:224, 484
 × *adulterina* 15:484
 agelaeifolia 15:224, 225
 var. *rufula* 15:225
agnes-castis 15:79
agnus 15:84, 85, 87, 309
 castus 15:84, 85, 87, 309
agnuscastus 15:84, 85
 alba 15:84
 latifolia 15:85
 forma *latifolia* 15:85
 macrophylla 15:85
agnus-castus 15:79, 81, 82, 84-
 87, 225, 226, 305
 forma *alba* 15:84, 225, 305
 forma *albiflora* 15:87
 var. *caerulea* 15:82, 84, 225
 var. *coerulea* 15:84
 var. *diversifolia* 15:85, 87,
 225
 forma *latifolia* 15:79, 82, 84-
 86, 225
 var. *pseudonegundo* 15:226
 var. *pseudo-negundo* 15:79,
 86, 87, 226
 var. *robusta* 15:86
 var. *serrata* 15:85, 87
 forma *variegata* 15:87
ajugaeflora 15:226
algaeifolia 15:79
 var. *rufula* 15:79
altissima 11:70; 15:87, 88, 226,
 227, 307, 316, 324
 forma *subglabra* 15:226, 227
 var. *zeylanica* 15:88, 226,
 227
altissima 15:87
altmanni 15:227
amaniensis 15:227
amboniensis 15:89, 227
 var. *schlechteri* 15:89
andongensis 15:89
angolensis 15:89, 227
appuni 15:89, 227
arborea 15:305, 308
aurea 15:90, 227
axillaris 15:90, 228
balbi 15:90, 228
barbata 15:90, 95, 228, 258
befotakensis 15:90, 228
benthamiana 15:90, 228
benuensis 15:90, 228
bequaerti 15:90, 228
beraviensis 15:90, 91, 228
 var. *acuminata* 15:91
 forma *pilosa* 15:91
 var. *pilosa* 15:91
 forma *villosa* 15:91

- var. villosa* 15:91
betsiliensis 15:91, 228
 subsp. barorum 15:91
bevariensis 15:90
bicolor 15:306
bignonioides 15:94
blancheti 15:250
bogalensis 15:91, 228
bojeri 15:92, 229
 var. suborbicularis 15:92
bracteata 15:92, 229, 323
brasiliensis 15:230
brevilabiata 15:92, 229
brevipetiolata 15:92, 229
buchanani 15:229
buchananii 15:92, 229
 var. quadrangula 15:92, 229
buchneri 15:93, 99, 229
buddingii 15:93, 229
burmensis 15:93
caespitosa 15:93, 230
calothyrsa 15:93, 230
canescens 15:93, 230
cannabifolia 15:308
 var. latifolia 15:308
capitata 15:93, 230
capitatus 15:93
carbuncolorum 15:94, 230
carvalhi 15:94, 230
cauliflora 15:94, 95, 230
 var. longifolia 15:95
 var. vilosissima 15:95
cestroides 15:95, 230
cestroides 15:95
chariensis 15:95, 230
 var. latifolia 15:95
chrysleriana 15:95, 230
chrysocarpa 15:90, 95, 231
chrysomallum 15:96, 231
 var. longicalyx 15:96
 var. tomentella 15:96
group Chrysomallum 15:78
cienkovskii 15:104, 258
Cienkovskii 15:246, 264
ciliata 15:231
cilio-foliolata 15:96, 231
cimosa 15:100
clementis 15:231
cochinchinensis 15:96, 231
cofassum 15:97
cofassum 15:77, 97, 98, 231
 forma anomala 15:98
 var. puberula 15:98
columbiensis 15:98, 232
compressa 15:98, 232, 313
confassus 15:97
congensis 15:99, 232
congesta 15:99, 232
congolensis 15:93, 99, 100, 109, 232, 322
 var. gillettii 15:100, 232
cooperi 15:232
cordata 15:100, 232
coursi 15:100, 240
crenata 15:100, 240
cujabensis 15:100
cuneata 15:245
cuspidata 15:100, 240
cymosa 15:100, 101, 240, 313
dalrympleana 15:224
degeneriana 15:101, 241
dentata 15:101, 241
dinklagei 15:102, 241
divaricata 15:102, 104, 241, 317
diversifolia 15:104, 241
djumaensis 15:104, 241
doniana 15:104, 107, 241, 246, 258, 260, 264
 var. parvifolia 15:107
dryadum 15:108, 241
duboisii 15:108, 242
duckei 15:108, 242
duclouxii 15:108, 242
eberhardtii 15:108, 242
elakelakensis 15:108, 242
epidictyodes 15:108, 242
epidictyoides 15:108
erioclona 15:242
excelsa 15:242
farafanganensis 15:108, 242
ferruginea 15:99, 109, 229, 242, 318
fischeri 15:110, 242
flava 15:110, 243
flavens 15:110, 243
floribunda 15:111, 243
floridula 15:111, 243
formosana 15:224
fosteri 15:109, 243
froesii 15:111, 243
gabunensis 15:111, 243
gamosepala 15:111, 243
 var. kunstleri 15:111
 var. scortechinii 15:111
gardneriana 15:111, 243
gaumeri 15:112, 244
geminata 15:112, 244
gigantea 15:112, 244
giorgii 15:112, 244

- glabrata* 15:79, 113, 244, 245,
253
var. *bombacifolia* 15:245
var. *poilanei* 15:245
golungensis 15:245
grandidiana 15:245
var. *angustifolia* 15:245
grandiflora 15:245
grandifolia 15:105, 245, 246,
256
grisea 15:246, 247
var. *dekindtiana* 15:247
guerkeana 15:247, 318
var. *gossweileri* 15:247
guianensis 15:247
harveyana 15:247, 321
hausknechtii 15:248
havilandii 15:248
hawaiiensis 15:265
haynga 15:248
hemsleyi 15:248
henryi 15:248
heptaphylla 15:248
hirsutissima 15:248
hockii 15:249
holoadenon 15:249
holocalyx 15:249
hornei 15:249
humberti 15:249
var. *angustata* 15:249
humbertii 15:249
hypoleuca 15:249
ibarensis 15:250
impressinervia 15:250
inaequifolia 15:324
incisa 15:309, 311
var. *negunda* 15:309
integrifolia 15:250
involutrata 15:224
iraquensis 15:78, 250
iringensis 15:250
isotjensis 15:250
kapirensis 15:250
keniensis 15:251
klugii 15:251
krukovii 15:251
kuylenii 15:251
kwangsiensis 15:251
kweichowensis 15:251
laciniosa 15:252
lamiana 15:252
lanigera 15:252
lasiantha 15:252
lasiophylla 15:264
lastellei 15:252
latifolia 15:323
leandrii 15:252
lebruni 15:252
lehmbachii 15:252
leucoxylon 15:253, 316
limonifolia 15:253
lindenii 15:254
lindenii 15:254
littoralis 15:316, 320
lobata 15:254
lobkowitzii 15:254
lokundjensis 15:254
var. *kruckei* 15:254
longeracemosa 15:251
longipetiolata 15:254
longisepala 15:254, 325
lucens 15:255, 256
lundensis 15:256
luscens 15:255
lutea 15:245, 246, 256, 257
luteoglandulosa 15:257
luzonica 15:257
macrofoliola 15:257
macrophylla 15:84
madagascariensis 15:257
mediensis 15:105, 256-260
var. *angustifolia* 15:258
var. *aromatica* 15:258
var. *baumii* 15:258
var. *darbandensis* 15:259
var. *glaberrima* 15:259
var. *gossweileri* 15:259
subsp. *milanjiensis* 15:259
var. *milanjiensis* 15:259
var. *nivea* 15:260
var. *schweinfurthii* 15:260
maranhana 15:260
marquesii 15:260
martii 15:260
masoniana 15:260
medusaecalyx 15:260
megapotamica 15:78, 261-263
forma *albiflora* 15:263
mexiae 15:263
micrantha 15:263, 314
microphylla 15:264
milnei 15:264
mollis 15:264, 265
mombassae 15:266, 267
var. *acuminata* 15:267
var. *parviflora* 15:267
monophylla 15:231
monroviana 15:267, 322
montevicensis 15:261, 262
var. *multinervis* 15:262

- mossambicensis* 15:267
 var. *oligantha* 15:267
multinervis 15:261
nadiensis 15:257
negunde 15:267
negundo 15:79, 85, 88, 226, 267, 304-311
 forma *alba* 15:308, 310
 var. *cannabifolia* 15:308
 var. *densiflora* 15:308
 heterophylla 15:309, 310
 var. *heterophylla* 15:307, 309, 310
 var. *intermedia* 15:307, 311
 macrophylla 15:85
 var. *microphylla* 15:311
 forma *multifida* 15:310
 var. *pseudo-negundo* 15:226
 var. *sessilis* 15:311
negundo-incisa 15:309
neo-caledonica 15:311
nigundo 15:267, 311
nlonakensis 15:312
obanensis 15:312
obovata 15:312
occitans 15:313
odorata 15:312
orientale 15:78
orinocense 15:312
orinocensis 15:89, 99, 101, 312, 313
 var. *glabra* 15:313
 var. *multiflora* 15:101, 313
oscitans 15:313
oxycuspis 15:264, 314, 322
 var. *mossambicensis* 15:314
pachyclada 15:315
pachyphylla 15:315
padangensis 15:315
panshiana 15:315
panshiniana 15:110, 315
 var. *pulchra* 15:315
parviflora 11:70; 15:77, 316, 317
 var. *puberulenta* 15:317
 forma *sterilis* 15:317
patula 15:317
pawiflora 15:316
payos 15:317-319
 var. *glabrescens* 15:318
 var. *stipitata* 15:319
 var. *zambesiaca* 15:319
pearsonii 15:319
peduncularis 15:319, 320
 var. *roxburghiana* 15:320
pedunculata 15:319
pentadactyla 15:321
pentamera 15:321
perrieri 15:321
pervillei 15:321
 var. *pubescens* 15:321
petersiana 15:247, 321
 var. *tettensis* 15:321
phaeotricha 15:267, 321
phaseolifolia 15:323
phillyreaefolia 15:323
pierreana 15:323
pierrei 15:323
pinnata 15:88, 224, 226, 229, 255, 323-325
 var. *alata* 15:324, 325
pobeguini 15:257
polygama 15:252
 var. *dusenii* 15:252
pseudochrysocharpa 15:95
pubescens 15:88, 226, 323
 ptilota 15:323
pyramidata 15:267
quinata 15:244, 307
 var. *puberula* 15:244, 307
rehmanni 15:247
rivularis 15:231, 254, 256
rufa 15:99, 314, 322
rufescens 15:247
schlechteri 15:247
sinensis 15:309
 group *Sylva* 15:78
tangensis 15:315
thyrsiflora 15:312
timorensis 15:316
timoriensis 15:317
trifolia 15:78, 267, 307, 472
 var. *bicolor* 15:307
 var. *simplicifolia* 15:472
vermoeseni 15:254
verticillata 15:82
vestita 14:119; 15:111
welwitschii 15:247
zeylanica 15:224, 226, 227
Vitices 12:20
Vitis 11:428; 15:224
 formosana 15:224
Vochysia 15:197
Volkameria 12:21
Vriesea 13:84-140, 154, 156-160; 14:459, 462; 15:197
 acuminata 13:98, 106, 122, 129, 132
 aeris-incola 13:134
 × *Africain* 13:134
 × *Alberti* 13:134

- albescens* 13:134
albiflora 13:120, 132
albo-nitens 13:134
 subgen. *Alcantarea* 13:84, 130,
 138; 14:459
alexandrae 13:121, 132
alfarovii 13:126, 132
aloifolia 13:134
alta 13:94, 130, 132, 154
altodaserrae 13:93, 121, 132,
 154
amazonica 13:103, 109, 125, 132
amethystina 13:99, 117, 132,
 136, 157
amethystina × *psittacina* 13:136
ampla 13:107, 126, 132
anceps 13:134
 × *Andreana* 13:134
antillana 13:110, 128, 132
apiculata 13:98, 122, 132, 157
appendiculata 13:87, 119, 132
argentinensis 13:114, 132
arpcalyx 13:88, 113, 132
atra 13:100, 122, 132
atro-purpurea 13:134
attenuata 13:111, 129, 132
 × *aurantiaca* 13:134
aurea 13:120, 132
 × *aurora* 13:134
 × *aurora major* 13:134
balanophora 13:111, 129, 132
barclayana 13:89, 113, 132
barilletii 13:96, 115, 132, 134-
 140, 156
barilletii × *fenestralis* 13:137
barilletii × *guttata* 13:135, 136,
 138
barilletii × *incurvata* 13:136
barilletii × (× *morreniana*)
 13:140
barilletii × *psittacina* 13:140
barilletii × *saundersii* 13:137
barilletii × *scalaris* 13:140
barilletii × *splendens* 13:136
barilletii × (*carinata* ×
psittacina) 13:135-137
(barilletii × (*carinata* ×
psittacina)) × *duvaliana*
 13:135
(barilletii × (*carinata* ×
psittacina)) × (*duvaliana* ×
incurvata) 13:136
(barilletii × (*carinata* ×
psittacina)) × (*carinata* ×
psittacina)) × (*fulgida*)
 13:135
(barilletii × (× *morreniana*)) ×
(carinata × *psittacina* var.
rubrobracteata) 13:135-137
barilletii × (*psittacina* ×
carinata) 13:139
 × *Belgica* 13:134
bellula 13:121, 132
bicolor 13:106, 126, 132
biguassuensis 13:98, 117, 132
 × *bijou* 13:134
billbergia 13:134
billbergioides 13:92, 94, 114,
 132
 var. *ampla* 13:114, 132
 var. *billbergioiges* 13:114
 var. *subnuda* 13:114, 132
bituminosa 13:100, 124, 132,
 158
blokii 13:130, 132
 × *boetscheria* 13:134
bötafogensis 13:115, 132
botteri 13:134
brachyphylla 13:98, 122, 132
brachystachys 13:116, 117, 132
 × *brachystachys major* 13:134,
 137
 × *brachystachys splendens*
 13:134
bracteosa 13:110, 128, 132, 134
brasiliansa 13:94, 104, 130, 132,
 156
brassicoides 13:108, 127, 132
broadwayi 13:108, 127, 132, 159
brunei 13:98, 122, 132
brusquensis 13:93, 104, 114, 132
bullata 13:121, 132
caespitosa 13:134
caldasiana 13:114, 132
camptoclada 13:90, 104, 120,
 125, 132
 × *candelabrum* 13:134
capitata 13:111, 129, 132
capituligera 13:109, 127, 132,
 159
 × *cappei* 13:135
 × *cardinalis* 13:135
carinata 13:97, 115-117, 132,
 134-140, 156
 var. *constricta* 13:117, 132
 var. *inflata* 13:116, 132
 var. *wawra* 13:135
carinata × *barilletii* 13:137

- carinata* × *ensiformis* 13:140
carinata × (*fulgida*) 13:139
carinata × *paraibica* 13:139
carinata × *psittacina* 13:117, 134-137
carinata × *psittacina* var. *rubrobracteata* 13:134, 135, 138
(*carinata* × *barilletii*) × *carinata* 13:134
(*carinata* × *psittacina*) × *ensiformis* 13:134
((*carinata* × *psittacina*) × *barilletii*) × *splendida* 13:135
catharinensis 13:115, 132
cearensis 13:105, 126, 132
cereicola 13:87, 89, 112, 113, 132
× *chantrieri* 13:135
chiapensis 13:107, 127, 132
chlorantha 13:112, 132
chontalensis 13:87, 89, 119, 132
chrysostachys 13:90, 120, 132, 154
var. *chrysostachys* 13:120
var. *stenophylla* 13:120, 132
citrina 13:114, 132
× *citrina* 13:135
clausseniana 13:106, 126, 132
× *Closoniana* 13:135
× *Closoniana brachystachys major* 13:135
comata 13:110, 128, 132
conferta 13:117, 132, 135
conferta × (*rex*) 13:135
var. *recurvata* 13:117, 132
confusa 13:104, **125**, 132, 159
subgen. *Conostachys* 13:86
corallina 13:123, 132, 135
var. *rosea* 13:135
var. *striata* 13:123, 132
corallina var. *rosea* ((*carinata* × *psittacina*) × *barilletii*) 13:135
corcovadensis 13:109, 112, 119, 132, 136, 137
corcovadensis × (*poelmanii*) 13:136
corcovadensis × (*sceptre d'or*) 13:137
cornus-cervi 13:104, 125, 132
crassa 13:101, 124, 132
crassiflora 13:109, 128, 132
crenulipetala 13:87, 119, 132
× *Croix d'Honneur* 13:135
crotalophora 13:115, 132
crousseana 13:118, 132
cryptantha 13:120, 132
cylindracea 13:109, 112, 128, 132
cylindrica 13:88, 113, 132, 154
decipiens 13:135
delicatula 13:102, 118, 132
densiflora 13:101, 124, 132
× *Devansayana* 13:135
didistichoides 13:88, 119, 132, 154
diffusa 13:109, 127, 132
diminuta 13:126, 132
discolor 13:102, 124, 132
dissitiflora 13:102, 124, 132
disticha 13:121, 132
× *Doctor Lebel* 13:135
× *Donneai* 13:135
drepanocarpa 13:88, 119, 132, 154
drewii 13:88, 119, 132
dubia 15:197
× *Duchartrei* 13:135
× *Ducretii* 13:135
dusenii 13:119, 132
× *Duvalii* 13:135
× *Duvalii major* 13:135
duvaliana 13:97, 115, 116, 132, 135-138, 140, 156
duvaliana × *carinata* 13:140
duvaliana × (*fulgida*) 13:135
duvaliana × *incurvata* 13:136
duvaliana × (*morreniana*) 13:135
duvaliana × *rostrum-aquilae* 13:136, 138
(*duvaliana* × *rostrum-aquilae*) × *psittacina* 13:136, 138
egregia 13:91, 120, 132
elata 13:90, 120, 132
× *elegans* 13:135
× *Elmiriana* 13:135
ensiformis 13:99, 117, 118, 132, 134-136, 138, 140, 157
var. *bicolor* 13:118, 132
var. *ensiformis* 13:117
var. *striata* 13:118, 132
var. *warmingii* 13:118, 132
× *erecta* 13:135
erici 13:124, 132
× *eros* 13:135
erythroductylon 13:96, 115, 132, 135, 156

- var. *striata* 13:135
 × *esperanza* 13:135
eumorpha 13:115, 132
 subgen. *Euvriesea* 13:86
extensa 13:94, 95, 130, 132
falkenbergii 13:121, 132
 × *Favorite* 13:135
fenestralis 13:99, 122, 132, 135-137, 139, 157
 × var. *mortfontanensis* 13:135
fenestralis × *longibracteata* 13:139
fenestralis × *tessellata* 13:135
fenestralis × *Encholirion roseum* 13:136
fenestrata 13:122, 132
fibrosa 13:108, 127, 132
flammea 13:112, 119, 132, 160
fosteriana 13:100, 123, 132, 158
fragrans 13:88, 119, 132, 154
friburgensis 13:91, 93, 114, 132, 154
 var. *friburgensis* 13:114
 var. *paludosa* 13:114, 132
 var. *tucumanensis* 13:114, 132
 × *Flaming Sword* 13:135
 × *Flamme* 13:135
 × *flammea* 13:135
 × *Flammendes* 13:135, 136, 139
 schwert 13:136, 139
 (× *Flammendes schwert*) × *splendens* 13:136
fulgida 13:135
 × *fulgida* 13:136, 139
funebri 13:89, 101, 120, 132
 × *furcata* 13:136
gamba 13:123, 132
 × *gemma* 13:136
geniculata 13:94, 130, 132, 154
 sect. *Genuinae* 13:86
 × *Gerbe de feu* 13:136
gibba 13:103, 105, 130, 132
 × *Gigant* 13:136
gigantea 13:94, 103, 121, 125, 130, 132, 139, 154
 × *ginoti* 13:136
gladioliflora 13:97, 106, 122, 132, 156
glauca 13:134, 136
glaucophylla 13:136
glaziouana 13:130, 132
 × *gloriosa* 13:136, 138, 139
 (× *gloriosa*) × (× *vangeertii*) 13:138
glutinosa 13:89, 114, 115, 120, 132, 154
 var. *viridis* 13:114, 132
 × *Gnom* 13:136
goniorachis 13:88, 119, 132
gracilis 13:115, 132
 × *gracilis* 13:136
gradata 13:95, 99, 115, 132
graminifolia 13:108, 127, 132
 × *grandis* 13:136
gravisiana 13:89, 114, 132, 154
 × *griesseniana* 13:136
 × *griessensii* 13:136
guadeloupensis 13:132
guadelupensis 13:107, 126
guttata 13:101, 118, 132, 136, 138, 158
haematina 13:93, 121, 132
haineriorum 13:111, 129, 132
hamata 13:122, 132
haplostachya 13:107, 127, 132
harmsiana 13:88, 113, 132, 154
 × *Heinrich Schmidt* 13:136
heliconioides 13:96, 121, 132, 136, 156
 var. *b polysticha* 13:136
 × *Henrici* 13:136
 × *Henri Ducret* 13:136
heterandra 13:87, 119, 132
hieroglyphica 13:104, 125, 132, 136, 159
 marginata 13:136
 var. *zebrina* 13:136
hillegeeriana 13:130, 132
hitchockiana 13:87, 112, 132
hodgei 13:90, 120, 132
hoehneana 13:103, 105, 108, 109, 124, 132
 × *hoelscheriana* 13:136
hospitalis 13:92, 120, 132
hydrophora 13:105, 126, 132
hygrometrica 13:110, 128, 129, 132
 var. *angustifolia* 13:129, 132
 var. *hygrometrica* 13:128
icterica 13:117, 132
 × *illustris* 13:136
imbricata 13:136
imperialis 13:104, 130, 132, 159
 × *imperialis* 13:136
incurvata 13:96, 116, 132, 134, 136-138, 140, 156
 var. *inflata* 13:116, 132

- incurvata* × *barilletii* 13:138
incurvata × (*morreniana*)
 13:136, 137
incurvata × (*psittacina* ×
carinata) 13:134
inflata 13:96, 116, 132, 156
 × *insignis* 13:136
 × Inspector Kolb 13:136
 × Inspector Perring 13:136
 × *intermedia* 13:137
interrogatoria 13:107, 119, 132
irazuensis 13:111, 129, 132
itatiaiae 13:104, 125, 132, 159
jimenezii 13:88, 120, 132
johnstonii 13:110, 128, 132
jonghei 13:100, 121, 122, 132,
 158
 × *Kienastii* 13:137
killipiana 13:94, 121, 132
 × *kitteliana* 13:135, 137-139
 (× *kitteliana*) × (×
brachystachys major) 13:138
 (× *kitteliana*) × (× *rex*) 13:139
 (× *kitteliana*) × *saundersii*
 13:135
 × *Komet* 13:137
krameri 13:117, 132
 × *Kramero-fulgida* 13:137
kupperi 13:129, 132
kupperiana 13:105, 126, 132
lacera 13:87, 119, 132
lancifolia 13:99, 122, 132
languida 13:94, 121, 132
latissima 13:94, 110, 121, 132
laxa 13:98, 117, 127, 132
legrelleana 13:137
 × *leodiensis* 13:137
 × *leonii* 13:137
 × *leopoldi* 13:137
 × *leopoldiana* 13:137
leptantha 13:92, 102, 114, 132
leptopoda 13:109, 128, 132
leucophylla 13:110, 128, 132
lindenii 13:137
lineata 13:111, 129, 132
longibracteata 13:116, 132, 134,
 139
 wartelii 13:116, 132
longicaulis 13:97, 104, 106, 121,
 122, 132, 133
 var. *secunda* 13:122, 133
longiscapa 13:105, 107, 108,
 126, 133
lopezii 13:112, 133
lubbersiana 13:114, 133
 lubbersii 13:88, 102, 113, 133,
 134, 154
 lubbersii × *mephisto* 13:34
luschnathii 13:137
luxemburgensis 13:137
macrantha 13:97, 122, 133
macrochlamys 13:108, 127, 133
macropetala 13:137
macropoda 13:133
macrostachya 13:99, 122, 133
maculata 13:137
maculosa 13:95, 121, 133
 × Madame Susanne de Smet
 13:137
magdalenae 13:120, 133
magdalense 13:92
magnifica 13:131
 × *magnifica* 13:137
malzinei 13:112, 130, 133, 160
 × *magnisiana* 13:137
 × *magnusiana* 13:137
 × *majestica* 13:137
 × *Marechaliana* 13:137
 × *Mariae* 13:137
 × *Marie* 13:137
marnier-lapostollei 13:107, 127,
 133, 159
maxoniana 13:98, 117, 133
 × memoira Moensi 13:137
 × *menelik* 13:137
mephisto 13:134
 × *mephisto* 13:137, 138
 (× *mephisto*) × *pastuchoffiana*
 13:138
mesiana 13:118, 133
minarum 13:95, 100, 121, 133
 × *minima* 13:137
 × *mirabilis* 13:136, 137
 (× *mirabilis*) × (× *rex*) 13:136
 (× *mirabilis*) × (× *vangeertii*)
 13:137
modesta 13:95, 115, 133
 × *moensiana* 13:137
monacorum 13:93, 121, 133
montana 13:110, 111, 128, 133
morreniana 13:99, 117, 133, 135,
 157
 × *morreniana* 13:135-138, 140
 (× *morreniana*) × *barilletii*
 13:135, 138
 (× *morreniana*) × *duvaliana*
 13:137
morrenii 13:103, 124, 133
 var. *disticha* 13:124, 133
 × *morreno-barilletiana* 13:138

- × *morreno-barilletii* 13:138
mosenii 13:121, 133
muelleri 13:93, 115, 133
musaica 13:138
neoglutinosa 13:92, 95, 114, 133
nephrolepis 13:110, 128, 133
 × *nigricans* 13:138
notata 13:110, 128, 133
nutans 13:101, 124, 133
obliqua 13:101, 118, 133
 × *obliqua* 13:138
oligantha 13:108, 127, 133
olmosana 13:87, 113, 133, 154
ororiensis 13:111, 129, 133
ovandensis 13:97, 100, 122, 133, 156
pachyklamys 13:106, 126, 133
pachyspatha 13:97, 122, 133
paludosa 13:114, 133
paniculata 13:124, 133
 × *Papa Chevalier* 13:138
paradoxa 13:94, 121, 133
paraibica 13:97, 117, 133, 156
pardalina 13:101, 118, 133, 158
parviflora 13:99, 122, 133
pastuchoffiana 13:105, 126, 133, 138
patula 13:89, 114, 133
pauciflora 13:98, 117, 133
paupera 13:110, 129, 133
pectinata 13:106, 126, 133
pedicellata 13:91, 102, 120, 133
penduliflora 13:104, 125, 133
pereziana 13:88, 113, 133
 × *perfecta* 13:138
 × *Petersiana* 13:138
petropolitana 13:96, 116, 133, 156
philippocoburgii 13:103, 118, 133, 136, 158
 var. *vagans* 13:118, 133
philippocoburgii × *ensifformis* 13:136
picta 13:111, 129, 133
pinottii 13:91, 96, 114, 133
pittieri 13:107, 126, 128, 133
platynema 13:100, 112, 123, 124, 133, 138, 158
 var. *flava* 13:123, 133
 var. *gracilior* 13:123, 133
 var. *libonii* 13:123, 133
 var. *platynema* 13:123
 var. *rosea* 13:123, 133
 var. *striata* 13:123, 133
 var. *variegata* 13:123, 133
 var. *wrightii* 13:123, 133
platzmannii 13:108, 122, 127, 133
 × *Pleurvicii* 13:138
 × *poelmanii* 13:134, 136, 138, 140
superba 13:138
 (× *poelmanii*) × (*Vriesea* sp. × *psittacina*) × (× *versailleensis*) 13:136
poenulata 13:112, 119, 133
 × *Polonia* 13:138
 × *Pommerescheana* 13:138
 × *President Krueger* 13:138
 × *President O. Lamarche* 13:138
 × *Prince Charles* 13:138
 × *Prince Leopold* 13:138
princeps 13:122, 133
procera 13:93, 95, 99, 103, 115, 133, 154
 var. *debilis* 13:115, 133
 var. *gracilis* 13:115, 133
 var. *procera* 13:115
 var. *rubra* 13:115, 133
 var. *tenuis* 13:115, 133
 × *procera bicolor* 13:138
psittacina 13:99, 115-118, 133, 134-140, 157; 14:462
 var. *brachystachys* 13:116, 133
 var. *bracteais omnino coccineis* 13:117, 133
 var. *carinata* 13:116, 133
 var. *decolor* 13:117, 133
 var. *duvaliana* 13:116, 133
 var. *erythrodactylon* 13:115, 133
 var. *exilis* 13:138
 var. *morreniana* 13:117, 133
 var. *psittacina* 13:117
 var. *rubro-bracteata* 13:117, 133
 var. *rubrobracteata* 13:134-138
 var. *truffautiana* 13:116, 133
psittacina × *brachystachys* 13:117
psittacina × *carinata* 13:134, 139
psittacina × *ensifformis* 13:134
psittacina × *longibracteata* 13:134
psittacina × *scalaris* 13:118
psittacina × *simplex* 13:118

- psittacina* var. *rubrobracteata* ×
 (*rostrum-aquilae* ×
 duvaliana) 13:136, 137
 × *psittacina hybrida* 13:138
 × *psittacina picta* 13:138
 × *psittacino-filgida* 13:138
pulverulento-lineata 13:138
purpurascens 13:138
pyncnantha 13:97, 122, 133
 × *Quintusiana* 13:138
racinae 13:109, 127, 133, 159
ramosa 13:138
ranifera 13:92, 121, 133
rauhii 13:87, 112, 133, 154
recurvata 13:99, 117, 133, 157
regina 13:94, 130, 133, 156
 var. *glaziouana* 13:130, 133
regnellii 13:100, 124, 133
reticulata 13:121, 133
retroflexa 13:101, 118, 133, 158
 × *retroflexa* 13:138
 × *rex* 13:134, 136-140
 × *rex candelabra* 13:139
 × *rex major* 13:139
 × *rex rubis* 13:139
 × *rex superba* 13:139
 (× *rex*) × (× *mirabilis*) 13:137
 (× *rex*) × *platynema* 13:138
 (× *rex*) × (× *poelmanii*) 13:134
rhodostachys 13:97, 117, 133
ringens 13:103, 104, 106, 124,
 133, 158
 × Ritter v. Fernsee 13:139
robusta 13:87, 112, 133
rodigasiana 13:92, 95, 114, 133,
 140, 154
rodigasiana × (× *rex*) 13:140
 × Roehr's favorite 13:139
roezlii 13:139
rosea 13:123, 133
 × *roseo-lineata* 13:139
rostrum-aquilae 13:116, 133,
 136, 138
rostrum-aquilae × *duvaliana*
 13:136, 137
rubida 13:119, 133
rubra 13:91, 120, 128, 133
 × *rubra* 13:139
rugosa 13:97, 98, 122, 133
ruschii 13:103, 124, 133
 × St. Joseph 13:139
 × *sanctae-crucis* 13:139
 × *Sanderiana* 13:139
sanguinolenta 13:105, 107, 126,
 133, 159
saundersii 13:93, 114, 115, 133,
 135, 137, 154
scalaris 13:101, 118, 133, 140,
 158
 var. *scalaris* 13:118
 var. *viridis* 13:118, 133
 × *sceptre d'or* 13:137, 139
sceptrum 13:91, 92, 120, 133
 × *sceptrum* 13:139
schenckiana 13:125, 133
schippii 13:108, 127, 133
schlechtendalii 13:139
 var. *alba* 13:139
schultesiana 13:98, 122, 133
schwackeana 13:91, 92, 114,
 133, 154
segadas-viannae 13:105, 125,
 133
selloana 13:118, 133
setacea 13:139
siebertiana 13:139
simplex 13:101, 118, 133, 158
sincorana 13:89, 114, 133
singuliflora 13:112, 130, 133
sintensisii 13:112, 129, 133
socialis 13:108, 127, 133
soderstromii 13:89, 120, 133
 × souvenir de Jos. Mawet
 13:139, 140
 × souvenir de Jos. Mawet ×
 Tillandsia caespitosa 13:140
sparsiflora 13:102, 124, 133
speciosa 13:116, 133
spectabilis 13:110, 111, 128, 133
 × *sphinx* 13:139
splendens 13:96, 116, 133, 135-
 139, 156
 var. *formosa* 13:116, 133
 var. *longibracteata* 13:116,
 133, 134
 major 13:116, 133
 var. *major* 13:135, 139
 var. *major* × var.
 longibracteata 13:135
 var. *splendens* 13:116
 var. *c striatifolia* 13:139
splendens × (× *flammendes*
 schwert) 13:139
splendens × (× *morreniana*)
 13:138
splendens × *Guzmania zahni*
 13:137
 × *splendens* 13:139
 var. *cavenne* 13:130
 illustris 13:139

- splendida* 13:135
 × *splendida* 13:139
splitgerberi 13:109, 127, 133, 159
squamosa 13:117, 133
standleyi 13:111, 129, 133
stenophylla 13:111, 129, 133
stenostachya 13:120, 133
streptophylla 13:139
stricta 13:95, 121, 133
subandina 13:91, 120, 133
subsecunda 13:107, 126, 133
sulcata 13:89, 120, 133
 × *superba* 13:139
swartzii 13:102, 124, 133
tenuifolia 13:139
 × *tenuis* 13:139
tessellata 13:125, 133, 135, 139
 var. *roseo-picta* 13:139
 Sanderæ 13:139
 variegata 13:139
thyrsoidea 13:92, 121, 133
tillandsioides 13:88, 113, 133, 154
tonduziana 13:106, 126, 133
triangularis 13:89, 113, 133
triangulata 13:121
tricolor 13:140
triflora 13:102, 124, 133
 × *trifurcata* 13:140
triligulata 13:95, 133
truffautiana 13:116, 133
tucumanensis 13:114, 133
tuerckheimii 13:101-103, 124, 133, 158
turbinata 13:94, 109, 121, 133
tweedieana 13:114, 125, 133
unilateralis 13:106, 109, 126, 133
urbaniana 13:126, 128, 133
utriculata 13:140
vagans 13:103, 118, 133
 × *Van Ackeri* 13:140
 × *Van Geertii* 13:140
 × *vangeertii* 13:135, 137, 138
vanhuyningii 13:106, 126, 133, 159
vasta 13:130, 133
veitchii 13:124, 133
ventricosa 13:119, 133
verrucosa 13:108, 127, 133
 × *versailleensis* 13:136, 140
vexillata 13:109, 127, 133
 × *vigieri* 13:140
 × *vigieri* 13:135
 (× *vigieri*) × *barilletii* 13:135
viminalis 13:127, 133
 × *viminalis erecta* 13:140
 × *viminalis-rex* 13:140
violascens 13:110, 128, 133
viridiflora 13:107, 127, 133, 159
viridis 13:111, 129, 133, 140
vitellina 13:114, 133
vittata 13:112, 130, 133
 sect. *Vriesea* 13:86, 112
 subgen. *Vriesea* 13:86, 112
vulpinoidea 13:116, 133
vulpinoides 13:96
 × *Wallonia* 13:140
warmingii 13:118, 133
wawraea 13:100, 124, 133
werckleana 13:105, 125, 128, 133, 159
 × *Weyringeriana* 13:140
williamsii 13:111, 129, 133
 × *Wioteana* 13:140
Wirteana 13:140
 × *Witteana* 13:140
 × *Witte senior* 13:140
 × *Wittmackiana* 13:140
wrightii 13:124
woodsoniana 13:106, 126, 133
xiphion 13:122, 133
 sect. *Xiphion* 13:86, 119
Vriesea sp. × *psittacina* 13:136
Vriesea 13:84
 psittacina 13:84
 triligulata 13:84
 × *Vrieslandsia* 13:140
 Prof. Bouillene 13:140
Waethakya 14:465
Wallrothia 15:222, 224
Walrothia 15:73
Waltheria 12:63
 americana 12:63
Wedelia 11:218; 14:135
 biflora 11:218
 fruticosa 14:135
Welwitschia 14:392
Wikstroemia 15:47
Wilcoxia 14:413
 striata 14:413
Wilkesia 13:369
 gymnoxiphium 13:369
Willrussellia 14:462
 feliciani 14:462
Wilsoniella 15:63, 448
 acutifolia 15:63
 pellucida 15:63, 448
 var. *acutifolia* 15:63

- Wittmackia* 14:464
lingulata 14:464
Wittrockia 14:461, 464; 15:175
amazonica 15:175
superba 14:464
Woodsia 15:145, 146, 150
alpina 15:145, 146
glabella 15:145, 146, 150
ilvensis 15:145, 146
oregana 15:146
 forma *Cathcartiana* 15:146
 var. *Lyalli* 15:146
 var. *oregana* 15:146
 var. *squammosa* 15:146
scopulina 15:146
Wulffia 13:318, 325; 14:136
baccata 14:136
Xanthium 11:340; 14:136; 15:489
catharticum 14:136
strumarium 11:340
Xeracina 14:265, 266
scandens 14:266
Xiphopteris 15:45
saffordii 15:45
Xylophacos 15:380
missouriensis 15:380
Xyridaceae 12:249
Xyris 12:249-251, 393
 cachimbensis 12:249, 251
 contracta 12:250
 downsiana 12:250, 251
 frondosa 12:250
Yucca 11:13, 31, 451, 453, 489;
 13:214; 14:279, 280
 elata 11:453
Zaluzania 14:195
Zanthoxylum 15:306
 rhetsa 15:306
Zapania 12:6, 20, 21, 41, 48, 49, 55-
 57, 225, 229, 232
 geminata 12:49, 229
 globiflora 12:48, 49, 57, 229
 javanica 12:225, 229
 lantanodes 12:49, 57
 lantanoides 12:48, 55, 57, 229
 odorata 12:48, 55, 57, 229, 232
 odoratissima 12:48, 57, 229
 scaberrima 12:56
Zappania 12:20, 48, 50, 225, 230,
 232
 globiflora 12:50, 232
 javanica 12:225
 lantanoides 12:48
 odorata 12:48
 odoratissima 12:48, 230
Zephyranthes 11:83
Zingiber 13:369
Zingiber 13:369
Zinnia 14:136
 elegans 14:136
Zizyphus 15:502
 jujuba 15:502
 mauritiana 15:502
Zygophyllaceae 13:254

**AUSTRAL HEPATICAE 23. NEW TAXA AND NEW COMBINATIONS IN
TELARANEA SPRUCE EX SCHIFFN. (LEPIDOZIACEAE)**

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ABSTRACT

Telaranea sect. *Cancellatae*, sect. *Capillares*, sect. *Latifoliae*, and sect. *Transversae* are described as new sections of the genus. *Telaranea hodgsoniae*, *T. pennata*, *T. lindenbergii* var. *complanata*, *T. lindenbergii* var. *mellea*, and *T. praeinitens* var. *dentifolia* are described as new species and varieties from New Zealand. *Telaranea complanata*, *T. elegans*, *T. lindenbergii*, *T. paludicola*, *T. tasmanica*, *T. tetrapila*, *T. tetrapila* var. *roseana*, *T. tetrapila* var. *cancellata*, and *T. tridactylis* are new combinations.

KEY WORDS: Hepaticae, Lepidoziaceae, New Zealand, *Telaranea*, systematics

The following new taxa and new combinations are the result of a phylogenetic study of the Australasian species of the genus *Telaranea*, which is currently in preparation by the authors, and a treatment of the genus for the first volume of a Manual of New Zealand Hepaticae. The names are here published separately to make them immediately available for use.

Telaranea sect. *Cancellatae* J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., sect. nov. TYPE: *Lepidozia tetrapila* Hook. f. & Taylor in Taylor, London J. Bot. 5:370. 1846.

Stirpes notabiles foliis symmetricis, cellulis magnis, pulvinatis, manifeste ordinatim dispositis.

The name of the section refers to the prominent, almost geometrical arrangement of the disc cells in regular rows and tiers.

Telaranea sect. *Capillares* J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., *sect. nov.* TYPE: *Lepidozia grossiseta* Steph., *Spec. Hep.* 3:584. 1909.

Stirpes foliis lobis ciliiformibus, cellulis loborum elongatis capillarisque, parietibus incrassatis, septis loborum incrassatis atque projectis distinctae.

The sectional name refers to the elongated, capillary cells of the leaf lobes.

Telaranea sect. *Latifoliae* J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., *sect. nov.* TYPE: *Lepidozia meridiana* E.A. Hodgs., *Trans. Roy. Soc. New Zealand* 83:611. 1956.

Stirpes foliis plerumque longitudinaliter insertis, cellulis disci atque loborum inordinatim dispositis, disco ad basin (8-)14-16 cellulas lato dignoscendae.

The name of the section refers to the width of the leaf disc as compared to the majority of species of *Telaranea* subg. *Neolepidozia*, in which the disc is regularly eight cells wide at the insertion.

Telaranea sect. *Transversae* J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., *sect. nov.* TYPE: *Lepidozia lindenberghii* Gottsche in G. L. & N., *Syn. Hep.* 213. 1845.

Stirpes foliis praecipue \pm transverse insertis (in *T. tetradactyla* typice oblique insertis), disco humili 2-3(4) cellulas alto distinguendae.

The name of the section refers to the transverse insertion of the leaves in the type species.

Telaranea complanata (Herzog) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Lepidozia complanata* Herzog, *Memoranda Soc. Fauna Fl. Fenn.* 27(1950-1951):92. f. 39. 1952.

Telaranea elegans (Colenso) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Lepidozia elegans* Colenso, *Trans. & Proc. New Zealand Inst.* 21:65. 1889 (1888).

Telaranea hodgsoniae J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., *spec. nov.* HOLOTYPE: NEW ZEALAND. South Island: Canterbury Prov., Peel Forest, ca. 1500 ft., *Child H2084* --c. o (F); Isotype: (CHR).

T. tetrapilae (Taylor) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr. aemulans, differt cellulis foliorum minoribus haud pellucidus autem obscuris, lobulis foliorum brevibus non attenuatis.

The leaf cells have a "hazy" granular appearance under the compound microscope, like frosted glass. Mrs. Hodgson's concept of *T. roseana* Steph. (Hodgson 1956)

was apparently this plant, since all of the specimens in the Christchurch Herbarium (CHR) identified by her as that species belong here; the species is named in her honor.

Telaranea lindenberghii (Gottsche) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., *comb. nov.*
BASIONYM: *Lepidozia lindenberghii* Gottsche in G. L. & N., *Syn. Hep.* 213.
1845.

Telaranea lindenberghii (Gottsche) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr. var. *complanata*
J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., *var. nov.* HOLOTYPE: NEW ZEALAND. South
Island: Otago Prov., Whare Flat, W of Dunedin, 70 m, *Engel 17641--c.* sporo.
(F).

A *T. lindenberghii* (Gottsche) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr. var.
lindenberghii ramis distincte complanatis, foliis ramorum imbricatis incubis
atque oblique patentibus recedit.

Telaranea lindenberghii (Gottsche) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr. var. *mellea* J.J.
Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., *var. nov.* HOLOTYPE: NEW ZEALAND. South
Island: Otago Prov., near Herbert, *Allison H5674* (CHR).

A *T. lindenberghii* (Gottsche) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr. var.
lindenberghii differt pigmentis dilute aeneis, caulibus rigidioris, ramis
distantibus flagelliformibus, lobulis foliorum supra basin saepe biseriatis.

The plants are a distinctive pale bronze color, an exception to the absence of
secondary pigmentation characteristic of the genus.

Telaranea paludicola (E.A. Hodgs.) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., *comb. & stat*
nov. BASIONYM: *Lepidozia meridiana* var. *paludicola* E.A. Hodgs., *Trans.*
Roy. Soc. New Zealand 83:611. *pl. 2, f. 21.* 1956.

Telaranea pennata J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., *spec. nov.* HOLOTYPE: NEW
ZEALAND. South Island: Westland Prov., Route 73, 8 miles W of Turiwhate,
Engel 6754 (F); Isotype: (CHR).

Species insignis, differt ramis pectinatibus, foliis asymmetricis, lobis
ventralibus ad apicem spectantibus, longitudine lobum dorsalem superantibus.

Other *Telaranea* species with asymmetrical leaves have the dorsal lobe(s) larger
than the ventral, as in species of *Lepidozia*; the leaves of *T. pennata* are a mirror-image
of this, with the dorsal lobe smallest, and the ventral lobes larger and brushed toward
the branch tips. The branches are flattened and comb-like.

Telaranea praenitens (Hook. f. & Taylor) E.A. Hodgs. var. *dentifolia* J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., var. nov. HOLOTYPE: NEW ZEALAND. South Island: Fiordland, Dusky Sound, Supper Cove, 11 Feb. 1946, Allan (CHR).

Varietas foliis ad marginem dentatis lobulis latioribus differt.

Telaranea tasmanica (Steph.) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., comb. nov.
BASIONYM: *Lepidozia tasmanica* Steph., Spec. Hep. 3:580. 1900.

Telaranea tetrapila (Taylor) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., comb. nov.
BASIONYM: *Lepidozia tetrapila* Hook. f. & Taylor in Taylor, London J. Bot. 5:370. 1846.

Telaranea tetrapila (Taylor) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr. var. *roseana* (Steph.) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., comb. & stat. nov. BASIONYM: *Lepidozia roseana* Steph., Spec. Hep. 3:590. 1909.

Telaranea tetrapila (Taylor) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr. var. *cancellata* (Colenso) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., comb. & stat. nov. BASIONYM: *Lepidozia cancellata* Colenso, Trans. & Proc. New Zealand Inst. 18:244. 1886.

Telaranea tridactylis (Lehm. & Lindenb.) J.J. Engel & G.L. Sm. Merr., comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Jungermannia tridactylis* Lehm. & Lindenb. in Lehmann, Nov. Min. Cogn. Stirp. Pug. 4:41. 1832.

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NEW COMBINATIONS AND NEW TAXA IN THE BROMELIACEAE

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ABSTRACT

New combinations are proposed in the genera *Werauhia* J.R. Grant and *Tillandsia* Linnaeus as follows, *Werauhia broadwayi* (L.B. Smith) J.R. Grant, *W. dodsonii* (L.B. Smith) J.R. Grant, *W. gibba* (L.B. Smith) J.R. Grant, *W. guadelupensis* (Baker) J.R. Grant, *W. haplostachya* (Sauvalle) J.R. Grant, *W. nutans* (L.B. Smith) J.R. Grant, *W. rugosa* (Mez & Wercklé) J.R. Grant, *W. urbaniana* (Mez) J.R. Grant, and *Tillandsia cathcartii* (Luther) J.R. Grant. The name \times *Vriecantarea* J.R. Grant is proposed to account for hybrids between the genera *Vriesea* Lindley and *Alcantarea* (E. Morren ex Mez) Harms.

KEY WORDS: Bromeliaceae, *Werauhia*, *Tillandsia*, \times *Vriecantarea*, *Vriesea*, *Alcantarea*, nomenclature

Continuing an effort to organize species of the bromeliad subfamily Tillandsioideae into natural genera, a number of new combinations are proposed. Examination of newly collected material at InBIO (Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad [INB], Costa Rica) has provided a convincing argument for the integrity of several species I had previously placed in synonymy (*Vriesea dodsonii* L.B. Smith, *V. nutans* L.B. Smith, and *V. rugosa* Mez & Wercklé). Also, the previously hypothesized generic position of several species in *Werauhia* listed as "doubtful species" in Grant (1995) was verified by the examination of additional specimens. These taxa include *Vriesea antillana* L.B. Smith & Pittendrigh [*Guzmania urbaniana* Mez], *V. broadwayi* L.B. Smith, *V. gibba* L.B. Smith, *V. guadelupensis* (Baker) Mez, and *V. haplostachya* (Sauvalle) L.B. Smith. Of the other dubious taxa listed, *Tillandsia alta* Baker was based on an illustration that appears to be an *Alcantarea* species, *Tillandsia dissitiflora* Sauvalle is recognized as *Vriesea dissitiflora* (Sauvalle) Mez, and the true identity of *Tillandsia camptoclada* Mez & Wercklé is still to be definitively determined.

- Werauhia broadwayi*** (L.B. Smith) J.R. Grant, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Vriesea broadwayi* L.B. Smith, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 68:149. 1933. TYPE: TRINIDAD. Heights of Aripo, *Broadway 9916* (HOLOTYPE: TRIN [photo US]; Isotypes: K, NY).
- Werauhia dodsonii*** (L.B. Smith) J.R. Grant, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Vriesea dodsonii* L.B. Smith, Phytologia 8(5):221. 1962. TYPE: COSTA RICA. Without locality, *Wilson & Wilson 31* (HOLOTYPE: US).
- Werauhia gibba*** (L.B. Smith) J.R. Grant, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Vriesea gibba* L.B. Smith, Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 29:524. 1954. TYPE: JAMAICA. Knox College, Spaldings, *Dignum 2785* (HOLOTYPE: IJ).
- Werauhia guadelupensis*** (Baker) J.R. Grant, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Tillandsia guadelupensis* Baker, *Handb. Bromel.* 213. 1889. *Vriesea guadelupensis* (Baker) Mez in C.D.C., *Monogr. Phan.* 9:596. 1896. *Neovriesea guadelupensis* (Baker) Stehlé, Fl. Guad. 1:212. 1936. TYPE: GUADELOUPE. Without locality, *Duchassaing s.n.* (HOLOTYPE: B).
- Werauhia haplostachya*** (Sauvalle) J.R. Grant, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Tillandsia haplostachya* Sauvalle, *Anales Acad. Ci. Méd. Habana* 8:73. 1871. *Vriesea haplostachya* (Sauvalle) L.B. Smith, Contr. Gray Herb. 114. 1936. TYPE: CUBA. Monte Verde, Oriente, *Wright s.n.* (locality of holotype unknown; Isotype: GH).
- Werauhia nutans*** (L.B. Smith) J.R. Grant, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Vriesea nutans* L.B. Smith, Phytologia 7(4):175. 1960. TYPE: COSTA RICA. San José: Road from Turrialba to Moravia, *Foster 2727* (HOLOTYPE: US).
- Werauhia rugosa*** (Mez & Wercklé) J.R. Grant, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Vriesea rugosa* Mez & Wercklé in Mez, Bull. Herb. Boissier ser. 2, 4(9):866. 1904. TYPE: COSTA RICA. Without locality, *Wercklé 115* (HOLOTYPE: B; photo US).
- Werauhia urbaniana*** (Mez) J.R. Grant, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Guzmania urbaniana* Mez in C.D.C., *Monogr. Phan.* 9:920. 1896. *Thecophyllum urbanianum* (Mez) Mez, Bull. Herb. Boissier ser. 2, 3:131. 1903. TYPE: MARTINIQUE. Without locality, *Duss 296* (HOLOTYPE: B). ≡ *Vriesea antillana* L.B. Smith & Pittendrigh, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 43:403. 1953., *nom. nov.* for *Guzmania urbaniana* Mez, not *Vriesea urbaniana* Harms (1935).

As noted by Luther (1995), *Vriesea cathcartii* lies within the "large-flowered-grey-vriesea complex" that I regard as belonging to *Tillandsia* sensu strictu.

Tillandsia cathcartii (Luther) J.R. Grant, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Vriesea cathcartii* Luther, J. Brom. Soc. 45(2):52. 1995. TYPE: ECUADOR. Zamora-Chinchipec: 1.6 km east of Zumbi on Zumbi-Paquisha road, ca. 850 m, August 1994, D. Cathcart 81794-1 (HOLOTYPE: SEL; Isotype: QCNE).

When the cultivar *Vriesea* 'inferno' [*Vriesea ensiformis* (Vellozo) Beer \times *Vriesea regina* (Vellozo) Beer] was proposed (Baskerville 1994), both parent species were referred to the genus *Vriesea* Lindley. Since then, the genus *Alcantarea* (E. Morren ex Mez) Harms has been resurrected and includes *Vriesea regina* Vellozo [*Alcantarea regina* (Vellozo) Harms] (Grant 1995). Therefore, in order to account for hybrids between *Vriesea* and *Alcantarea*, a new hybrid generic name is proposed.

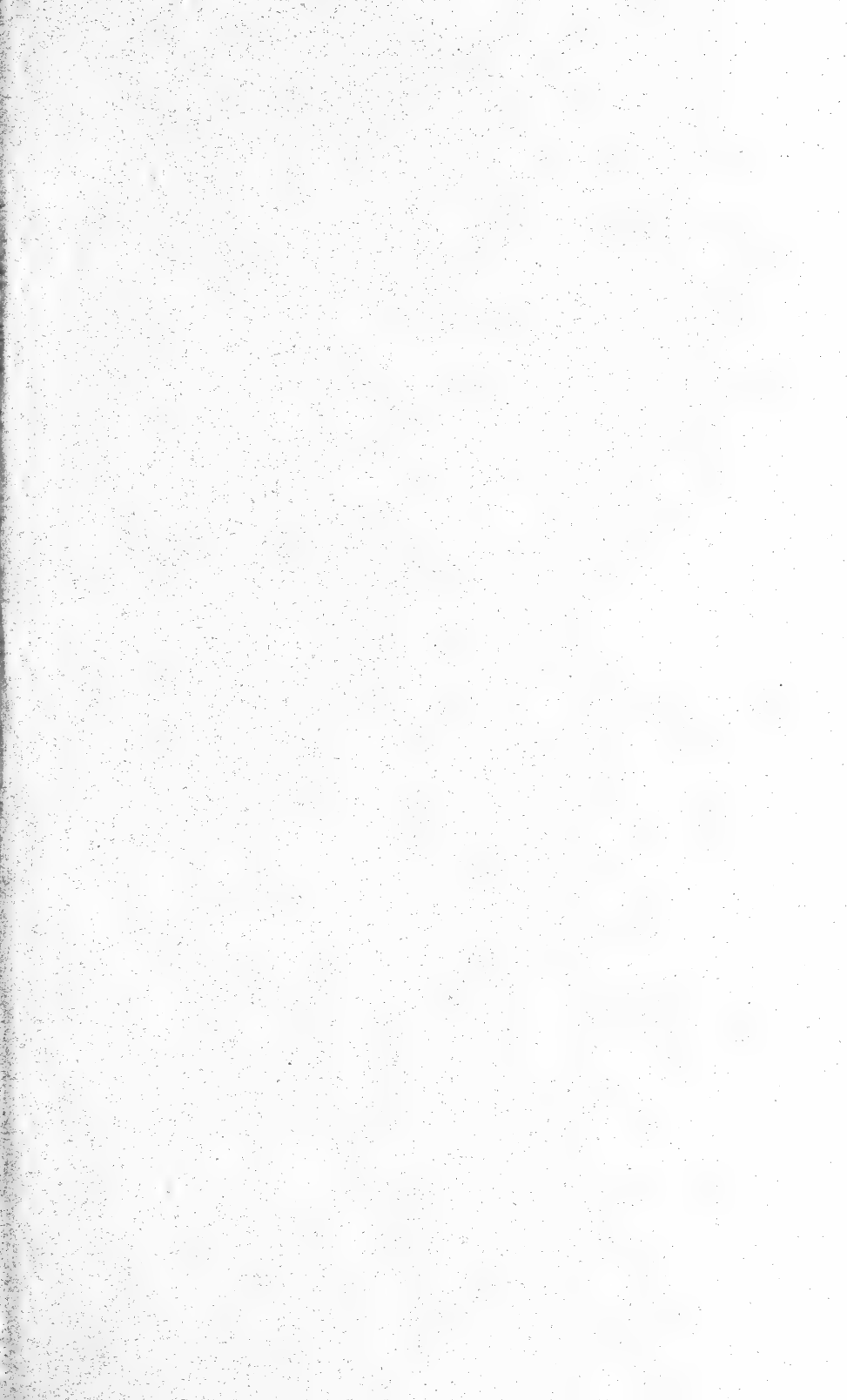
\times *Vriecantarea* J.R. Grant, *nothogen. nov.* Based on *Vriesea* Lindley, Bot. Reg. 19: pl. 10. 1843. and *Alcantarea* (Morren ex Mez) Harms, Notizbl. Bot. Gard. Berlin 10:802. 1929.

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CONTENTS

NESOM, G.L. & TURNER, B.L., Systematics of the *Sedum parvum* group (Crassulaceae) in northeastern México and Texas. 257

GRAYUM, M.H. & B.E. HAMMEL, The genus *Tetranema* (Scrophulariaceae) in Costa Rica, with two new species. 269

NESOM, G.L., Key to the American genera of Asterinae (Asteraceae)..... 281

TURNER, B.L., *Tridax yecorana* (Asteraceae, Heliantheae) a new species from Sonora, México. 286

TURNER, B.L., *Salvia booleana* (Lamiaceae), a new species from northeastern México. 289

TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Lobelia* (Campanulaceae) from Oaxaca, México. 293

TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Verbesina* (Asteraceae) from Oaxaca, México. 296

TURNER, B.L. & A.L. HEMPEL, A new species of *Mentzelia* (Loasaceae) from Nuevo León, México. 298

TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Stevia* (Asteraceae) from Cerro Quiexobra, Oaxaca, México. 301

TURNER, B.L., *Stellaria miahuatlana* (Caryophyllaceae), a new species from Oaxaca, México. 303

TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Cynoglossum* (Boraginaceae) from Oaxaca, México. 306

TURNER, B.L., Two new species of *Ageratina* (Asteraceae) from México. . 309

TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Bocconia* (Papaveraceae) from Oaxaca, México. 313

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SYSTEMATICS OF THE *SEDUM PARVUM* GROUP (CRASSULACEAE) IN
NORTHEASTERN MEXICO AND TEXAS

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ABSTRACT

In a systematic study of the yellow-flowered species of *Sedum* of northeastern México and Texas, those traditionally interpreted as the *S. parvum* Hemsl. group, we elevate or reinstate to species rank three taxa regarded by Clausen as subspecies of *S. parvum*: *S. catorce* stat. et nom. nov. (= *S. parvum* subsp. *dendroides* R.T. Clausen), *S. nanifolium* Frod. (*S. parvum* subsp. *nanifolium* [Frod.] R.T. Clausen), and *S. diminutum* stat. et comb. nov. (= *S. parvum* subsp. *diminutum* R.T. Clausen). In addition, three new species are proposed: *S. dulcinomen* Nesom, *S. papillicaulum* Nesom, and *S. macdonaldii* Nesom.

KEY WORDS: Crassulaceae, *Sedum*, México, systematics

This study was begun as a consequence of the observation by McDonald (1991) that two separate species of *Sedum* occur on the tops of the high peaks of southeastern Coahuila. Robert Clausen had earlier identified and annotated nearly all of the yellow-flowered species of *Sedum* in the Sierra Madre of Coahuila and Nuevo León as *S. parvum* Hemsl. subsp. *nanifolium* (Frod.) R.T. Clausen, although many of the collections cited in the present study have been made since his death. With further study, it became apparent that only one of these high elevation taxa could be identified as subsp. *nanifolium*. Several other entities related to *S. parvum*, at high and lower elevations in the Sierra Madre and adjacent areas, represent undescribed species. Further, based on a more restricted species concept than Clausen's, we believe that a group of taxa described by him as subspecies of *S. parvum* are better treated at specific rank. Clausen espoused, theoretically and practically, a very broad species concept (1984, p. 9): "The concept of species is best reserved for a level of differentiation that is major, involves many genetic characters, and is especially distinguished by impressive biological discontinuity where two or more species occur together." The

subspecies of this group, however, are allopatric non-intergrading taxa of northeastern México and the morphological distinctions among them are equivalent to those of accepted species in many genera of various other families.

Distinctive features of the *Sedum parvum* group are yellow, erect petals, yellow anthers and ovaries, and relatively small, elongate leaves drying with a flat to slightly concave adaxial surface (see below). Two other Mexican species clearly are members of the same group, *Sedum reptans* R.T. Clausen of San Luis Potosí and Querétaro, and *S. tamaulipense* Nesom of Tamaulipas. These taxa are distinctive in their spreading petals and fully terete leaves, but in their completely prostrate habit they are perhaps closely related to *S. parvum*. *Sedum nuttallianum* Raf., an erect annual common in Texas and the south-central United States, also appears to be very closely related (Nesom 1988). Clausen (1975) included the latter as the most divergent member of subgenus *Sedum* sect. *Lanceolata*, in which he otherwise included only species from north of México, but he noted that it is related to *S. parvum* "on the basis of morphology and geography." Finally, *S. greggii* Hemsl. and *S. grandipetalum* Frod. of the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Range, and perhaps *S. humifusum* Rose and *S. cupressoides* Hemsl., also appear to belong with this assemblage of taxa. According to Praeger (1921), these would be members of sect. "Seda Genuina Koch" (= sect. *Sedum*).

Other yellow-flowered species of *Sedum* in México may constitute more than one natural group apart from the *S. parvum* group. All, however, have flat (fresh) leaves, mostly 6-20 mm wide (much wider than the taxa treated in the present paper) and 15-40 mm long, and the inflorescences tend to be elevated well above the normally developed cauline leaves. Only one of them, *S. palmeri*, occurs in northeastern México.

Variation in leaf shape and arrangement

Clausen (1978) referred to *Sedum greggii* and *S. grandipetalum* as "heterophyllous," in reference to the "leaves of the elongate floriferous stems [which] are markedly different from those of the vegetative shoots or compact rosettes." Species treated in the present study also present a type of heterophylly, although it may not be homologous with that of those noted above. These produce short, vegetative, lateral branches with spreading, imbricately arranged leaves so densely packed that the stem surface is not evident. Sometimes, however, the floriferous branches of these also produce densely packed leaves resembling those of the lateral branches. In any case, five essentially prostrate species covered in this study (in the key below) do not produce this type of leaf arrangement vegetatively or otherwise but rather the leaves are evenly and well-spaced, leaving the stem surface in view. Such species without a marked dimorphism in leaf morphology Clausen called "homophyllous."

In Clausen's key to the species of the Mexican Cordilleran Plateau (1984), an early couplet distinguished "leaves flat, 2 or more times broader than thick" (*Sedum greggii*) from "leaves terete, subterete, or at least not 2 or 3 times broader than thick" (*S. parvum* and *S. reptans*). These choices were in reference to living material, which Clausen expected users of his key to have on hand (or else field notes describing the original morphology), but the leaves of *Sedum* shrink radically upon drying and it

becomes difficult to surmise the original shape. The relative position of the midvein in dried leaves does provide a clue to the original shape. The key below presents choices based on dried material, and notes on the morphology of fresh material are provided in the species descriptions where this information is available. The leaves of the *S. parvum* group have a strong tendency to markedly flatten when dried, even to the point of displaying two, sharply acute, lateral margins. The leaves of *S. nanifolium* Frod. and *S. macdonaldii* Nesom usually dry with a relatively flat adaxial surface and convex abaxial one with rounded, poorly defined margins. These are referred to as "half-terete" in the descriptions below. Although the leaf shape (in cross-section) is constant within a species, it does not appear to be of critical importance in indicating phylogenetic relationships, if our supposition is correct that *S. nanifolium* is most closely related to *S. chrysauculum* J.A. McDonald, which has markedly flattened leaves with strongly differentiated margins.

Variation in stem and leaf surface texture

Three basic types of stem morphology in the *Sedum parvum* group can be identified: 1) smooth, non-shiny, without visible cellular structure; 2) smooth, shiny, with elongated cells evident; and 3) papillate, non-shiny, with quadrate cells evident. The following groups of species correspond to the three stem types: 1) *S. reptans*, *S. nuttallianum*, *S. tamaulipense*; 2) *S. parvum*, *S. diminutum* (R.T. Clausen) Nesom, *S. nanifolium*, *S. chrysauculum*; and 3) *S. papillicaulum* Nesom, *S. macdonaldii*, *S. catorce* Nesom, *S. dulcinomen* Nesom. These three morphologies are so distinctly different that we believe that the three species groups may represent separate phyletic lineages, each including species both of erect and prostrate habit. It is surprising that Clausen did not recognize the usefulness of this character among the species treated in the present study, because he used the same character in several key couplets (Clausen 1984) to delimit groups of species unrelated to the *S. parvum* group.

Description of the *Sedum parvum* group

Unless otherwise noted, the descriptions and measurements below are taken from dried, pressed specimens. Elaboration is found in the paragraphs above.

Erect or prostrate-decumbent perennials, annual in one species, somewhat woody in the lower portions, completely herbaceous in one species. Stems glabrous, smooth or papillate. Homophyllous or heterophyllous, the leaves glabrous, small, 3-10 mm long, drying flat to half-terete. Flowers in congested, terminal cincinni, more diffusely arranged in one species. Petals yellow, sometimes with short, red, longitudinal stripes, separate, each usually with a thick, raised, medial keel widened at the apex, erect to spreading or reflexed. Stamens 10, those opposite the petals adnate to the petal base; anthers yellow, red in one species. Carpels yellow, erect, the follicles erect to spreading, free or sometimes basally connate, baso-ventrally gibbous, each with numerous seeds. Seeds brown, minutely papillate, echinate in one species. Chromosome numbers, $n=10$ and 26 (known from only 2 species, see below).

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE *SEDUM PARVUM* GROUP IN
NORTHEASTERN MEXICO AND TEXAS

1. Stems minutely papillate to papillate-glandular, without a sheen.....(2)
 2. Plants prostrate-decumbent from horizontal rhizomes.9. *S. dulcinomen*
 2. Plants erect, without stolons or creeping rhizomes.....(3)
 3. Stems 10-25 cm high or long, somewhat glaucous; leaves with prominent, wide, white margins of different texture than the blade; petals often spreading or reflexing.8. *S. catorce*
 3. Plants mostly 4-14 cm high, not glaucous; leaf margins sometimes slightly lighter colored than the blade but then very narrow and not of different texture; petals erect.....(4)
 4. Stems densely and minutely papillate, appearing somewhat stipitate-papillate, the cellular structure not clearly perceptible; leaves flattened or slightly convex above and beneath, the cellular structure evident only in the striate, elongated cells at the abaxial base, the margins sharply flattened and translucent-papillate 11. *S. papillicaulum*
 4. Stems not distinctly columnar- or stipitate-papillate but with quadrate cells clearly perceptible; leaves half-terete, not strongly papillate but both surfaces with clearly perceptible quadrate cells, the margins rounded and not at all papillate.....12. *S. macdonaldii*
1. Stems smooth, not at all papillate or glandular-appearing, with or without a sheen.(5)
 5. Plants prostrate-decumbent from horizontal rhizomes; leaves and petals without prominent red markings.(6)
 6. Stems with a prominent sheen on the lower part, the cells elongate; petals erect, 3-5 mm long.....(7)
 7. Rhizomes completely herbaceous; leaves 4-8 mm long, 2-4 mm wide; flowers in compact, terminal cincinni; petals 4-5 mm long; anthers yellow..... 1. *S. parvum*
 7. Rhizomes thin but noticeably woody; leaves 3.5-5.3 mm long, 1.3-1.8 mm wide; flowers arranged relatively diffusely along upper branches; petals 3.0-3.5 mm long; anthers red.2. *S. diminutum*
 6. Stems without a prominent sheen, the cellular structure not readily apparent, petals spreading, either ca. 2.5 or 6.5-8.5 mm long.....(8)
 8. Petals ca. 2.5 mm long; leaves 2.5-7.0 mm long, 0.8-1.0 mm wide. 4. *S. tamaulipense*
 8. Petals 6-8 mm long; leaves 6.5-8.5 mm long, 2.5-3.5 mm wide. 3. *S. reptans*
 5. Plants erect, without rhizomes; leaves and petals with or without prominent red markings.....(9)
 9. Annual; stems without a sheen; leaves and petals without red markings. 5. *S. nuttalianum*
 9. Perennial; stems with a prominent sheen at least on the lower part; leaves and petals with prominent red markings.(10)
 10. Lower part of stems reddish-shiny; leaves 2.5-3.5 mm long, even in length; petals 4.0-5.1 mm long.6. *S. nanifolium*
 10. Lower part of stems golden-shiny; leaves of lower stems 5-6 mm long, 7-10 mm long near the inflorescence; petals 5.0-7.5 mm long 7. *S. chryscaulum*

1. *SEDUM PARVUM* Hemsl.

Sedum parvum Hemsl., *Diagn. Pl. Nov. Mex.* 50. 1880. *Altamiranoa parva* (Hemsl.) Rose ex Britt. & Rose, Bull. New York Bot. Gard. 3:32. 1903. *Villadia parva* (Hemsl.) Jacobsen, Natl. Cactus Succ. J. 13:76. 1958. TYPE: MEXICO. San Luis Potosí: In regione San Luis Potosí, 6000-8000 ft, 1878, Parry & Palmer 234 (HOLOTYPE: K; Isotype: GH!).

Sedum posepalum Frod., Acta Horti Gotob. 10, App.: 66. 1936. TYPE: MEXICO. San Luis Potosí: Alvarez, 13-23 Jul 1904, Palmer 251 (HOLOTYPE: US; Isotype: GH!).

Prostrate-decumbent, completely herbaceous perennials from creeping rhizomes, producing fibrous, adventitious roots. Stems green, smooth, with a noticeable reddish sheen below, the cells elongated. Leaves evenly sized and spaced, green, usually drying translucent, very flat, narrowly elliptic-oblong to narrowly oblanceolate-oblong, 4-8 mm long, 2-4 mm wide. Petals erect, yellow, 4-5 mm long. Seeds echinate.

San Luis Potosí; rock outcrops or ledges in pinyon pine, pine-oak, pine-fir woods; 2000-2700 m; June-October.

In its prostrate habit, shiny stems, and "homophyllous" leaves, *Sedum parvum* is most similar to *S. diminutum*. *Sedum reptans*, which also occurs in San Luis Potosí, can be distinguished by its non-shiny stems, longer petals, and papillate seeds.

2. *SEDUM DIMINUTUM* (R.T. Clausen) Nesom, *comb. et stat. nov.* BASIONYM: *Sedum parvum* Hemsl. subsp. *diminutum* R.T. Clausen, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 106:215. 1979. TYPE: MEXICO. Coahuila: Cañada La Hacienda, Sierra de la Madera, NW of Cuatro Ciénegas, crevices of limestone in shade of *Quercus*, slope on E side of Cañada, 1860 m, 22 Jul 1978, R.T. Clausen 78-7 (HOLOTYPE: BH!; Isotypes: BH-3 sheets!).

Prostrate-decumbent perennials from slightly woody rhizomes, producing adventitious, fibrous roots. Stems green, smooth, with a noticeably golden sheen below, the cells elongated. Leaves evenly sized and spaced, green, very flat, narrowly elliptic-oblong to narrowly oblanceolate-oblong, 3.7-5.5 mm long, 1.3-1.8 mm wide. Flowers arranged rather diffusely along upper branches, not in congested cincinni. Petals erect, yellow, 3.0-3.5 mm long. Anthers red.

Known only from the type collection. See comments following *Sedum parvum*.

3. *SEDUM REPTANS* R.T. Clausen

Sedum reptans R.T. Clausen, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 105:222. 1978. TYPE: MEXICO. San Luis Potosí: Sierra de San Luis Potosí, northern slope of Cerro El Ajugon, 21° 40' 45" N, 100° 03' 20" W, 1720 m, 7 Sep 1977, R.T. Clausen 772,036 (HOLOTYPE: BH!).

Sedum reptans R.T. Clausen var. *carinatifolium* R.T. Clausen, *Variation Spec. Sedum* 15, 1981. TYPE: MEXICO. Querétaro: 1 km W of Lazaro Vega, 8 km NE of Vizarron des Montes, 20° 53' 25" N, 99° 39' 40" W, in depressions in limestone exposed to SE, 2250 m, 14 Apr 1980, R.T. Clausen 80-29 (HOLOTYPE: BH!; Isotype: BH!).

Completely herbaceous perennials with prostrate, creeping stems producing fibrous adventitious roots and short, erect or decumbent, leafy stems. Cells of stems quadrate, noticeably papillate in the youngest portions. Leaves terete to subterete to carinate above (fresh), drying [somewhat flattened], 6.5-8.5 mm long, 1.5-2.5 mm wide. Petals spreading, 6-8 mm long. Follicles widely spreading, ventrally gibbous, basally connate for ca. 1/4 their length.

Eastern San Luis Potosí to northeastern Querétaro; limestone rocks; 1700-2250 m; April-September.

In its habit, leaf shape, and morphology of its stems and follicles, *Sedum reptans* is similar to *S. tamaulipense*. Clausen (1981) described subsp. *carinatum* as different from subsp. *reptans* "in the length (8.5 versus 6.7 mm) and length-width ratios (4 versus 2.4 of the leaves" and dorsally carinate leaves. These putative differences (we find overlap in the leaf length) do not appear to us to justify formal nomenclature.

4. *SEDUM TAMAULIPENSE* Nesom

Sedum tamaulipense Nesom, Sida 13:22. 1988. TYPE: MEXICO. Tamaulipas: Mpio. San Carlos, Sierra de San Carlos, ca. 5 mi S of San Carlos, N side of Bufa El Diente, 18 Jun 1987, G. Nesom 6166 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: BH!, MEXU!, UAT!, WTU!).

Perennial, prostrate herbs with numerous adventitious roots, forming mats, the stems smooth, without a sheen. Leaves narrowly oblong, terete (fresh), drying flattened, 2.5-7.0 mm long, 0.8-1.0 mm wide. Petals ca. 2.5 mm long, yellow, spreading. Follicles spreading, ventrally gibbous, basally connate for 1/2-3/5 their length.

Known only from the Sierra de San Carlos of central Tamaulipas; top of rocks and large boulders with bryophytes, in oak woods with scattered *Carya* and *Abies*; 1100-1250 m; May-August.

5. *SEDUM NUTTALLIANUM* Raf.

Sedum nuttallianum Raf., Atl. J. 1:146. 1832. TYPE: UNITED STATES. [Oklahoma]: drainage of the Red River, Arkansas, 1819, *Nuttall s.n.* (NY). See Clausen (1975) for notes on typification and synonymy.

Erect annual herbs 5-8 cm tall, from a very slender taproot, the stems smooth, without a sheen. Leaves narrowly elliptic-oblong, mostly 3-5 mm long, terete (fresh), drying more or less terete, all more or less similar in size and distribution. Petals yellow, spreading, 2-4 mm long. Follicles widely spreading, ventrally gibbous. Chromosome number, $n=10$ pairs.

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri; open areas in shallow soil, commonly over granite or sandstone, usually in the area of oak or oak-juniper woods; April-July.

Probably most closely related to *Sedum tamaulipense*, sharing with it distinctively small petals and spreading, ventrally gibbous follicles.

6. *SEDUM NANIFOLIUM* Frod.

Sedum nanifolium Frod., Acta Horti Gotob. 10, App. 196. 1936. *Sedum parvum* Hemsl. subsp. *nanifolium* (Frod.) R.T. Clausen, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 105:223. 1978. TYPE: MEXICO. Coahuila: Chojo Grande, 27 mi SE of Saltillo, 16 Jul 1905, *Palmer 722* (HOLOTYPE: UC; Isotype: GH!).

Erect perennials to 20 cm high, homophyllous or rarely producing densely leafy shoots. Stems smooth, prominently reddish-shiny on the lower portions, cells elongated. Leaves widely obovate to obovate-oblong, half-terete (flat adaxially), green with prominent red dots, sometimes waxy, 2.5-3.5(-4.0) (-5.0 in Texas) mm long, 2.0-2.5 mm wide, even in length on upper and lower portions of the stem, cells quadrate. Petals erect, 4.0-5.1 mm long, yellow with prominent, short, red, longitudinal stripes. Chromosome number, $n=26$ pairs.

Widespread in eastern Chihuahua, Coahuila, central Nuevo León, and apparently rare in Brewster Co., Texas; limestone gravel, ledges, or crevices, in matorral, chaparral, or pinyon pine woods with juniper, oak, or agave; (1200-)1600-2300 (-2700) m; June-November.

Additional collections examined: MEXICO. Chihuahua: NW end of the Sierra del Diablo, ca. 27° 20' N, 29 Jul 1941, *Stewart 981* (GH). Coahuila: W of El Chorro and ESE of Saltillo, 22 Jun 1978, *Clausen 78,3* (BH-2 sheets); W of Chorro Grande, 25° 23' N, 100° 48' W, 23 Apr 1949, *Clausen 7607* (BH-2 sheets, GH); 17 mi S of Arteaga, 18 Aug 1948, *Kenoyer & Crum 2771* (GH); Del Carmen Mts., 2 Sep 1936, *Marsh 862* (TEX); Sierra de Santa Rosa, NW of Muzquiz, 25 Jul 1938, *Marsh 1476* (GH,TEX); 3 mi N of Puerto Flores, 8 Nov 1957, *Moran 6309* (BH); Sierra de la Encantada, 10 km NW of Rancho Buena Vista, 5 Sep 1941, *Stewart 1428* (GH, TEX); near Lirios, SE of Saltillo, *Strauss s.n.* (BH); Cañon de la Barrica, Sierra de la Madera, 20 Aug 1975, *Wendt 1218* (TEX); Sierra del Carmen, E of Pico de Cerda, 11 Aug 1974, *Wendt 563A* (LL); Sierra del Carmen, 7.9 mi N of Rancho El Jardín on road to Mina El Popo, 22 Sep 1973, *Wendt et al. 63* (LL). Nuevo León: Cañada Zacatosa, 6 km N of La Escondida, 24° 09' N, 99° 55' W, 30 Aug 1977, *Clausen 77,32* (BH-2 sheets); Hwy 51 between Dr. Arroyo and Galeana, 34 km S of jct with Hwy 58 at Puerto de Pastores, 28 Jun 1978, *Cochrane et al. 8459* (BH); 2 mi S of Pablillo, 20 Jul 1958, *Correll & Johnston 19889* (LL); Hwy 68, 17.7 mi S of jct of Hwy 60 and 1.6 mi N of Puerto de Cieneguillos, 24 Sep 1973, *Reveal 3409* (BH); Hacienda Pablillo, Galeana, 8 Aug 1936, *Taylor 103* (TEX)

UNITED STATES. Texas: Brewster Co.: on limestone hills in valley at the S end of Del Nortes, *Hinckley 4114* (BH); Doubtful Canyon, Del Norte Mts., Gage Estate, 25 mi S of Alpine, 18 Sep 1947, *Warnock & Hinckley 7521* (SRSC); Cox

Ranch, 15 mi SE of Alpine, 21 Aug 1960, *Warnock 18644* (SRSC); Doubtful Canyon, Del Norte Mts., 25 Sep 1967, *Warnock 21320* (SRSC).

7. *SEDUM CHRYSICAULUM* J.A. McDonald

Sedum chrysicaulum J.A. McDonald, Sida 14:315. 1991. TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Rayones, summit of Sierra La Marta, ca. 3600 m, 24 Aug 1980, *J. A. McDonald & M. Mayfield 2556* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Erect perennials 5-9 cm high. Stems smooth, prominently golden-shiny on the lower portions, cells elongated. Leaves narrowly oblanceolate-oblong, flat, green with prominent red dots, 2.0-2.5 mm wide, 5-6 mm long on lower stem, 7-10 mm long on the upper portions. Petals erect, 5.0-7.5 mm long, yellow with prominent, short longitudinal, red stripes.

Southeastern Coahuila (Sierra La Viga) and central Nuevo León (Sierra La Marta, Cerro Potosí, Sierra Peña Nevada); grassy subalpine to alpine meadows, often with *Pinus hartwegii* and *P. culminicola*; 3400-3800 m; August-October (November).

Additional collections examined: MEXICO. Coahuila: Mpio. Arteaga, summit of Sierra La Viga, ca. 3600 m, 24 Oct 1984, *McDonald & Gomez 1157* (TEX); Sierra La Viga, 3700 m, 22 Aug 1986, *McDonald 2099* (TEX); Sierra La Marta, 22 Aug 1986, *McDonald 2136* (TEX). Nuevo León: Mpio. Aramberri, Cerro Viejo, 3400 m, 20 Nov 1993, *Hinton et al. 23971* (TEX); Mpio. Doctor Arroyo, Sierra de Peña Nevada, N of Picacho de San Onofre, ca. 3400 m, 30 Nov 1984, *McDonald & Gomez 1298* (TEX); Mpio. Galeana, summit or near summit of Sierra La Marta, 3600 m, 31 Aug 1980, *Hinton et al. 17977* (TEX), Sierra La Marta, 3680 m, 4 Aug 1980, *Hinton et al. 17919* (TEX); 25 Oct 1984, *McDonald & Gomez 1242* (TEX); 22 Aug 1986, *McDonald 2136* (TEX); summit or near summit of Cerro Potosí, 23 Aug 1984, *Lavin 4787* (TEX); Cerro El Potosí, 3810 m, 14 Oct 1970, *Hinton et al. 17303* (TEX).

This is the most widespread of the high-elevation *Sedum* species of northeastern México. It is most closely related to *S. nanifolium*, with which it shares an erect habit, shiny stems with elongated cells, and the distinctive red markings in the leaves and petals.

8. *SEDUM CATORCE* Nesom, *nom. et stat. nov.*

Sedum parvum Hemsl. subsp. *dendroides* R.T. Clausen, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 105:223. 1978. TYPE: MEXICO. San Luis Potosí: 0.5 km W of Real de Catorce, 23° 41' 24" N, 100° 53' 32" W, cliff of quartzite exposed to southwest, N side of canyon, 2620 m, 23 Aug 1977, *R.T. Clausen 772.028*--pressed from greenhouse-grown plants (HOLOTYPE: BH!; Isotype: BH!). Non *Sedum dendroideum* DC.

Erect to semi-erect, slightly glaucous perennials 10-25 cm high, roots said to be tuberous. Stems strongly woody, sometimes somewhat pendant from cliff sides, reddish, minutely papillate, not at all shiny, cells quadrate. Leaves homophyllous, lanceolate-oblong, flat but from a swollen base, (3.0-)3.5-5.0 mm long, 1.3-2.0 mm

wide, dark green with prominent white margins, venation usually clearly discernible. Petals erect to spreading or reflexed; 6-7 mm long, yellow.

Known only from cited collections.

9. ***SEDUM DULCINOMEN*** Nesom, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: [Mpio. Zaragoza], 2 mi E of Dulces Nombres, succulent on limestone outcrops, 1850 m, 28 Jun 1948, *F.G. Meyer & D.J. Rogers 2699* (HOLOTYPE: BH!).

Sedo catorce Nesom, *S. papillicaulo* Nesom, et *S. macdonaldii* Nesom caulibus papillatis similis sed distinctus habitu prostrati-decumbenti caulibus ex rhizomatibus horizontalibus radicibus adventitiis orientibus; *Sedo catorce* similis caulibus ac foliis glaucis.

Prostrate-decumbent perennials from horizontal, slightly woody rhizomes, producing fibrous, adventitious roots, stems and leaves heavily glaucous (less so in cultivation). Stems green, becoming reddish-tinted, but without discrete dots of red pigment, minutely papillate with quadrate cells, arching upward or erect and arising from the rhizomes. Leaves heterophyllous, green, heavily glaucous (less so in cultivation), flat, elliptic-oblong, 1.5-2.0 mm wide, 2.5-4.5 mm long. Petals erect, yellow, 4.5-6.0 mm long.

Nuevo León, on the Tamaulipas border near Dulces Nombres; limestone ledges and outcrops in pine woods; 1750-2000 m; February-June.

Additional collections examined: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Zaragoza: ca. 16 km E of mine in District of Dulces Nombres, Feb 1950, *J.L. Edwards s.n.*--pressed from greenhouse cultivar (BH); ca. 3 km SE of Santa Teresa, "39" Jan 1980. *Clausen U2724*--pressed from greenhouse cultivar (BH).

The three collections studied of *Sedum dulcinomen* are very similar among themselves. The specimen collected from nature (the type), is strongly glaucous, but the greenhouse-grown plants show clear traces of a waxy surface. Among the other species treated in this study, only *S. catorce* produces a glaucous covering.

10. ***SEDUM PAPILLICAULUM*** Nesom, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Zaragoza, Sierra de Peña Nevada, Picacho San Onofre, fir and pine forest, 3000 m, 18 Jun 1979, *Hinton et al. 17551* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Sedo catorce Nesom et *S. macdonaldii* Nesom habitu erecto et caulibus papillatis similis sed distinctus paginis non glaucis, foliis planis, et papillis caulinis columnaribus structuram cellulosa perspicua carentibus.

Erect, fibrous-rooted perennials 6-25 cm high. Stems suffruticose, prominently minutely and densely papillate, the papillae columnar and sometimes appearing stipitate-glandular, the cellular structure not readily apparent. Leaves oblong-elliptic to lanceolate-oblong, flat, 3-4 mm long, even in length on the upper and lower portions

of the stems, 1.5-2.2 mm wide, the cells quadrate in the distal portions, elongate in the swollen basal portion. Petals erect, yellow, rarely with a reddish tinge, 5-7 mm long.

Nuevo León; subalpine and alpine meadows of Sierra Peña Nevada and vicinity, usually with *Pinus hartwegii* or pine-fir, sometimes in oak-agave woodland; (2700-) 3000-3600 m; June-August.

Additional collections examined: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Doctor Arroyo: ridge and E side of Peña Nevada, 5 Jul 1985, *McDonald 1642* (TEX); trail from Cañon La Tinaja to La Encantada, 4 Jul 1988, *Patterson 5837* (TEX); N and NW slope of Picacho Onofre, 10-15 Jul 1977, *Wells & Nesom 369* (TEX). Mpio. Zaragoza: Cerro El Viego, 1800 m, 7 Jul 1992, *Hinton et al. 22125* (TEX); Cerro El Viego, 3360 m, 6 Oct 1992, *Hinton et al. 22147* (TEX); 9 km N of La Encantada, 2700 m, 25 May 1992, *Hernández et al. 2284* (TEX); 2 m NE Cerro Peña Nevada, 2690 m, 23 Aug 1989, *Nesom 7121* (TEX). Tamaulipas: 15 km NW Estanque de los Walle, 2000 m, 25 Oct 1989, *Hernández S. 2063* (TEX).

A distinctive species restricted to the Peña Nevada area of southeastern Nuevo León but closely similar to *Sedum macdonaldii*, which appears to be its northern vicariad.

11. **SEDUM MACDONALDII** Nesom *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Galeana, Sierra La Marta, S and SE sides at the top, alpine and subalpine zone, 22 Aug 1986, *Andrew McDonald 2135* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!); Isotypes: MEXU, BH).

Sedo catorce Nesom et *S. papillicaulo* Nesom habitu erecto et caulibus papillatis similis sed distinctus paginis non glaucis, foliis semi teretibus et cellulisquadratis in lineis papillas caulinas formantibus.

Erect fibrous-rooted perennials 4-7 cm high. Stems mostly obscured by the leaves but the surfaces low-papillate with quadrate cells in lines. Leaves half-terete, flat above with a medial sulcus, both surfaces with quadrate cells from tip to base, minutely striate-papillate, the cellular structure clearly perceptible. Petals yellow, erect, 6-7 mm long.

Coahuila (Sierra Coahuilón, Sierra La Viga), Nuevo León (Cerro Potosí and Sierra La Marta); subalpine and alpine zones, often with *Pinus hartwegii*, *Pinus culminicola*, or *Pseudotsuga*; 2850-3600 m; July-October.

Additional collections examined: MEXICO. Coahuila: Mpio. Arteaga, ridge and SE side of Sierra Coahuilón, 22 Jul 1985, *McDonald 1762* (TEX); summit of Sierra La Viga, 24 Oct 1984, *McDonald & Gomez 1158* (TEX). Nuevo León: Mpio. Galeana: Sierra La Marta, near top, 5 Jul 1981, *Hinton et al. 18310* (TEX); SE side of Cerro Potosí, 25 Jun 1960, *Beaman 3321* (GH); near top of Cerro Potosí, 3500 m, 23 May 1988, *Westlund 23* (TEX).

Sedum macdonaldii apparently is most closely related to *S. papillicaulum*, which differs in its flat (dried) leaves with a basal area of elongated cells and its strongly stipitate-papillate stems, the cellular structure of which is not at all discernible.

INCERTAE SEDIS

Sedum robertsonianum E.J. Alexander, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 63:201. 1936. *Sedum parvum* Hemsl. subsp. *robertsonianum* (E.J. Alexander) R.T. Clausen, *Variation Spec. Sedum* 16. 1981. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Texas: Brewster Co., mountain top in shallow calcareous soil, 4000 ft, A.R. Davis s.n. (HOLOTYPE: NY, from cultivar of Davis collection.)

Clausen (1981) could not find the type at NY and made the following comment: "Because no type is at the New York Botanical Garden, a part of the type material, made available by Mr. Alexander and cultivated and pressed at Cornell University on July 22, 1937, may serve as the lectotype. The specimen is in the herbarium at Cornell University."

[It] "combines features of the other subspecies: longer leaves (8.6 mm) as in ssp. *diminutum*, wider leaves (3.7 mm) as in ssp. *nanifolium*, longer anthers (1.1 mm) as in ssp. *dendroides*, narrower nectaries (0.4 mm) as in ssp. *diminutum*, and later flowering (Aug.-Sept.) as in ssp. *parvum*. It is the most herbaceous of the five subspecies. Otherwise, it is similar to the other subspecies in having cymes of 1-2 cincinni, yellow flowers, gibbous follicles, and fuscous, papillose seeds." Clausen (ms), in his forthcoming treatment of *Sedum* for the Flora of the Chihuahuan Desert (Henrickson, in prep.), places *S. robertsonianum* in synonymy under *S. parvum* Hemsl.

Erect, fibrous-rooted perennials. Stems [papillate?], both stems and leaves "red-streaked and spotted." Heterophyllous, the leaves 5-8 mm long, 3-4 mm wide, subterete (fresh), papillate, the cells quadrate. Petals yellow, 4 mm long, spreading-reflexed. Carpels erect, the follicles spreading, baso-ventrally gibbous.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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THE GENUS *TETRANEMA* (SCROPHULARIACEAE) IN COSTA RICA, WITH
TWO NEW SPECIES

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ABSTRACT

Two new species of *Tetranema* (Scrophulariaceae) are described from Costa Rica: *T. gamboanum* Grayum & Hammel, known from wet forests on both slopes, and *T. floribundum* Hammel & Grayum, endemic to Cerro Turrubares in the mid-Pacific region. Both are unusual in having a long-stemmed growth habit and red, tubular corollas presumably adapted for pollination by hummingbirds. The new species are most similar, at least in floral morphology, to the Mexican endemic *Tetranema megaphyllum* (Brandege) L.O. Williams. These are the first records of the genus from south of Honduras, and increase the total number of species from four to six.

KEY WORDS: Costa Rica, Scrophulariaceae, *Tetranema*, systematics

A wealth of botanical material gathered during the exploration of a remote region on the Atlantic slope of Costa Rica's Cordillera de Talamanca in April, 1989, included one particularly remarkable collection made by Costa Rican botanist Gerardo Herrera. This collection was remarkable in representing a conspicuous, terrestrial herb--an asterid dicot with bright red, tubular corollas ca. 5 cm long--that we were unable to identify even to the generic level. Though its flowers superficially resembled those of some Acanthaceae known from the region [*Odontonema tubaeforme* (Bertol.) Kuntze, *Razisea spicata* Oerst.], the Herrera collection was soon identified as belonging to Scrophulariaceae. However, the combination of a caulescent, subshrubby growth habit and axillary, long-pedunculate, bracteolate, cymose inflorescences seemed incompatible with any known genus; indeed, we entertained the notion of establishing a new genus to accommodate this collection and other, similar material that has subsequently emerged from Costa Rica.

With respect to their shrublike habit, axillary, cymose inflorescences and red, tubular corollas, the abovementioned Costa Rican collections suggest the genus *Russelia* Jacq., of the monotypic tribe Russeliae. *Russelia* differs, however, in having septicidal capsules densely packed with hairs. The Costa Rican material better concords with tribe Cheloneae *sensu* Thieret (1954), characterized by bracteolate,

cymose or racemose inflorescences and sterile posterior stamen filaments. The only members of this group occurring naturally in the Mesoamerican region are the large genus *Penstemon* Schmidel and the oligotypic *Tetranema* Benth. ex Lindl. and *Uroskinnera* Lindl. (though none of these have been recorded from south of Honduras). Each of these three genera includes at least one species with red, tubular, presumably hummingbird-pollinated flowers (see, e.g., Daniel & Breedlove 1992).

Tetranema differs from *Penstemon* and *Uroskinnera* in having axillary and cymose (rather than terminal and racemose or thryoid) inflorescences and much reduced sterile stamens (staminodes); it further differs from *Uroskinnera* in having distinct sepals, and from *Penstemon* in having loculicidal capsules. In all of these critical details, the Costa Rican material accords perfectly with *Tetranema*. Moreover, the seeds of the one Costa Rican collection examined in this regard (Figure 2) are a very convincing match for those of *Tetranema roseum* (M. Martens & Galeotti) Standl. & Steyerl., as illustrated by Beaufort-Murphy (1983: Pl. 4G) (who, unfortunately, did not study *Uroskinnera* or *Penstemon*).

Our initial attempts to identify the Costa Rican *Tetranema* collections to genus level were thwarted by our reliance on Standley & Williams's (1973) *Flora of Guatemala* Scrophulariaceae treatment. In their generic key (p. 321), the leads are inverted in the couplet purporting to separate *Tetranema* from *Uroskinnera* and *Penstemon* (as pointed out by Daniel & Breedlove 1992). Furthermore, the three *Tetranema* species attributed to Guatemala are all quite unlike the Costa Rican material in being acaulescent or short-stemmed herbs with campanulate, white or purple (*vide* Standley & Williams) corollas.

Tetranema has heretofore been considered a genus of four species, ranging from southern México (Puebla) to Honduras (Méndez-Larios & Villaseñor 1995). *Tetranema roseum*, the most wide-ranging species, is of modest horticultural repute as a glasshouse plant, with at least two cultivars available commercially under the name "Mexican foxglove" (Morrison 1981).

The Costa Rican material of *Tetranema* is here treated as comprising two species new to science, bringing the generic total to six. *Tetranema gamboanum* Grayum & Hammel is represented by the Herrera collection from the Atlantic slope and several subsequent collections from wet-forest sites on the Pacific slope, while *T. floribundum* Hammel & Grayum is known only by three collections from Cerro Turrubares, an isolated peak in the central Pacific region.

TETRANEMA GAMBOANUM Grayum & Hammel, *spec. nov.* TYPE: COSTA RICA. Puntarenas: Cantón de Osa, Fila Costeña, cabeceras del Río Piedras Blancas, Cerro Anguciana, 8° 49' 12" N, 83° 11' 15" W, 900 m, 7 Dec 1993 (fl., fr.), Aguilar et al. 2700 (HOLOTYPE: INB!; Isotypes: BM!, CAS!, CR!, F!, MEXU!, MO!, NY!, US!). Figures 1-2.

Species cum *Tetranemata megaphyllo* (Brandege) L.O. Williams optime congruens sed differt foliis apice longiacuminatis bracteis inflorescentia brevioribus corolla longiore lobis corollae multo longioribus.

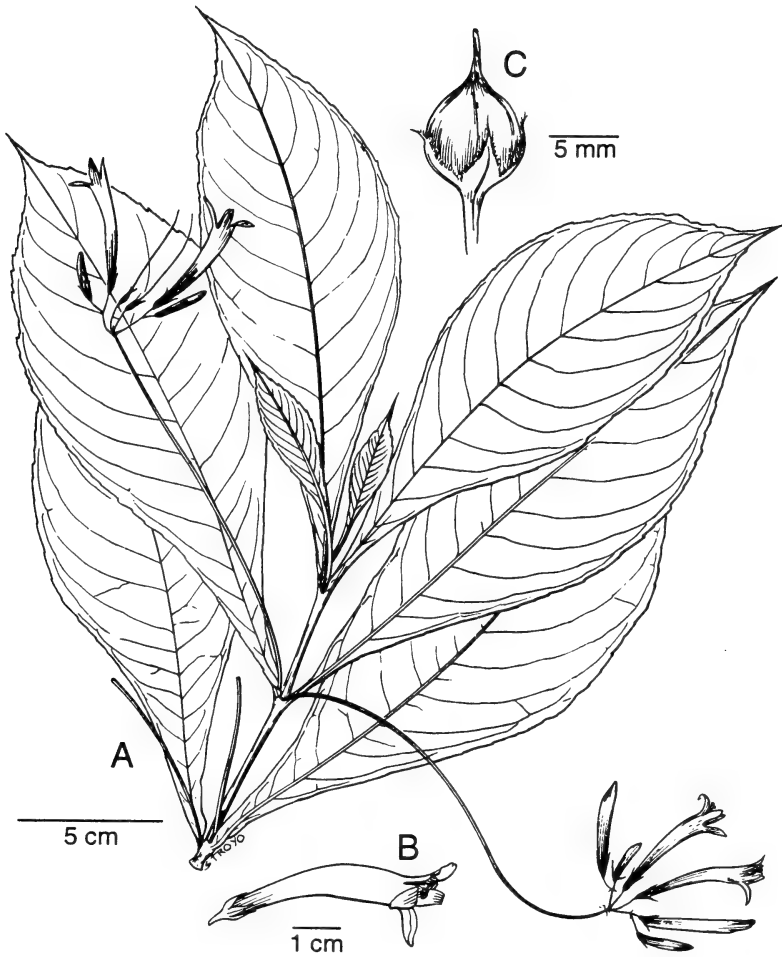


Figure 1. *Tetranema gamboanum*. A. flowering shoot (Aguilar et al. 2700); B. flower (Aguilar et al. 2700); C. fruit (Hammel et al. 19429).

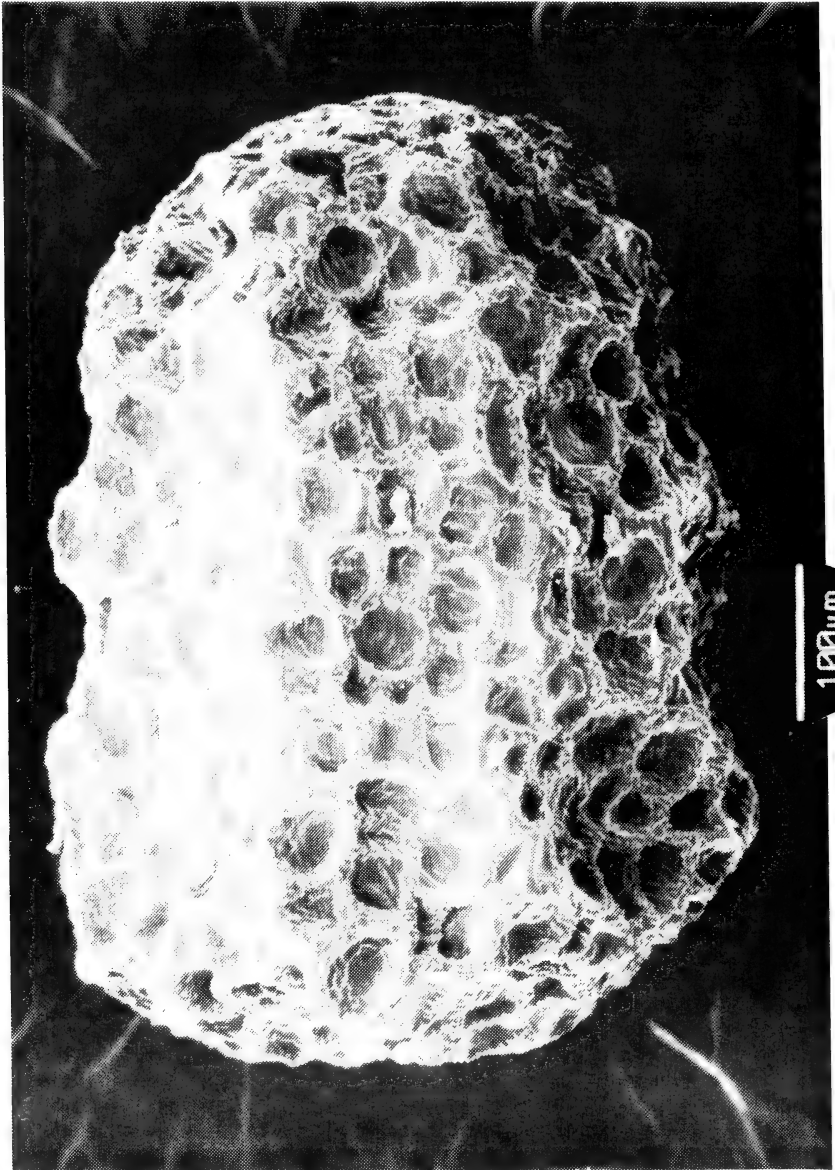


Figure 2. *Tetranema gamboanum* (Hammel et al. 19542), seed; $\times 150$ (photo by Betty Strack).

Erect, decumbent-based herbs 1-2+ m tall. Internodes to at least 11 cm long, strigulose when young. Petioles obsolete to ca. 1 cm long, strigulose, canaliculate above, the margins ciliate proximally, the hairs extending in a line across the node. Leaves 14-31 × 5-11 cm, elliptical to oblanceolate or spatulate, long-acuminate at apex, attenuate to the base (where decurrent onto the petiole), the margins ± coarsely serrate, glabrous above or with few, distant hairs along the midrib and major veins (especially proximally), pubescent along the veins below, midrib often falcate, primary lateral veins ca. 9-13 per side, prominulous on both sides when dry. Inflorescences axillary, cymose; peduncle 9-24 cm long, divergent, green, quadrangular with the angles narrowly winged. Flowers ca. 2-12 per inflorescence, bracteate, the bracts 0.5-2.0 mm long, subulate to narrowly triangular, ciliate on margins; pedicels ca. 9-11 mm long at anthesis, to ca. 20 mm in fruit, glabrous; calyx 5-merous, divided nearly to base, the lobes ca. 3-5 mm long at anthesis (to ca. 6 mm in fruit), ± narrowly to broadly ovate, imbricate, ± cornute apically, ciliate on margins; corolla ca. 4.9-5.5 cm long, scarlet, tubular, slightly curved (convexly) upward and gradually expanded distally, glabrous throughout or (*Herrera & Chacón 2644*) with flat hairs at the mouth and onto the lower lobes, the lobes 4, 11-13 × 3.0-3.5 mm, imbricate, lanceolate, the 3 lower ones obtuse to rounded apically and spreading-reflexed, the upper one emarginate and slightly wider; fertile stamens 4, exerted from the throat (but not exceeding the upper corolla lobe); filaments attached at base of corolla tube, glabrous, ± dilated toward base; anther sacs 0.8-1.0 mm long, confluent apically and becoming divergent, glabrous; staminode ca. 1.5-2.0 mm long; ovary 3-4 mm long, narrowly ovoid, glabrous; style exerted, glabrous; stigma clavate to funnellform, hollow, the rim papillose; fruit a loculicidal capsule, ca. 6-9 mm long, subglobose-apiculate; seeds ca. 0.6-0.7 × 0.45 mm, oblong, amber to black, densely foveolate.

Additional specimens examined: COSTA RICA. Limón: Cordillera de Talamanca, entre Cerro Muchilla y Cerro Avioneta, cabeceras de Río Suruy, Fila Matama, 9° 47' 25" N, 83° 06' 30" W, 550 m, 17 Apr 1989 (fl.), *Herrera & Chacón 2644* (BM,CR,INB,MEXU,MO,USJ). Puntarenas: Cantón de Osa, upper head waters of Río Piedras Blancas, W slopes of Cerro Anguciana, Fila Cruces, 8° 49' 12" N, 83° 11' 09" W, 950-1,150 m, 10 Dec 1993 (fl.), *Grayum 10663* (CAS,BM,CR, F,INB,MEXU,MO); same locality, 7 Dec 1993 (fl., fr.), *Hammel et al. 19200* (CR, INB,F,MO). San José: Cantón de Pérez Zeledón, Fila Costeña, Fila Tinamastes, por la carretera entre Dominical y San Isidro, 9° 18' 43" N, 83° 46' 19" W, 950 m, 3 Feb 1994 (fl., fr.), *Hammel et al. 19429* (COL,CR,INB,MICH,MO,TEX); same locality, 28 Mar 1994 (fl., fr.), *Hammel et al. 19542* (CR,INB,MO); live at MO).

Tetranema gamboanum is endemic to Costa Rica, where it is known by a single collection from the Atlantic slope of the Cordillera de Talamanca (Fila de Matama) at 550 m elevation, and from two widely separated sites in the Pacific Fila Costeña at ca. 900-1,000 m (Figure 3). All of these stations appear to lie in the Premontane Rain Forest Life Zone of the Holdridge system (*cf.* Tosi 1969). Flowering material of *T. gamboanum* has been collected from December through April.

As mentioned previously, Costa Rican material of *Tetranema* does not concord with any of the three species treated in the *Flora of Guatemala* (Standley & Williams

1973). It does, however, compare reasonably well with the Chiapan endemic *T. megaphyllum* (Brandegee) L.O. Williams, at least in terms of gross floral morphology. The original description of *Allophyton megaphyllum* Brandegee (1914) specified tubular, red corollas ("Corollae tubus cylindraceus . . . Corollae coccineae") that "resemble those of *Russelia*," and subsequent descriptions agree on this point. This is the only *Tetranema* species from north of Costa Rica that has tubular corollas, though those of *T. evolutum* Donn. Sm. may be red (*vide* Méndez-Larios & Villaseñor 1995; Standley & Williams described them as "bright purple").

Tetranema gamboanum would seem to differ from *T. megaphyllum* in comprising taller (1-2+ m), coarser plants. Although the specimens of the latter species studied by Brandegee (1914) were "not complete enough to give the size of the plant," the leaves were said to be "crowded," suggesting that the plants may have been short-stemmed. Pennell (1925), the first to ally the "most remarkable" *Allophyton megaphyllum* with *Tetranema* (using the name *Allophyton* Brandegee for the entire group), stated that "all the species of *Allophyton* have short stems," more specifically, "1 dm long or less." Pennell cited three duplicates of a topotype collection (*Purpus* 7921) not cited by Brandegee. Méndez-Larios & Villaseñor (1995), citing three additional collections not seen by previous authors, characterize *T. megaphyllum* as "la especie con desarrollo vegetativo más vigoroso"; nevertheless, they describe it as having "tallos muy reducidos," 25-40 cm tall.

Although we have been unable to obtain the holotype of *Tetranema megaphyllum* on loan, we have studied an isotype (*Purpus* 6855 [NY]), as well as the NY duplicate of the topotype cited by Pennell (1925). While neither of these specimens bears label data indicating either the habit of the plants or the color of the corollas, the following differences from *T. gamboanum* are manifest: *T. megaphyllum* has inflorescence bracts to ca. 10 mm long and corollas ca. 2.5-3.6 cm long with rounded, apparently forward-directed lobes ca. 2-4 mm long; *T. gamboanum*, on the other hand, has inflorescence bracts to ca. 2 mm long and corollas ca. 5 cm or more long with elongate, spreading-reflexed lobes ca. 11-13 mm long. These observations are corroborated by Méndez-Larios & Villaseñor's (1995) description of *T. megaphyllum*.

The occurrence of *Tetranema gamboanum* on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes has innumerable precedents in the Costa Rican flora. The lone collection from the Atlantic slope (*Herrera & Chacón* 2644) is essentially a perfect match for the Pacific material, except for the unusual corolla hairs noted in the description. Whether or not these hairs are characteristic of Atlantic populations, and thus potentially indicative of infraspecific rank, cannot be decided without additional material.

Tetranema gamboanum is probably more widespread in Costa Rica than our scattered records indicate; it may also yet be found in Panamá. Although it is locally more or less abundant, none of the three known stations lies within a protected area. This appears to be a species of relatively undisturbed habitats.

We take great pleasure in dedicating this new species to William Gamboa Elizondo (1958-) of Las Mellizas de Coto Brus, Costa Rica, who has participated enthusiastically in virtually every major botanical expedition into the Cordillera de Talamanca since 1983 as cook, porter, scout, negotiator, and occasional collector.

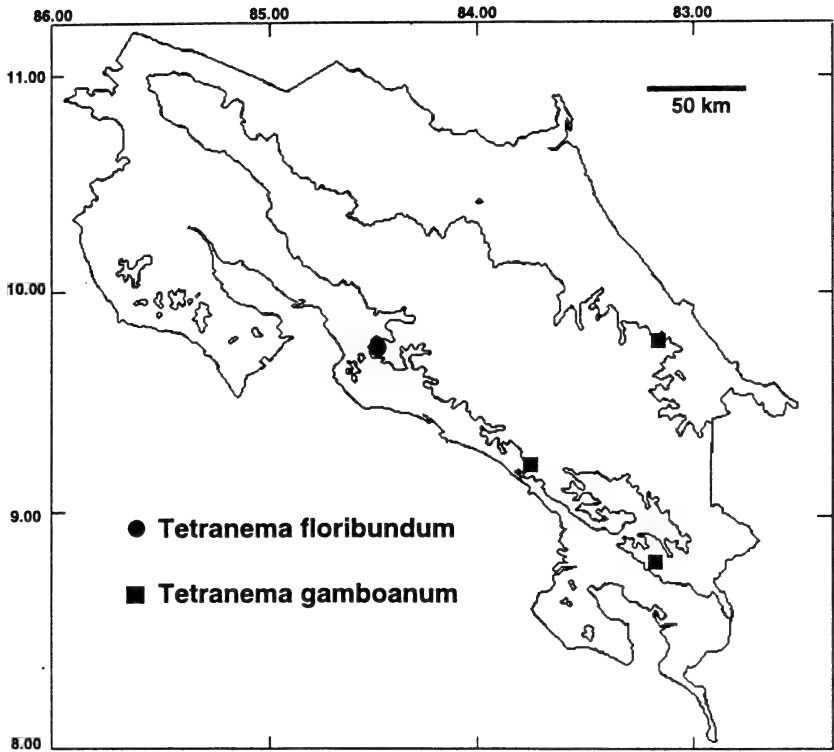


Figure 3. Distribution of *Tetranema* in Costa Rica (500 m contour is indicated).

TETRANEMA FLORIBUNDUM Hammel & Grayum, *spec. nov.* TYPE: COSTA RICA. San José: lado N de Cerro Turrubares, al S de San Rafael por Quebrada Pital, 9° 48' 05" N, 84° 27' 52" W, 1,200-1,300 m, 5 Jan 1996 (fl., fr.), Hammel, Jiménez, & Morales 20068 (HOLOTYPE: INB!; Isotypes: BM!, CR!, F!, MO!). Figure 4.

Species ex affinitate *Tetranematis megaphylli* (Brandegee) L.O. Williams et *T. gamboani* Grayum & Hammel, ab utroque inflorescentiis omnibus (8-)14-30-floris tubo corollae intus ventraliter in longitudinem pubescenti distincta.

Erect, decumbent-based herbs (0.35-)0.80-2.00 m tall, often rooting at decumbent nodes. Internodes to at least 5 cm long, densely matted-, arachnoid-, or woolly-pubescent when young. Petioles essentially obsolete, the often undulate margin of the leaf blade reaching nearly to the node. Leaves 21.0-23.5 × 9-13 cm, broadly elliptic to oblanceolate or spatulate, rounded, abruptly acute or short-acuminate at apex, acute to mostly concavely and abruptly attenuate to the base, the margins coarsely serrate to undulate-toothed, glabrous above except on the midrib at the very base, strigulose on the midrib and main veins below and minutely scaly (and thus shiny, when dry) throughout the abaxial leaf surface, midrib occasionally falcate, primary lateral veins 8-10(-11) per side, prominent below. Inflorescences axillary, cymose; peduncle 13-23 cm long, purple, quadrangular with the angles narrowly winged. Flowers ca. (8-)14-30 per inflorescence, bracteate, the bracts 1-5 mm long, narrowly triangular, ciliate (often only at base) on margin; pedicels ca. 10 mm long at anthesis, to ca. 20 mm in fruit, glabrous; calyx 5-merous, divided nearly to base, the lobes 2-3 mm long at anthesis (to 4 mm in fruit), broadly ovate, ± cornute apically, ciliate on margins; corolla 2.6-3.5 cm long, red, tubular, gradually slightly curved (convexly) upward and expanded distally, glabrous externally, internally pubescent with a narrow band of flat, yellow hairs (to ca. 1 mm long) on the ventral surface of the tube from near the base to the mouth and often all along the median lower lobe, the lobes 4, ca. 13 × 2.5-5.5 mm, ± lanceolate, the 3 lower ones rounded apically and spreading-reflexed, the upper one emarginate and slightly wider; fertile stamens 4, exerted from the throat (but held just below the upper corolla lobe and not exceeding it); filaments attached at the base of the corolla tube; anther sacs 0.8-0.9 mm long, confluent apically (where attached to the filament), divergent at dehiscence (full length) and then broadly elliptic, glabrous; staminode ca. 0.5 mm long; ovary ca. 3.5 mm long, narrowly ovoid, glabrous; style exerted (with the stamens), glabrous; stigma clavate, hollow; fruit to ca. 8 mm (immature), ovoid.

Additional specimens examined: COSTA RICA. San José: Cantón de Turrubares, Z. P. Cerros de Turrubares, Potenciana arriba, cerca del Cerro Turrubares, 9° 48' 00" N, 84° 27' 10" W, 1,600 m, 4 Mar 1993 (fl., fr.), Jiménez et al. 1155 (BM, CR, INB, MO); Z. P. Cerros de Turrubares, Cerros de Puriscal, sector San Rafael, Sitio Cerro Pelón, 09° 49' 00" N, 84° 28' 50" W, 1,200 m, 6 Dec 1991 (fl.), Zúñiga 599 (INB).

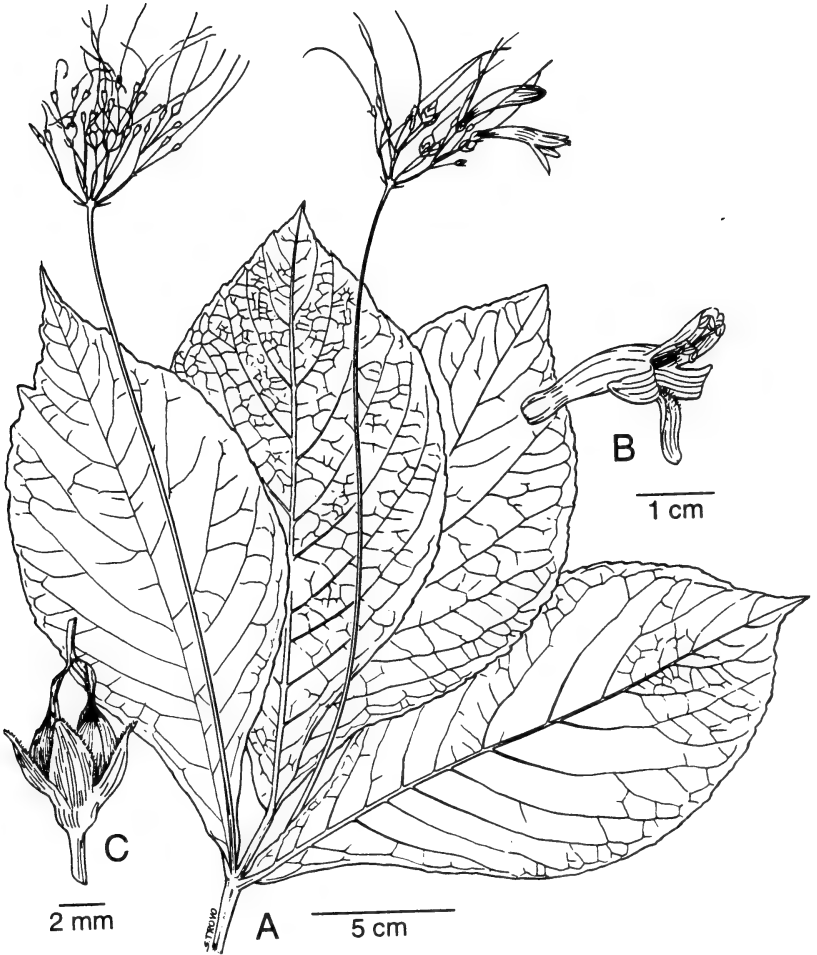


Figure 4. *Tetranema floribundum*. A. flowering shoot (Jiménez et al. 1155); B. corolla (Hammel et al. 20068); C. fruit (Jiménez et al. 1155).

Tetranema floribundum is endemic to Costa Rica, where it is known only from Cerro Turrubares, an isolated peak in the central Pacific region, at 1,200-1,600 m elevation (Figure 3). This region apparently corresponds to the Lower Montane Rain Forest Life Zone of the Holdridge system (cf. Tosi 1969). The three flowering collections of *T. floribundum* are from December, January, and March.

The specific epithet of *Tetranema floribundum* reflects the fact that it has more flowers (ca. 14-30) per inflorescence, on average, than any other known *Tetranema* species (*T. roseum* may have as many as 20). It differs additionally from *T. gamboanum* and *T. megaphyllum*, the only other species with red, tubular corollas, in having the corolla tube internally pubescent along the ventral surface. The corollar pubescence of the sole Atlantic slope collection of *T. gamboanum*, discussed previously, does not extend into the tube. *Tetranema floribundum* is further distinguished from *T. gamboanum* in having (as *T. megaphyllum*) merely acute to short-acuminate (rather than long-acuminate) leaf apices and smaller corollas, and from *T. megaphyllum* in having (as *T. gamboanum*) longer stems and generally larger corollas with relatively and absolutely much longer, spreading-reflexed lobes.

It may seem unusual that *Tetranema* populations on Cerro Turrubares, in the central Pacific region of Costa Rica, should differ specifically from populations in the southern Pacific region, while the latter populations should be conspecific with material from the Atlantic slope (as discussed under *T. gamboanum*). Cerro Turrubares, however, is relatively high and quite isolated, and is known to harbor other endemic plant species (cf. Burger & Jiménez 1994). *Tetranema floribundum* occurs at slightly higher elevations and, ostensibly, in a different life zone than *T. gamboanum*.

Tetranema floribundum should presently be considered an endangered species, since it is known from just a few populations in a site that has already been seriously degraded by human activity. Two of the three collections were made within a protected area (Zona Protectora Cerro de Turrubares), but from a region dominated by pastures.

Both of the new Costa Rican *Tetranema* species described herein will come out to *T. megaphyllum* in the key of Méndez-Larios & Villaseñor (1995). The distinguishing characteristics of these three species may be summarized as follows:

1. Corolla lobes ca. 2-4 mm long, < 1/5 the total corolla length, apparently directed forward; floral bracts ca. 6-10 mm long; stems ca. 0.25-0.40 m tall; leaf apex acute to short-acuminate; inflorescence 3-10-flowered; corolla ca. 2.5-3.6 cm long, glabrous throughout; Chiapas. *T. megaphyllum*.
- 1' Corolla lobes ca. 11-13 mm long, > 1/5 the total corolla length, spreading-reflexed; floral bracts 0.5-5.0 mm long; stems (0.35-)0.80-2.00 m tall; Costa Rica. (2)
 2. Inflorescence many- (14-30-) flowered, the peduncle purple; corolla 2.6-3.5 cm long, pubescent within in a band of flat, yellow hairs along the entire ventral surface and onto the lower lobe; leaf apex rounded to short-acuminate; Cerro Turrubares. *T. floribundum*

- 2' Inflorescence few- (2-12-) flowered, the peduncle green; corolla ca. 4.9-5.5 cm long, glabrous throughout or (rarely) pubescent on lower lobe and at mouth; leaf apex long-acuminate; Fila Costeña and Atlantic slope of Cordillera de Talamanca *T. gamboanum*

The recent discovery of *Tetranema* in Costa Rica is surprising, especially since both species comprise shrubby, understory plants with large, vividly scarlet corollas. Though the distribution of the genus in Costa Rica appears spotty, *T. gamboanum*, at least, may be locally abundant. At the Tinamastes site, a sizeable population occurs right at the roadside along a moderately well-botanized route (San Isidro de El General to Dominical).

It is likely that earlier Costa Rican collections of *Tetranema*, not seen by us, will yet be discovered filed as undetermined, or misdetermined, in some of the many scattered herbaria housing Costa Rican material. As in the case of *Ticodendron* (Ticodendraceae), another conspicuous Central American plant described only recently, the belated recognition of *Tetranema* in Costa Rica is "perhaps explainable by the fact that although it looks very much like something well known [e.g., an Acanthaceae, *Scutellaria*, or *Russelia*], it really is something different" (Hammel & Burger 1991: 92).

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KEY TO THE AMERICAN GENERA OF ASTERINAE (ASTERACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

An artificial key is provided for identification of *Aster* sensu stricto and the fourteen genera that have been recently proposed to encompass the ca. 180 New World species segregated from *Aster*: *Almutaster*, *Ampelaster*, *Canadanthus*, *Chloracantha*, *Doellingeria*, *Eucephalus*, *Eurybia*, *Ionactis*, *Oclemena*, *Oreostemma*, *Psilactis*, *Sericocarpus*, *Symphyotrichum*, and *Tonestus*. *Aster* sensu stricto is represented by only a single species native to the New World, *A. alpinus*. Also included in the key are *Aster tataricus*, naturalized in eastern North America, and the distinct genus *Boltonia*, which is often associated with a group of Old World *Aster*.

KEY WORDS: *Aster*, Asteraceae, Asterinae, New World, systematics

In a systematic review of the genus *Aster* as it has been broadly conceived in recent treatments, it was proposed that the ca. 180 American species of this alliance be divided among a number of segregates (Nesom 1994). In this view, only a single species of *Aster* sensu stricto occurs natively outside of the Old World: *A. alpinus* grows in northern Eurasia and across Beringia into Alaska and southward along the Rocky Mountain cordillera as far as Colorado. *Aster tataricus*, which is native to northeast Asia, is naturalized in the eastern United States; as noted in the review, this species probably should be placed in a genus separate from *Aster* sensu stricto. Only *Doellingeria* among the American segregate genera also has species in the Old World.

Several of the genera included here (particularly *Tonestus*, *Ionactis*, *Boltonia*, and *Chloracantha*) are ambiguous in their relative positions among other potentially related genera (Nesom 1994). *Tonestus kingii* is the only species of that genus that has been treated within *Aster*, and *Tonestus* may be more closely related to the Solidagininae than to genera it is associated with among segregates of *Aster*. *Ionactis* has been hypothesized to be related to *Eucephalus* and to the goldenasters, but it differs from both in a number of critical morphological features. *Boltonia* is isolated among American genera associated with *Aster*; it has long been considered to be closely related to the Asian genus *Kalimeris* (an *Aster* segregate), but morphological features

in the key below suggest that it may be closer to the South American subtribe Brachycominae. *Chloracantha* also appears to be phyletically isolated although it is similar to *Boltonia* in some features, particularly habit. Other North American species previously treated within *Aster* have recently been repositioned in *Erigeron* and *Machaeranthera*, and several South American species of *Aster* sensu lato have recently been dispersed among phyletically diverse genera.

The recognition of the genera segregated from *Aster* apportions the morphological variation into reasonably discrete entities, but apparent parallelisms create practical difficulties in the definition of some genera. The generic placement of certain species (particularly within *Eurybia*) will be problematic because of distinctive morphological specializations. These problems are discussed in detail elsewhere (Nesom 1994) and reflected in the artificial key provided here. In any case, the key should serve at least as a starting point for those who elect to use this taxonomic system or something similar to it. Construction of keys and the identification of genera and species groups will be considerably easier on a regional basis, just as it has been for *Aster* sensu lato. Detailed descriptions of these genera, species groups, and problematic species are found in the *Aster* review (Nesom 1994), as are authorities for all names used in the present report.

In previous keys and discussions, I have used the terms "ligule" and "achene" in reference to the expanded portion of the pistillate corollas and the fruit of Astereae. Those terms are replaced here by "lamina" and "cypselas," in acknowledgment of their more technical correctness and their ineluctable fate in forthcoming application.

KEY TO THE AMERICAN GENERA OF ASTERINAE

1. Cypselas strongly flattened with lateral wings; pappus of two lateral awns (or thickened bristles) and a series of short, highly reduced, awns or scales; disc corollas with tube 0.2-0.5 mm long and abruptly expanded into the limb, the veins accompanied by orange resin ducts. *Boltonia*
1. Cypselas flat to terete, without wings; pappus of barbellate bristles disc corollas with a longer tube, abruptly or gradually opening into the limb, the veins without orange resin ducts (except in *Chloracantha*). (2)
 2. Stems suffrutescent, usually sparsely to densely thorny, sometimes unarmed in var. *spinosa*; leaves deciduous by anthesis; heads terminal on wiry, green stems, arranged in a diffuse capitulescence; resting axillary buds with bud scales. *Chloracantha*
 2. Stems usually herbaceous, suffrutescent in a few species, never thorny; at least the cauline leaves persistent and present at flowering (the stems of *Oreostemma* scapose); heads variously arranged but not on wiry green stems in a diffuse capitulescence; resting buds not formed. (3)
3. Plants arising from long or short rhizomes and fibrous roots, not strongly woody at the base. (9)
3. Plants arising from a distinct taproot or thick, woody, mostly erect caudex branches. (4)

4. Plants perennial, usually arising from a thick taproot or thick caudex branches.(7)
4. Plants annual, usually arising from a slender taproot.....(5)
5. Heads and upper stems stipitate-glandular; ray cypselas epappose.. *Psilactis*, in part
5. Plants completely eglandular; ray cypselas pappose (*Symphytotrichum*, in part) ..(6)
6. Phyllaries evenly herbaceous and of subequal length; pistillate flowers in 2-4 series in a broad outer zone, the lamina absent or rudimentary to filiform and short; disc (staminate) flowers fewer than the pistillate; pappus bristles in 2 series, all of equal length*Symphytotrichum* sect. *Conyzopsis*
6. Phyllaries with a green, rhombic apical patch, basally indurate, graduated in length (imbricate); pistillate flowers in 1(-2) series, the lamina prominent or strongly reduced; disc flowers more numerous than the ray; pappus bristles of equal length and in a single series.*Symphytotrichum* sect. *Oxytripolium*, in part
7. Stems scapose, eglandular or minutely granular-glandular near the apex; heads solitary; plants arising from a thick taproot or sometimes a short rhizome.....*Oreostemma*
7. Stems with well-developed cauline leaves, eglandular or densely glandular; heads solitary or few and loosely associated in a corymbiform capitulescence; plants arising from a thick taproot or thick, woody caudex branches.(8)
8. Stems and leaves eglandular or with short-stipitate glands; leaves 1-nerved, congested on the stems; phyllaries stiff, evidently indurate-thickened, distinctly keeled; rays mostly blue to purple; disc cypselas commonly 2-nerved, ray cypselas usually 3-4 nerved; carpopodium oblique; pappus with an outer series of bristles much shorter than the inner.....*Ionactis*
8. Stems and leaves usually with long-stipitate glands (eglandular in some species); leaves with at least the secondary veins evident, not crowded on the stems; outer phyllaries loose, foliaceous; rays yellow, white, or absent; cypselas mostly 5-8-nerved; carpopodium a symmetrical ring at right angles to the long axis of the cypselas; pappus of (1-)2 series of bristles of equal length, rarely with a shorter outer series..... *Tonestus*
9. Phyllaries without a green apical patch.(14)
9. Phyllaries with a distinct, green apical patch or zone, the lower portion of the phyllary indurate.(10)
10. Capitulescence diffuse or the heads terminally clustered but not in a distinctly corymboid association; apical patch of phyllaries rhombic, sharply delimited at the base and basally acute or attenuate, basally truncate in some species; pappus bristles apically attenuate, in a single series.(12)
10. Capitulescence corymboid or reduced to glomerate clusters; apical patch of phyllaries basally truncate, sometimes not sharply delimited; pappus bristles apically dilated, in (1-)2-3 series of equal or subequal length.....(11)
11. Heads pedicellate, mostly distinct (subsessile in *Eurybia compacta*); leaves stipitate-glandular in a few species, otherwise eglandular; disc corollas yellowish; style branch appendages spreading hairy from base to tip (closely papillate in a few species); rays blue and strongly coiling, or white and non-coiling in sect. *Biotia*; cypselas narrowly cylindrical, glabrous to moderately strigose..... *Eurybia*
11. Heads sessile or subsessile in glomerate clusters; leaves sessile- or punctate-glandular; disc corollas white; style branch appendages closely papillate; rays white, not coiling; cypselas turbinate, strigose-sericeous.....*Sericocarpus*

12. Ray cypselas epappose. *Psilactis*, in part
 12. Ray cypselas pappose..... (13)
13. Plants trailing or climbing (not twining) vines. *Ampelaster*
13. Plants mostly erect, sometimes leaning but never trailing or even scandent.
 *Symphyotrichum*, in part
14. Leaves all cauline, glabrous, linear with 3 parallel veins; pappus of a single
 series of equal-length, apically attenuate bristles; involucre glandular.
 *Abmutaster*
14. Leaves various but not as above; pappus bristles in (1-)2-3 series of equal
 length, apically dilated or attenuate; involucre glandular or eglandular. (15)
15. Plants monocephalous; phyllaries evenly herbaceous, in 2(-3) series of subequal
 length; cypselas obovate, 2-nerved and flattened, usually sessile-glandular near the
 apex; pappus often with an evident short, outer series. *Aster alpinus*
15. Plants with two or usually more heads, or if monocephalous then without the
 above combination of features..... (16)
16. Leaves neither clasping nor subclasping; phyllaries usually strongly graduated
 in length, not foliaceous; stems, leaves, and phyllaries eglandular or sometimes
 sessile-glandular but without stipitate glands. (18)
16. Leaves clasping or subclasping; phyllaries subequal in length, at least those of
 the outer series foliaceous; stems, leaves, and phyllaries with stipitate glands. .
 (17)
17. Outer phyllaries foliaceous, the inner usually with a green apical patch or zone;
 basal leaves usually the largest, persistent; cypselas cylindrical; pappus bristles
 usually dilated at the apex..... *Eurybia* sect. *Herrickia*
17. Outer phyllaries similar to the inner, herbaceous from base to apex; lowermost
 cauline leaves greatly reduced in size (scale-like) and not persistent; cypselas
 flattened; pappus bristles apically attenuate. *Canadanthus*
18. Phyllaries herbaceous, 1-nerved, with a green band along the midvein from
 base to tip, often purple-margined; basal leaves the largest, persistent; cypselas
 terete. *Aster tataricus*
18. Phyllaries usually somewhat indurate at least near the base, with 1 or more
 nerves, never with a medial green band; lowermost cauline leaves greatly
 reduced in size (scale-like); cypselas terete to flattened. (19)
19. Heads mostly solitary or sometimes few and in a loosely corymboid
 capitulescence; leaves thickened and stiff, 1-nerved, congested on the stems
 (internodes abbreviated); disc cypselas commonly 2-nerved, ray cypselas usually
 3-4-nerved; carpodium oblique..... *Ionactis*
19. Heads in a distinctly corymboid capitulescence; leaves relatively thin and
 flexuous, spaced along the stem with internodes prominent, venation with at least
 the secondary nerves evident; all cypselas 4-9 nerved; carpodium at right angles
 to the long axis of the cypselas. (20)
20. Leaves usually sessile-glandular on the lower surface; collecting appendages
 of the disc style branches spreading-hairy from base to tip; cypselas densely
 sessile-glandular; pappus bristles apically attenuate or (in *Oclemena reticulata*)
 slightly dilated at the apex. *Oclemena*
20. Leaves not sessile-glandular, rarely short-stipitate glandular; collecting
 appendages of the disc style branches closely papillate at least in the distal
 portion; cypselas eglandular; pappus bristles usually prominently dilated at the
 apex. (21)

21. *Cypselas* terete or subterete, with (4-)5-9 evenly spaced, orange-resinous nerves, at maturity about the same length as the phyllaries; phyllaries oblong, not keeled, each with a midvein and 1-2 lateral pairs of nerves; eastern North America and southeastern Asia. *Doellingeria*
21. *Cypselas* distinctly flattened, with a pair of lateral nerves and sometimes 1-2 whitish, subepidermal nerves on each face, shorter than the phyllaries at maturity; phyllaries ovate to ovate-oblong, keeled, 1-nerved; western North America. *Eucephalus*

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**TRIDAX YECORANA (ASTERACEAE, HELIANTHEAE) A NEW SPECIES
FROM SONORA, MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

Tridax yecorana B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.*, is described and illustrated. It is an annual herb known only from type material collected near Yecora, Sonora, and is related to *T. erecta*. It differs from the latter in numerous characters which are discussed in the text.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Heliantheae, *Tridax*, México, Sonora, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty.

TRIDAX YECORANA B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.*, Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Sonora: Arroyo El Otro Lado, Mesa El Otro Lado, 1-2 km NNE of Yecora on old road to Maycoba, pine-oak forest, 28° 23' 49" N, 108° 54' 48" W, 1520 m, 7 Sep 1995, *T.R. Van Devender 95-836* (with A.L. Reina G., D.A. Yetman, and M.E. Fishbein) (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Similis *T. erectae* A. Gray sed foliis linearibus-lanceolatis (vice foliorum ovatorum), glaberis aut sparsim glanduliferis-pubescentibus (vice hispidissimorum), involucris campanulatis (vice urceolatorum) glaberisque (vice pubescentium), acheniis rigide pubescentibus (vice molliter pubescentium), et pappis 1-2 mm longis (vice 2.5-5.0 mm).

Annual herbs 7-20 cm high. Stems mostly unbranched, sparsely pubescent with glandular trichomes 0.5-1.0 mm long. Leaves linear-lanceolate, mostly 1-2 mm wide. Heads single on peduncles, 4-15 cm long, pubescent like the stems. Involucres campanulate, 4-6 mm high, 4-9 mm wide (pressed); bracts 3-4 seriate, broadly elliptical to oblanceolate, glabrous, the apices broadly rounded, scarious. Receptacles conical, 2-3 mm across, 2.0-2.5 mm high; bracts scarious, persistent, oblanceolate to linear-oblanceolate, variously 2-3 cleft at their apices. Ray florets pistillate, fertile;

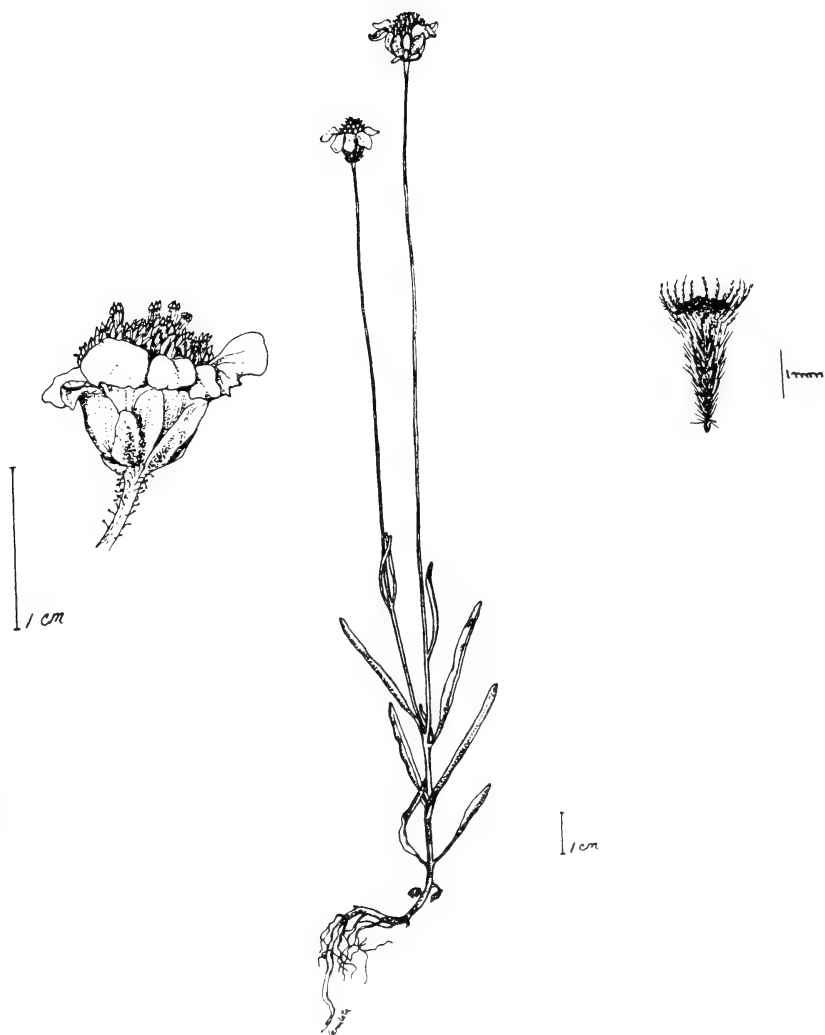


Figure 1. *Tridax yecorana*, from holotype; left, a single head; right, a disk achene.

corollas yellow; tube ca. 2 mm long, densely pilose; ligules mostly 4-5 mm long, 3-4 mm wide. Disk florets 10-25; corollas yellow, ca. 3 mm long, the tubes ca. 0.8 mm long, densely pilose; throat ca. 2 mm long, gradually ampliate upwards, the 5 lobes markedly nervate. Anthers yellow, their apices trianguloid, keeled inwardly. Achenes of disk and ray florets similar, obpyramidal, ca. 2 mm long, 0.8 mm wide, densely pubescent with stiff ascending hairs 0.5-1.0 mm long; pappus of 20 or more short plumose scales 1-2 mm long.

Tridax yecorana, in habit, superficially resembles *T. coronopifolia* H.B.K. but is clearly most closely related to *T. erecta* A. Gray, differing from the latter in having linear, nearly glabrous leaves, campanulate completely glabrous involucre, ray florets with densely villous tubes, and achenes with stiffer hairs and shorter pappus scales.

Tridax erecta (including the recently described *T. durangensis* A. Garcia Arévalo, which appears to be but a form of that species) has ovate, coarsely pubescent leaves, involucre urceolate with loose outer bracts and coarsely pubescent inner bracts, and more softly pubescent achenes with longer pappus scales.

According to label data on the type sheet, *Tridax yecorana* is a "Locally very common annual."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Ted Delevoryas for reviewing the manuscript.

**SALVIA BOOLEANA (LAMIACEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM
NORTHEASTERN MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

Salvia booleana B.L. Turner *spec. nov.*, is described and illustrated. It belongs to the sect. *Fulgentes*, a small group with about eight species, all having large red flowers (corollas mostly 3-5 cm long), where it relates to *S. fulgens* Cav. It is distinguished from the latter by numerous characters including habit, leaf shape, bract size, vestiture and distribution.

KEY WORDS: Lamiaceae, *Salvia*, sect. *Fulgentes*, México, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican plants has revealed the following novelty.

SALVIA BOOLEANA B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. San Luis Potosí: Mpio. Charcas, Charcas, "on wetbank of Arroyo", Jul-Aug 1934, C.L. Lundell 5470 (HOLOTYPE: LL!, Isotype: TEX!).

Similis *Salviae fulgenti* Cav. (*Salvia fulgens*) sed differt laminis foliorum subdeltatis, basibus foliorum plerumque cordatis, et caulibus valde glandulosis-pubescentibus, indumento 0.6-1.0 mm alto.

Perennial herbs 60-100 cm high. Stems densely glandular-hirsute, the vestiture 0.6-1.0 mm high. Midstem leaves 4-7 cm long, 2.5-4.0 cm wide; petioles 1.5-3.0 cm long; blades cordate-deltoid to subdeltoid, about as wide as long, mostly subcordate at base, pubescent like the stems, margins crenulodentate, the apices mostly obtuse. Floral bracts ovate, soon deciduous, the upper immature bracts 8-10 mm long, 2-4 mm wide, the apices gradually acuminate. Flowers (2-)4-6 to a node. Calyces mostly 11-15 mm long, glandular-pubescent; upper lobes 3-4 mm long, 9-ribbed. Corollas red to orangish-red, 3.0-4.2 cm long; upper lips 12-15 mm long; lower lips 10-12 mm long. Stamens attached near the orifice, the anthers mostly loosely exerted somewhat beyond the upper lip, rarely not, ca. 2 mm long, attached near the base (1/4 the anthers' length). Styles pubescent, the upper branches 2-3 times as long as the lower. Nutlets linear-ovoid, ca. 4 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, veinous, glabrous.



ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Aramberri, N of Aramberri, 995 m, 16 Jun 1990, *Hinton et al.* 20340 (TEX); N of Aramberri, 970 m, 1 Sep 1990, *Hinton et al.* 25019 (TEX); Sierra Vieja, 12.2 mi along dirt road turnoff to Ejido Capadero, just N of Dr. Arroyo, 6900 ft., "In dry stream bed", 20 Oct 1984, *Saunders-Scherrer* 13476 (TEX).

Salvia booleana belongs to the sect. *Fulgentes* of *Salvia*, sensu Epling (1939). The nomenclatural history of this section is discussed in some detail by Ramamoorthy (1987), but no recent taxonomic study of the taxon is available, in spite of its array of attractive large red-flowered species.

Epling (1939) recognized (and keyed) six species as occurring in the section, adding an additional species with the description of *Salvia sharpii* Epling & Mathias in 1957, which is probably a weakly differentiated populational element of *S. microphylla* H.B.K. The present addition brings this total to eight, and additional species are certain to follow as Mexico becomes more thoroughly collected.

Type material of *Salvia booleana* was apparently included by Epling (1939) in his concept of *S. fulgens*, but with the comment, "Lundell's specimen from Charcas, while similar in flowers to the southern forms is markedly glandular with short-deltoid leaves." Which is certainly true; indeed, all of the specimens cited above possess such leaves and, combined with their relatively small calyces and much-reduced floral bracts, mark the plants concerned as very distinctive, certainly deserving of specific rank as morphologically defined by Epling and yet others.

Salvia booleana reportedly occurs along dry washes in relative xeric habitats from 800 to 2000 m; *S. fulgens* is a taller plant with much larger leaves occurring in mostly moist montane habitats above 2000 m (distributed from southern San Luis Potosí southwards to the states of Puebla and Morelos).

It is a pleasure to name this taxon for George Boole Hinton (great grandson of the late renown Mexican collector, George Boole Hinton), frequent companion on field forays with Jaime and Jorge Hinton, son and grandson, respectively of the primal sire, G.B. Hinton. A photograph of this young Hinton can be found in Turner (1996). My principal reason for selection of the epithet concerned is to establish a familial record of sorts: five names from a male lineage representing four generations, all included in the same genus. These include:

1. *Salvia hintonii* Epling - named for G.B. Hinton, the father.
2. *Salvia jacobi* Epling - for James Hinton, the son (pers. comm., James Hinton)
3. *Salvia jaimehintoniana* Ramamoorthy - honoring James Hinton, the son.
4. *Salvia jorgehintoniana* Ramamoorthy - honoring George Hinton, the grandson.
5. *Salvia booleana* B.L. Turner - honoring George Boole Hinton, the great grandson.

And this does not include *Salvia leninae* Epling, named for a remarkable pack animal of the Hinton's, a mule named Lenina. *Salvia*, with 500 or more species, can comfortably ingest such effrontery. What I like about the eponyms concerned is that most of the species (all except *S. jacobi* and *S. hintonii*) occur in the state of Nuevo León, and the surviving kin of G.B. Hinton, all residing in Nuevo León on their

Rancho Aguillilla, are now surrounded by floristic "headstones" that will extend far beyond their natural lives. I like that kind of perpetuity for such dedicated workers!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Piero Delprete for reviewing the manuscript.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *LOBELIA* (CAMPANULACEAE) FROM OAXACA,
MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Lobelia hintoniorum B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* from Distrito Miahuatlán, Oaxaca, is described and illustrated. It belongs to the sect. *Hemipogon*, subsect. *Leiospermae*, where it relates to *L. occidentalis* McVaugh. It differs from the latter in possessing very large dark blue corollas and nonhispidulous anthers.

KEY WORDS: Campanulaceae, *Lobelia*, México, Oaxaca, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican lobelioids has revealed the following novelty.

LOBELIA HINTONIORUM B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distrito Miahuatlán, S side of Cerro Quiexobra, 1-3 km NE of La Cieneguilla on road to summit, in damp ravines below understory of pine-oak forests, 2900 m, 2 Oct 1990, *Andrew McDonald 2982* (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Similis *L. occidentalis* McVaugh & Huft sed foliis midcaulis majoribus, ([6-]12-15 cm longis vice 4-10 cm longis), pedunculis valde majoribus (5-6 cm longis vice 2.5-4.0 cm longis), tubis corollarum longioribus (12-15 mm longis vice 7-9 mm longis), et sacculis superis antherarum glabris (vice sacculorum hispidorum).

Weakly ascending or procumbent herbs to 60 cm high arising from slender rhizomes, forming colonies. Midstems 1-3 mm across, glabrous. Midstem leaves glabrous, mostly linear to linear-lanceolate, gradually reduced upwards, (5-)6-15 cm long, 0.3-0.7 cm wide, remotely denticulate. Inflorescence of (2-)5-25 flowers, when numerous the latter disposed in a second fashion. Bracts linear, mostly 1/2 as long as the pedicels, or more. Pedicels of mature flowers mostly upwardly arcuate, 2-6 cm long. Ovary ca. 1/3 to 1/2 inferior, the calyx cup ca. 2 mm high, glabrous, the lobes



Figure 1. *Lobelia hintoniorum*, from holotype.

linear-lanceolate, 4-6 mm long, reflexing with age. Corollas dark blue, the tubes 12-16 mm long, not fenestrate, the dorsal slit 9-11 mm deep; upper two lobes linear-lanceolate, 6-8 mm long; lower 3 lobes neatly elliptical, 7-10 mm long, 2.5-4.0 mm wide. Filaments ca. 10 mm long, united for ca. 4 mm apically; anthers 3-4 mm long, the lower 2 tufted, otherwise glabrous. Fruits not available.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distrito Miahuatlán, Quiexobra, 2920 m, 14 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26104 (TEX); Siete Ocotes, 2950 m, 20 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26256 (TEX); Siete Ocotes, 2880 m, *Hinton et al.* 26265 (TEX).

Lobelia hintoniorum clearly belongs to the sect. *Hemipogon* subsect. *Leiospermae* (sensu Wimmer 1953) where it relates to *L. occidentalis* McVaugh and *L. dielsiana* Wimmer. McVaugh (1975) provided a detailed key to both of these taxa. In this, *L. hintoniorum*, because of its very large corollas, will key to *L. sublibera* S. Wats., a very distinctive species confined to northeastern México (Nuevo León and Tamaulipas). *Lobelia hintoniorum* has the habit, leaves, and general inflorescence of *L. occidentalis*, but differs in the characters called to the fore in my diagnosis.

It is a pleasure to name this taxon for the Hinton family, who collected three of the only four collections known to me. Label data on the Hinton material report the species to form scattered but common procumbent plants or colonies to 60 cm high. *Hinton* 26104 is a depauperate plant with relatively small leaves, but its flowers are typical of the taxon concerned.

The type of *Lobelia hintoniorum* was obtained by Andrew McDonald in 1990 (from among whose many collections I named *Lobelia macdonaldii* B.L. Turner), but this collection remained unnamed awaiting additional material. The several Hinton specimens cited above leave little doubt that the taxon is quite distinct and undescribed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Ted Delevoryas for reviewing the manuscript. Ms. Maria Thompson provided the illustration.

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A NEW SPECIES OF VERBESINA (ASTERACEAE) FROM OAXACA, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Verbesina miahuatlana B.L. Turner *spec. nov.*, is described and illustrated from Distrito Miahuatlán, Oaxaca. It is known only from two collections, both obtained in pine-oak forests between 2700-2825 m. It belongs to the *Verbesina virgata* complex (ca. eight species) but can be distinguished from all of these by its much larger coarsely serrate leaves and loosely corymbose paniculate capitulescence.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, *Verbesina*, México, Oaxaca, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty.

VERBESINA MIAHUATLANA B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distrito Miahuatlán, Xianaguilla, 2700 m, oak and pine forests, 21 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26294 (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Similis *V. virgatae* sed foliis latoribus (3-9 cm latis vice 1.5-2.5 cm latis), cum marginibus valde serratis, et capitulis parvioribus, dispositis in paniculis rotundatis et corymbosis, pedunculis ultimis gracilibus et flexuosis (vice crassorum et rigide erectorum).

Shrub to 2.5 m high. Stems sparsely strigose, narrowly corky winged for 1-3 cm below each node. Larger leaves alternate, 9-24 cm long, 3-8 cm wide; petioles 5-20 mm long; blades pinnately nervate, broadly ovate to elliptic, gradually tapering upon the petioles, sparsely strigose above and below, especially along the major veins, the margins irregularly serrate. Heads numerous, arranged in terminal corymbose panicles, scarcely exceeding the leaves, the ultimate peduncles mostly 5-15 mm long. Involucres broadly campanulate, 4-5 mm high, 6-8 mm wide (pressed); bracts 2-4 seriate, narrowly ovate, subgraduate, black, the apices acute. Receptacle ca. 2 mm across, 1 mm high, the chaff shorter than the subtended florets, their apices abruptly acute. Ray florets 5-8, pistillate fertile; ligules yellow, 6-9 mm long, 2-3 mm wide, 4-6 nervate, their apices with 2-3 shallow lobes; tubes ca. 1.5 mm long, pubescent.

Disk florets 30-40 (est.); corollas yellow, ca. 3 mm long, the tube ca. 0.75 mm long, pubescent; lobes glabrous, ca. 0.7 mm long. Anthers brown. Achenes ca. 2 mm long, the faces sparsely strigose, the margins ciliate; pappus of 2 subequal persistent awns ca. 2 mm long.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED: MEXICO. Oaxaca. Distrito Miahuatlán, Siete Ocotes to Xianaguilla, 2825 m, 21 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26277 (TEX).

The present novelty is closely related to a group of species centering about the widespread *Verbesina virgata*. The distribution of this complex is shown in more detail by Turner (1992). *Verbesina miahuatlana* differs from these in possessing broader leaves, more numerous heads arranged in rounded corymbose panicles, and having black, broadly campanulate involucre, among yet other characters.

The holotype represents a lush collection with very large leaves, while the additional collection has much smaller, less serrate leaves, but in all other characters the two plants are alike and unquestionably belong to the same species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Justin Williams for reviewing the paper.

LITERATURE CITED

Turner, B.L. 1992. Two new species of *Verbesina* (Asteraceae) from southern México. *Phytologia* 72:109-114.

**A NEW SPECIES OF *MENTZELIA* (LOASACEAE) FROM NUEVO LEÓN,
MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

Mentzelia hintoniorum B.L. Turner & Hempel, *spec. nov.*, is described and illustrated. It is known only from gypseous soils near San Roberto, Mpio. Galeana, Nuevo León. The taxon belongs to the sect. *Bartonia* and is seemingly most closely related to *M. mexicana* but is distinguished from that species by numerous features including habit, vestiture, and flower size.

KEY WORDS: Loasaceae, *Mentzelia*, México, Nuevo León, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican plants has revealed the following novelty.

MENTZELIA HINTONIORUM B.L. Turner & Hempel, *spec. nov.* Figure 1.

TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Galeana, San Roberto to "Y," (24° 41' 55" N, 100° 10' 34" W) 2015 m, gypsum hillside, 5 Sep 1995, *Hinton et al.* 25495 (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Similis *M. mexicanae* M.J. Thompson et Zavort. sed caulibus rectis, non ramosis infra, em corona radicum lignearum exorientibus, et floribus majoribus, petalis plerumque 20-22 mm longis (vice 10-15 mm longis), staminibus exterioribus ca. 13 mm longis (vice ca. 9 mm longis).

Simple-stemmed (or sparsely branched following injury) perennial herbs ca. 30 cm high, arising from the crown of woody roots. Stems straight, not at all fractiflex, ca. 3 mm across at midstem, moderately pubescent with stiff, multiseptate, glochidiate hairs, forming a vestiture ca. 0.5 mm high. Leaves linear-oblongate, not clearly petiolate, gradually reduced upwards, those at midstem mostly 3-4 cm long, 4-7 mm wide, pubescent like the stems, but sparsely so, and the surfaces mostly glabrous, the margins with 3-7 shallow lobes. Flowers 1-3, terminal. Calyx cup at anthesis 3-5 mm high; lobes lanceolate, ca. 12 mm long, 2.5 mm wide at base, fused below for

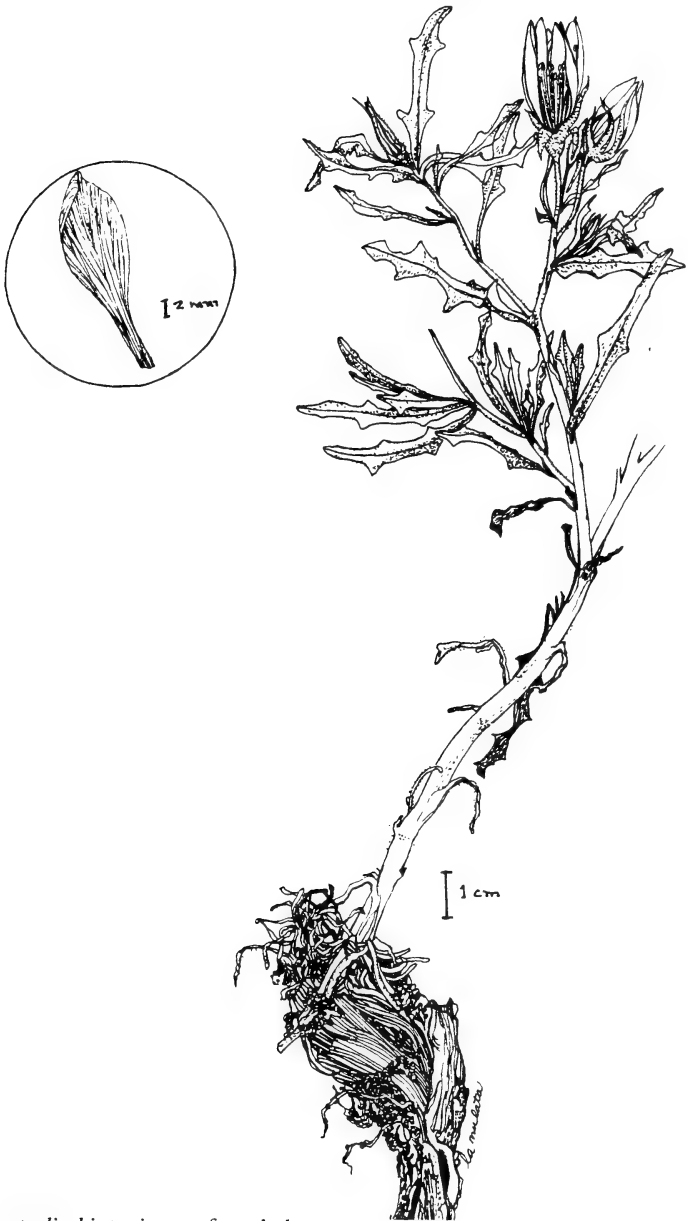


Figure 1. *Mentzelia hintoniorum*, from holotype

1.5-2.0 mm, pubescent like the stems. Petals 10, yellow, 20-22 mm long, ca. 5 mm wide, gradually tapered from above into a narrow claw ca. 8 mm long. Stamens numerous, 10-13 mm long, the outermost anthers borne on narrow filaments. Capsules 20-25 mm long, 8-10 mm wide (pressed); lobes 4-6 mm long. Seeds white, smooth, 2.5-3.0 mm long, ca. 2 mm wide; wings ca. 0.5 mm wide.

Mentzelia hintoniorum is closely related to *M. mexicana* Thompson & Zabort. of the sect. *Bartonia* (cf. Thompson & Powell 1981). It is readily distinguished from *M. mexicana* by its unbranched straight stems which arise from the crown of woody tap roots (vs. much-branched stems from tough but scarcely woody tap roots), more prominent stem-hairs, the vestiture ca. 0.5 mm high, lacking an understory of minute hairs (vs. vestiture ca. 0.25 mm high and minutely pubescent beneath), and much larger petals (20-22 mm long vs. 10-15 mm long).

Thompson & Powell (1981) provided a detailed account of *Mentzelia mexicana* and closely related taxa, mapping the distribution of each taxon. None of these was shown to occur in Nuevo León. *Mentzelia hintoniorum* occurs in a region of Nuevo León (near San Roberto) where numerous gypseous endemics occur, the present apparently being yet another.

It is a pleasure to honor the remarkable Hinton clan with this rare novelty, the collectors noting the taxon to be represented by only "a few plants." at the locality concerned, which is very near the type locality of the localized *Arenaria hintoniorum* B.L. Turner.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Ted Delevoryas for reviewing the paper. Maria Thompson provided the illustration.

LITERATURE CITED

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**A NEW SPECIES OF *STEVIA* (ASTERACEAE) FROM CERRO QUIEXOBRA,
OAXACA, MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

Stevia quiexobra B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* is described from Cerro Quiexobra, Oaxaca, México, where it occurs in pine-fir forests at ca. 3400 m.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, *Stevia*, México, Oaxaca, systematics

Stevia is represented in México by numerous species, most of these treated by Grashoff (1972). Since the latter's treatment, numerous additional species have been added, the most recent being those of Turner (1995) and Yahara & Soejima (1995). I add here a newly discovered taxon from Cerro Quiexobra, Oaxaca.

STEVIA QUIEXOBRA B.L. Turner *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distrito Miahuatlán, Cerro Quiexobra, 3385 m, "steep fir and pine woods", 15 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al. 26141* (TEX).

Similis *S. perfoliatae* Cronq. sed foliis non perfoliatis et achenibus exaristatis.

Perennial rhizomatous herbs 20-30 cm high. Stems with a dense vestiture of glandular-capitate trichomes about 0.5 m high. Leaves mostly opposite (except for 3-5 uppermost leaves), gradually reduced upwards. Midstem leaves ovate to ovate-elliptic, sessile or nearly so, widest at or about the middle, 3-4 cm long, 1.0-1.8 cm wide, with 3 principal nerves arising from above the base, glandular-punctate on both surfaces, glandular pubescent like the stems, the margins weakly crenate. Heads arranged in bracteate congested glomerules ca. 1.5 cm high, 1.5 cm across. Subtending bracts glandular pubescent, similar to the involucre bracts. Involucres ca. 7 mm high, sparsely glandular pubescent to glabrous. Corolla tubes ca. 5 mm long, sparsely pubescent; lobes 1.5-2.0 mm long, sparsely pubescent on the outer surfaces. Achenes (immature) all alike, ca. 4.5 mm long, glabrous except for a few hispid hairs near the apices; pappus a crown of short scales ca. 0.75 mm high.

This taxon is known only by the type; label data note it to occur as "thin colonies 0.3 m high." Because of its broad sessile glandular pubescent leaves, *S. quiexobra* is readily distinguished from most other Mexican taxa. It is seemingly most closely related to *S. perfoliata* Cronq., but lacks the perfoliate leaves and aristate achenes of that species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Ted Delevoryas for reviewing the paper.

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- Turner, B.L. 1995. *Stevia calzadana* (Asteraceae) a new species from Oaxaca, México. *Phytologia* 79:5-7.
- Yahara, T. & A. Soejima. 1995. A new species of *Stevia* from México. *Phytologia* 79:35-37.

**STELLARIA MIAHUATLANA (CARYOPHYLLACEAE), A NEW SPECIES
FROM OAXACA, MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

Stellaria miahuatlana B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.*, is described from Distrito Miahuatlán, Oaxaca, México. It is closely related to *S. irazuensis* but differs in its 5-parted calyx, larger corollas and much larger leaves.

KEY WORDS: Caryophyllaceae, *Stellaria*, México, Oaxaca, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican plants has revealed the following novelty.

STELLARIA MIAHUATLANA B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distrito Miahuatlán, above Xianaguilla, 2510 m, "mixed woods of oak, pine, arbutus...Common", 24 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26426 (TEX).

Similis *S. irazuensis* Donn. Sm. sed calycibus cum 5 lobis (vice 4), corollis majoribus, ca. 9 mm longis (vice 3-6 mm longis), et foliis majoribus cum laminis 30-40 mm latis (vice 10-20 mm).

Sprawling perennial (?) herbs to 0.4 m high. Younger stems mostly pilose; older stems glabrate and shiny, the internodes mostly 2-3 times as long as the leaves. Stipules absent. Midstem leaves (4-)5-6 cm long; petioles 1.0-2.5 cm long, pilose; blades cordate, 3.0-4.5 cm long, 3.0-3.5 cm wide, more or less glabrous on both surfaces, the margins and veins sparsely pilose. Flowers 5-10, mostly axillary in bracteate dichasial cymes, rarely solitary. Pedicels mostly 1.5-2.0 cm long, densely glandular-pilose. Sepals 5, ovate-lanceolate, 4-5 mm long, ca. 1.5 mm wide, sparsely pilose below, the margins white-scarious. Petals 5, white, ca. 9 mm long, deeply cleft for 4-5 mm, the lobes linear to linear-oblongate, weakly nervate, if at all. Stamens 10, ca. 4 mm long, the anthers white. Style branches 3, ca. 4 mm long, free to the base. Capsules (immature) ca. 4.5 mm long, the young seeds numerous and peripherally ornate with bulging cells.

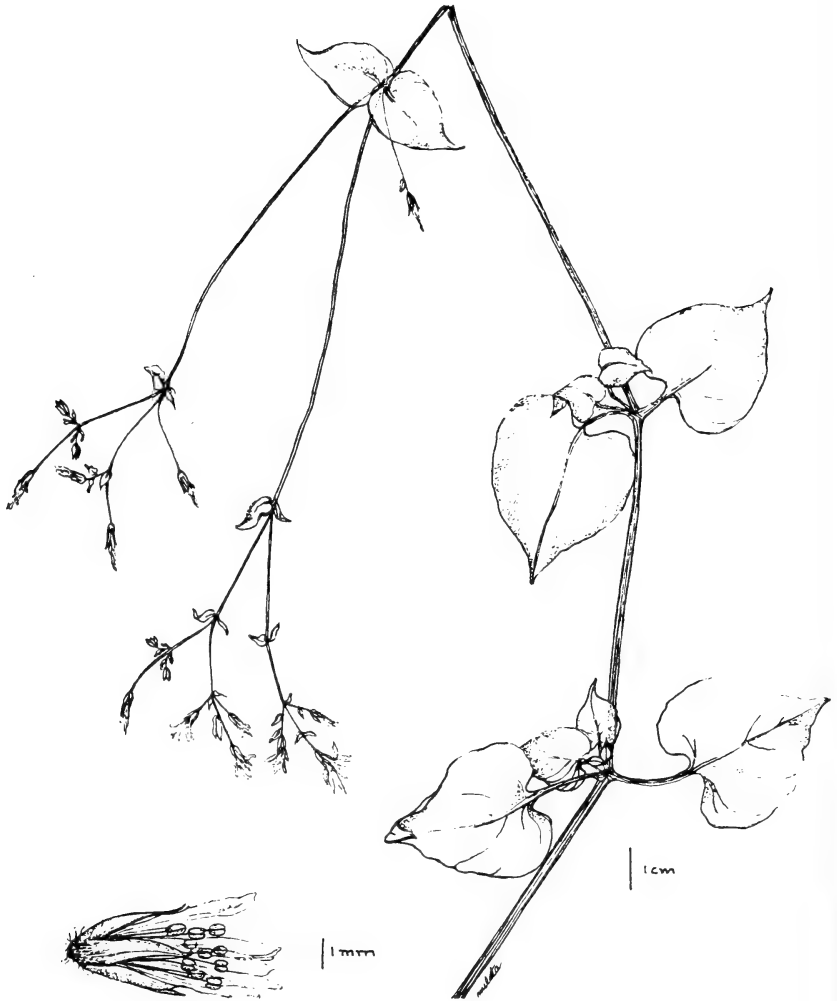


Figure 1. *Stellaria miahuatlana*, from holotype.

This taxon, because of its inflorescence, glandular-villous pedicels and markedly cordate leaves, appears to be closely related to *Stellaria irazuensis* Donn. Sm. a species of Central America (Guatemala to Panamá), nicely illustrated by Duke (1961) in his treatment of *Stellaria* for Panamá. *Stellaria miahuatlana* is readily distinguished from *S. irazuensis* in having larger more broadly cordate blades (30-35 mm wide vs. 5-15 mm wide) mostly 5 sepals (vs. 4 sepals), and larger petals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Ted Delevoryas for reviewing the manuscript.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *CYNOGLOSSUM* (BORAGINACEAE) FROM OAXACA, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Cynoglossum hintoniorum B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.*, is described and illustrated from high elevational regions on and about Cerro Quiexobra, Oaxaca. It is closely related to *C. amabile*, but differs markedly from that species in possessing mericarps with relatively few smooth elongate spines, otherwise they appear very similar.

KEY WORDS: Boraginaceae, *Cynoglossum*, México, Oaxaca, systematics

Identifications of collections from Cerro Quiexobra, Oaxaca, and immediate environs has revealed the following novelty.

CYNOGLOSSUM HINTONIORUM B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distrito Miahuatlán, Cerro Quiexobra, 3145 m, 19 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26206 (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Similis *C. amabili* Stapf & Drumm. sed mericarpiis cum solum 10-15 spinis elongatis laevibusque (vice spinarum multarum, brevium, et muricatarum).

Erect perennial herbs 20-60 cm high, arising from stout ligneous taproots. Basal leaves mostly 10-18 cm long, 1.5-3.0 cm wide; petioles 3-6 cm long; blades narrowly elliptic, widest at or near the middle, pinnately veined, moderately pilose above and below, strigose along the major veins, the surfaces minutely atomiferous-glandular, the margins entire. Midstem leaves 5-10 cm long, 1-3 cm wide, the petioles winged throughout, tapered upon by the blades. Flowers terminal, arranged in scorpioid-racemic inflorescences 10-20 cm long, the pedicels 2-5 mm long, recurved in fruit. Sepals ovate-lanceolate, ca. 3 mm long, strigose externally, free to the base or nearly so. Corollas blue, 8-10 mm across, the throat nearly closed by hispidulous bilobate appendages. Stamens 5, nearly sessile, the anthers ca. 1 mm long, not excurrent.

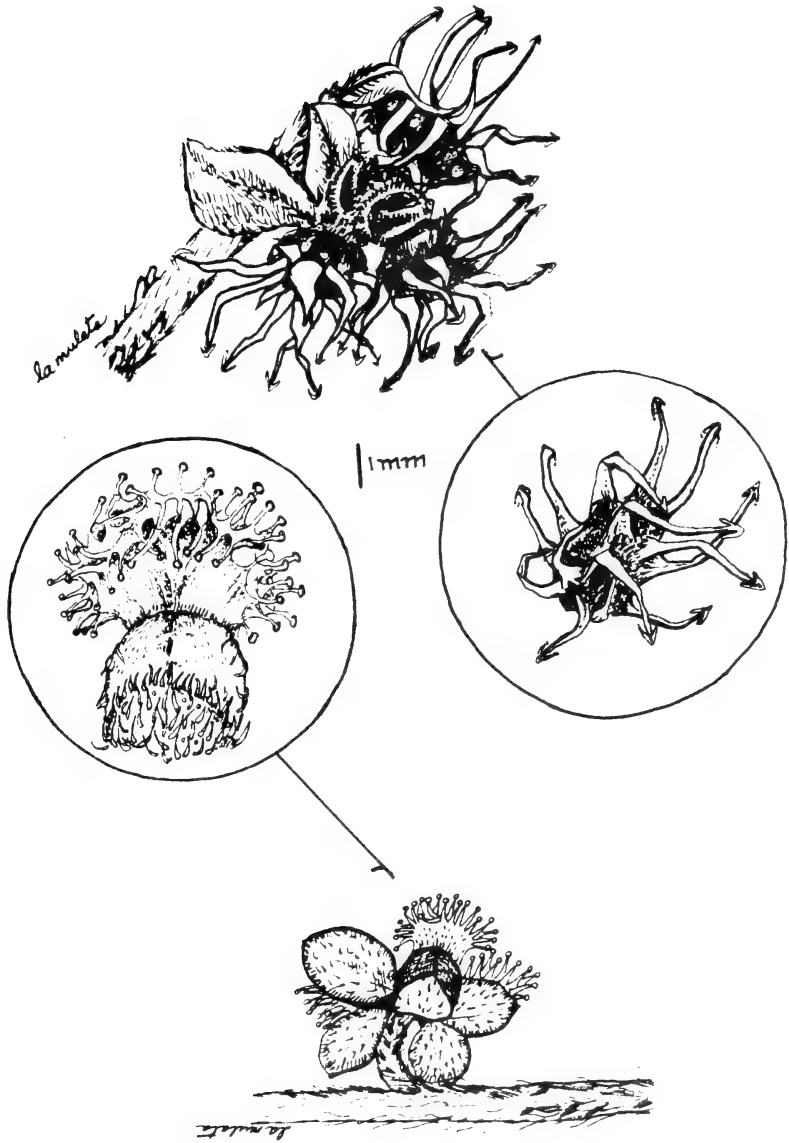


Figure 1. Mericarps of *Cynoglossum amabile* (lower left, Webster 11327 [TEX]) and *C. hintoniorum* (upper right, from holotype).

Style ca. 3 mm long, the stigmatic surface more or less peltate. Mericarps (3 of them), each with 10-15 long flattened smooth spines, 3-4 mm long, their apices with 2-4 hooked hairs, 1 of the mericarps tending to abort, nearly rugose, not at all spinose or very weakly so.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distrito Miahuatlán, Xianaguilla, 2715 m, oak and pine forest, 13 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26063 (TEX).

This taxon has most of the characters of *Cynoglossum amabile* Stapf & Drumm., except for the markedly different fruits, as shown in Figure 1. Examination of 30 or more sheets of *C. amabile* (LL, TEX) from both México and Central America revealed no fruits remotely approaching those of *C. hintoniorum*.

Mexico is now known to have four species of *Cynoglossum*: *C. amabile*, *C. henricksonii* Higgins (= *C. erectum* Higgins 1976, not *C. erectum* Sweigg ex Schrank 1822), *C. hintoniorum*, and *C. pringlei* Greenm. *Cynoglossum amabile* is said to be native to China, being introduced into México and elsewhere in Central and South America (cf. Nash & Moreno 1981, who provided an excellent illustration). Brand (1921), however, does not note a New World distribution in his treatment. Apparently *C. amabile* is used as a folk medicinal, having largely spread throughout the tropical and subtropical regions of the New World over the past 50 years (it was not described as new to science until 1906). Gibson (1970) thought the plant to be largely cultivated for ornamental purposes in Guatemala, the very adherent seeds readily dispersed by mammals, including man. Finally, it should be noted that *C. hintoniorum* may be a stabilized or populational fruit-form of *C. amabile*; if so, it is a remarkable populational variant, especially since it occurs at two distant locales in Miahuatlán at very high elevations (2715-3145 m) in regions relatively remote from human population centers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Ted Delevoryas for reviewing the manuscript. Marcia Thompson provided the illustration.

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *AGERATINA* (ASTERACEAE) FROM MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Two new species of *Ageratina* are described from México: *A. ayerscottiana* B.L. Turner, from the vicinity of Basaseachi, Chihuahua; and *A. miahuatlana* from Oaxaca. The former belongs to the subgenus *Neogreenella* and relates to *A. petiolaris*; the latter belongs to the subgenus *Ageratina* and relates to *A. viscosissima*. A map showing the distribution of *A. ayerscottiana* and *A. petiolaris* is provided.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, *Ageratina*, Mexico, Chihuahua, Oaxaca, systematics

The genus *Ageratina* is a segregate from *Eupatorium* (s.l.). It is a large highly variable complex in Mexico, 110 or more species currently recognized (cf. Turner & Nesom 1993). The present account, along with others described since the 1993 survey, adds two additional species, bringing to ca. 125 the number currently recognized for México (Turner 1996).

AGERATINA AYERSCOTTIANA B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Chihuahua: 1 mi N. of Maguarachi, ca. 22 mi S of junction with Basaseachi-San Juanito road, "steep S-facing cliff in drainage," ca. 6000 ft, May 1984, *T.J. Ayers 399*, with *R. Scott* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!)

Similis *A. petiolaris* (DC.) R.M. King & H. Rob. sed foliis parvioribus cum venatione valde elevata et sine trichomatibus glandulosis.

Suffruticose herbs or shrublets. Young stems densely hirsute with white eglandular hairs. Leaves opposite throughout; uppermost leaves thick and strongly venose beneath; petioles 10-15 mm long; blades neatly cordate, 2-3 cm long, 2-3 cm wide, 3-5 nervate from the base, densely hirsute above and below with eglandular hairs, the surfaces densely atomiferous-glandular, the margins crenulate. Heads terminal, arranged 30-100 in rounded corymbose capitulescences, the ultimate peduncles mostly 5-15 mm long. Involucres campanulate, 5-6 mm high, ca. 10 mm

wide (pressed); bracts linear-lanceolate in ca. 2 series, pubescent with eglandular hairs, the surfaces atomiferous-glandular. Receptacles convex, ca. 4 mm across, 1.5 mm high, glabrous. Disk florets 50 or more (est.); corollas white, 4-5 mm long, glabrous; tubes ca. 2 mm long; lobes ca. 0.5 mm long, atomiferous-glandular, but without hairs. Achenes ca. 3 mm long, hispidulous; the pappus of ca. 20 barbellate bristles 5 mm long in a single series.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED: MEXICO. Chihuahua: just E of Maguarachi on road between Basaseachi and San Juanito, headwaters of the Río Oteros, "steep sided mountain slopes in narrow arroyo," 17 May 1984, *Lavin 5427* (TEX), with *R. Scott et al.*

This taxon belongs to the subgenus *Neogreenella* (*sensu* King & Robinson 1987), superficially resembling *Ageratina petiolaris* (DC.) King & H. Rob. It is amply distinct from the latter by a number of characters, most notably through the absence of glandular trichomes, and by the seemingly smaller, thicker more venous leaves. I retained such plants under my concept of *A. petiolaris* for several years, but closer inspection has suggested that these are deserving of specific status. The distributional relationship of *A. ayerscottiana* and *A. petiolaris* is shown in Figure 1.

It is a pleasure to name this isolated species in honor of Dr. Tina Ayers and her husband Dr. Randy Scott, both having participated in the collection of the only two specimens known to me. Tina and Randy obtained their doctorates under my direction, and are currently located at Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona. Their wedded name also appears on one other Mexican species, *Wedelia ayerscottiana* B.L. Turner.

AGERATINA MIAHUATLANA B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO.

Oaxaca: Distrito Miahuatlán, Quiexobra, 3050 m, 22 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al. 26304* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Similis *A. viscosissimae* (Rolfe) R.M. King & H. Rob. sed involucris majoribus (10-12 mm altis vice 6-8 mm altis) et setis papporum pluribus (ca. 30 vice 10-15).

Suffruticose herbs or shrublets 0.5-1.2 m high. Midstems 3-5 mm across, densely pubescent with a vestiture of glandular trichomes ca. 0.25 mm high. Leaves opposite throughout, but occasionally the uppermost alternate; those at midstem mostly cordate; petioles 2-3 cm long; blades 5-7 cm long, 4-7 cm wide, thin, 3-nervate from the base, moderately to sparsely pubescent above and below, the margins crenulodentate. Heads arranged in relatively loose terminal cymes, the ultimate peduncles mostly 1-3 cm long, pubescent like the stems. Involucres campanulate, 11-12 mm high; bracts linear-lanceolate, 2-3 seriate, subequal, glandular-pubescent, the apices narrowly acute. Florets 20-30 per head (est.); corollas white, 6-7 mm long, glabrous except for the sparsely pilose lobes. Achenes (immature) ca. 3 mm long, hispidulous; pappus of ca. 30 readily deciduous white bristles ca. 6 mm long.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distrito Miahuatlán, Xianaguilla, 2715 m, 13 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al. 26062* (TEX); Siete Ocotes, 2950 m, 20 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al. 26258* (TEX).

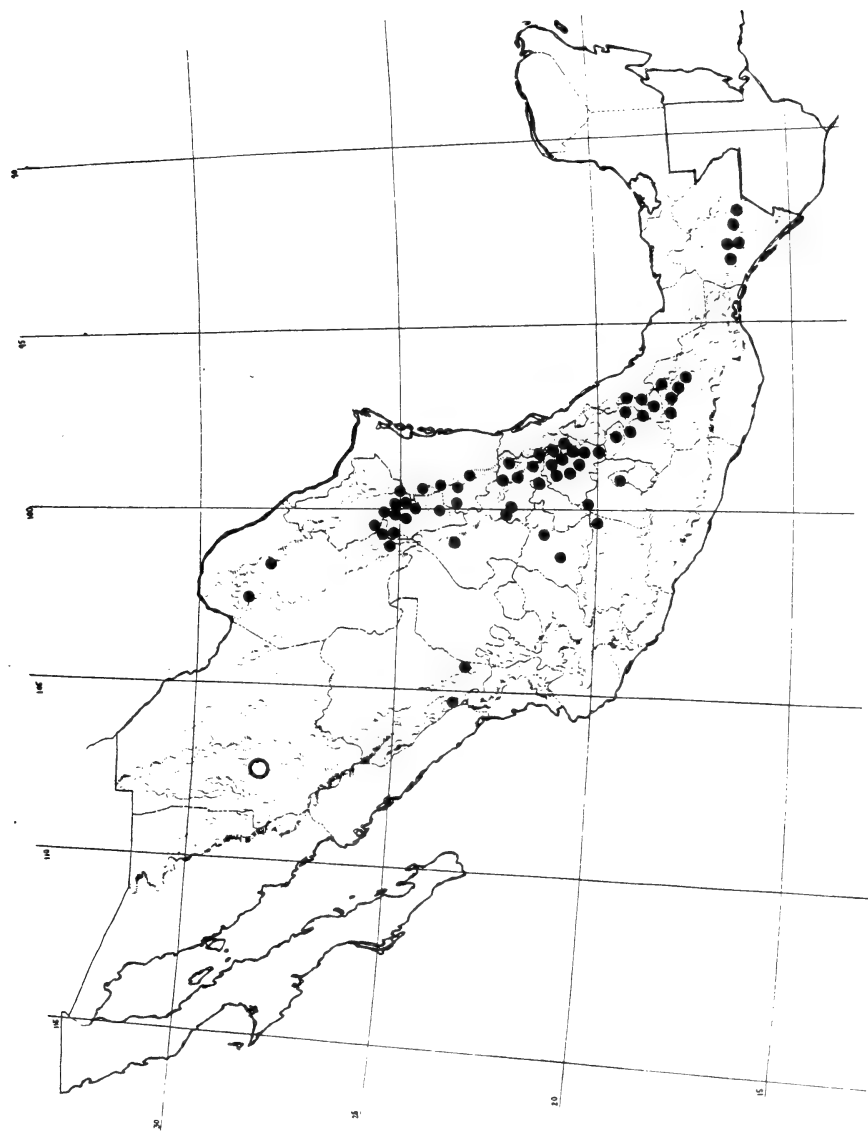


Figure 1. Distribution of *Ageratina petiolaris* (closed circles) and *A. ayerscottiana* (open circle). Based upon specimens at LL, TEX.

Ageratina miahuatlana relates to a group of species with large heads and glandular-pubescent foliage centering about *A. viscosissima* (Rolfe) King & H. Rob. The latter occurs in northwestern México and belongs to the subgenus *Ageratina* (sensu King & Robinson 1987). It differs from the latter in having leaves with shorter petioles and larger heads, the involucre 10-12 mm long (vs. 6-8 mm long), and pappus of more numerous bristles (ca. 30 vs. 10-15).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnoses, and to her and Justin Williams for reviewing the paper.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *BOCCONIA* (PAPAVERACEAE) FROM OAXACA, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Bocconia hintoniorum B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.*, is described and illustrated from Cerro Quiexobra, Distrito Miahuatlán, Oaxaca. It is a small tree 3-5 m high having undivided, thick coriaceous leaves, and flowers with 7-8 anthers. It is closely related to the more southern *B. gracilis*, differing from the latter in having smaller, thicker leaves with minutely crenulodentate margins and fewer anthers.

KEY WORDS: Papaveraceae, *Bocconia*, México, Oaxaca, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican plants has revealed the following novelty.

BOCCONIA HINTONIORUM B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figures 1-2. TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distrito Miahuatlán, Cerro Quiexobra, 3070 m, 19 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26227 (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Similis *Bocconiae gracili* Hutch. sed foliis crassioribus glabrisque, marginibus uniformiter minuteque crenulatis-dentatis, et antheris 7-8 (vice ca. 12).

Small tree 3-5 m high. Young stems densely hirsute. Leaves 12-13 cm long, 2-3 cm wide, pubescent at the base like the stem, often winged throughout by the gradually tapering blades, the latter narrowly elliptic to elliptic-oblongate, pinnately nervate, the margins minutely crenulodentate for about 2/3 of their length. Flowers arranged in terminal panicles ca. 30 cm long, 10 cm across, the pedicels mostly 4-10 mm long, glabrous. Sepals 9-11 mm long, 2.5-3.0 mm wide, the apices abruptly constricted forming a lanceolate extension ca. 2 mm long. Petals absent. Stamens 7 or 8. Fruits on recurved pedicels at maturity, glaucous-black, glabrous. Seeds ovoid, ca. 4 mm long, 3 mm across, the caruncle broadly conical, ca. 2 mm long.

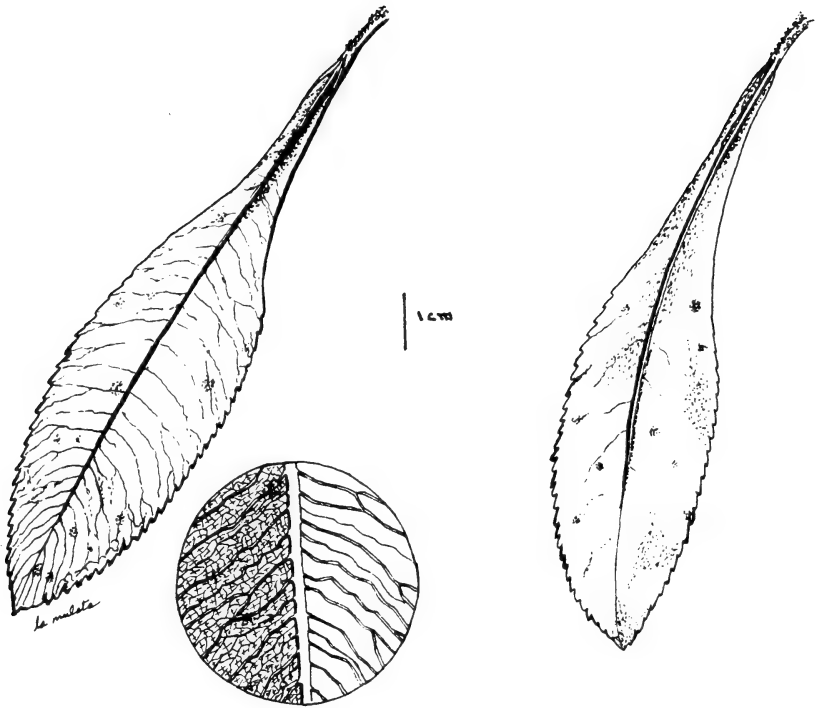


Figure 1. Leaves of *Bocconia hintoniorum*: left side (lower surface); right side (upper surface); circular inset (undersurface, showing detail); from holotype.

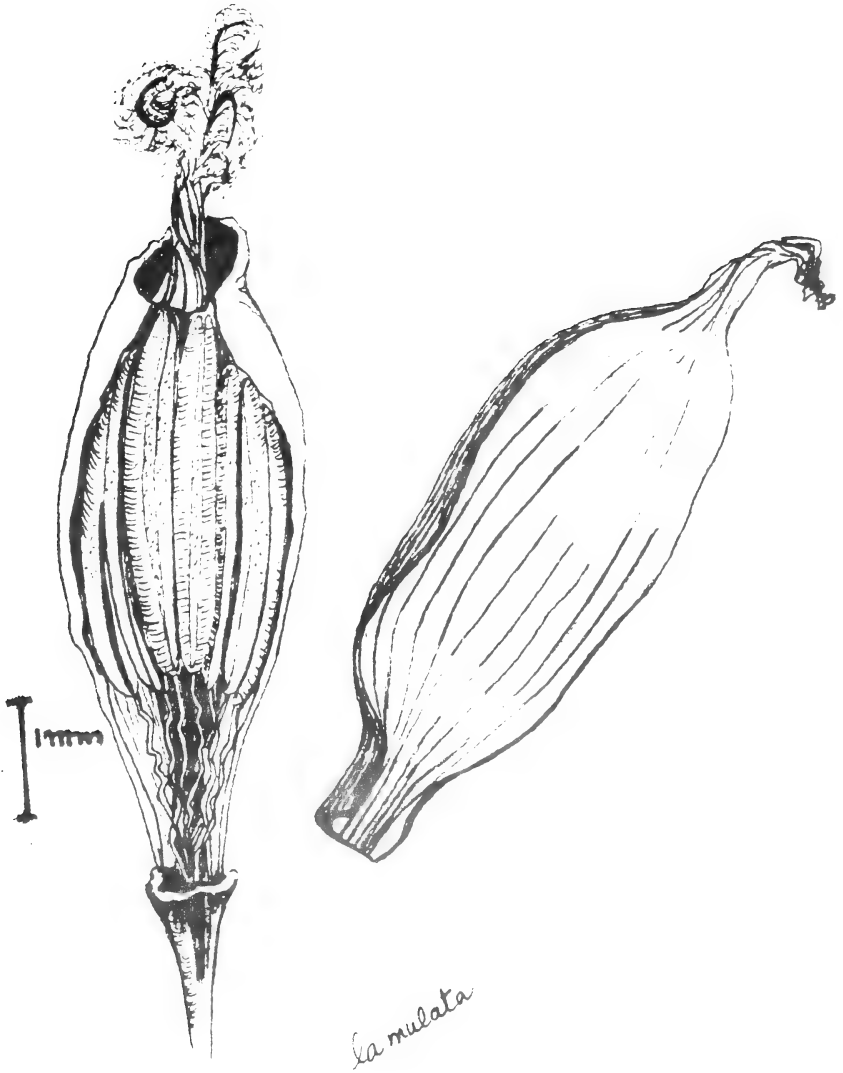


Figure 2. Flower of *Bocconia hintoniorum* with one of the two sepals removed (from holotype).

This newly described taxon first came to my attention in the fall of 1980 while on a *Bocconia* collecting expedition with Ms. Joan Johnson (accompanied by Dr. David Northington and Dr. Wayne Elisens). Ms. Johnson was in the early stages of a doctoral systematic study of *Bocconia*, having borrowed a wide range of material from various institutions so as to prepare herself for the field trip concerned. We collected the commonly occurring bocconias throughout most of México (mainly *B. frutescens* L., including *B. latisejala* S. Wats.), but were startled to find small populations of the presently described species along highway 175 in the vicinity of Miahuatlán, Oaxaca. Unfortunately, Ms. Johnson abandoned her doctoral program and failed to preserve the various collections made during this sojourn. She also left me, her major professor, with a large set of *Bocconia* specimens to annotate and return to various institutions, none of these representing the species described herein. Thus my delight to find among Hinton's numerous collections from Cerro Quiexobra, newly assembled specimens that might serve as type material for this long-remembered but unnamed taxon.

Bocconia hintoniorum will key to *B. integrifolia* Kunth in Standley's (1922) *Trees and Shrubs of Mexico*. The latter, however, is typified by Peruvian material and, as noted by Hutchinson (1920) in his account of the genus, is restricted to South America. Although the material of *B. hintoniorum* will key to *B. integrifolia* in the treatment of Hutchinson, it is seemingly more closely related to the Central American *B. gracilis* Hutch., with which it is compared here.

It is a pleasure to name this attractive new species for the Hinton family, whose collections in México are becoming increasingly legendary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Ted Delevoryas for reviewing the manuscript.

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CONTENTS

- TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Desmanthodium* (Asteraceae, Heliantheae) from Oaxaca, México.....317
- IVINSKI, R., T. LOWREY, & C. KELLER, Additions to the floras of Colorado and New Mexico.....319
- FERRERA A., Y., *Muhlenbergia montana* and *M. quadridentata*, a case of a natural hybrid swarm.....325
- TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Cerastium* (Caryophyllaceae) from Oaxaca, México.....340
- TURNER, B.L., A new variety of *Perymenium hintoniorum* (Asteraceae, Heliantheae).....343
- NOBLOCH, I.W., The natural history of southwestern Chihuahua, México in the 1930's.....346
- TURNER, B.L., *Cerastium texanum* (Caryophyllaceae) does not occur in Texas.....356
- TURNER, B.L., Taxonomy and nomenclature of *Schkuhria pinnata* (Asteraceae, Helenieae).....364
- TURNER, B.L., A new species of *Viguiera* (subgenus *Amphilepis*) from México, with observations on its relationship to the genus *Tithonia* (Asteraceae).....369
- HAW, R.B., B.F. CLOSE, & L. SCHNELL, Rediscovery of *Solanum incompletum* (Solanaceae) on the U.S. Army's Pohakuloa Training Area.....372
- ANG, WEN-TSAI, M.J. WARNOCK, & GUANGHUA ZHU, Notulae de Ranunculaceis Sinensibus (XX).....382

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A NEW SPECIES OF *DESMANTHODIUM* (ASTERACEAE, HELIANTHEAE)
FROM OAXACA, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Desmanthodium hintoniorum* B.L. Turner, is described from the state of Oaxaca, México (Mpio. Miahuatlán). It is closely related to the Guatemalan species, *D. guatemalense* Hemsl., but differs in having narrower, nearly entire elliptical leaves and being glabrous throughout, including all floral parts.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Heliantheae, *Desmanthodium*, México, Oaxaca, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty.

DESMANTHODIUM HINTONIORUM B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Mpio. Miahuatlán, La Sirena, 2525 m, 23 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26409 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Similis *D. guatemalensi* Hemsl. sed foliis ellipticis et integris vel paene integris (vice foliorum ovatorum et dentatorum), caulibus, foliis, partibusque floralibus ubique glabris (vice diverse pubescentium).

Shrub to 1.5 m high, the stems clearly woody and glabrous throughout. Leaves mostly 10-12 cm long, 3.0-3.5 cm wide; petioles 2-4 mm long; blades narrowly elliptical, pinnately nervate, gradually tapering to the petioles, the margins with minute well-spaced, denticulate teeth, but seemingly entire upon superficial inspection. Heads much congested and terminal on stout peduncles 0.5-2.0 cm long, the syncephalous structure ca. 1.5 cm high and 2-3 cm across. Bracts ovate, glabrous, subcoriaceous, 8-10 mm long, 5-6 mm wide, not forming a well-defined involucre bound head. Receptacle plane, glabrous. Pistillate florets 2, fertile; ligule absent, the tube ca. 1.5 mm long; achenes ellipsoid, glabrous, completely enclosed in fused, elliptical (in outline) bracts, the latter 6-7 mm long, ca. 2.5 mm wide, glabrous throughout. Disk florets ca. 8, sterile, the style branches fused, forming a conical brush ca. 2 mm long;

corollas white, glabrous, 5-lobed, the lobes ca. 1.4 mm long with ill-defined veins, these scarcely marginal, if at all; base of style surrounded by a well defined nectary ca. 0.75 mm high; achenes (although sterile), elongating at anthesis up to several times their bud-size, so as to resemble stout stalks 5-10 mm long.

This taxon is clearly closely related to the more southern, *Desmanthodium guatemalense* Hemsl. but differs in having narrower, elliptical, nearly entire leaves, and being glabrous throughout, including all floral parts. So far as known, *D. guatemalense* does not occur in Chiapas or elsewhere in México, being confined to Guatemala and Honduras.

It is a pleasure to name this for the Hinton family, several generations having now added, and continue to add, numerous remarkable Mexican collections to the research institutions of North America.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Piero Delprete for reviewing the paper.

ADDITIONS TO THE FLORAS OF COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Zigadenus virescens (Kunth) Macbr. is added to the west-slope flora of Colorado. Thirteen new records are added to the New Mexico flora including *Artemisia pygmaea* A. Gray, *Berteroa incana* (L.) DC., *Cleomella palmerana* M.E. Jones, *Eleocharis bella* (Piper) Svenson, *Epilobium lactiflorum* Hausskn., *Hackelia ursina* (Greene ex A. Gray) I.M. Johnston var. *pustulosa* (Macbr.) J.L. Gentry, *Hypoxis hirsuta* (L.) Cov., *Huperzia lucidula* (Michx.) Trev., *Lycopodium clavatum* L., *Malacothrix glabrata* (D.C. Eat.) A. Gray, *Senecio amplexans* A. Gray var. *holmii* (Greene) Harrington, *Senecio integerrimus* Nutt., and *Solidago speciosa* Nutt. var. *pallida* Porter. All but one are native North American taxa.

KEY WORDS: Flora, Colorado, New Mexico

Botanical field surveys and curatorial work at the University of New Mexico Herbarium (UNM) by the authors have resulted in one new record for the Colorado flora and thirteen additional records of New Mexico vascular plants. All but one are native North American taxa and seven represent significant disjunctions in their previously known geographic ranges. This report is prepared as a contribution to the *Working Index of New Mexico Vascular Plant Names* (Roalson & Allred 1995) and to

assist the Flora of North America Project. Nomenclature conforms to those two floristic endeavors.

COLORADO

LILIACEAE

Zigadenus virescens (Kunth) J.F. Macbr. - Eagle Co., Tennessee Pass, 3100-3500 m, 4-6 Sept 1915, *Eggleston 11801* (COLO). Gunnison Co., Rustler's Gulch above Gothic, 3200 m., 28 Aug 1938, *Ewan 11796* (COLO); West Elk Mountains, summit of McClure Pass, 1.3 km from main Hwy along dirt road following the ridge eastward, in wet depressions in aspen forest, elev: 2670 m, 10 July 1994, *W.A. Weber & R.C. Wittmann 19070* (COLO,UNM). Pitkin Co., W of Redstone, 3050 m, 22 Aug 1980, *Fenton s.n.* (COLO); White River National Forest, Maroon Bells Snowmass Wilderness, Hell Roaring Creek, T9S R87W Section 31, Subalpine meadow, ca. 3350 m, 20 Aug 1995, *T. Hogan 2968* (COLO,UNM). Routt Co., Grand Lake, 4 July 1937, *K.R. Johnson 571* (COLO); Diamond Park Road, 2 km N of Seedhouse G.S., 45 km N of Steamboat Springs, 18 July 1951, *Weber 6789* (COLO).

Comment: The first Colorado records of a predominantly Madrean species that was previously known from México, southeastern Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico (Hess & Sivinski 1995). These collections represent an approximately 400 km northern disjunction from the nearest known population in the Datil Mountains of northern Catron County, New Mexico. This species is occasionally sympatric and frequently confused with *Zigadenus elegans* Pursh (= *Anticlea elegans* [Pursh] Rydb. of some Colorado authors). *Zigadenus virescens* is distinguished by its campanulate corolla, cernuous flowers at anthesis, and stamens longer than the tepals as compared to the rotate-campanulate corolla, erect flowering pedicels, and usually longer tepals of *Z. elegans*.

NEW MEXICO

ASTERACEAE

Artemisia pygmaea A. Gray - McKinley Co., Fort Wingate, NE side of military reservation ca. 1 km NW of Wingate High School, elev: 2100 m, locally common on sodic, red clay of the Chinle Shale Formation with *Sporobolus airoides*, *Eriogonum microthecum*, and *Atriplex obovata*, 31 May 1994, *R. Sivinski & K. Lightfoot 2710* (UNM); same location, 26 Oct 1994, *W. Hevron 2261* (UNM); 1 km N of frontage road between I-40 and Iyanbito, T15N R16W Section 14, on red clayey sand of Chinle Fm with *Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*, *Bouteloua gracilis*, and scattered *Juniperus monosperma*, 26 Oct 1994, *W. Hevron 2262* (UNM).

Comment: First records for New Mexico and a nearly 200 km southern disjunction from the populations vouchered in southwestern Colorado (*Anderson 89-21 & 90-34* [COLO]). Welsh *et al.* (1993) observed this sagebrush on unique substrates that provide habitat for other rare plant species. The Fort Wingate, New Mexico, population is consistent by occurring with the relatively rare *Phacelia cephalotes* A. Gray and the narrow endemic *Erigeron sivinskii* Nesom.

Malacothrix glabrata (D.C. Eat. ex A. Gray) A. Gray - Hidalgo Co., Peloncillo Mountains, ca. 56 km SSW of Animas, T33S R21W Section 16 SW1/4, elev: 1640 m, rare on flat, rocky (volcanic) hilltop with *Bouteloua hirsuta*, *Agave palmeri*, and *Malacothrix fendleri*, 26 Apr 1993, W. Dunmire 1223 (UNM). Luna Co., on NE footslope of Taylor Mountain ca. 10 km ENE of Faywood Hot spring, T20S R10W Section 17 NE1/4, elev: 1600 m, locally rare on rhyolitic soils in desert grassland with *Pleuraphis mutica*, *Bouteloua curtipendula*, *Malacothrix fendleri*, *Ephedra*, and *Fallugia*, 12 Apr 1995, R. Sivinski 2949 (UNM).

Comment: First records for New Mexico and an eastern range extension from Graham County, Arizona (Kearney & Peebles 1951).

Senecio amplexens A. Gray var. *holmii* (Greene) Harrington - Taos Co., Sangre de Cristo Mountains, west slope of Wheeler Peak, elev: 3650 m, scree slopes at treeline, 20 Jul 1986, C.F. Keller 328.2C (UNM).

Comment: First record for New Mexico. A high elevation, short-stature variety (with basal leaves dominant) previously thought to be a Colorado endemic (Weber 1990). Variety *amplexens* also occurs in northern New Mexico, but at different localities and usually in subalpine habitats.

Senecio integerrimus Nutt. var. *integerrimus* - Rio Arriba Co., Hwy 84 N of Chama and 1.6 km S of NM/CO border, moist meadow in open piñon-juniper habitat with *Delphinium nelsonii* and *Phlox caryophylla*, 21 May 1991, C.F. Keller 656.3 (UNM).

Comment: First record for New Mexico and a minor southern range extension for this widespread, western North American species.

Solidago speciosa Nutt. var. *pallida* Porter - Los Alamos Co., Jemez Mountains, Los Alamos, S rim of Pajarito Canyon, 0.5 km E of State Route 4, elev: 2360 m, on dry ridge with *Pinus ponderosa*, 8 Oct 1990, C.F. Keller 653 (UNM). San Miguel Co., Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Gallinas Canyon west of Las Vegas, T17N R14E Section 14, elev: 2300 m, roadside slopes and ditches, 29 Aug 1994, C.F. Keller 938C (UNM).

Comment: First records for New Mexico. The San Miguel County collection is a minor southern range extension from the east slope of the Colorado Rockies (Weber 1990). The Jemez Mountain record represents a 100 km western range extension for the species.

BORAGINACEAE

Hackelia ursina (Greene ex Gray) I.M. Johnston var. *pustulosa* (Macbr.) J.L. Gentry - Hidalgo Co., Animas Mountains, lower Indian Creek Canyon, elev: 1850 m, 13 Sept 1975, W. Wagner 1507 (UNM); Animas Mountains, unnamed canyon above Eckels Tank, T32S R19W Section 8 SW1/4, elev: 1860 m, locally rare on N-facing slope of rhyolitic soil in upper encinal of *Quercus arizonica*, *Q. hypoleucoides*, *Rhus trilobata*, and *Yucca schottii*, 21 Aug 1993, R. Sivinski & L. McIntosh 2531 (UNM).

Comment: First records of this variety in New Mexico. Variety *pustulosa* was previously known from western Chihuahua and southeastern Arizona (Gentry 1974). Variety *ursina* is common in the Black Range and Mogollon Mountains of southwestern New Mexico. Their ranges overlap at the Animas Mountains in the New Mexico boot heel and the Chiricahua Mountains in adjacent Arizona.

BRASSICACEAE

Berteroa incana (L.) DC. - Sandoval Co., Jemez Mountains, La Cueva, intersection of State Route 4 and 126, elev: 2320 m, waste ground at roadside, 5 Aug 1995, C.F. Keller 976C (UNM).

Comment: First New Mexico record of this Eurasian weed. An adventive species that is established in North America from Nova Scotia to Washington (Great Plains Flora Assoc. 1986) and is spreading to southern montane areas in Colorado (Weber 1990) and New Mexico.

CAPPARACEAE

Cleomella palmerana M.E. Jones - San Juan Co., west of Rattlesnake, 26 Apr 1947, O. Clark 14107 (UNM). Identified and annotated by Hugh Iltis (WIS), 1983.

Comment: First record for New Mexico and a minor southern range extension from southwestern Colorado (Iltis, letter to Lowrey).

CYPERACEAE

Eleocharis bella (Piper) Svenson - Rio Arriba Co., Tusas Mountains, Posos Lake, T27N R8E Section 15, elev: 2630 m, abundant on shallow lake bed within conifer forest, on drying mud with *Plagiobothrys scouleri* and *Veronica*, 6 Aug 1991, R. Sivinski 1771 (NMC, UNM); Tusas Ridge west of Petaca, T26N R9E Section 6 NW1/4, on mud of small impoundment created by logging disturbance in ponderosa pine forest, 30 July 1992, R. Sivinski 1928 (UNM). Sierra Co., Black Range, pond

at head of Sawmill Canyon, T10S R10W Section 20 NW1/4, elev: 2350 m, 16 Aug 1982, *R. Fletcher & C. Barnard* 6688 (UNM).

Comment: Although Cronquist *et al.* (1977) acknowledged this species as occurring in New Mexico, Martin & Hutchins (1980) included it in their *Flora of New Mexico* as expected in the southwestern part of the state, but with no certain records. These collections document the species for southwestern New Mexico and also the north-central part of the state.

LILIACEAE

Hypoxis hirsuta (L.) Cov. - Cibola Co., Zuni Mountains, Agua Fria, 26 km W of Grants, T10N R12W Section 34, ponderosa pine forest, elev: 2440 m, 22 Aug 1963, *K.K. Goodrow* 756 (UNM). Identified and annotated by Doug Henderson (ID) and Anita Cholewa (MIN), 1990.

Comment: Martin & Hutchins (1980) included this species in their *Flora of New Mexico* as expected in the northeastern corner of the state. This collection documents the species for New Mexico, but in the northwestern part of the state. The nearest previous collections are from southeastern Colorado (Weber 1990).

LYCOPODIACEAE

Huperzia lucidula (Michx.) Trev. - Santa Fe Co., 4 km N, 4.4 km E from Santa Fe Plaza on ski run road, 9 Aug 1961, *C.K. Dixon* A-289 (UNM). Identified and annotated by Michael Windham (UT), 1990.

Comment: First record of the genus and species for New Mexico. The range of this species is illustrated in the *Flora of North America* as east of the Mississippi River Valley (Flora of North America Editorial Committee 1993). This New Mexico collection represents a significant disjunction to the southern Rocky Mountains.

Lycopodium clavatum L. - Sandoval Co., Sandia Mountains, N of Sandia Crest on trail through moist Canadian forest, elev: 3050 m, 23 Apr 1965, *C.B. Jones* 12-2 (UNM). Identified and annotated by Michael Windham (UT), 1990.

Comment: First record of this species for New Mexico. The North American distribution of this cosmopolitan species is the northeastern United States, southern Canada, and the Pacific northwest (Flora of North America Editorial Committee 1993). It also occurs in the mountains of México. This New Mexico collection represents a significant disjunction to interior southwestern North America.

ONAGRACEAE

Epilobium lactiflorum Hausskn. - Taos Co., woods on west exposure along trail to Wheeler Peak, 36°33' 20" N 105°25' 45" W, elev: 3370-3400 m, 8 July 1967, H. Mackay 5T-214 (UNM). Identified and annotated by Peter Hoch (MO), 1977.

Comment: First record for New Mexico and a southern range extension from the subalpine flora of Colorado (Weber 1990).

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MUHLENBERGIA MONTANA AND M. QUADRIDENTATA, A CASE OF A NATURAL HYBRID SWARM

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Becaria de la COFAA

ABSTRACT

This study examined variation in morphology for 49 populations of *Muhlenbergia montana* (Nutt.) Hitchc. and *M. quadridentata* (H.B.K.) Kunth representing the sympatric range of the species. These and previous results suggest the formation of hybrid swarms between the two species. Suspected hybridization is confirmed by the morphometric analysis of the species growing in this area. Flavonoid profiles, anatomical, and cytological features seem to support this theory.

KEY WORDS: *Muhlenbergia montana*, *Muhlenbergia quadridentata*, hybrid swarm, Poaceae

RESUMEN

El presente estudio examinó la variación morfológica de 49 poblaciones de *Muhlenbergia montana* (Nutt.) Hitchc. y *M. quadridentata* (H.B.K.) Kunth, representando el área de distribución simpátrica de las especies. Estos y previos resultados sugieren la formación de camadas de híbridos entre las dos especies. La hibridación sospechada se confirma a través del análisis morfométrico de las especies que ocurren en esta área. El perfil de flavonoides y los caracteres anatómicos y citológicos parecen apoyar esta teoría.

PALABRAS CLAVES: *Muhlenbergia montana*, *Muhlenbergia quadridentata*, camadas de híbridos, Poaceae

Muhlenbergia montana (Nutt.) Hitchc., a widely distributed species (from Montana to México and Guatemala) is perhaps, a very successful species that along its wide distribution seems to hybridize with putative species; Welsh *et al.* (1987)

reported numerous intermediates formed with *M. filiculmis* Vasey in the Rocky Mountains, while, Herrera-Arrieta & Grant (1993) mention the suspected hybridization with *M. quadridentata* (H.B.K.) Kunth, in the western and central part of México.

Initial macromorphological studies of the *Muhlenbergia montana* complex (Herrera-A. & Bain 1991 and Herrera-Arrieta & Grant 1993, 1994) have shown that some specimens of *M. quadridentata* shared certain features of *M. montana*. Further macromorphological observations of floral and vegetative characters analyzed with multivariate statistical tests and phenetic analyses, augmented by information on pollen fertility and their geographical range of distribution, provide a context for evaluating the taxonomic limits and relationships of these two species.

Phenetic analyses of morphological, anatomical, and flavonoid content data suggested that *Muhlenbergia montana* and *M. quadridentata* hybridize in sympatric areas.

The present analysis attempted to estimate the morphological variation among populations within these two species belonging to the sympatric area of distribution in México, to confirm that hybridization occurs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A study of 49 freshly collected specimens (Table 1) was assembled. The collection locations seemed to cover the sympatric area of distribution of these two species at a range of 2100-3650 m, 17-24° N and 90-105° W. A few other herbarium specimens were selected to represent the morphological variation.

Populations of *Muhlenbergia* vary in size from a few scattered individuals to hundreds of plants covering a large area. Sample sizes were randomly selected of ten to fifteen individuals per population at each location, to maximize the probability of sampling genetically different individuals. Eighteen morphological characters were scored and are shown in Table 2. Many loaned herbarium specimens were reviewed from: CIIDIR, CHAPA, ENCB, HUAA, IEB, and MEXU (acronyms follow Holmgren *et al.* 1990).

The individuals of each population were measured for eighteen continuous macromorphological variables (Table 2), where each OTU is represented by the mean value (measurement) per variable. Application of Cluster Analysis and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for a phenetic study were the most representative and are elaborated below.

A distribution map (Figure 1) is included, based on over 950 herbarium specimens identified as *Muhlenbergia montana* and *M. quadridentata*. After examination, 49 locations were selected to collect fresh material representing the geographic ranges and putative hybrids. The specimens were measured and recorded.

Table 1. Specimens of *Muhlenbergia* analyzed in this study.

M. montana (Nutt.) Hitchc. MEX. AGS: *De La Cerda* 3989 (CIIDIR,HUAA). CHIH: *Herrera, Peterson, & Annable* 950, 956, 964, 968, 970, 972, 974, 980 (CIIDIR,MTMG,US); *Peña* 802 (CIIDIR). DF: *Herrera & Cortés* 922, 924 (CIIDIR,MTMG,US). DGO: *Herrera & Acevedo* 984 (CIIDIR,MTMG,US); *Acevedo* 582 (CIIDIR); *Acevedo & González* 529, 534, 535, 536, 537, 540 (CIIDIR); *Herrera & González* 1022 (CIIDIR). MOR: *Herrera & Cortés* 926, 928 (CIIDIR,MTMG,US). OAX: *Herrera* 900 (CIIDIR,MTMG); *Carrillo* 361 (MEXU,ENCB).

M. quadridentata (H.B.K.) Kunth MEX. COL: *Herrera & Cortés* 935, 936 (CIIDIR,MTMG,US). DF: *Herrera & Cortés* 911 (CIIDIR,MTMG,US). DGO: *Acevedo & González* 527 (CIIDIR,MTMG). HGO: *Chavez* 134 (CIIDIR,ENCB); *Mancera* 1 (CIIDIR,CHAPA). JAL: *Herrera & Cortés* 933 (CIIDIR,MTMG,US). MEX: *Herrera & Cortés* 904, 906, 907, 908, 913, 914, 915, 929 (CIIDIR,MTMG,US); *Herrera* 241 (CIIDIR,ENCB); *Vega* 276 (CIIDIR,CHAPA,ENCB); *Hernández* 15/78 (CIIDIR,ENCB). MOR: *Herrera & Cortés* 925, 927 (CIIDIR,MTMG,US). PUE: *Herrera & Cortés* 916, 917, 918, 919 (CIIDIR,MTMG,US). OAX: *Herrera* 899 (CIIDIR,MTMG).

Table 2. Coding of macromorphological variables used in the phenetic analysis.

1. Leaves length, num (for numerical).
2. Old sheaths, 1) present, 2) absent.
3. Lamina leaves, 1) involute, 2) flat, 3) flat-involute.
4. Leaf width, num.
5. Ligule length, num.
6. Ligule shape, 1) truncate, 2) apiculate.
7. Spikelets length, num.
8. First glume length, num.
9. Second glume length, num.
10. First glume width, num.
11. Second glume width, num.
12. Second glume teeth length, num.
13. Lemma length, num.
14. Lemma pubescence, 1) in base and margins, 2) in the whole surface.
15. Lemma awn length, num.
16. Palea length, num.
17. Palea pubescence, 1) scarce, 2) moderate.
18. Anthers length, num.

Flavonoid profiles were taken from (Herrera-A. & Bain 1991). A data matrix of morphological characters (Tables 3 & 4) was submitted to a Principal Component Analysis (Figures 2-4) and a cluster analysis using the unweighted pair-group mathematical average clustering analysis (UPGMA) of the Canberra distance matrix through the use of the Multivariate Statistical Package Version 1.31, Kovach (1987) to generate the dendrogram (Figure 5).

Differential staining (Alexander 1969) of aborted and nonaborted spores was used to assess sterility in the suspected hybrid populations, results are presented in Table 5.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Muhlenbergia quadridentata is often confused with *M. montana* (McVaugh 1983; Herrera-A. & Bain 1991; Herrera-Arrieta & Grant 1992). Field observations of the Mexican populations of these two species suggest that, although the two taxa can often be easily recognized in the field, variation between the distinguishing characters and the presence of intermediate forms have caused confusion in this group.

Muhlenbergia montana is more widely distributed, at elevations from 2000 to 3100 m, from 15° to 45° N and 90° to 112° W. *Muhlenbergia quadridentata* grows mostly at higher altitudes (more than 3000 m), and from 17° to 21° N, 96° to 102° W. Scattered populations were found close to 2000 m, at higher latitudes 24° N and 105° W. The former has spikelets and anthers shorter than *M. quadridentata*, with glumes subequal, and the second glume 3-toothed and conspicuously but shortly 3-awned.

These two species seem to form a group on the basis of their flavonoid content (Herrera-A. & Bain 1991). The flavonoid profiles show that *Muhlenbergia montana* lacks four compounds present in *M. quadridentata*; while *M. quadridentata* lacks a compound always present in *M. montana*. These unique compounds are considered diagnostic marks (mark-q and mark-m for the compounds present in one species and absent in the other) in this work. From the twenty populations of *M. montana* studied for flavonoids (Herrera-A. & Bain 1991), fourteen shared having the well defined compounds identified for this species. On the other side, from the seventeen populations studied of *M. quadridentata*, fourteen shared having the seventeen flavonoids characteristic for *M. quadridentata*. The remaining populations (six populations of the former and three populations of the later) have shown a variable mixture of the marked flavonoids. The presence or absence of these compounds revealed key characters to delineate the identity of morphological intermediates between *M. montana* and *M. quadridentata*.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA), using averages of eighteen measured characters (Table 2), was used to produce a graphic representation of the variation among the groups (Figures 2 to 4). Relative positions of individuals on the PC axes represent their relative similarity for the characters used. In this analysis the two species are completely separated by the first two principal components.

Table 3. Data matrix for the characters of *Muhlenbergia quadridentata* (H.B.K.) Kunth used in this study.

OTU	Coll. #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	H&C 899	30	2	3	2.0	2.0	1	4.0	2.8	4.0	0.7	1.0	1.5	3.5	1	1.0	3.0	1	1.8
2	H&C 900	20	2	1	1.5	2.0	1	4.0	2.0	3.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	3.5	1	1.0	3.0	1	1.8
3	H&C 933	18	2	1	1.0	2.0	1	4.0	1.8	3.5	0.7	1.0	0.0	3.5	1	1.0	3.0	1	1.6
4	VEGA 276	22	2	1	1.0	3.0	2	4.0	2.0	3.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	3.4	1	0.9	3.0	1	2.0
5	H&C 914	28	2	1	1.0	2.0	1	4.2	1.8	3.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	4.2	1	1.1	3.5	1	2.2
6	H&C 906	33	2	3	2.0	2.0	2	4.5	2.0	4.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	4.0	1	1.4	3.5	1	2.1
7	H&C 917	23	2	1	0.8	2.0	1	3.8	1.6	3.2	0.7	0.8	0.0	3.6	1	0.8	3.0	1	1.6
8	H&C 916	30	2	1	1.0	2.0	1	4.0	1.7	3.0	0.5	1.0	0.2	3.8	1	0.8	3.0	1	2.2
9	H&C 918	30	2	1	1.0	2.0	1	4.8	2.8	4.8	0.4	1.2	0.1	4.2	1	1.2	4.0	1	2.2
10	H&C 913	22	2	1	1.0	1.5	1	3.5	2.0	3.0	0.7	1.4	0.1	3.2	1	0.8	3.0	2	2.1
11	H&C 919	30	2	1	1.0	2.0	1	3.8	1.4	2.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	3.8	1	0.7	3.5	2	1.8
12	H&C 915	21	2	3	2.0	2.0	1	5.0	2.0	4.0	0.8	1.4	0.5	4.5	1	0.8	3.5	1	2.2
13	H&C 927	18	2	3	2.0	4.0	2	3.8	1.2	2.8	0.5	1.0	0.3	3.2	1	1.2	3.0	2	2.2
14	H&C 911	28	2	3	2.0	4.0	2	3.5	1.5	2.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	3.0	1	1.0	2.5	1	1.8
15	H&C 907	13	2	1	1.5	2.0	1	3.8	2.0	3.0	0.5	1.2	0.1	3.5	1	1.0	3.0	1	2.0
16	H&C 904	15	2	1	1.0	2.0	1	3.8	2.0	3.0	0.6	1.0	0.1	3.5	1	0.9	3.0	2	1.8
17	H&C 936	16	2	1	1.0	4.0	2	4.0	1.5	2.8	0.8	1.2	0.1		1	0.8	3.8	1	2.0
18	H&C 935	12	2	1	1.0	3.0	2	4.2	2.2	3.8	0.7	1.0	0.0	4.0	1	1.2	3.8	2	2.0
19	H&C 929	21	2	1	1.0	2.0	1	3.2	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.1	3.0	1	0.8	2.8	1	1.6
20	H&C 908	20	2	1	1.0	2.0	1	4.0	2.2	3.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	3.5	1	0.9	3.2	1	1.5
21	H&C 925	15	2	1	1.0	1.0	2	5.0	2.5	4.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	4.5	1	1.2	4.0	2	2.2
22	CHAVE Z.134	11	2	1	1.0	8.0	2	4.0	1.8	3.0		1.4	0.1	3.8	1	0.8	3.2	1	2.0
23	HDEZ 15.78	20	2	1	2.0	2.5	1	4.2	2.2	3.8	0.7	1.2	0.3	4.0	1	0.4	3.8	1	1.8
24	MANCERA 1	19	2	2	2.0	2.0	1	3.2	2.0	3.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	3.0	1	1.2	2.8	2	1.8
25	H 241	11	2	1	1.0	2.0	1	3.2	1.8	2.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	3.0	1	1.2	2.8	2	2.0

COLLECTORS= H&C: Herrera & Cortés, HDEZ: Hernández, H: Herrera.

Table 4. Data matrix for the characters used in this study of *Muhlenbergia montana* (Nutt.) Hitchc.

OTU	Coll. #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
26	ACEV 582	22	2	2	1.7	2.2	1	4.5	4.0	5.0	0.7	1.0	2.5	4.2	2	1.2	4.0	2	2.0
27	H&G 1022	27	2	1	1.2	2.5	2	3.8	2.5	3.0	0.6	0.9	1.5	3.5	2	1.7	3.0	2	2.0
28	DLC 3839	27	2	3	1.5	7.0	2	3.8	3.0	3.0	0.6	1.1	1.5	3.0	2	1.2	2.8	2	2.0
29	A&G 534	32	1	2	4.0	5.0	2	4.0	3.2	4.0	0.7	1.2	2.0	4.0	2	1.5	3.8	2	2.0
30	A&G 529	27	1	3	1.5	4.0	2	4.0	3.0	3.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	3.8	2	1.2	3.5	2	1.8
31	A&G 535	26	1	2	2.2	2.5	2	4.0	3.0	3.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	3.8	2	1.5	3.5	2	2.2
32	CARR 361	20	2	1	1.0	6.0	2	3.8	3.0	3.2	0.5	0.8	1.8	3.2	2	1.5	3.0	2	1.6
33	A&G 540	21	1	2	1.5	3.0	2	3.5	2.0	3.0	0.6	1.2	1.0	3.2	2	1.2	3.0	2	2.2
34	PENA 802	22	1	2	2.5	1.5	1	4.0	3.0	4.0	0.7	1.2	2.0	4.0	2	1.0	3.8	2	0.0
35	H&C 924	25	2	3	1.2	3.0	2	4.0	2.0	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	3.8	1	1.2	3.5	1	0.0
36	H,P&A 950	21	2	3	1.5	10	2	4.0	3.5	3.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	4.0	2	1.0	3.8	2	2.0
37	H&C 928	14	2	1	0.5	2.0	1	3.5	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	3.2	1	1.2	3.0	1	0.0
38	H,P&A 968	16	1	1	1.0	5.0	2	3.2	2.0	2.8	0.5	0.8	1.5	3.0	2	1.5	2.8	2	1.8
39	H&C 922	10	2	1	0.5	6.0	1	3.8	2.0	3.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	3.5	1	1.2	3.2	1	2.0
40	H,P&A 972	22	2	1	1.2	8.0	2	4.0	2.8	3.3	0.6	1.2	1.6	4.0	2	1.1	3.8	2	1.8
41	H&C 926	18	2	1	1.0	2.0	1	3.0	1.5	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.3	3.0	1	0.8	2.8	1	2.0
42	H,P&A 970	21	2	3	1.2	15	2	4.0	3.0	3.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	3.5	2	0.8	3.2	1	2.0
43	H,P&A 974	24	1	3	1.5	10	2	4.0	3.0	3.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	3.8	2	1.5	3.5	?	1.8
44	H,P&A 980	09	1	3	2.0	7.0	2	4.2	3.5	3.8	0.6	1.2	2.0	4.0	2	1.1	3.8	2	2.0
45	H,P&A 956	21	2	3	2.0	11	2	4.0	3.0	3.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	3.8	2	1.5	3.5	2	1.8
46	H,P&A 964	11	2	1	1.0	10	2	3.5	2.2	2.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	3.2	2	0.8	3.0	2	1.8
47	H&A 984	11	1	1	0.8	3.0	1	3.8	2.0	2.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	3.5	2	0.8	3.3	2	1.5
48	A&G 536	28	1	3	2.0	3.0	2	3.8	2.5	3.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	3.5	2	1.2	3.2	2	2.2
49	A&G 537	22	1	2	2.5	2.5	2	4.0	2.5	3.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	3.8	2	1.5	3.5	2	1.5

COLLECTORS= ACEV.: Acevedo; H&C: Herrera & Cortés; H&G: Herrera & González; A&G: Acevedo & González; CARR.: Carrillo; DLC: De La Cerda; H,P&A: Herrera, Peterson & Annable.

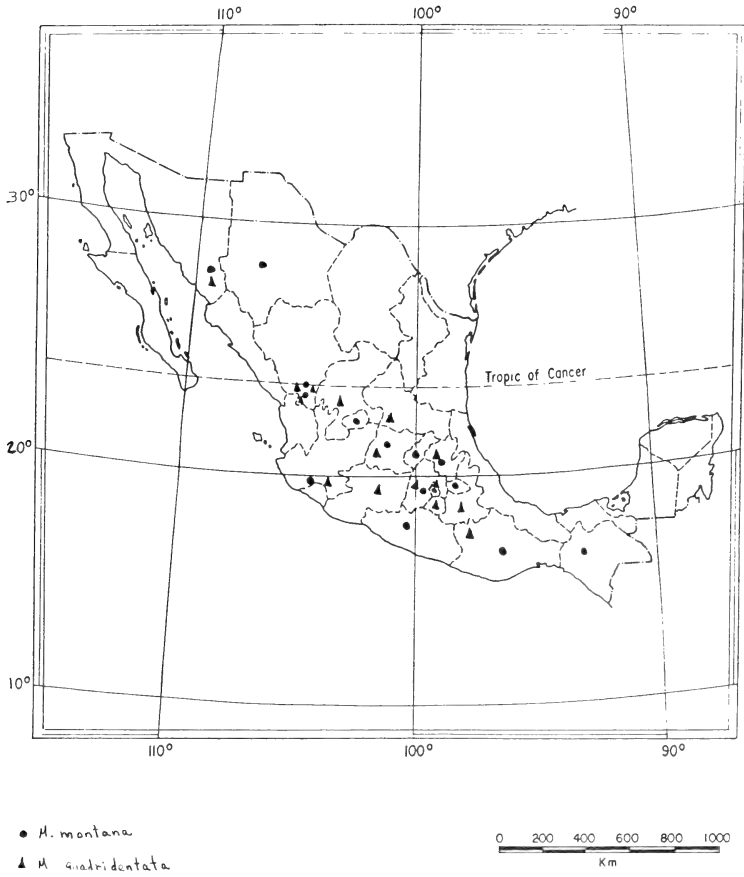


Figure 1. Map of *Muhlenbergia montana* and *M. quadridentata* distribution.

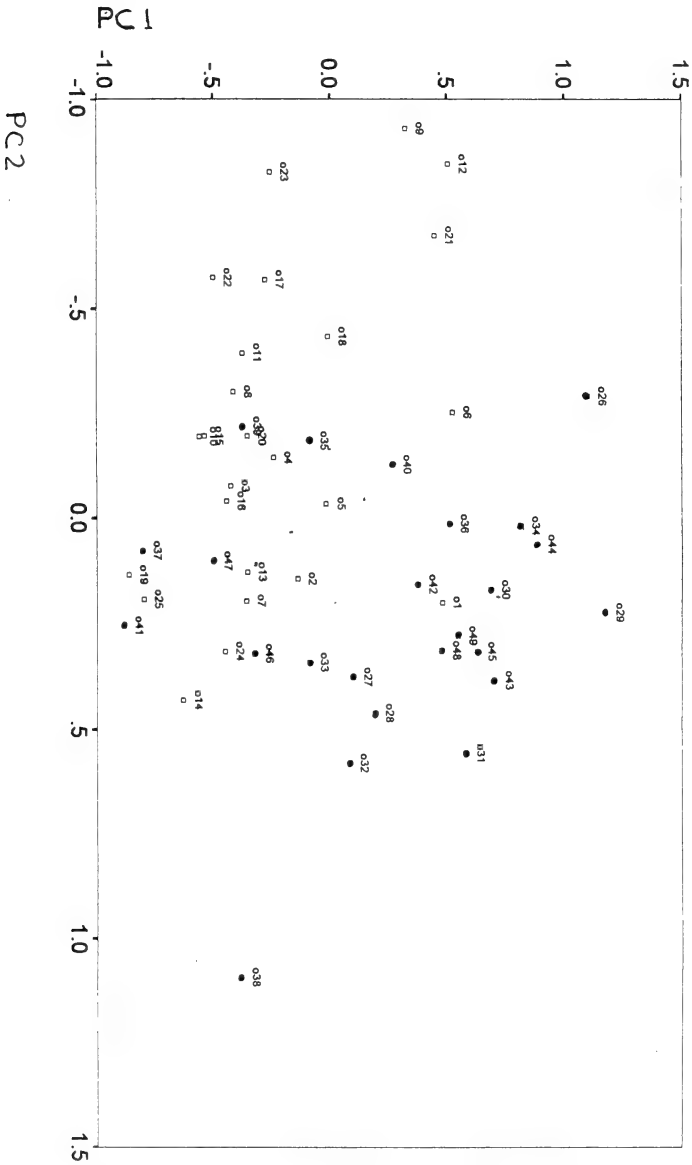


Figure 2. Scatter diagram of individuals from pure and mixed populations of *Muhlenbergia montana* and *M. quadridentata* on Principal Components 1 and 2. Grouping is based on morphological characters.

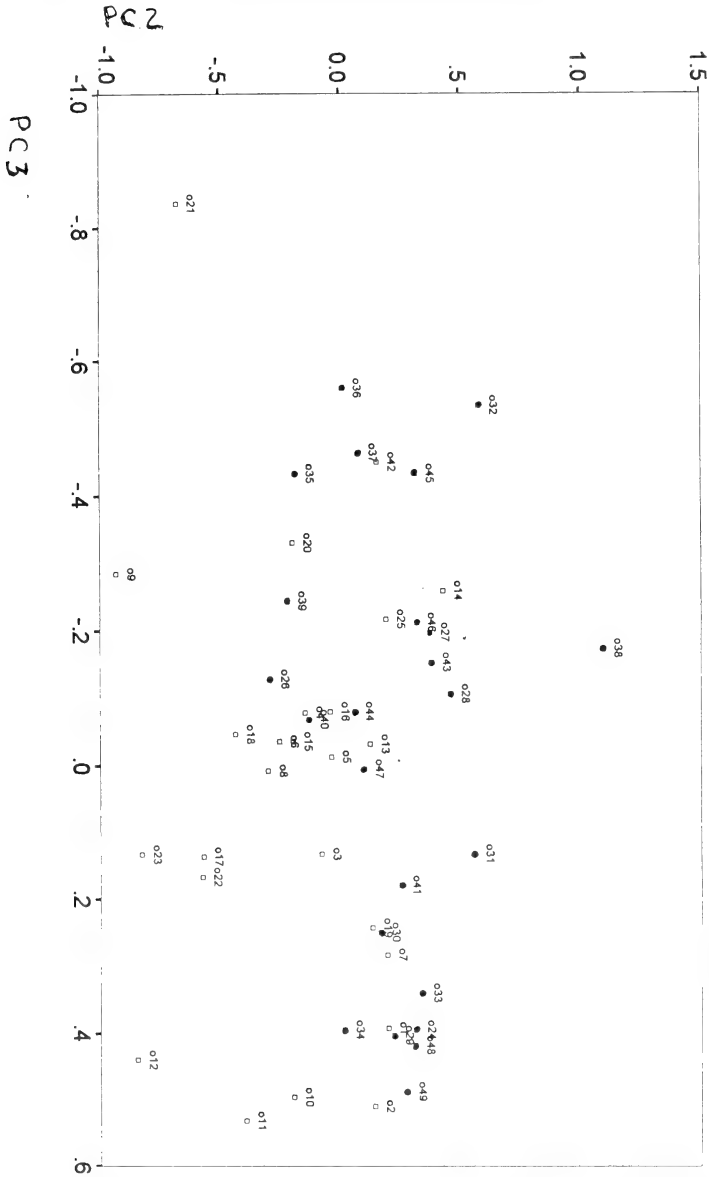


Figure 3. Scatter diagram of individuals from pure and mixed populations of *Muhlenbergia montana* and *M. quadridentata* on Principal Components 2 and 3. Grouping is based on morphological characters.

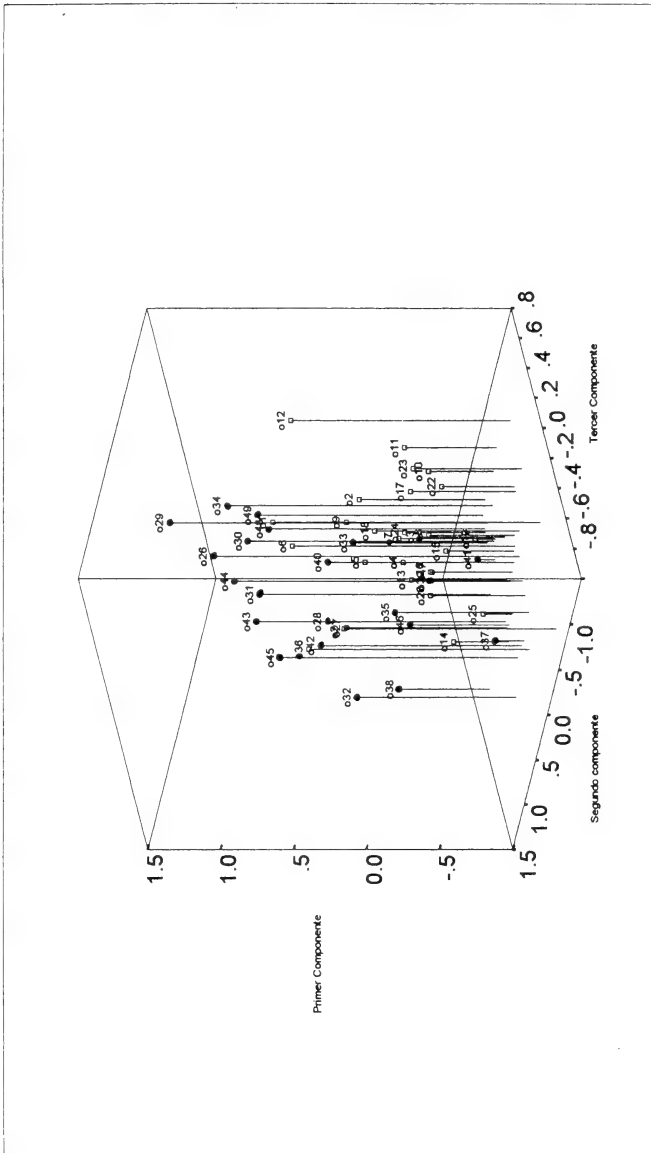


Figure 4. Scatter diagram of individuals from pure and mixed populations of *Muhlenbergia montana* and *M. quadridentata* on Principal Components 1, 2, and 3. Grouping is based on morphological characters.

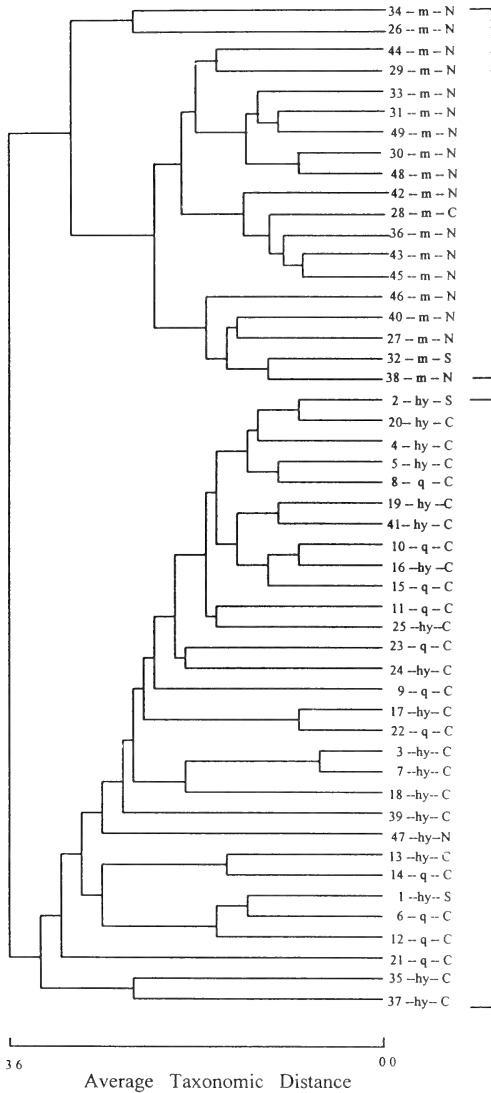


Figure 5. Phenetic relationships among accessions of *Muhlenbergia montana* and *M. quadridentata* as reflected by the cluster analysis (UPGMA) of the Canberra distance (Kovach 1987). Cophenetic correlation 0.923. Population numbers correspond to those in Tables 3 & 4. N= Northern populations, C= Central populations, and S= Southern populations.

Table 5. Percentage of pollen sterility in suspected hybrids.

OTU	Collector #	Locality	Altitude	Good Pollen	Aborted Pollen
1	<i>H&C 899</i>	Sierra de Juárez, Oax.	2950 m	98%	2%
2	<i>H&C 900</i>	Sierra de Juárez, Oax.	3000 m	70%	30%
3	<i>H&C 933</i>	Nevado de Colima, Col.	3650 m	91%	9%
4	<i>VEGA 272</i>	Río Frio, Mex.	3050 m	UK	UK
5	<i>H&C 914</i>	Amecameca-Tlamacas, Mex.	3500 m	75%	25%
7	<i>H&C 917</i>	E del Popocatepetl, Pue.	3180 m	60%	40%
13	<i>H&C 927</i>	Lagunas de Zempoala, Mex.	2900 m	98%	2%
16	<i>H&C 904</i>	Nevado de Toluca, Mex.	3400 m	60%	40%
17	<i>H&C 935</i>	Nevado de Colima, Col.	3740 m	82%	18%
18	<i>H&C 936</i>	Nevado de Colima, Col.	4000 m	70%	30%
19	<i>H&C 929</i>	La Marqueza, Mex.	3100 m	0%	100%
20	<i>H&C 908</i>	Sultepec, Mex.	2100 m	98%	2%
24	<i>MANCERA 1</i>	Tulancingo, Hgo.	2240 m	UK	UK
25	<i>H 241</i>	Sierra de Alcaparrosa, Mex.	2600 m	UK	UK
35	<i>H&C 924</i>	Ajusco, D.F.	3350 m	55%	45%
37	<i>H&C 928</i>	Lagunas de Zempoala, Pue.	3170 m	86%	14%
39	<i>H&C 922</i>	Ajusco, D.F.	3260 m	0%	100%
40	<i>H,P&A 972</i>	Batopilas, Chih.	2245 m	0%	100%
41	<i>H&C 926</i>	Lagunas de Zempoala, Mex.	2960 m	46%	54%
42	<i>H 970</i>	Batopilas, Chih.	2105 m	0%	100%
46	<i>H,P&A 964</i>	Creel, Chih.	2380 m	0%	100%
47	<i>H&A 984</i>	Sierra de Michis, Dgo.	2500 m	99%	1%

PCA of the population data (Tables 3 & 4) resulted in complete separation between the species into three groups representing *Muhlenbergia montana*, *M. quadridentata*, and their putative hybrids with intermediate scores.

Results from pollen analyses (Table 5) have shown individuals with abortive spores for the intermediate forms that overlap with both species. Populations from the mountains of the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt (D.F. and México states) and Sierra Madre Occidental (Chihuahua state) contains 100% abortive spores, this supports the position that *Muhlenbergia montana* and *M. quadridentata* are distinct species that interbreed to form sterile intermediates.

The nature of the character differences between the two species also suggests that *Muhlenbergia quadridentata* is not simply an ecological variant of *M. montana*. If it were, we would expect them to differ in features that are strongly susceptible to environmental modification, such as leaf length or overall size. While they do differ in some of these characteristics, the best characters to distinguish *M. quadridentata* from *M. montana* are: The glumes are subequal and truncate, and the second glume is 3-4 toothed to erose in the former; while the glumes are unequal and apiculate, and the second glume is sharply 3-toothed, mucronate to shortly aristate in the latter. Anatomically *M. montana* presents two secondary Vascular bundles (Vb) placed among the primary ones, Vb's are circular in outline, and the girder is present adaxially and abaxially, as mentioned in Herrera-Arrieta & Grant (1994); while *M. quadridentata* presents only one secondary Vb between the primary, the Vb's are elliptical in outline and the girder is present just abaxially. Flavonoid profiles are also good characters to easily separate these two species (Herrera-A. & Bain 1991).

Unfortunately few chromosome counts of these two species were successful in this work, meiotic counts were possible in three of all the collected populations (Herrera-Arrieta 1995), where *Muhlenbergia quadridentata* showed $n=10$, *M. montana* $n=10$ and $n=20$. Attempts to grow these species under greenhouse conditions for mitotic counts were unsuccessful. Earlier published chromosome counts for *M. montana* are $n=20$ (Reeder 1968).

Pollen size varies from 20 to 25 μ in *Muhlenbergia quadridentata* and from 15 to 35 μ in *M. montana*, however, no correlation between the ploidy level and pollen sizes was established among the populations of this work. The differences in ploidy level between these two species validate a generalization from Stebbins (1950) about the relative distribution of diploids and polyploids. This author states that changes caused by polyploidy can often promote the adaptation of the new types to entirely different habitats from those occupied by their diploid ancestors. The polyploid level shown by *M. montana* combined with its probable hybridization to other species (*M. filiculmis* in the USA and *M. quadridentata* in México) gives a wider pattern of distribution to it.

Our studies have shown a polarized distribution (north, central-south) in the three data sets examined. The geographical distribution of *Muhlenbergia montana* occurs mostly in northern populations, while *M. quadridentata* and hybrid swarms are found in central and southern populations.

CONCLUSIONS

Recognition of *Muhlenbergia quadridentata* as a species distinct from *M. montana* is supported by this study. The two species differ mostly in glume shape and size, vascular bundle outline and number, flavonoid profiles, and ploidy level. The two taxa differ in some habitat preferences, they never grow in mixed populations, *M. montana* occurs at altitudes ranging between 2100 and 2700 m, in oak and pine forests, and even in mesophytic forest, forming small clumps; while *M. quadridentata* occurs at higher altitudes (up to 4100 m) in pine forests and alpine grasslands, forming big bunches which cover a large area. The hybrids exhibit morphological and anatomical intermediates, and mixed flavonoid profiles. Principal Component Analysis of natural populations of these two taxa demonstrates clear separation between the well defined species with the sterile hybrids intermediate between them. The two groups obtained from the cluster analysis suggest that there has been reduced gene flow between the northern and central-southern populations. The patterns of variation observed in allopatric populations of this species pair at central and southern sites fits the model of production of hybrid swarms summarized in Grant (1956).

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A NEW SPECIES OF *CERASTIUM* (CARYOPHYLLACEAE) FROM OAXACA, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Cerastium hintoniorum B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.*, is described and illustrated. It is known only from Distr. Miahuatlán, Oaxaca, where it occurs in pine-alder forests at 3050 m on Cerro Quiexobra. Among North American species it is most closely related to *C. guatemalense*, differing from the latter in a number of characters, most notably leaf vestiture and fruit size.

KEY WORDS: Caryophyllaceae, *Cerastium*, México, Oaxaca, systematics

Exploration of remote, relatively poorly collected areas of México has yielded the following novelty.

CERASTIUM HINTONIORUM B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Distr. Miahuatlán, Quiexobra, 3045 m, "pine and alder forests," *G.B. Hinton et al. 26114* (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Similis *C. guatemalensi* Standley, sed foliis sparsim appressis, ubique pilosis (vice foliorum glandulosorum - pilosorum infra), petalis parvioribus, ca. 5 mm longis (vice 6-7 mm longis), et capsulis multum majoribus 12-16 mm longis (vice "7.8-11.8" longis [Good 1984]).

Perennial (?) sparsely branched herbs 15-30 cm high. Midstems pilose with mostly eglandular hairs 0.5-1.0 mm long, upwards the vestiture becoming increasingly glandular-pilose. Leaves more or less similar in shape throughout, but gradually reduced upwards, the larger (lower) leaves, mostly 40-50 mm long, 5-6 mm wide, sparsely pilose on both surfaces with appressed hairs, not at all glandular-pilose. Cymes 8-12 flowered, the bracts not scarious-margined. Pedicels 10-35 mm long, the lower ones longer, moderately pilose like the upper stems, arcuate near the apices when in fruit. Sepals ovate-lanceolate, acute, ca. 5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the margins scarious along the upper half, sparsely glandular-pilose on the outer faces.

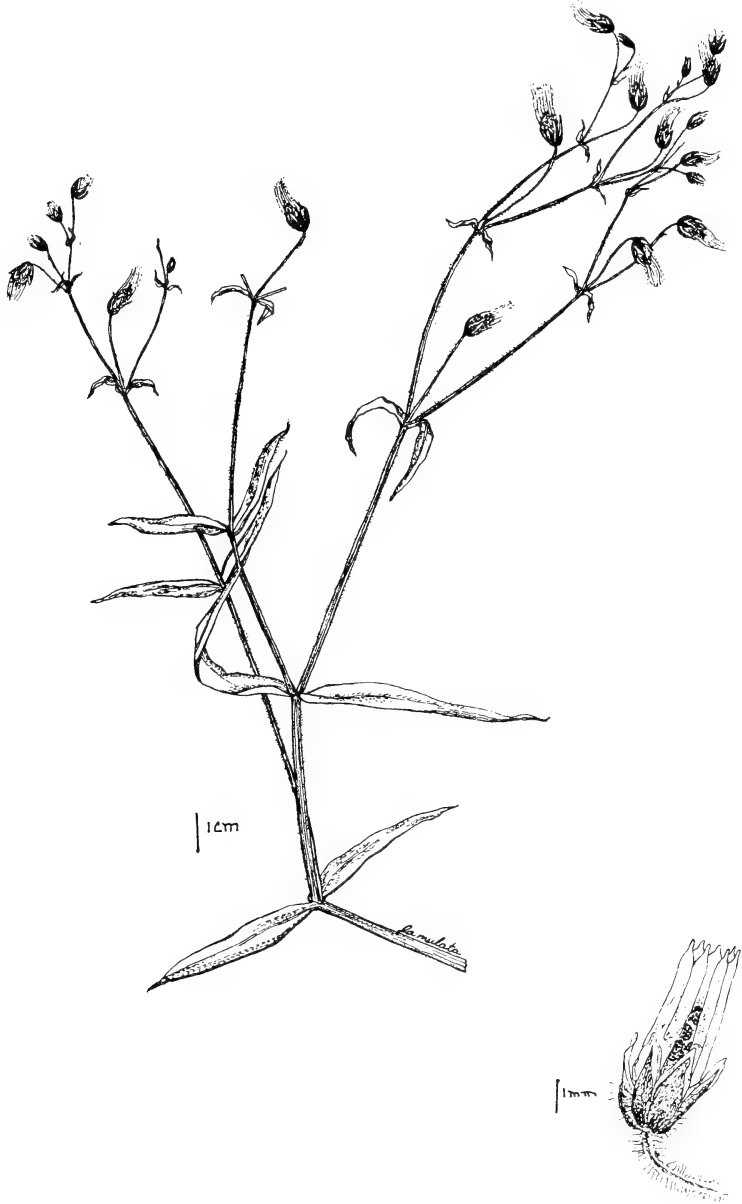


Figure 1. *Cerastium hintoniorum*, from holotype.

Petals white, ca. 5 mm long, bifid ca. 1/4 their length. Filaments ca. 3.2 mm long; anthers ca. 0.2 mm long. Capsules mostly 12-15 mm long, ca. 3.5 mm across, curved, the lobes 10, erect, ca. 0.8 mm long. Seeds ovoid, light brown, ca. 1.0 mm long, 0.9 mm wide, rugose throughout with rounded crests, less so laterally.

This novelty is closely related to *Cerastium guatemalense* Standley, and will key to that species in the excellent revisionary treatment of *Cerastium* for México and Central America by Good (1984). It differs from *C. guatemalense* in having eglandular leaves, smaller petals and much larger capsules (mostly 12-16 mm long vs. 7.8-11.8 mm long). In addition, *C. guatemalense* is known only from southwesternmost Chiapas, México (Mpio. de Motozintla de Mendoza), and closely adjacent Guatemala, with an outlier-population in Costa Rica.

It is a pleasure to name the taxon for the Hinton family, superlatives for which I do not have enough.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Ted Delevoryas for reviewing the manuscript. Maria Thompson provided the illustration.

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**A NEW VARIETY OF *PERYMENIUM HINTONIORUM* (ASTERACEAE,
HELIANTHEAE)**

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ABSTRACT

A new variety of *Perymenium hintoniorum*, *P. h.* var. *gypsophilum* B.L. Turner, is described from southern Nuevo León. It is seemingly confined to gypsum soils and differs from the more northern var. *hintoniorum* of calcareous soils in having eglandular peduncles, smaller leaves and brown anthers. A map showing their distributions is provided.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Heliantheae, *Perymenium*, México, Nuevo León, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty.

PERYMENIUM HINTONIORUM B.L. Turner var. ***GYP SOPHILUM*** B.L. Turner, var. nov. TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Aramberri, along road from Aramberri to El Salitre, 1325 m, 26 Oct 1993, *Hinton et al.* 23749 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

A *P. hintoniorum* B.L. Turner var. *hintoniorum* folia parviora, 3-4 cm longa (vice 8-10 cm longa), et antheras brunneas (vice lotearum) habendo et solum en solis gypseis (vice calcareorum) crescendo diagnoscendum.

Suffruticose much-branched perennial herbs or shrublets 40-60 cm high. Leaves mostly 3-4(-7) cm long; petioles 2-8 mm long; blades ovate, having 3 principal veins, pubescent above and below with coarse hispid to pilose hairs, the margins serrate to nearly entire. Heads single on eglandular, sparsely strigose, peduncles 3-6 cm long. Involucres ca. 6 mm high, 6-10 mm wide (pressed); bracts 3-seriate, moderately strigose, the outer series broadly ovate, ca. 4 mm long, the inner lanceolate, ca. 6 mm long. Receptacle plane, the bracts linear-lanceolate, persistent. Ray florets 5-11, the ligules yellow. Disk florets 25-40; corollas yellow, ca. 6 mm long, glabrous except

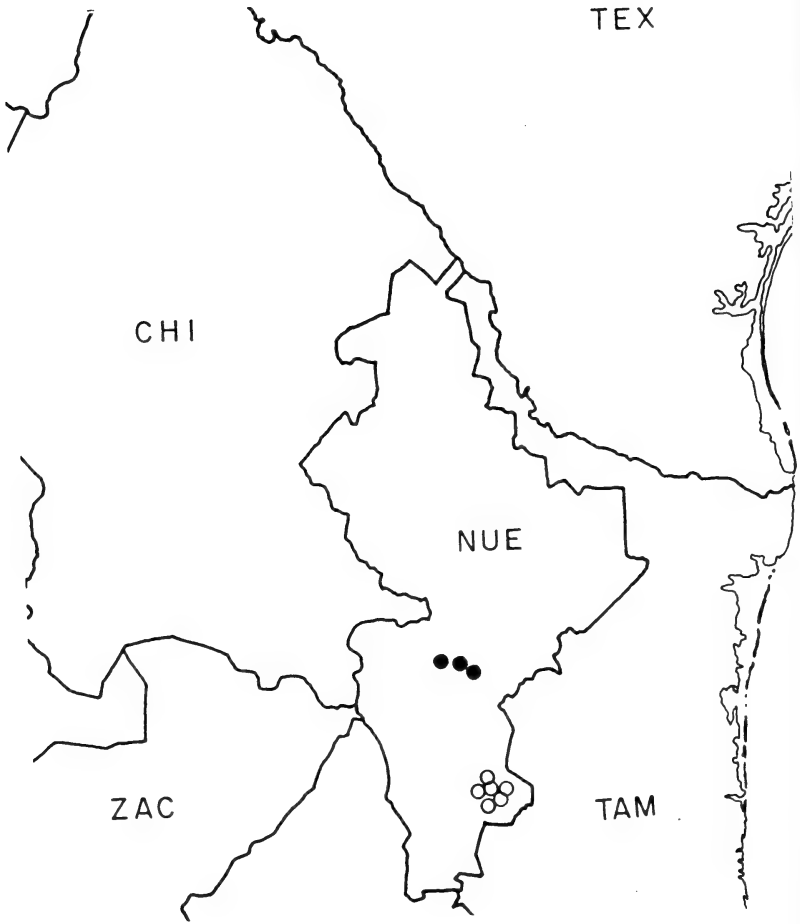


Figure 1. Distribution of varieties of *Perymenium hintoniorum*.

for the hispidulous lobes. Anthers brown. Achenes 3-angled (ray florets) to radially flattened (disk florets), ca. 3 mm long, 1.8 mm wide; pappus of 10-20 deciduous bristles 2-4 mm long.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Aramberri, S of La Escondida, gypsum hillside, 1820 m, 16 Oct 1993, *Hinton et al.* 23596 (TEX); Aramberri to El Salitre, gypsum hillside, 1325 m, 26 Oct 1993, *Hinton et al.* 23733 (TEX); road to Dolores (from Aramberri), gypsum hills, 1255 m, *Hinton et al.* 23855 (TEX). Mpio. Zaragoza, W of Zaragoza, gypsum hillside, 1460 m, 16 Oct 1993, *Hinton et al.* 23645 (TEX); 19 km S of Zaragoza (23° 40' N, 99° 48' W), 1950 m, 18 Nov 1993, *Villarreal y Carranza* 7560 (TEX).

As indicated in the diagnosis, var. *gypsophilum* is distinguished from the typical variety in having smaller leaves, eglandular peduncles and brown anthers. So far as known, it is confined to gypseous soils of southern Nuevo León (Figure 1).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Gayle Turner for the Latin diagnosis, and to her and Justin Williams for reviewing the paper.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SOUTHWESTERN CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO IN THE 1930'S

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ABSTRACT

A summary of conditions is given for southwestern Chihuahua during the 1930's. This summary is based on the experiences of the author as he lived, worked, and botanized in that area.

KEY WORDS: México, Chihuahua, ecology, historical summary

RESUMEN

Se presenta un sumario de condiciones del sudoeste de Chihuahua durante la década de los años 1930. Este sumario esta basado en las experiencias del autor durante el período en que vivió, trabajó, y estudió la flora de la región.

PALABRAS CLAVE: México, Chihuahua, ecología, sumario histórico

The Sierra Madre of western Chihuahua has been inhabited for many years by such Indian tribes as the Tarahumaras and the Tepehuanes. The ethnobiology of these tribes has been narrated by various writers such as Bennett & Zingg (1935), and Pennington (1963, 1969). Some prominent nineteenth century biologists who made serious studies there were Edward Palmer (in McVaugh 1956; Robinson & Fernald 1884-1895), Edward Nelson and Major Edward Goldman (Goldman 1951), and certain scientists with the several Carl Lumholtz expeditions (Lumholtz 1902). In this century are the works of Wilmer Tanner in herpetology (Tanner & Robinson, Jr. 1959), Sidney Anderson on mammals (Anderson 1972), and botanists Bailey & Wendt (1979), Bye, Burgess, & Trias (1975), Bye & Soltis (1979), Bye & Constance (1979), Clausen (1975), Correll (1962), Deghan & Webster (1978), Gentry (1942), Knobloch (1942-1983), Lindsay (1943), Mathiasen (1979), Spellenberg (1978), Wiens (1964), and Ayers (1987). The Chihuahuan Desert has been and continues to

be investigated intensively, but it is my opinion that the Sierra Madre Occidental which covers much of southwestern Chihuahua, still holds many surprises for the biologist.

I will essentially confine my remarks and observations to the areas around two towns, only dealing casually with other areas where I collected starting in 1937. The first locale is Mojarachic with a latitude of $27^{\circ} 52' N$, longitude of $107^{\circ} 55' W$, and an elevation of approximately 6900 feet (2103 m). The other town is Maguarichic at the same latitude, longitude of about $107^{\circ} 59' W$, and at an undetermined elevation but approximately 1494 meters. These mining towns were not usually to be found on any map, but I was recently sent the Maguarichic section of a map on the scale of 1:50,000 by Dr. Tina Ayers which shows both places. Both towns are sometimes spelled without the final "c".

Mojarachic boasted only one or two permanent, and no more than 30 temporary families when the silver mine was in operation in the late 1930's. The mine was unprofitable and closed down shortly after I terminated my employment there in 1940 to pursue my doctorate at Iowa State in Ames. I am now able to report that the road to this site is impassable by truck due to washouts. Dr. Tina Ayers is the authority for this late information based on her personal experience. Maguarichic was a silver and gold mine easily reached by horse from Mojarachic (and by car from San Juanito) and there were several thousand persons there with most of the men being employed by the mine. This mine proved to be a huge success and it was believed that ore valued at about \$15 million U.S. was extracted in just a short time. Modern maps now show a fine graded road going as far as Maguarichic.

Based on information which I have received from mining experts at the University of Texas--El Paso, the visible rocks are volcanic in origin. The buff-colored surface rock is rhyolite and underneath this type is a bluish andesite in which one usually located the gold and silver-bearing quartz veins. Several miles from Mojarachic I have seen cliffs of basalt. Sedimentary Cretaceous limestone is present in many parts of Chihuahua and is assumed to underlie the andesite mentioned above.

Small streams easily cut into the soft rhyolite and coalesce with others until they eventually drained into the large Río Fuerte which empties into the Gulf of California. The Sierra Madre contains a number of deep canyons (Urique, Cobre, Tararecua, Verde, Oteros, and Batopilas) and the terrain is very rugged indeed. Three of these canyons or barrancas will be mentioned below. Only occasional flat areas can be cultivated and in the 1930's the field workers used home-made wooden plows. As the furrow was made, another worker punched a hole in the furrow, dropped in a seed (fruit) and kicked the earth over the seed or fruit with his foot. Nature was then left to "take her course."

There were few cows to be seen and some ranchers favored goats. My wife and I possessed one female goat which furnished us with an ample supply of delicious milk. For meat we were able to select from several hundred chickens. Our other livestock consisted of a pair of horses, a pair of peacocks, and several turkeys. Our drinking water was carried from a hillside spring and dumped into an oil drum attached to the living quarters with a faucet in the kitchen. The water sometimes contained live salamanders.

Sons were highly prized in our area because they were put to work early and they turned their earnings over to their parents. Health care was almost non-existent. The Maguarichic mine had a small medical facility and their x-ray machine showed that an almost severed finger tip of mine would heal just fine. However, a few days later I noticed that gangrene had set in and a long, hurried trip by car, truck, and train to an El Paso, Texas hospital was imperative. Being before the use of penicillin, the doctor had to extract the poison by using flaxseed poultices and this he did one day short of cutting the arm off at the wrist. The dentist there (in Maguarichic) specialized in pulling teeth, a talent which my wife has always regretted. When the same young lady developed hepatitis, she had to go all the way to El Paso for treatment.

Law enforcement was in its infancy and there were posses going around regularly. Those who could afford to own a gun always carried it when away from their ranchito. Few natives wore eyeglasses or had store furniture because of the cost.

In the 1930's there was an east-west railroad in Chihuahua running from Ojinaga (opposite Presidio, Texas) to Creel. Its name was Kansas City, Missouri, and Orient and there is quite a story connected with its building. The wood-burning train boarded at Chihuahua City by us, was a combination passenger and freight outfit which stopped at every town and hamlet. Consequently, the trip to San Juanito, our destination, sometimes took as long as 22 hours. Children and adults sold food from napkin-covered baskets at almost every stop. Kerosene lanterns swayed from the ceilings of the passenger cars as the train slowly creaked along the worn-out road bed. Some cars had many bullet holes in them. How different it is today. In a remarkable engineering feat, the Mexican government has carried the railroad through very difficult terrain as far as Los Mochis on the Pacific side by means of many tunnels and bridges, thus providing the passengers with spectacular views of Chihuahua's barranca region. Modern lodges and hotels now enable the tourist an opportunity to stay a while and savor the beauty. The new railroad is named Ferrocarril de Chihuahua al Pacifico S.A. de C.V. México.

It is not possible to fully describe the physical features and ecological zones of Chihuahua in this short article; rather the reader can be referred to pages one to five of the book- "*Ferns and Fern Allies of Chihuahua, Mexico*," (Knobloch & Correll 1962) for a summary and the names of well-known students of the subject. It is possible that the above-mentioned book can be purchased at The Bookstore, University of Texas at Dallas, 2601 N. Floyd Rd., Post Office Box 688, Richardson, Texas 75080. Although I did some collecting in the central, more arid areas of Chihuahua, most was done on either side of the Continental Divide. The eastern or Atlantic side of the Divide features eroding mountains with many beautiful, flower-filled meadows in season. The Pacific drainage embraces most of the great barrancas of the state.

The Mojarachic area was in a transition zone of pines and oaks on the Pacific front but there were many other arborescent as well as shrubby taxa such as *Arbutus*, *Ilex*, *Ceanothus*, and *Arctostaphylos*. Although the rains did not start until May, some taxa were in flower in January and February such as *Salix* spp., *Arctostaphylos pungens* H.B.K., *Cupressus arizonica* E. Greene, *Juniperus*, and *Acacia* spp. In March we noted *Ceanothus buxifolius* Willd., *Dalea* cf. *formosa* Torr., *Viola* spp., and *Potentilla knoblochii* Standley, among others. April brought out the blossoms of various oaks, *Gaultheria glaucifolia* Hemsl., *Ilex* cf. *rubra* S. Wats., *Arbutus xalapensis* H.B.K., and *Opuntia* spp. May finds the bracken fern's croziers unrolling and some pines are

demonstrating new shoot growth. Many taxa are now coming into flower as we get into July, including *Hypoxis* sp., *Bouvardia glaberrima* Engelm., and *Ipomoea madrensis* S. Wats. The ericaceous *Pterospora andromeda* Nutt. was in flower in August, but my favorite flower, *Milla biflora* Cav. seems to be at its best in September.

As mentioned above, Maguarichic is lower, has less rainfall, is more arid and the vegetation might be called Short-Thorn. The lower slopes and bottoms of the great barrancas can likewise be called Short-Thorn or Tropical Deciduous Forest with large cacti, sizable *Bursera* and fig trees with *Crescentia alata* H.B.K. trees occasionally seen. Where the federal railroad nears the Sinaloa border and, also west of Guadalupe y Calvo the vegetation is semi-tropical or tropical depending on elevation and other factors. Sierra Mohinora, reached from the same town, may be in the Boreal Zone at its summit (about 3200 meters).

It is not possible to describe in this article all of the places I visited in Chihuahua, but it may be useful to some to know that I also examined the plant life in the vicinity of Guachochic (flying out of Cd. Chihuahua, including the Barranca Sinforosa and the area around the town of Guadalupe y Calvo (flying out of Hidalgo de Parral).

The ethnobiology of the region has been dealt with earlier by Bennett & Zing (1935), Pennington (1963, 1969) and lately by Bye, Burgess, & Trias (1975) and will not be discussed here. Modern medicine can still learn about possible uses of native Mexican plants.

In the late 1930's I left Mojarachic where I was employed, for San Juanito by truck, took the old train to Creel, and then proceeded to a mine in the Barranca del Cobre by truck and then by horse. There, as the guest of the late Mr. and Mrs. Zehntner, I spent two weeks exploring this famous canyon. Copper has been mined by various companies there since the late nineteenth century. The barranca is about 3,000 feet (914 m) deep from the top to the mine and it was here that I saw my first *Psilotum* and my first *Ficus*. I also saw my first river otter, an animal which the late Major Edward Goldman of the Smithsonian Institution did not believe occurred there. The natives in the canyon occasionally hunted for them for their valuable fur. The name of the river is the Río Urique, which runs westward until it reaches a hard rock formation at which point it runs south into the Barranca Urique, a deeper canyon than the Copper Barranca.

The depth of the Barranca Urique from the town of Cerocahui at the top, to the town of Urique at the bottom, was estimated to be about 5800 feet (1770 m) by Dr. Sidney Anderson (1972 and pers. comm.). Dr. Anderson's 1972 contribution was on the mammals of Chihuahua. Incidentally, on page 214, Anderson quotes Dr. Villa as saying that Mojarachic is the same place as Maguarachic but this is not correct according to the late map consulted. I have been down in the Barranca Urique twice; the first time was with Dr. Gerald Prescott (in 1954), a well-known algologist. We went in from a trail south of Creel before the new rails were laid. The second trip to the town of Urique was with Dr. Wilmer Tanner, a well-known herpetologist (in 1958).

It is well to add that the entire barranca region is inhabited by the cave-dwelling Tarahumara Indians. At the time of our trips there were said to be about 25,000

members of this tribe. Modern medicine is reaching these taciturn people and will improve their health but putting their men in blue jeans and so forth will probably destroy some aspects of their fascinating life style. Those family groups holding to their ancient customs will farm small areas at the top of the barrancas in the summer and practice their agriculture at the bottom in the cold winter months.

One more barranca should be mentioned, namely that enclosing the Río Batopilas. My main focus was the town of Batopilas where Edward Palmer (American botanist) worked in 1885 (Vasey & Scribner 1886-1887; Watson 1882-1883, 1886 a,b). The rare fern plants I was seeking were *Asplenium modestum* Maxon which I did not find, and *Cheilanthes weatherbiana* R.M. Tryon, which I did find. Lately, Dr. T. Reichstein of Basel, an expert in the genus *Asplenium*, has sent his co-worker Christopher Fraser-Jenkins twice to Batopilas to locate *A. modestum*. At this time, this rarity has not been rediscovered. My trip to this small town was in 1957 by truck from Creel to the Carmen Mine at La Bufa in the Batopilas Canyon, and thence by burro to the town. Now a fine road from Creel enters the town.

Of the 2832 sheets of plants collected by me in México, about 2300 of them were taken in Chihuahua. This is so because of my early residence there in the late 1930's and my later trips sponsored by the NSF to complete copy for the book by the late Dr. Donovan Correll and myself, mentioned earlier. The bulk of my specimens are at MSC, US, F, and MICH, but others are scattered among TEX, SBDG, SMU, WAHL, WIS, PENN, BM, RSA, MO, TAES, RM, MINN, MEXU, ENCB, DS, CHAPA, LL, CSLA, CAN, SD, CU, NY, NA, and UC.

Since my training included many courses in zoology, I could not resist noticing the fauna of a region I knew to be unexplored. Most of this sampling was done in the Mojarachic-Maguarichic region. Holo- and paratypes of a new salamander, *Ambystoma rosaceum* Taylor, were located at Mojarachic (Taylor 1941). This is the same creature we found in our drinking water.

Taylor (1940b) also described the holo- and paratypes of a snake, *Lampropeltis pyromelana* Taylor subsp. *knoblochii* Tanner (as *L. knoblochii*). This was from Mojarachic, as well as a new frog, *Hylactophryne tarahumaraensis* Taylor (as *Eleutherodactylus tarahumaraensis* (Taylor 1940a). Legler (1959) described a new snake, *Geophis aquilonaris* Legler but this has now been reduced to the subspecies level under *G. dugesii* Boucort.

A new species of fern was discovered in Nuevo León (a state in northeastern México) a fern long confused with *Cheilanthes tomentosa* Link. The holotype of this taxon, *C. chipinquensis* Knobloch & Lellinger is at US. *Briquetia inermis* Fryxell was found at La Bufa, s.e. of Creel, Chihuahua with the holotype at ENCB (Fryxell 1976). *Lobelia knoblochii* T. Ayers (Ayers 1987) was recently named with the holotype (F) coming from Mojarachic. *Tillandsia cretacea* L. Smith (at U.S.) came from La Bufa, s.e. of Creel and was described by Lyman Smith (1974). *Solanum citrullifolium* A. Br. var. *knoblochii* M. Whalen was located at the railroad town of San Juanito and named by Whalen in 1976. The last two new taxa came from Mojarachic. One was *Potentilla knoblochii* Standley with holotype at F (Standley 1940). The second was *Quercus knoblochii* C.H. Mull. (1942), probably a hybrid between *Q. coccolobaefolia* Trel. and *Q. viminea* Trel. The holotype is at F.

A list of all my collections is in a storage room in the herbarium at Michigan State University and a copy has been sent to Dr. Bye; the receipt of this list was acknowledged by him. A card file on the flowering plants collected in all of Chihuahua by other collectors was sent to Dr. James Henrickson and the receipt of this was acknowledged by him. Both of these items are potentially useful, but continuing taxonomic refinement of the names will have to be made.

The entire Sierra Madre Occidental, especially in the states of Chihuahua and Durango, can be very fruitful to both zoologists and botanists. Many areas remain to be explored and I especially recommend the southwest corner of Chihuahua near the Sinaloa border.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I have found the Mexican government officials, the professional staffs of the Mexican universities, and the people I met in the small towns to be both helpful and gracious. I shall always be in their debt.

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CERASTIUM TEXANUM (CARYOPHYLLACEAE) DOES NOT OCCUR IN TEXAS

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ABSTRACT

Cerastium texanum Britt. is typified by material collected by Charles Wright during the period March-April of 1852, while he was engaged in a Mexican Boundary Survey under the direction of Major W.H. Emory. Britton, in naming the species, apparently thought the collection site, "Hills, Blanco..." [handwritten label data attached to the collection concerned] was in Texas, perhaps in reference to Blanco, Texas, a well known locale in central Texas located in southern Blanco County. The village of Blanco was established in 1853, after Wright collected type material. A careful retracing of Wright's itinerary during his work with the Mexican Boundary Survey suggests that the species was probably collected in north-central México or possibly in closely adjacent New Mexico. Collections of *Cerastium texanum* are unknown from Texas. In addition to clarification of its typification, a map showing its distribution is provided, along with a key and distributional maps for the five species of *Cerastium* currently known to occur in Texas.

KEY WORDS: Caryophyllaceae, *Cerastium*, Texas, México, systematics

Cerastium is a relatively large, mostly Eurasian genus with 100 or more described species, some of these widely introduced elsewhere as weeds. According to Correll & Johnston (1970), Texas has seven native and/or introduced species of *Cerastium*, including *C. clawsonii* Correll (now known to be a species of *Linum*: cf. Hartman 1979; Johnston 1990), and *C. texanum* Britt., the latter presumably not occurring in Texas as noted in the above abstract, in spite of statements to the contrary (Correll & Johnston 1970; Good 1984). With these two species removed Texas can now be said to harbor five species of *Cerastium*: *C. axillare* Correll, *C. brachypodum* (Engelm. ex A. Gray) B.L. Robins., *C. fontanum* Baumg., (= *C. vulgatum* L. of Correll & Johnston), *C. glomeratum* Thuill., and *C. nutans* Raf.

A key to these five taxa, along with comments upon their occurrence, distribution, and synonymy, follows.

KEY TO TEXAS *CERASTIUM*

1. Flowers arranged in dense terminal glomerules, their pedicels mostly 1-3 mm long.....*C. glomeratum*
1. Flowers not as described in the above, their pedicels mostly 4 mm long or more. (2)
 2. Petals about equal to or shorter than the sepals..... (3)
 2. Petals decidedly longer than the sepals..... (4)
3. Flowers arising single in the leaf axils along much of the stem; bracts of the inflorescence without scarious margins. *C. axillare*
3. Flowers not as described in the above, mostly arising 2 or more from the leaf axils along the uppermost portions of the stem; bracts of the inflorescence with scarious margins.....*C. fontanum*
 4. Leaves along lower portion of stem mostly 3 cm long or less; fruiting pedicels about as long as the capsules, straight or only slightly arcuate or recurved; common in eastern Texas.....*C. brachypodum*
 4. Leaves along lower portion of stem mostly 4 cm long or more; fruiting pedicels much longer than the capsules and markedly recurved near their apices; rare species of western Texas. *C. nutans*

CERASTIUM AXILLARE Correll, Figure 1.

This taxon occurs in trans-Pecos Texas and closely adjacent México, mostly in shady igneous soils along ledges and seeps from 5000-6000 feet; March-May (September).

CERASTIUM BRACHYPODUM (Engelm. ex A. Gray) B.L. Robins., Figure 2.

Cerastium nutans Raf. var. *brachypodum* Engelm. ex A. Gray

Cerastium brachypodum is fairly common in east-central Texas, occurring in mostly disturbed calcareous soils; February-April.

Good (1984) recognized this taxon as a distinct species, as did Correll & Johnston (1970), although some workers would treat it as a variety of *Cerastium nutans*, as noted in the above synonymy. *Cerastium nutans* is reportedly "uncommon in Texas", which seems to be the case for I have not examined specimens from the state as noted below, although it is fairly common in México and elsewhere in North America (Good 1984).

CERASTIUM FONTANUM Baumg., Figure 3

This is the name applied by European workers to what was formerly referred to as *Cerastium vulgatum* L. It is relatively uncommon in Texas, as indicated in Figure 3.

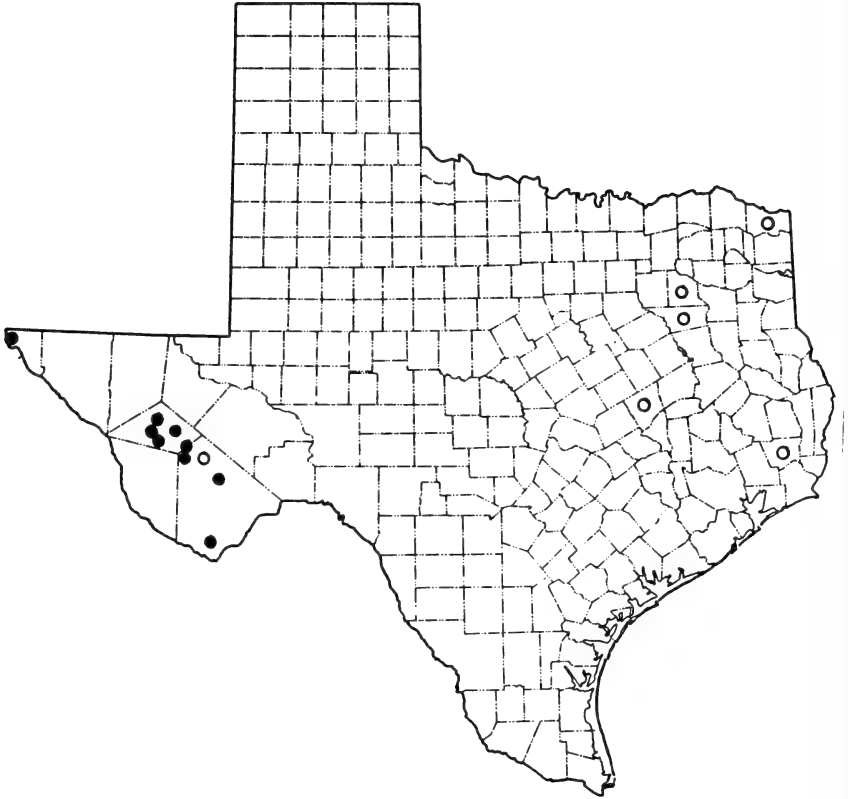


Figure 1. Distribution of *Cerastium axillare* (closed circles) and *C. fontanum* (open circles) in Texas.

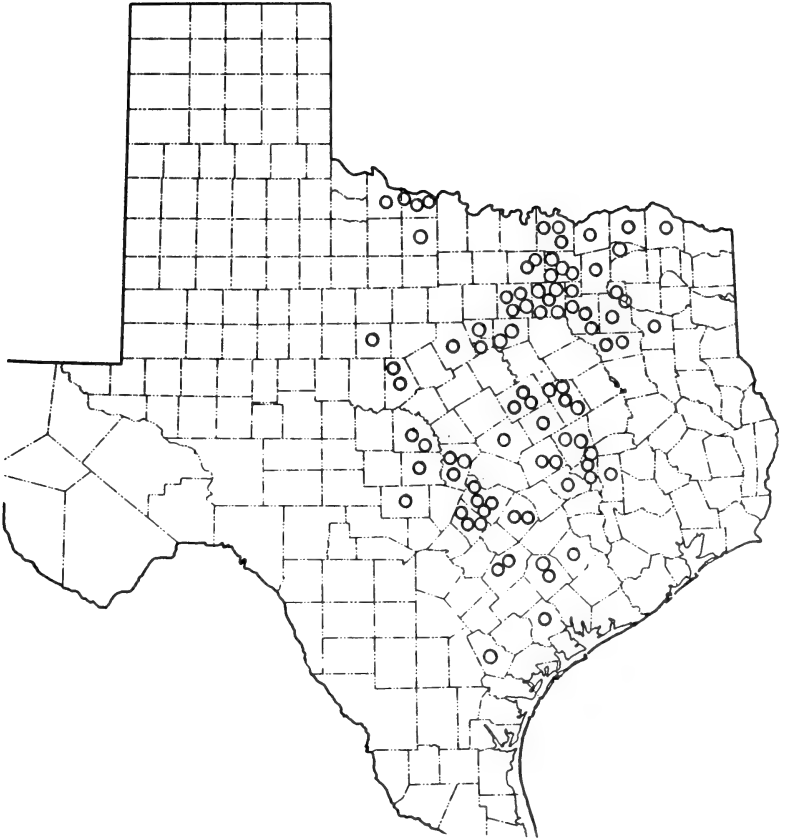


Figure 2. Distribution of *Cerastium brachypodum* in Texas.

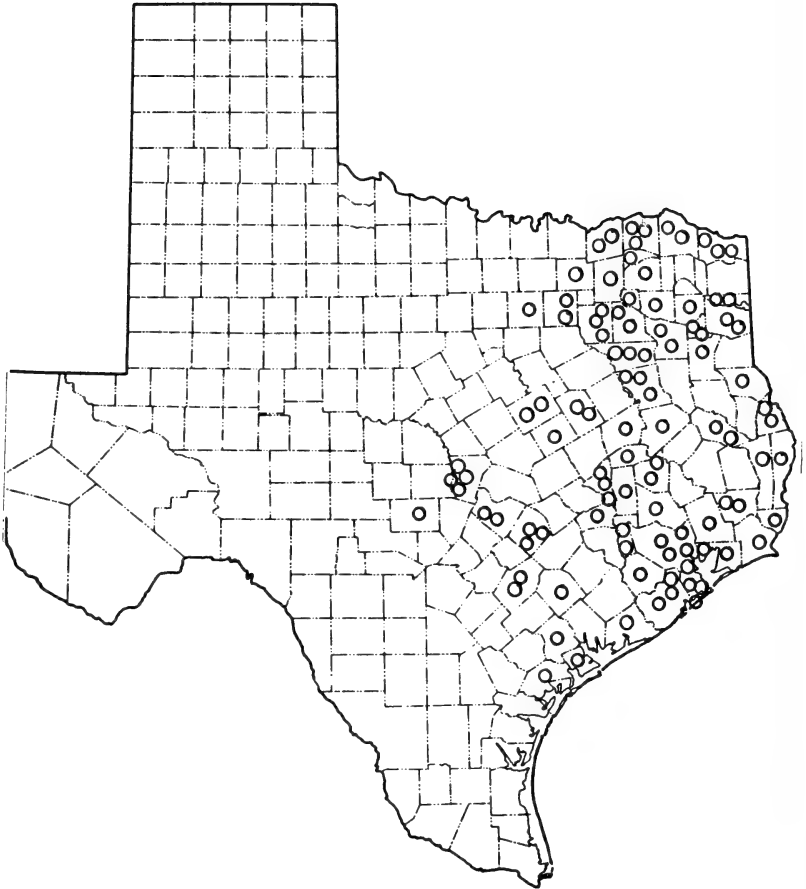


Figure 3. Distribution of *Cerastium glomeratum* in Texas.

CERASTIUM GLOMERATUM Thuill.

This introduced weedy species is typified by material from France (Good 1984) and is a relatively common weed in México and Central America, likewise in eastern Texas.

CERASTIUM NUTANS Raf.

According to Correll & Johnston (1970) this weedy species is common across much of the U.S.A. and parts of México, but is "uncommon in Texas." Indeed, I have not seen collections from the state.

CERASTIUM SPECIES RECOGNIZED FOR TEXAS BY CORRELL &
JOHNSTON BUT EXCLUDED FROM THE PRESENT ACCOUNT

CERASTIUM TEXANUM Britt., Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 15:97. 1888. TYPE: MEXICO (?). Chihuahua(?). "hills, Blanco", Mar-Apr 1852, *C. Wright* 69 (HOLOTYPE: NY!). In the protologue Britton notes that "This very distinct species is represented in the Torrey Herbarium by half a dozen fragments, and does not appear to have been distributed." All of the fragments are mounted on a single sheet, the holotype.

Stellaria montana Rose, Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 1:93. 1891. TYPE: MEXICO. Sonora: Alamos Mountains, *E.J. Palmer s.n.* (HOLOTYPE: US).

Good (1984) has given an excellent description and account of this taxon, including the above synonymy. Unfortunately he accredited its occurrence in Texas largely to Correll & Johnston (1970), not having seen specimens himself. No doubt he was also misled by the epithet of the species, along with ignorance as to its type locality. When he first described it, Britton applied the name "*texanum*" to the taxon, presumably under the assumption that the type material had been obtained from the hills about Blanco, Texas, or perhaps along the Blanco River of central Texas. But the material concerned, to judge from label data, was probably collected in northern México or New Mexico during April-May, 1852, while Wright was connected with the Mexican Boundary Survey. The village of Blanco, Texas, was not established until 1853 (Webb 1952) and there is no indication that Wright ever collected in the vicinity of this locality. Indeed, from what is known about the distribution of the species, Wright probably collected the type in northcentral Chihuahua during the period 17-23 April, 1852, during a brief side trip to that region out of El Paso, Texas. While detailed field notes from this phase of Wright's journey are lacking (Johnston 1940), one can infer the place or area of likely collection: a Mexican village or watercourse in this area with the name "Blanco". It is also possible, however, that Wright collected the species somewhere in southern New Mexico, for he also was in this area during the period Mar-Apr 1852, and this region also possesses populations of *C. texanum* (as indicated in Figure 4). Johnston (1940) notes that Wright spent the period March-April surveying the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas to old Fort

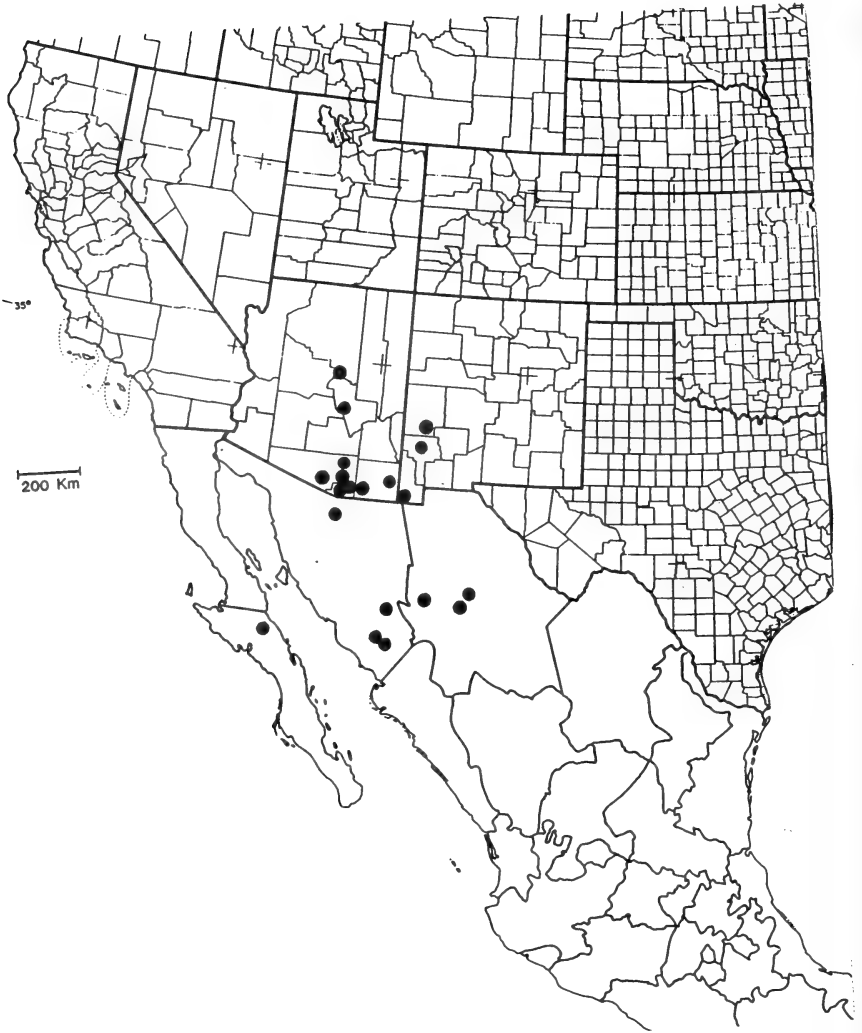


Figure 4. Distribution of *Cerastium texanum*.

Quitman in present day Hudspeth County, Texas, except for the venture to northcentral Chihuahua, México, mentioned in the above account. During the period 29-30 April, however, Wright did collect in the Organ Mountains of New Mexico.

CERASTIUM CLAWSONII Correll, *Wrightia* 4:25.1968.

As first noted by Hartman (1979), this taxon belongs to the genus *Linum* of the family Linaceae where it can be synonymized with *Linum hudsonioides* Planch. When Dr. Ron Hartman (currently at WYO) detected this error, I suggested that he call it to the attention of its author, D.S. Correll, and he did. Correll was not especially admonished by the revelation; indeed, he merely responded to Hartman, cheerfully I imagine, knowing his personality, that someone should set the record straight, but as a lame excuse he added that he was unfortunately misled as to its identity by some careless annotation on the type specimen to the effect that it was a species of *Arenaria*, which he knew it not to be!.

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TAXONOMY AND NOMENCLATURE OF *SCHKUHRIA PINNATA*
(ASTERACEAE, HELENIEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Schkuhria pinnata is treated as having two varieties, one in South America (var. *pinnata*), and one in North America (var. *wislizeni* [A. Gray] B.L. Turner, *comb. nov.*). A complete synonymy for the North American elements of *S. pinnata* is given, along with a map showing their distribution.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Helenieae, *Schkuhria*, systematics

Schkuhria is a weedy genus of about five species. One of these, *S. pinnata* (Lam.) Kuntze ex Thell., is a widespread highly variable weedy species of North and South America, which has received varying taxonomic treatments. The species is typified by elements from South America and plants from that continent, if treated as a single infraspecific taxon, are properly called var. *pinnata*. The North American elements of *S. pinnata* have received numerous treatments and epithets, and these are largely accounted for by Rydberg (1914), Heiser (1945), Blake (1951) and McVaugh (1984). McVaugh, in particular, has presented a masterful account of *S. pinnata* in his treatment for the flora of Novo-Galiciana, recognizing two varieties, as follows:

1. Involucral bracts mostly dark red or purplish throughout (rarely not); hairs on angles of achenes 0.6-1.8 mm long. var. *guatemalensis*
1. Involucral bracts mostly green (sometimes the upper 1/3 reddish); hairs on angles of achenes 0.3-0.6 mm long. var. *virgata*

For the reasons given below, I can recognize but a single varietal taxon of *Schkuhria pinnata* in North America, this being *Schkuhria pinnata* (Lam.) Kuntze ex Thell. var. *wislizeni* (A. Gray) B.L. Turner, *comb. nov.*, based upon *Schkuhria wislizeni* A. Gray, Mem. Amer. Acad. Sci. 4:96. 1849. The purpose of the present paper, then, is to account for the synonymy of the two varieties recognized by McVaugh, and to justify the synonymizations of all of the formal infraspecific epithets of North America with the earliest available varietal epithet, var. *wislizeni*.

SCHKUHRIA PINNATA (Lam.) Kuntze ex Thell., Repert. Sp. Nov. 11:308. 1912.

SCHKUHRIA PINNATA (Lam.) Kuntze ex Thell. var. *GUATEMALENSIS* (Rydb.) McVaugh, Contr. Univ. Michigan Herb. 9:443. 1972.

Hopkirkia anthemoidea DC.

Schkuhria anthemoidea (DC.) Coult. var. *guatemalensis* (Rydb.) Heiser

Schkuhria anthemoidea (DC.) Coult. var. *wrightii* (A. Gray) Heiser

Schkuhria guatemalensis (Rydb.) Standl. & Steyerem.

Schkuhria hopkirkia A. Gray

Schkuhria pinnata (Lam.) Kuntze ex Thell. var. *guatemalensis* (Rydb.) McVaugh

Schkuhria wislizeni A. Gray var. *wrightii* (A. Gray) S.F. Blake

Schkuhria wrightii A. Gray

Tetracarpum guatemalense Rydb.

Tetracarpum wrightii (A. Gray) Rydb.

SCHKUHRIA PINNATA (Lam.) Kuntze ex Thell. var. *VIRGATA* (Llave) Heiser, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 32:271. 1945.

Mieria virgata Llave

Schkuhria anthemoidea (DC.) Coult. var. *wislizeni* (A. Gray) Heiser

Schkuhria anthemoidea (DC.) Coult. var. *wislizeni* f. *flava* (Rydb.) Heiser

Schkuhria pringlei S. Wats.

Schkuhria pinnata (Lam.) Kuntze ex Thell. var. *virgata* f. *pringlei* (S. Wats.) Heiser

Schkuhria virgata (Llave) DC.

Schkuhria wislizeni A. Gray

Schkuhria wislizeni A. Gray forma *flava* (Rydb.) S.F. Blake

Schkuhria wislizeni A. Gray var. *frustrata* S.F. Blake

Tetracarpum anthemoideum (DC.) Rydb.

Tetracarpum flavum Rydb.

Tetracarpum pringlei (S. Wats.) Rydb.

Tetracarpum wislizeni (A. Gray) Rydb.

As shown in Figure 1, when mapped (mostly using achenal pubescence, cf. Figure 2), the two taxa recognized by McVaugh have essentially identical distributions. Indeed, varying intermediates between the two extremes occur (so annotated at LL, TEX) and occasional specimens will have typical forms of each mounted upon the same sheet, suggesting that all of these represent but a single variable species. McVaugh (1984) also commented upon this phenomenon noting that in Nueva Galicia these two extremes "are scarcely separable but seem to have somewhat different habitat-preferences and different geographical extremes. They were maintained as different species by Rydberg (1914) and Heiser (1945) but the characters by which they are separated vary and recombine so capriciously that it may be unrealistic to maintain them at the level of varieties." However, I was unable to document the existence of habitat preferences for the two forms, nor could I infer any difference in their geographical extremes in North America as shown in Figure 2, consequently I have no hesitancy in treating these as but variable elements of a wide-ranging polymorphic species, as McVaugh suspected might be the case.

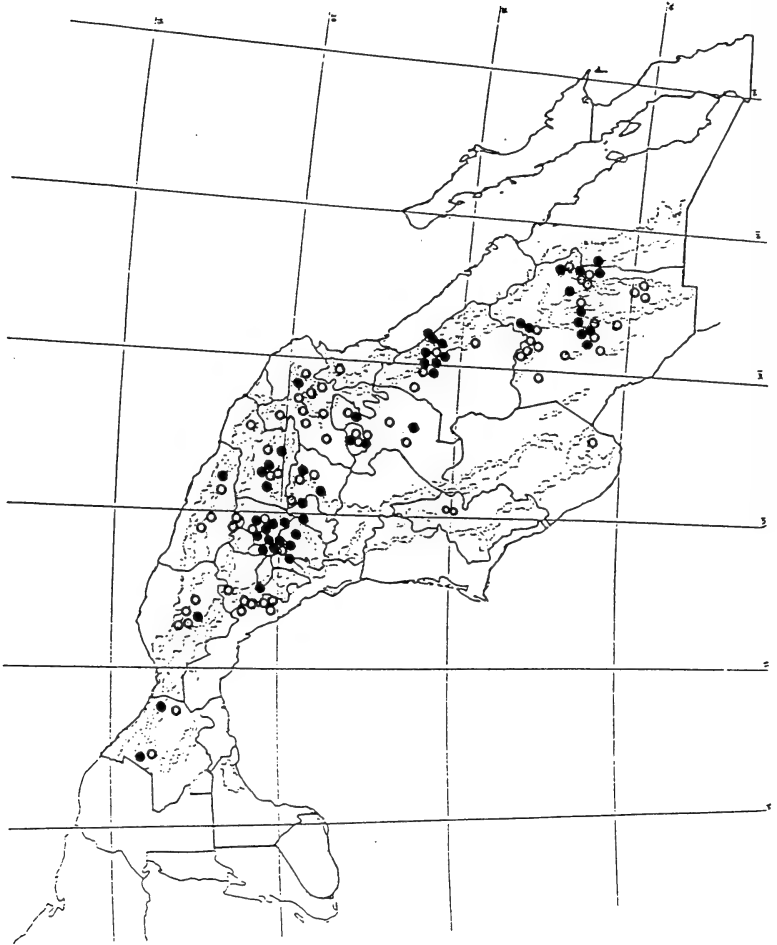


Figure 1. Distribution of achenal forms or "varieties" of *Schkuhria pinnata* (sensu McVaugh 1984) in México: var. *guatemalensis* (open circles) and var. *virgata* (closed circles). Numerous intermediates are treated as one or the other, according to length of the achenal hairs as given in McVaugh's key.

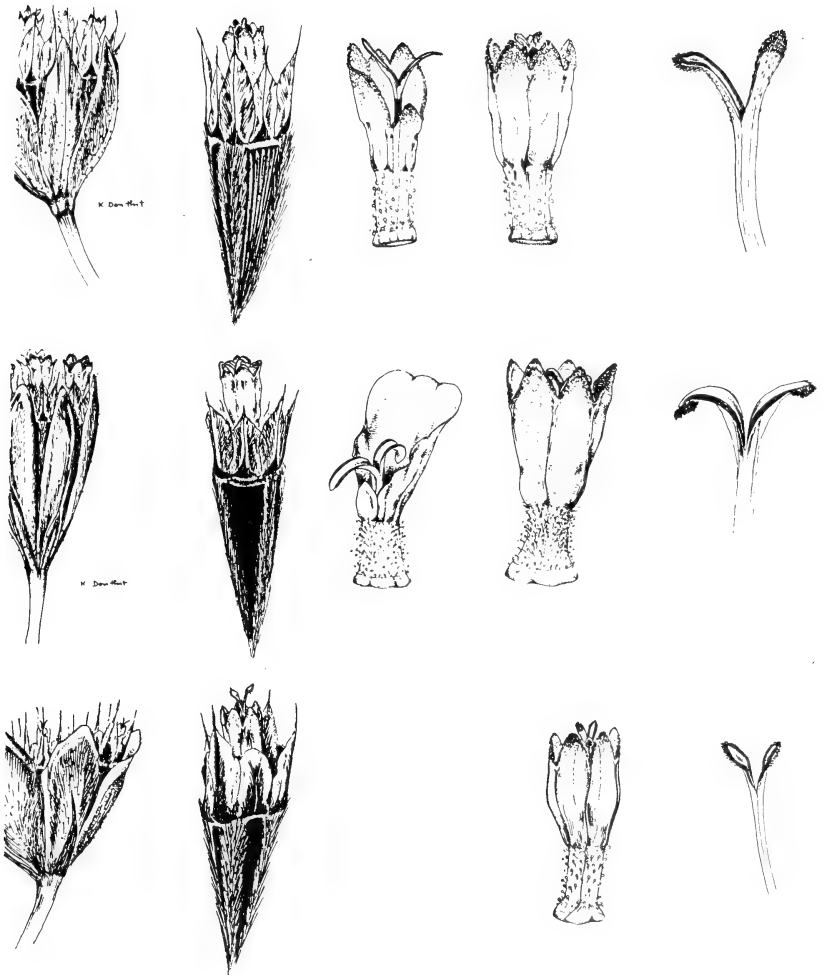


Figure 2. Head and floret variation in *Schkuhria pinnata* var. *wislizeni*. Upper row, left to right, head, achene ray floret, disk floret, style branches of disk floret (*Pringle 13566* [LL]); middle row (*Ellison 20* [TEX]); lower row (with ray florets absent, *Pringle 13567* [TEX]).

The North American populations and or individuals of *Schkuhria pinnata* are very similar to those of South America, but can be readily distinguished from the latter by possessing mostly shorter elliptic-ovate ligules (0.5-1.0[-3.0] mm long, vs. linear and 2.0-4.0 mm long) and achenes with mostly very pubescent angles (vs. weakly pubescent to nearly glabrous). If a single varietal name is to be applied to the North American elements the correct name must be *S. pinnata* var. *wislizeni* (A. Gray) B.L. Turner, as noted above. Heiser (1945) treated all of the North American infraspecific categories which he recognized as belonging to *S. anthemoidea*, this based upon an inadequate interpretation of the type of the latter, as noted by Blake (1951).

Schkuhria pinnata var. *pinnata*, so far as known, is confined to South America, but the occasional waif or garden weed of var. *pinnata* has been collected in the northeastern U.S.A. (e.g., Milton, Mass., *Kidder s.n.* [LL]). The var. *wislizeni* is confined to North America, so far as known.

The present study is based upon a large suite of collections at LL., TEX (200+ sheets), all of these appropriately annotated, both as to variety and forma.

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**A NEW SPECIES OF *VIGUIERA* (SUBGENUS *AMPHILEPIS*) FROM MEXICO,
WITH OBSERVATIONS ON ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE GENUS *TITHONIA*
(ASTERACEAE)**

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Viguiera ayutlana* B.L. Turner, is described from Jalisco, México. It apparently belongs to the subgenus *Amphilepis* of *Viguiera* but shares one or more characters with the genus *Tithonia*, suggesting that these two taxa are very closely related, if not the same.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Heliantheae, *Viguiera*, *Tithonia*, México, systematics

Preparation of a treatment of the Heliantheae of México has occasioned the present paper.

VIGUIERA AYUTLANA B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Jalisco: "Roadsides at edge of cornfield in fir forest area about 28 road miles west of Ayutla, and about 70 miles northwest of Autlan", ca. 6700 ft, 3 Nov 1962, A. Cronquist 9791 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!).

Similis *V. excelsae* (*V. excelsa*) (Willd.) Benth. & Hook., sed pedunculis valde fistulosis tantum sub capitulis et receptaculis valde conicis (vice receptaculorum convexorum).

Shrub ca. 2 m high. Stems purplish, moderately to sparsely hirsute with bent hairs 0.8-1.5 mm long. Leaves alternate, those on primary stems mostly 15-30 cm long, 4.5-12.0 cm wide; petioles 1.5-4.0 cm long, gradually tapering upon the blades; blades ovate to ovate-elliptic, moderately pubescent above and below, the lower surfaces prominently 3-nervate somewhat above the base, the margins crenate. Heads mostly single and axillary along the upper stems, 6-8 cm across the extended rays. Peduncles 4-14 cm long, markedly swollen and fistulose just below the heads. Involucres hemispheric, 12-14 mm high, ca. 30 mm wide (pressed), the bracts 3-4 seriate, graduate, broadly ovate to broadly elliptic, the inner series loose and somewhat



Figure 1. *Viguiera ayutlana*, from holotype.

scarious with broadly rounded apices, the margins weakly ciliate. Receptacle conical, 3-4 mm high, 2-3 mm across; bracts linear-oblongate, shorter than the subtended florets, their apices cuspidate. Ray florets 13-18, neuter, sterile; ligules yellow 2.5-3.2 mm long, 5-9 mm wide, 16-21 nervate, the apices inconspicuously 2-3 lobed. Disk florets numerous, perfect, fertile; corollas yellow, ca. 4 mm long; tube ca. 1 mm long; limb ca. 3 mm long, markedly pubescent at its base, the lobes ca. 0.8 mm long. Anthers black, the apices ovate. Style branches flat, their apices ovate, glabrous. Achenes radially compressed, ca. 3 mm long, 1.3 mm wide, black, the pappus of 2 lateral awns 1-2 mm long, between these 4-6 fimbriate scales ca. 1 mm long.

Cronquist, who collected type material, identified this taxon as "*Viguiera* aff. *excelsa* (Willd.) Benth. & Hook.," which it superficially resembles. Upon first examining the holotype (in 1987) I annotated this as a possible hybrid between *Viguiera hypochlora* S.F. Blake and some species of *Tithonia*. La Duke (by annotation, 1980), having examined this in connection with his treatment of *Tithonia*, took the plant to be an "unusual" collection of *V. excelsa*. It is an enigmatic collection, for it has enlarged fistulose peduncles like those of *Tithonia*; achenes with a pappus like those of *Viguiera*; receptacular bracts like *Tithonia*; but a markedly conical receptacle, unlike either of the two genera. In the former characters it more or less bridges the gap between *Tithonia* and subgenus *Amphilepis* of *Viguiera* and almost certainly argues for a close relationship of these two taxa. In this connection it must be noted that John Strother recently called to my attention that *Viguiera subcanescens* S.F. Blake of the subgenus *Amphilepis* is almost certainly a synonym of *Tithonia longiradiata* (Bertol.) S.F. Blake, this not accounted for by La Duke in his revisionary study. Finally, there is a remarkable resemblance of the leaves, achenes, and corolla of the latter with *Viguiera ayutlana* (cf. Figures 52-54 in La Duke 1982); no doubt the presence of a viguieroid pappus keeps the latter out of *Tithonia*.

Viguiera (s.l.) is in much need of detailed DNA study and I surmise that it will have to ultimately include *Tithonia*, unless drastic generic splintering of the complex is preferred, in which case it is still likely that *Amphilepis* will reside within, or next to, *Tithonia*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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REDISCOVERY OF *SOLANUM INCOMPLETUM* DUNAL (SOLANACEAE) ON THE U.S. ARMY'S POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA, HAWAII

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ABSTRACT

A federally endangered plant species, *Solanum incompletum* Dunal, was "rediscovered" on the U.S.-Army's Pohakuloa Training Area, Hawaii. On 19 January 1996, nine adults and two seedlings of *S. incompletum* were found growing in a *Myoporus sandwicense* A. Gray dominated shrubland at an elevation of approximately 1425 m. Consumption by feral ungulates (sheep and/or goats) is the major threat to the continued existence of this population, and each adult plant had been severely browsed. The location of the population on a nearly inaccessible margin of the installation makes impact by military activities highly unlikely.

KEY WORDS: *Solanum*, Hawaii, endangered species, extinction

The U.S. Army's Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) (Figure 1) is a 44,100 ha installation located in the saddle region between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii. Approximately one-half of the installation is ordnance impact area, and the remaining lands are used for maneuver training by the Army's 25th Infantry Division (Light), Marine's 1st Expeditionary Brigade, National Guard, Army Reserves, and occasionally by allied troops. Shaw *et al.* (1990) reported that approximately 4% of the installation outside of the impact area has been disturbed by military training. Most of the installation has not been impacted by military activities because rugged terrain makes much of the area inaccessible. Major disturbances which result in greatly reduced vegetative ground cover are typically limited to undeveloped roads, frequently used bivouac sites, and fixed artillery firing points.

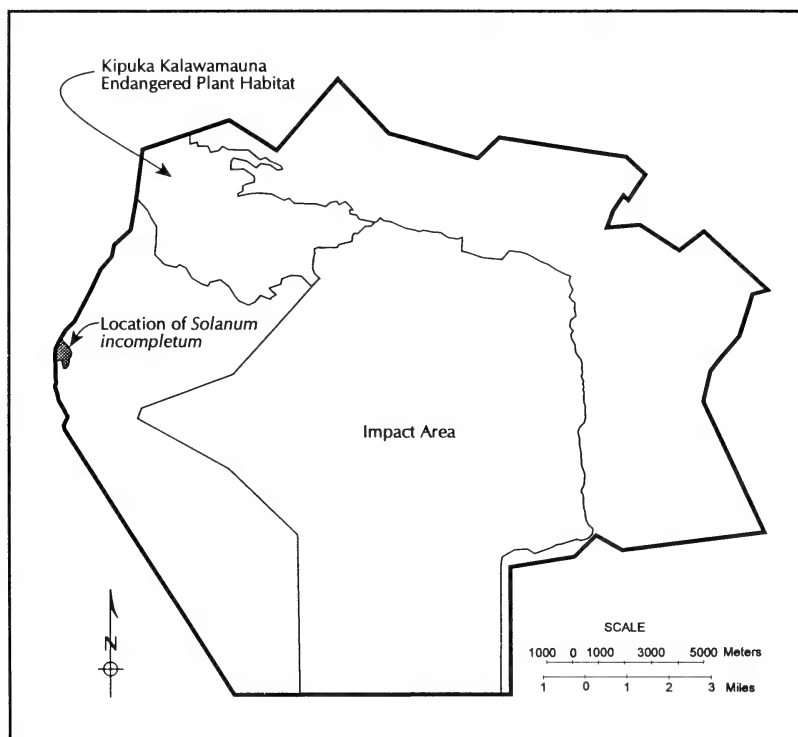


Figure 1. U.S. Army's Pohakuloa Training Area, Hawaii, Hawaii with large ordnance impact area, endangered plants habitat, and location of "rediscovery" site of *Solanum incompletum* Dunal.

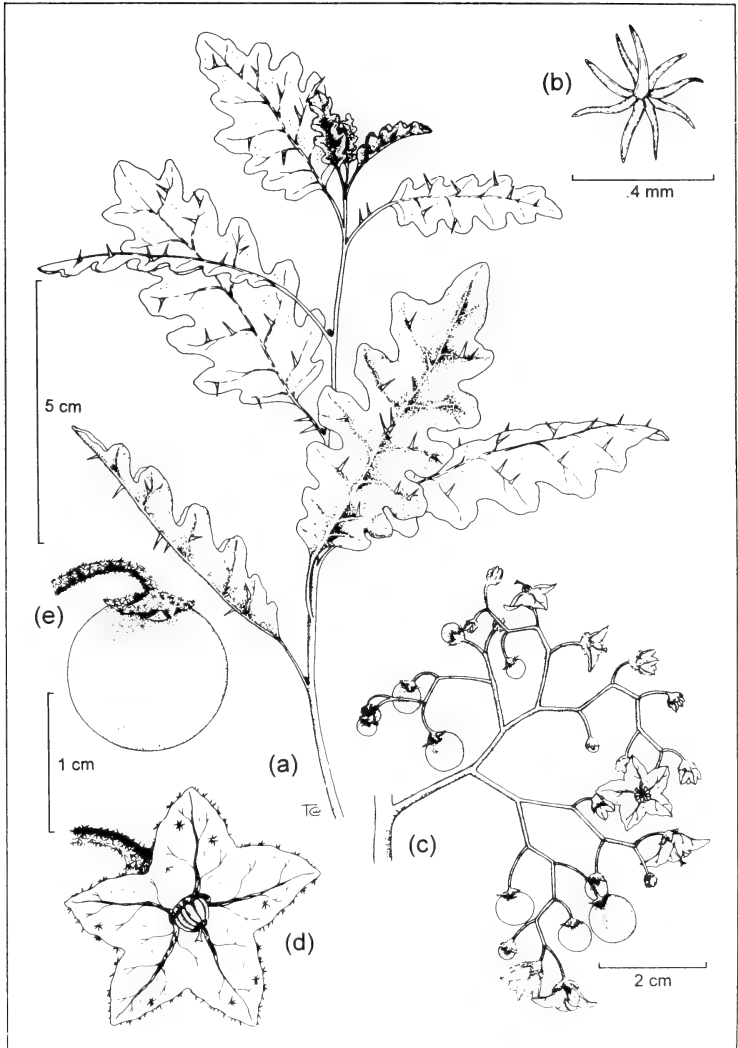


Figure 2. Line drawing of *Solanum incompletum* Dunal. a. habit, b. stellate hair, c. inflorescence, d. flower, e. fruit [(a & b from C.N. Forbes *ns*, Kona, Hawaii, 23 June 1923 (BISH)); c & e from J.F. Rock *ns*, Puu Ikaaka, Hawaii, Feb 1912 (BISH), d from G.C. Munro *ns*, Kaiholena, Lanai, 30 March 1919 (BISH)].

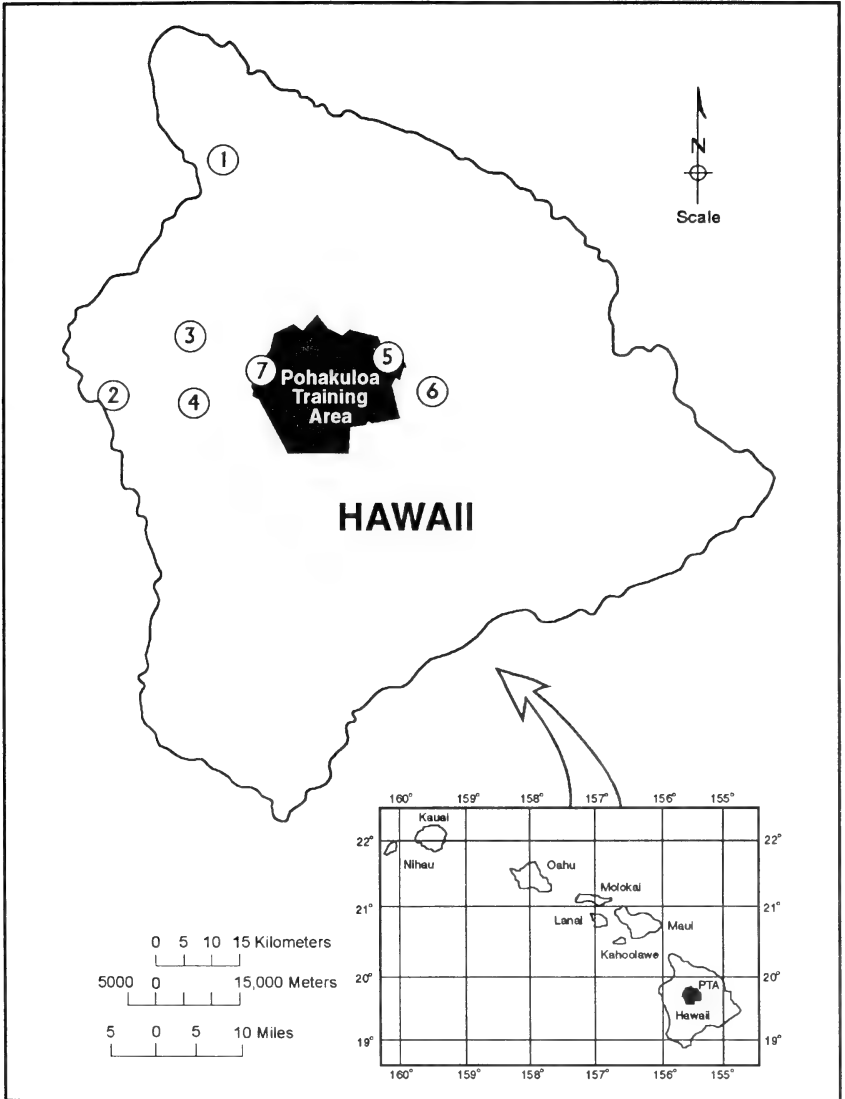


Figure 3. Reported locations of *Solanum incompletum* Dunal. on the island of Hawaii: (1) Kawaihae, (2) Kona, (3) Puu Waawaa, (4) Puu Ikaaka, (5) Puu Omaokaii, (6) Puu Huluhulu and (7) new site at Pohakuloa Training Area.



Figure 4. Photograph of *Solanum incompletum* Dunal in vegetative stage on the U.S. Army's Pohakuloa Training Area, Hawaii, Hawaii.

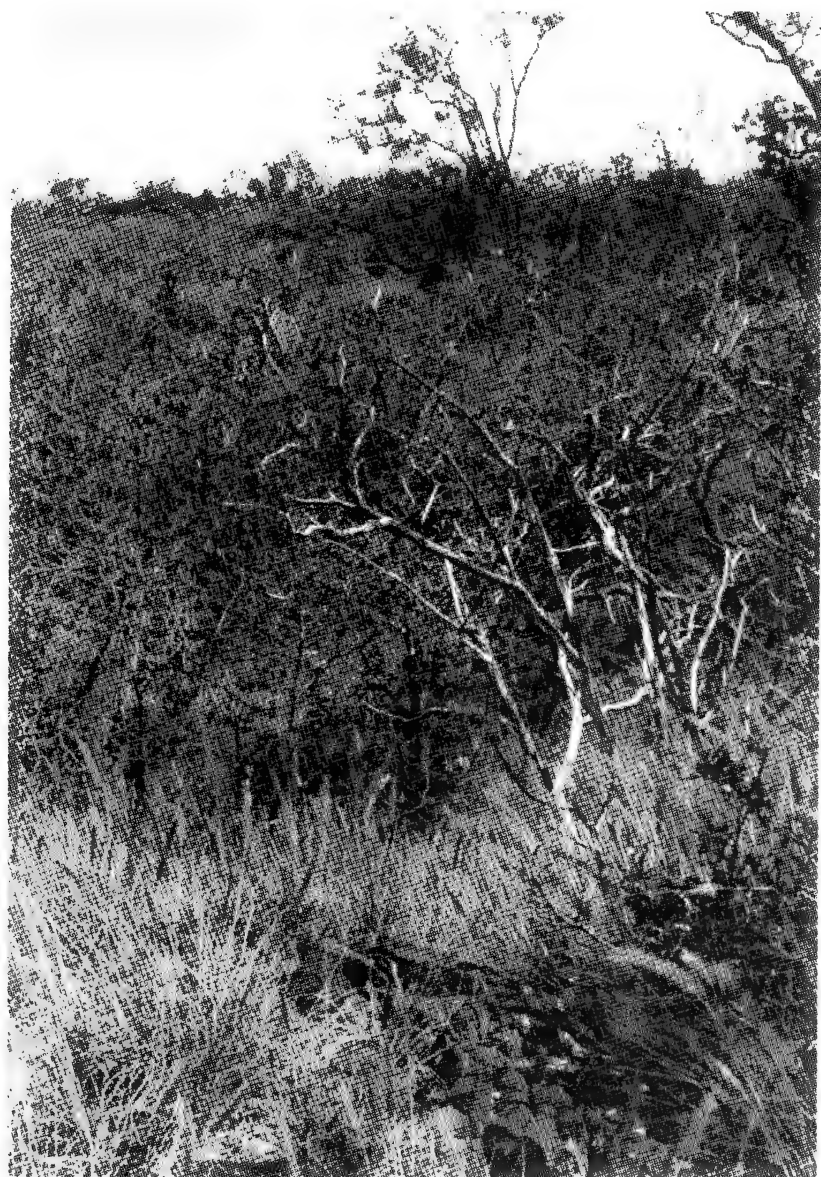


Figure 5. Photograph of *Myoporum* shrubland on approximately 5000 year old Mauna Loa Pahoehoe lava flow which is typical of the area where *Solanum incompletum* was found on the U.S. Army's Pohakuloa Training Area, Hawaii, Hawaii.

Castillo *et al.* (1995) described and mapped 24 plant communities on the installation and identified four major associations. First, barren lava and disturbed areas with little or no ground cover compose about 12,475 ha. Second, treelands dominated by *Metrosideros polymorpha* Gaud., *Chamaesyce olowaluana* (Sherff) Croizat & Degener, and *Myoporum sandwicense* A. Gray constitute nearly 14,300 ha of the installation. Third, shrublands comprise 15,700 ha and have the greatest diversity of communities. Dominant shrubs are *Myoporum sandwicense*, *Sophora chrysophylla* (Salisb.) Seem., *Styphelia tameiameia* (Cham. & Schlechtend.) F.v. Muell., *Dodonaea viscosa* Jacq., and *Chenopodium oahuense* (Meyen) Aellen. Fourth, native (*Eragrostis atropioides* Hillebr.) and introduced [*Pennisetum setaceum* (Forssk.) Chiov.] grasslands make up the remaining 1625 ha. Some of the largest relatively undisturbed, dry montane treelands, shrublands, and grasslands found on the island of Hawaii occur in the saddle region including PTA (Gagne & Cuddihy 1990; Tierney *et al.* 1996).

Shaw & Douglas (1996) listed over 250 taxa from 70 families and 175 genera of vascular plants from the installation. As floristic surveys and vegetative studies continue, species not previously reported from the installation are continually collected, verified, and added to the species list. Numerous rare plant species have been reported from the installation. Federally listed endangered species verified from the installation are: *Asplenium fragile* C. Presl. var. *insulare* Morton (Bruegmann *et al.* 1994), *Haplostachys haplostachya* (A. Gray) St. John (Herbst & Fay 1979), *Hedyotis coriacea* Sm. (Herbst *et al.* 1992a), *Portulaca sclerocarpa* A. Gray (Mehrhoff 1994), *Silene lanceolata* A. Gray (Herbst *et al.* 1992b), *Spermolepis hawaiiensis* Wolff (Canfield *et al.* 1994; J. Lau, pers. comm.), *Stenogyne angustifolia* A. Gray (Herbst & Fay 1979), *Tetramolopium arenarium* (A. Gray) Hillebr. (Douglas *et al.* 1989; Mehrhoff 1994), and *Zanthoxylum hawaiiense* Hillebr. (Mehrhoff 1994). The Kipuka Kalawamauna endangered plants habitat area (Figure 1) was cooperatively designated by the U.S. Army, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and State of Hawaii Division of Land and Natural Resources primarily for the protection of the first two endangered species found on PTA (*H. haplostachya* and *S. angustifolia*). One federally listed threatened species, *Silene hawaiiensis* Sherff (Mehrhoff 1994), occurs on PTA. *Neraudia ovata* recently was verified from the installation and has been proposed as an endangered species (Bruegmann 1995). The following taxa from PTA are considered species of special concern: *Chamaesyce olowaluana*, *Eragrostis deflexa* Hitchc., *Exocarpos gaudichaudii* A. DC, *Festuca hawaiiensis* Hitchc., *Hesperocnide sandwicensis* (Wedd.) Wedd., *Portulaca villosa* Cham., *Tetramolopium consanguineum* (A. Gray) Hillebr., and *T. humile* (A. Gray) Sherff subsp. *humile* var. *sublaeve* Sherff. Specimens from PTA once reported as *T. lepidotum* (Less.) Sherff are being described as a new species (T. Lowrey, pers. comm.).

The purposes of this paper are to: (1) report the "rediscovery" of the endangered species *Solanum incompletum* Dunal (Canfield *et al.* 1994), (2) document its occurrence on PTA and (3) delineate current and/or potential threats to this endangered species.

Solanum incompletum is reported to be a shrub to 3 m in height (Symon 1990). In the PTA populations, the plant appears to be suckering from the base after being browsed by feral ungulates; thus, it appears suffrutescent and only slightly woody. St. John (1969) also reported that *S. incompletum* suckers and has strong vegetative shoots. There are a few dead stems 5 to 7 dm in height remaining on a single

individual. The plants are armed with stout reddish prickles nearly 5 mm in length, and they occur on both surfaces of the leaves and on the stem (at least on new growth) (Figure 2). The leaves are simple, alternate, and elliptical with variously lobed margins. In the plants at PTA, prickles occur on the petioles, mid-rib and prominent lateral veins on both leaf surfaces. Leaf venation, particularly on the undersurface, is prominent. Also, new growth is pubescent with prominent yellowish stellate hairs. Symon (1990) reported, and examination of herbarium material shows, that the species has perfect, regular-shaped flowers borne in simple to compound cymes. None of the plants we observed in the field were in flower or fruit. Symon (1990) described the fruit as a berry which probably is yellow and ripens to black. He suggested that the fruit may not be produced often and that plants and/or flowers may be self-incompatible. We observed, however, young seedlings with long linear cotyledons germinating in proximity to adult plants.

Hillebrand (1888) distinguished two varieties. *Solanum incompletum* var. *mauiense* Hillebr. was segregated based on larger leaves, while *S. i.* var. *glabratum* Hillebr. was separated because the mature leaves were glabrate. Also, St. John (1969) named a separate but related species (*S. haleakalaense* St. John) from Maui based on leaf shape and abundance of prickles. In the latest treatment of the Solanaceae of Hawaii, however, Symon (1990) placed *S. haleakalaense* in synonymy and did not recognize any subspecific taxa because of incomplete collections and taxonomic difficulties with the genus (Canfield *et al.* 1994).

Solanum incompletum was first collected on Hawaii by Nelson in 1779 and has subsequently been found on Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, and Maui (St. John 1978; Symon 1990). On the island of Hawaii, the species was known from Kohala Mountains, Kona, Puu Waawaa, Puu Ikaaka, Puu Omaokoili (on PTA), and Puu Huluhulu (Canfield *et al.* 1994) (Figure 3). The last reported sighting of this species was from Puu Huluhulu where two individuals were found forty-five years ago growing at 2040 m in an *Acacia koa* A. Gray and *Sophora chrysophylla* mesic forest (Canfield *et al.* 1994). The PTA locations lie between Puu Waawaa and Puu Omaokoili/Puu Huluhulu (Figure 3). Symon (1990) described the elevational range of *S. incompletum* from 300 m to 2040 m. Historical habitats varied from dry mesic forest to diverse mesic forest and finally to subalpine forests.

Solanum incompletum was "rediscovered" on PTA on 19 January 1996 by Close & Schnell. Nine adult individuals are growing at the base of several *Myoporum sandwicense* shrubs. The *S. incompletum* plants have from one to three stems per individual, but when first seen were only 3 dm or less in height because of browsing by feral sheep and goats. As previously mentioned, the plants appear much more herbaceous than shrubby (Figure 4). Also, two germinating seedlings, identified by the characteristic red prickles, are establishing under *M. sandwicense* and indicate that viable seeds must have been produced at some time.

The *Solanum incompletum* individuals occur in a kipuka (*i.e.*, older usually vegetated flow surrounded by younger less vegetated flows forming pockets or islands of vegetation) which supports a *Myoporum* shrubland at an elevation of approximately 1425 m (Figure 5). The shrubland is on a relatively old [5000 years before present (ybp)] Mauna Loa pahoehoe lava flow which subsequently was surrounded by younger Mauna Loa aa flows (4200 ybp). Multi- or occasionally single-stemmed *Myoporum sandwicense* shrubs averaging about 3 m in height dominate the site.

Other woody species in the immediate area are *Myrsine lanaiensis* Hillebr. and *Sophora chrysophylla*. The understory is dominated by "weedy" alien species and indicative of areas over utilized by feral ungulates. Numerous trails, animal droppings, wool or hair entangled in branches, and bones from dead animals all indicate heavy use of the area by feral sheep and goats. Associated understory species include *Solanum pseudocapsicum* L., *Marrubium vulgare* L., *Pennisetum setaceum*, *Asclepias physocarpa* (E. Meyer) Schlecter, and *Kalanchoe tubiflora* (Harv.) Raym.-Hamet.

Canfield *et al.* (1994) discussed threats to *Solanum incompletum* at the time it was listed as endangered. They indicated that the major threats were: (1) reduced number of individuals and populations which increases the potential for extinction from stochastic events; (2) correlated with the first threat is over-utilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes because of low numbers; and (3) competition from the alien plant species *Senecio mikanioides* Otto *ex* Walp. at Puu Huluhulu. They did not indicate that feral animals were a threat because the only known extant population at the time of listing was already fenced to protect the area.

On PTA browsing by feral animals represents an immediate threat to the continued existence of the species at this location. Although the plant is covered with prickles, feral sheep and/or goats appear to relish it. The area in which the population occurs should be immediately fenced to protect the species; or at the very least, individual plants should be caged in order to allow them to flower and potentially produce viable seeds for propagation. Threats to *Solanum incompletum* by military training at PTA are almost non-existent. Accessibility to the area is very difficult and easily controlled. There are no roads within the area, thus dust from military vehicles does not represent a threat. The possibility of accidental fire from military ordnance, obscourants, etc. is remote because the species occurs approximately 5 km from the nearest boundary of the ordnance impact area.

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We wish to thank the military and civilian personnel at the U.S. Army's Pohakuloa Training Area, Hawaii for their continued assistance and interest in protecting the nation's natural resources. The assistance and access to specimens at the B.P. Bishop Museum (BISH) is appreciated. Thanks to Tracy Wager for her excellent illustration. This work was partially funded by the U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii, Pacific Ocean Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, LEGACY Resource Management Program, and the U.S. Forest Service's Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. The manuscript was reviewed by Drs. Tracy M. Halward and Richard D. Laven.

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NOTULAE DE RANUNCULACEIS SINENSIBUS (XX)

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ABSTRACT

Delphinium pseudoyunnanense W.T. Wang & M.J. Warnock, *D. kansuense* W.T. Wang var. *villosiusculum* W.T. Wang & M.J. Warnock, and *Thalictrum simaoense* W.T. Wang & G. Zhu are described as new. New combinations are provided for *Delphinium shawurense* W.T. Wang var. *pseudoaemulans* (C.Y. Yang & B. Wang) W.T. Wang, *D. delavayi* Franch. var. *baoshanense* (W.T. Wang) W.T. Wang, *D. umbrosum* Hand.-Mazz. var. *drepanocentrum* (Bruhl) W.T. Wang & M.J. Warnock, *Batrachium trichophyllum* (Chaix ex Villars) Bosche var. *jingpoense* (G.Y. Chang *et al.*) W.T. Wang, and *Ranunculus* sect. *Stenoglossa* (W.T. Wang) W.T. Wang. These new taxa and new combinations are necessary to facilitate ongoing study of the Flora of China.

KEY WORDS: Ranunculaceae, *Batrachium*, *Delphinium*, *Ranunculus*, *Thalictrum*, China, systematics, flora

The following new taxa and new combinations have been brought to light by ongoing work on the Flora of China.

Delphinium pseudoyunnanense W.T. Wang et M.J. Warnock, *spec. nov.*
TYPE: CHINA. Yunnan : Between Tengchong and Longling

(龙陵), on banks of road, common only beyond Nan Kao Chai, fl. pale lavender purple, 15 Sep 1922, *J.F. Rock 6551* (HOLOTYPE: GH).

Delphinium yunnanense auct non (Franch.) Franch.: Munz, *J. Arnold Arb.* 48:543. 1967, p.m.p., quoad *Rock 6551*.

Herba perennis. Caulis 1.5 m? altus, parte inferna ignota, superne glaber, ramosus. Folia caulina superna longiuscule vel breviter petiolata; laminae tenuiter coriaceae, ambitu pentagonae, ca. 7.5 cm longae et latae, basi cordatae, 3-sectae, segmento centrali lanceolato-linearari ca. 6.5 mm lato apice attenuato, segmentis lateralibus inaequaliter 2-partitis, lobis lanceolato-linearibus vel anguste lanceolatis, vel indivisae, lanceolato-lineares, ca. 6 cm longae, 6 mm latae, supra prope marginem sparse adpresseque puberulae, subtus sparse crispule adpresseque puberulae; petioli 1.4-7.8 cm longi, glabri, basi paullo dilatati, haud vaginati. Racemi axillares et terminales, 25-45 cm longi, densiuscule 18-30-flori; rhaches cum pedicellis glabrae; bracteae anguste lanceolato-lineares, vel subulatae, 6-23 mm longae, 0.8-1.8 mm latae, sparse puberulae; pedicelli 0.25-30 cm longi, superne 2-bracteolatae; bracteolae anguste lanceolato-lineares, 5-9 mm longae, 0.8-1 mm latae, utrinque sparse adpresseque puberulae, margine ciliolatae. Sepala purpurea, extus dense adpresseque puberula, intus glabra, superum elliptico-obovatum, 11-14 mm longum, 6-8 mm latum, calcare sepalino subulato 13-15 mm longo recto basi 1.8-2.2 mm crasso, cetera oblonga, 10-12 mm longa, 3.5-6.0 mm lata. Petala apice 2-lobata, ciliata. Stamina ca. 9.6 mm longa, unguibus ca. 4 mm longis sparse puberulis basi breviter appendiculatis, limbis suboblongis ca. 4.6 mm longis 3.2 mm latis prope medium 2-fidis margine longe ciliatis ventre supra basin dense luteo-barbatis. Stamina ca. 4 mm longa, filamentis plerumque margine sparse pilosis. Carpella 3, ovariis ca. 2.2 mm longis apice sparse puberulis, stylis ca. 1.5 mm longis basi sparse puberulis. Folliculi anguste oblongi, 12-16 mm longi, 2.5-3.5 mm lati, subglabri, stylis persistentibus 2.5-3.0 mm longis. Semina brunnea, tetrahedralia, ca. 1.2 mm longa, ad angulos anguste alata.

Affine *D. yunnanense* (Franch.) Franch., quod racemis laxe 3-10-floris, pedicellis usque ad 8.5 cm longis, floribus majoribus, calcaribus sepalinis 17-24 mm longis, petalis apice emarginatis glabris, filamentis plerumque glabris, ovariis saepe dense puberulis.

This new species is closely related to *Delphinium yunnanense* (Franch.) Franch., differing from that species in racemes elongate, densely 25-45-flowered, pedicels shorter, 0.25-30 cm long, flowers smaller, with sepaline spurs 13-15 mm long, petals ciliate and 2-lobed, filaments mostly pilose at upper margin, and ovaries sparsely puberulous only near apex. In *D. yunnanense*, the racemes are laxly 3-10-flowered, pedicels are up to 8.5 cm long, the flowers are larger, with sepaline spurs 17-24 mm long, the petals are glabrous, emarginate at apex, the filaments are mostly glabrous, and the ovaries are usually densely puberulous.

Delphinium kansuense W.T. Wang var. *villosiusculum* W.T. Wang et M.J. Warnock, var. nov. TYPE: CHINA. Qinghai (青海): the reaches of Datong River (大通河流域), between Tien Tang Ssu and Shan Shin Ming (三十名), alt. 3000 m, Sept. 15, 1915, *Farrer & Purdom 800* (HOLOTYPE: MO).

A *D. kansuensi* W.T. Wang var. *kansuensi* differt racemi rachide pedicellisque pilis mollibus plus minusve patentibus tectis, bracteis bracteolisque dorso sparse puberulis.

This new variety differs from the typical variety in the raceme rachis and pedicels densely covered with spreading soft hairs, and in the bracts and bracteoles abaxially covered with sparse hairs. In the typical variety, the raceme rachis and pedicels are densely covered with appressed short hairs, and the bracts and bracteoles are also abaxially densely covered with appressed short hairs.

The locality of Kansu(甘肃) indicated on the type of this new variety is erroneous (Farrer 1926, pp. 138-237). The typical variety is restricted to the mountainous region of Central Gansu Province and the ranges of the two varieties are separated by approximately 250 km.

Delphinium shawurense W.T. Wang var. *pseudoaemulans* (C.Y. Yang et B. Wang) W.T. Wang, *stat. et comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Delphinium pseudoaemulans* C.Y. Yang et B. Wang, *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 30:86. 1992.

Delphinium shawurense W.T. Wang, characterized by its leaf lobes being long acuminate or caudate at apex, has two varieties, var. *shawurense* and var. *albiflorum* C.Y. Yang et B. Wang, both restricted to Mt. Shawur, Hoboksar County, Xinjiang Autonomous Region and both with stems mostly glabrous and hispidulous only near the base. The two varieties differ from each other in indumentum of the raceme and in color of sepals. *Delphinium pseudoaemulans* C.Y. Yang et B. Wang is also endemic to Mt. Shawur and its leaves are similar to *D. shawurense*, distinguished from the latter only by its stems being hispid below and sparsely puberulous above, and is better treated as a variety of *D. shawurense*.

Delphinium delavayi Franch. var. *baoshanense* (W.T. Wang) W.T. Wang, *stat. et comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Delphinium baoshanense* W.T. Wang, *Bull. Bot. Res. Harbin* 69(1):12. 1989.

Delphinium baoshanense, restricted to Baoshan County of western Yunnan Province, is closely related to *D. delavayi*, differing only in its much more strongly divided leaves, and in raceme rachis and pedicels covered with only white appressed hairs. The raceme rachis and pedicels of *D. delavayi* are covered with both white appressed hairs and yellow spreading glandular hairs. Heretofore, *D. delavayi* comprised three varieties. The typical variety is widely distributed on the Yunnan Plateau, neighboring western Guizhou Province, and southwestern Sichuan Province, and in the northern part of its range occur the two other varieties, var. *pogonanthum* (Hand.-Mazz.) W.T. Wang and var. *lasiandrum* W.T. Wang. Geographically, *D. baoshanense* appears to be a variant marking the western edge of the geographic distribution of *D. delavayi*.

Delphinium umbrosum Hand.-Mazz. var. *drepanocentrum* (Bruhl) W.T. Wang et M.J. Warnock, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Delphinium altissimum* Wall. var.

drepanocentrum Bruhl *ex* Huth, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 20:419. 1895. *Delphinium altissimum* Wall. subsp. *drepanocentrum* Bruhl, Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. 5:101. 1896. *Delphinium altissimum* Wall. subsp. *drepanocentrum* (Bruhl) Chowdhury *ex* Mukerjee, Bull Bot. Surv. India 2:293-295. 1961.; W.T. Wang, *Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin.* 27:402. 1979. *Delphinium drepanocentrum* (Bruhl) Munz, J. Arnold Arb. 49:94, fig. 13, L. 1968; Tamura, Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 23:100. 1968.

This new combination is necessitated by the editorial policy of the Flora of China Project to recognize only one infraspecific rank within a genus. Use of variety as the infrageneric rank for the Chinese *Delphinium* requires fewer new combinations than use of subspecies.

Thalictrum simaoense W.T. Wang et G. Zhu, *spec. nov.* TYPE: CHINA. Yunnan(云南): mountain west of Simao(思茅), alt. 2000 m, on cliff, A. Henry 13096 (HOLOTYPE: MO; Isotype: NY). Figure 1.

Herba perennis, tota glabra. Caules aliqui caespitiosi, graciles, 9-15 cm alti, 0.5-0.7 mm diam., supra basin vel prope medium dichotome ramosi. Folia basalia 7.0-12.8 cm longa, longe vel longiuscule petiolata, bi-ternata; laminae 5-9 cm longae, 6.2-8.0 cm latae; foliola tenuiter papyracea, orbiculari-ovata, reniformia, vel suboblata, 0.9-1.8 cm longa, 1.0-2.8 cm lata, basi profunde cordata vel subcordata, apice rotundata vel subtruncata, margine inconspicue 3-5-lobulata, pauce rotundato-dentata, nervis supra indistincte prominulis subtus prominentibus retem conspicuum formantibus; petioli graciles, 1.8-3.8 cm longi; stipulae brunneae, membranaceae, lineares, ca. 2.5 mm longae. Folia caulina 1-2, foliis basalibus similia, sed saepe minora, 1.5-6.5 cm longa, 1.5-3.4 cm lata, foliolis plerumque oblatis 0.4-1.0 cm longis 0.45-1.20 cm latis basi subcordatis indistincte 3-lobulatis, lobis margine integris, petiolis 0.2-3.0 cm longis, stipulis ca. 1 mm longis margine laceratis. Monochasia terminalia, 2(-3)-flora; bracteae breviter petiolatae, ternatae, ca. 7 mm longae, foliolis late rhombicis indistincte 3-lobulatis, vel subsessiles, simplices, ellipticae vel ovatae, 2-4 mm longae; pedicelli capillares, 1.7-2.2 cm longi. Flos ca. 1 cm diam. Sepala 4, alba, late elliptica vel elliptica, 4.2-5.0 mm longa, 3.0-3.5 lata, apice rotundata vel obtusa. Stamina 9-15, 3.5-4.0 mm longa, filamentis filiformibus 2.2-3.0 mm longis apicem versus paulo incrassatis, antheris oblongis 1.0-1.2 mm longis apice indistincte breviterque apiculatis. Carpella 10-13, sessilia, ca. 2.8 mm longa, ovariis fusiformibus ca. 1.4 mm longis, stylis ovariis subaequilongis subulatis apice hamatis vel circianatis et ventre indistincte stigmaticis. Achenia non satis matura bilateraliter compressa, complanata, sessilia, fusiformia, ca. 1.9 mm longa, 0.5 mm lata, utrinque tenuiter 3-costata, stylis persistentibus ca. 1.2 mm longis apice hamato-curvatis.

Affine *Thalictrum rostellato* Hook. *f.* et Thoms., quod foliis dorso pedicellisque minute puberulis, antheris apice obtusis haud apiculatis, carpellis paucioribus 4-7 carpophoris instructis recedit.

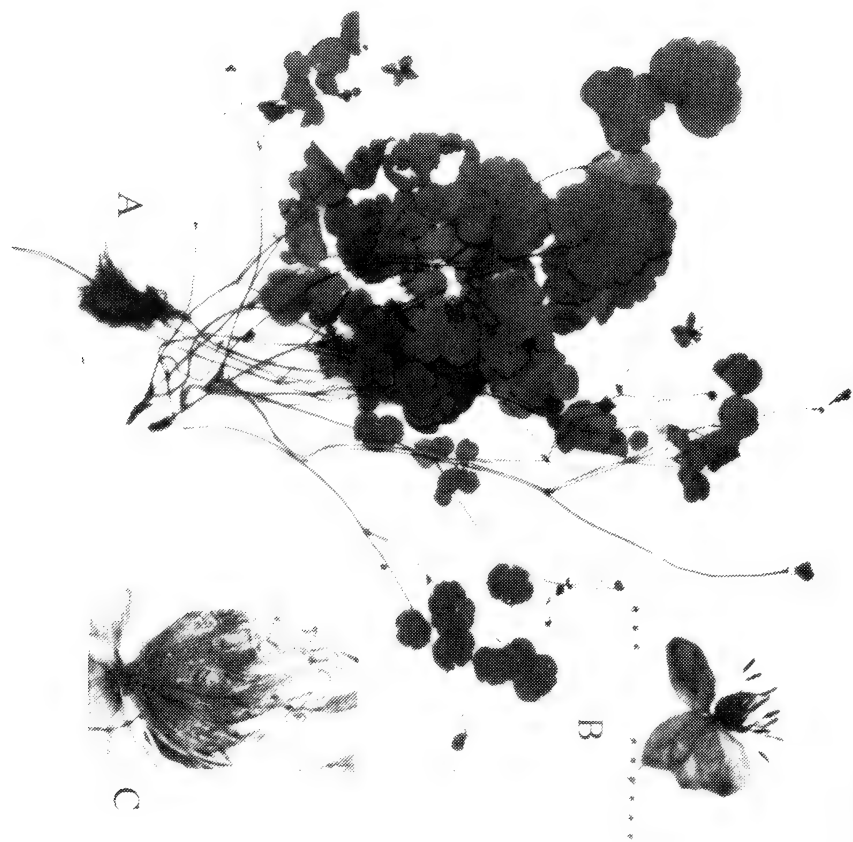


Figure 1. *Thalictrum simaoense* W.T. Wang et G. Zhu, *spec. nov.* (A. Henry 13096). A. habit; B. flower; C. flower details showing gynoecium and the filiform filaments of stamens.

With more or less filiform filaments and elongate hooked styles, this new species is related to *Thalictrum rostellatum* Hook. f. & Thoms., and is distinguished from that species by the entirely glabrous plant, the shortly apiculate anthers, and the flower with more (10-13) carpels which lack carpophores. In *T. rostellatum*, the leaves abaxially and pedicels are minutely puberulous, the anthers are obtuse at apex, and the flower has 4-7 carpels with carpophores at base.

Batrachium trichophyllum (Chaix ex Villars) Bosche var. ***jingpoense*** (G.Y. Chang *et al.*) W.T. Wang, *stat. et comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Batrachium jingpoense* G.Y. Chang *et al.*, Bull. Bot. Res. Harbin 12:241, fig. 1. 1992.

Batrachium jingpoense G.Y. Chang *et al.*, restricted to the northern Heilongjiang Province, is closely related to the northern temperate species *B. trichophyllum* (Chaix ex Villars) Bosche, differing from the latter in the smaller and tetramerous flowers with fewer stamens. A widespread species of the genus in China, *B. bungei* (Steud.) L. Liou, has a variety, var. *micranthum* W.T. Wang (Wang 1995), differing from the typical variety also in the small and often tetramerous flowers with fewer stamens. Thus, *B. jingpoense* may be better to be treated as a variety of *B. trichophyllum*.

Ranunculus L. sect. ***Stenoglossa*** (W.T. Wang) W.T. Wang, *stat. et comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Ranunculus* L. subgen. *Stenoglossa* W.T. Wang, Bull. Bot. Res. Harbin 15:320. 1995.

This new combination is necessitated by the Flora of China Project limitation to a single supraspecific rank within each genus. Grouping the Chinese *Ranunculus* species into sections is more expeditious than use of subgenera.

Clematis minggangiana W.T. Wang, *spec. nov.* TYPE: CHINA. Central Yunnan (云南): without field notes, 1939, *Ming-gang Li A2872* (HOLOTYPE: GH).

Liana lignosa. Ramuli atro-purpurei, sparse adpresseque puberuli, inconspicue canaliculati. Folia opposita, longe vel breviter petiolata, vel simplicia, lamina chartaceis cordato-ovatis 10.5-12.5 cm longis, 7.8-8.8 cm latis, basi cordatis apice acuminatis margine integris supra as costam et nervos laterales puberulis subtus puberulis, nervis basalibus 5 subtus prominentibus cum nervolis prominulis retem conspicuum forantibus, vel supera aliqua ternata, foliolo terminali distincte petiulato elliptico-ovato vel elliptico, 3-10.8 cm longo, 1.7-7.2 cm lato, basi subcordato rotundato vel late cuneato apice acuminato, foliolis lateralibus breviter petiolulatis vel subsessilibus eo terminali similibus sed minoribus 1.2-7.8 cm longis, 0.5-5.2 cm latis; petiolis 0.8-6.8 cm longis, dense puberulis. Cymae axillares, 1.6-6.5 cm diam., 3-25-florae; pedunculi 1.8-8.2 cm longi, dense puberuli; bractee vel foliaceae, petiolatae, anguste ovatae vel ellipticae, 1.1-3.3 cm longae, 1-1.4 cm latae, vel lineares vel subulatae 2.5-8 mm longae, 0.3-2 mm latae; bracteolae subulatae, 1.5-5.5 mm longae; pedicelli 0.5-2.5 cm longi, densissime puberuli. Flos pendulus, campanulatus, 1.5-1.8 cm diam. Sepala 4, lutea purpureo-suffusa (?), lanceolato-linearita, 1-1.8 cm longa, 2.5-5 mm lata, apice recurva, extus tota facie intus superne

tantum sparse adpresseque puberula, margine dense velutina. Stamina sepalis subaequilonga, filamentis 8-14 mm longis dense villosis, antheris linearibus 4 mm longis glabris. Carpella dense villosa.

Affinis *C. henryi* Oliver, a qua foliis cordato-ovatis margine integris, cymis 3-35-floris, sepalis lanceolato-linearibus intus superne puberulis facile distinguitur.

This species is a new member of the sect. *Campanella* Tamura, and related to *Clematis henryi* Oliver, a species also with both simple and ternate leaves, differing from that species in the cordate-ovate entire leaves, 3-25-flowered cymes, and lanceolate-linear sepals, which are sparsely puberulous above inside. In *C. henryi*, the leaves are lanceolate and with denticulate margins, the cymes are usually 1-flowered, and the sepals are ovate or narrowly ovate and glabrous inside.

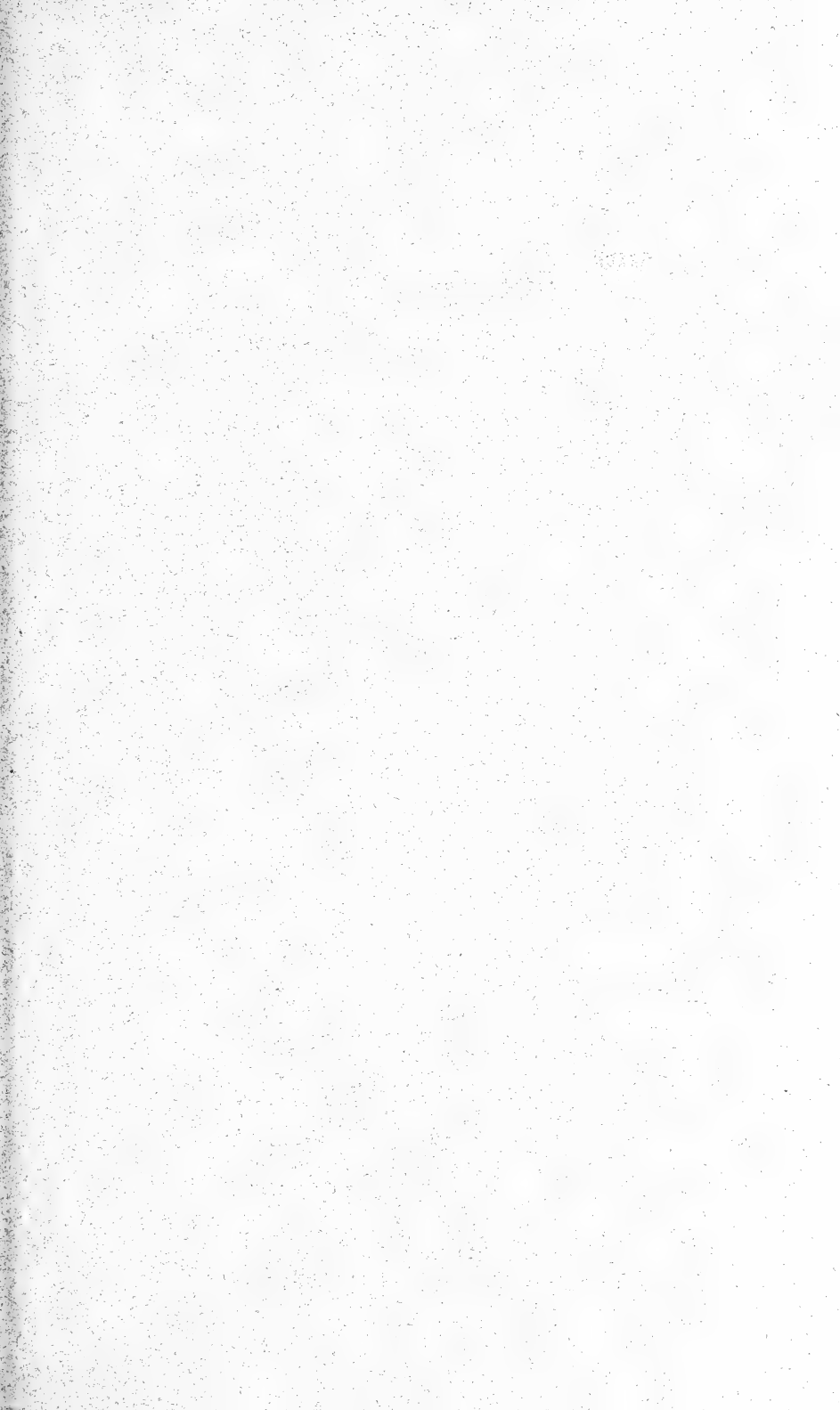
The new species is named after the collector, Ming-gang Li, who made important plant collections in central Yunnan Province, particularly in the Mt. Wuliangshan of the Jingdong County, in the thirties of this century.

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CONTENTS

LUHRS, H., A new species of <i>Pinguicula</i> (Lentibulariaceae) from México...	389
Phytologia Memoirs 10 available.....	393
Taxon index to Phytologia volume 79.....	394

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A NEW SPECIES OF *PINGUICULA* (LENTIBULARIACEAE) FROM MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species of *Pinguicula* from México, *P. gigantea*, is described and illustrated. It belongs in subgen. *Isoloba*, section *Agnata*, and is related to *P. agnata* Casper.

KEY WORDS: Lentibulariaceae, *Pinguicula*, Flora of México

After many recent publications of new *Pinguicula* species from México, in 1987 yet another species was collected in the state of Oaxaca by A. Lau. This species was later cultivated from seed, and examination of cultivated plants and habit photographs from the collector has necessitated the description of a new species.

***PINGUICULA GIGANTEA* Luhrs, spec. nov.** (Figure 1). TYPE: MEXICO. Oaxaca: Steep slopes near San Bartolomé Ayautla, 500-800 m, coll. 1987, A.B. Lau s.n.; cult. Aug-Sep 1995 no. 9505 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotype: L!).

Herba perennis. Rhizoma simplex brevis, radicibus adventitiis numerosis filiformibus. Folia radicalia rosulata, plus minusve uniformia, semierecta, laete viridia, utrinque glandulosa, glandulis sessilibus et glandulis stipitatis dense vestita; "hiemalia" 6-9, oblongo-obovata, 35-60 mm longa, 24-38 mm lata; "aestivalia" 10-13, obovata vel oblongo-obovata, apice rotundata vel obtusa, margine non involuta vel parum revoluta, 60-145(-165) mm longa, 40-70(-80) mm lata, basi 6-9 mm crassa. Hibernacula nulla. Pedicelli 1-4(-5) erecti, pallide viridi, glandulis stipitatis dense obsiti, (105-)150-185 mm alti, uniflori. Flores 28-33 mm longi (calcaribus inclusis). Calyx bilabiatus, extus et intus glandulis stipitatis dense obsitus; labium superum trilobum, lobis ovatis, 3-4 mm longis, 3-4 mm latis; labium inferum bilobum, lobis anguste ovatis vel ellipticus, 2.5-3.0 mm longis, 2 mm latis. Corolla subisoloba, pallide purpureo-violacea vel albido-lilacina (RHS purple-violet 82D), margine violacea, extus glandulis stipitatis disperse vestita; lobis subaequalibus,

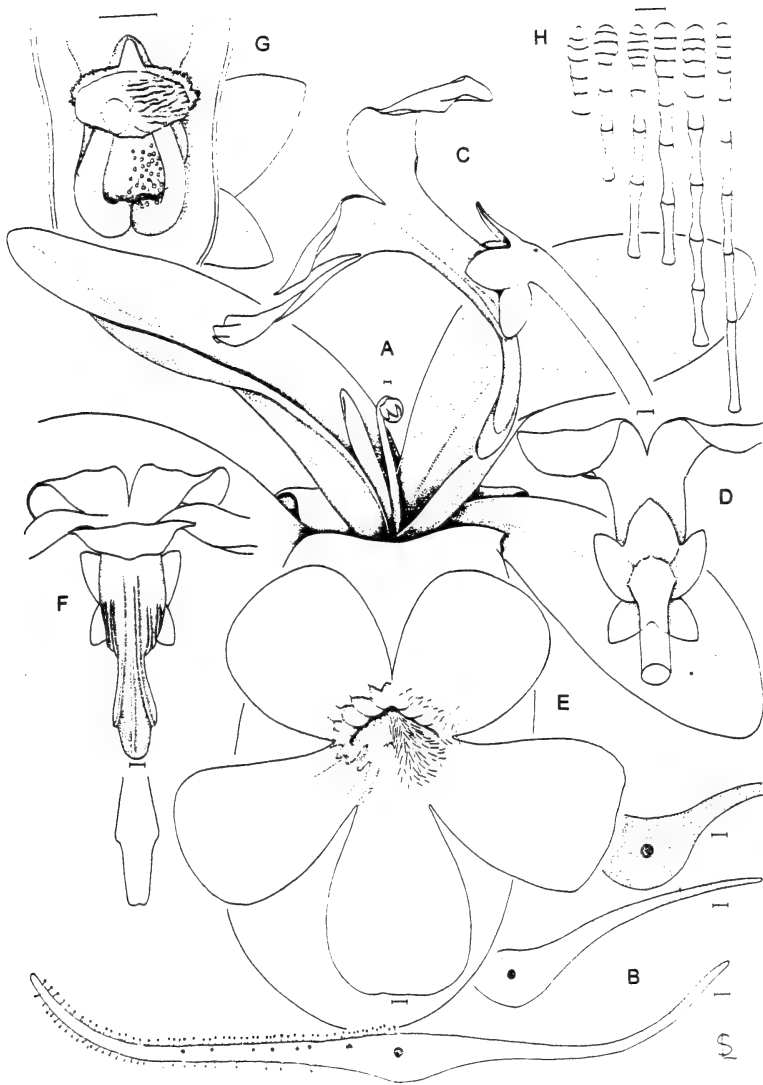


Figure 1. *Pinguicula gigantea*. A. habit; B. transverse sections of the leaf; C. flower, lateral view; D. calyx; E. corolla; F. corolla tube and spur; G. stigma, stamen, and ovary; H. hairs from right to left in pairs; lower petal, corolla tube entrance, tube interior. Scale bars A-G. 1 mm, H. 0.1 mm.

oblongo-obovatis vel subcuneatis, apice rotundatis vel obtusis, 10-13 mm longis, 5-9 mm latis, basi pilis longis cylindricis disperse vestitis. Tubus subcylindricus, laete viridis, basin versus leviter angustatus, violaceo-striatus, 9-11 mm longus, 4-5 mm latus, extus glandulis stipitatis disperse obsitus, intus pilosus, pilis longis cylindricis et pilis longis clavatis subcapitatis, sine palato. Calcar subcylindricum, obtusum, anguste angulato-ovatum, 5-8 mm longum, 1.5-2.0 mm latum, cum tubo angulum obtusum (130-140°) formans. Ovarium subglobosum, glandulis stipitatis parvulis obsitum. Stigma bilabiatum, album, labio infero superiorem superanti, suborbiculato, fimbriato. Capsula subglobosa \pm 4 mm longa, glandulis stipitatis disperse obsita. Semina numerosa, scobiformia minutissima. Florescentia \pm I-IV- (?)

Perennial herb. Stem short, with numerous adventitious fibrous roots. Leaves rosulate, more or less uniform, semi-erect, bright green on both sides, densely covered with sessile and stipitate glands; the winter leaves 6-9, oblong-obovate, 35-60 mm long, 24-38 mm wide; the summer leaves 10-13, obovate or oblong-obovate, apex rotundate or obtuse, margin not involute or lightly revolute, 60-145(-165) mm long, 40-70(-80) mm wide, 6-9 mm thick at the base. Hibernaculum absent. Scapes 1-4(-5), erect, pale green, densely stipitate glandular, (105-)150-185 mm tall, 1-flowered. Flowers 28-33 mm long (including the spur). Calyx bilabiate, both surfaces densely stipitate glandular; upper lip 3-lobed, the lobes ovate, 3-4 mm long, 3-4 mm wide; lower lip 2 lobed, the lobes narrowly ovate or elliptic, 2.5-3.0 mm long, 2 mm wide. Corolla subislobate, pale purple-violet or whitish-lilac (RHS purple-violet 82D), margin violet, the outer surface dispersedly stipitate glandular; the lobes subequal, oblong-obovate or subcuneate, apex rotundate or obtuse, 10-13 mm long, 5-9 mm wide, dispersedly covered with long cylindrical hairs at the base. Tube subcylindrical, bright green, lightly narrowing towards the base, with fine linear violet markings, dispersedly stipitate glandular, 9-11 mm long, 4-5 mm wide, the inside covered with long cylindrical and clavate subcapitate hairs, palate absent. Spur subcylindrical, obtuse, narrowly angular-ovate, 5-8 mm long, 1.5-2.0 mm wide, forming an obtuse angle (130-140°) with the tube. Ovary subglobular, with very small stipitate glands. Stigma bilabiate, whitish, lower lip much larger than the upper lip, suborbiculate, margin fimbriate. Capsule subglobular, ca. 4 mm long, dispersedly stipitate glandular. Seeds numerous, minute. Flowering \pm January-April- (?)

This species belongs to the section *Agnata*, characterized by uniform leaves, corollas with nearly equal lobes, a long cylindrical tube, the absence of a palate, and a cylindrical spur forming a distinct angle with the tube, being longer than wide. Within this section it is related to *Pinguicula agnata* of the subsect. *Agnata*, due to similar characteristics of the floral parts, but differs from this species by having somewhat smaller calyx lobes, a larger and pale purple-violet corolla, and a longer angular-ovate spur. One of the most characteristic features lies in the size of its leaves, and the fact that these are densely glandular on both surfaces. This peculiar property is known only in a few other species within the genus, but with tiny stipitate glands and rather sparsely scattered, mainly on the midrib on the lower surface of the leaf. The uniform

summer and winter leaves of *P. gigantea* differ mainly in size, and lacking a distinct winter rosette, whereas those of *P. agnata* are to a much lesser degree "uniform" (Casper 1966), forming an almost distinct winter rosette. Because of this, it does not conform totally to the features of the section *Agnata*, and it is possible that it belongs elsewhere. This will be discussed in a future revision of the Mexican species.

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TAXON INDEX TO PHYTOLOGIA VOLUME 79

- Aberia* 136
 caffra 136
Abies 26, 136, 262
 balsamea 136
 var. *balsamea* 136
 var. *fallax* 136
 lasiocarpa 136
 religiosa 26, 136
Abromeitiella 136
 abstrusa 136
 brevifolia 136
 chlorantha 136
 lorentziana 136
 pulvinata 136
Abronia 136
 micrantha 136
Abutilon 136
 theophrasti 136
Acacia 41, 136, 348, 379
 brandegeana 136
 constricta 136
 eliasiana 136
 guachapele 136
 kauaiensis 136
 koa 136, 379
 lahai 136
Acalypha 41, 136
 monostachya 41
Acanthaceae 74, 126, 136, 269, 279
Acanthales 73
Acanthocereus 136, 137
 brasiliensis 136
 colombianus 137
 pentagonus 137
 Pitajaya 137
 sicariguensis 137
 subinermis 137
 tetragonus 137
 var. *micracanthus* 137
Acanthocladium 137
 surculare 137
Acantholippia 137
 deserticola 137
 hastulata 137
 riojana 137
 salsoloides 137
 seriphioides 137
 trifida 137
Acanthospermum 137
 australe 137
 hispidum 137
Acanthostachys 137
 strobilacea 137
Acanthus 53, 137
 ilicifolius 137
Acer 137
 saccharum 137
Aceraceae 137
Achyranthes 137
Achyrocline 137
 satureoides 137
Acisanthera 137
 erecta 137
 lasiophylla 137
Acorales 68, 72
Acorinae 72
Acoroideae 72
Acotyledones 355
Acrididae 137
Acridoidea 137
Acrocephalus 137
 masuianus 137
 villosus 137
Acroclinum 137
 roseum 137
Acroporium 137
 baviense 137
 brevipes 137
 stramineum 137
Acrospermum 137
 compressum 137
Acrostichum 137

- aureum* 137
Actinella 65
 richardsonii 65
 var. *floribunda* 65
Adelobotrys 137
 adscendens 137
 guianensis 137
 scandens 137
Adenophorus 137
 sarmentosus 137
Adiantum 137
 capillus-veneris 137
 cuneatum 137
 pedatum 137
 var. *aleuticum* 137
Aecidium 137
 verbenae 137
 verbenicola 137
Aechmea 137
 bahiana 137
 basi-lateralis 137
 bromeliifolia 137
 calatheoides 137
 conglomerata 137
 var. *discolor* 137
 var. *farinosa* 137
 farinosa 137
 var. *conglomerata* 137
 var. *discolor* 137
 var. *farinosa* 137
 fernandae 137
 germinyana 137
 gigas 137
 glomerata 137
 discolor 137
 var. *farinosa* 137
 immersa 137
 lalindei 137
 latifolia 137
 lingulata 137
 magdalenae 137
 mariae-reginae 137
 mertensii 137
 muricata 137
 nudicaulis 137
 var. *cuspidata* 137
 var. *nudicaulis* 137
 paniculata 137
 paniculigera 137
 purpurea-rosea 137
 recurvata 137
 stelligera 137
 tomentosa 137
 tricolor 137
Aedes 137
Aegicerax 137
 corniculatum 137
 majus 137
 Aeginetiaceae 74
Aegiphila 138, 139
 aculeifera 138
 alba 138
 anomala 138
 australis 138
 barbadensis 138
 bogotensis 138
 var. *aequinoctialis* 138
 brachiata 138
 bracteolosa 138
 candelabrum 138
 caucensis 138
 cephalophora 138
 cestrifolia 138
 chrysantha 138
 conturbata 138
 cordata 138
 cordifolia 138
 costaricensis 138
 crenata 138
 cuneata 138
 var. *hirsutissima* 138
 cuspidata 138
 depeana 138
 elata 138
 elegans 138
 farinosa 138
 fendleri 138
 ferruginea 138
 filipes 138
 floribunda 138
 fluminensis 138
 glabrata 138
 glandulifera 138
 var. *paraënsis* 138
 glomerata 138
 grandis 138
 graveolens 138
 guianensis 138
 hassleri 138
 herzogii 138
 hirsutissima 138
 incana 138

- integrifolia* 138
intermedia 138
laeta 138
laevis 138
lanata 138
lanceolata 138
laxicipulis 138
laxiflora 138
lehmannii 138
lewisiana 138
lhotzkiana 138
longifolia 138
luschnathi 138
macrantha 138
martinicensis 138
 var. *oligoneura* 138
mediterranea 138
membranacea 138
minutiflora 138
mollis 138
 var. *intermedia* 138
monstrosa 138
multiflora 138
mutisii 138
novofriburgensis 138
obducta 138
obovata 138
odontophylla 138
oligoneura 138
panamensis 138
paniculata 138
paraguariensis 138
parviflora 138
pendula 138
peruana 138
peruviana 138
platyphylla 138
punctata 138
punctatum 138
purpurascens 138
quinduensis 138
racemosa 138
riedeliana 138
roraimensis 138
salticola 138
saluaris 138
sellowiana 138
sessiliflora 138
 var. *cuatrecasasi* 138
skutchii 138
smithii 138
spicata 138
splendens 138
spruceana 138
steyermarkii 138
 var. *macrophylla* 138
swartziana 138
tomentosa 138
truncata 138
unbraculiformis 138
valerii 138
venezuelensis 138, 139
 var. *serrata* 139
verrucosa 139
verticillata 139
villosa 139
vilosa 139
vitelliniflora 139
 var. *egleri* 139
wigandioides 139
Aegiphilla 139
 platyphylla 139
Aegiphyla 139
 mollis 139
Aegophila 139
 elata 139
Aegyphila 139
 martinicensis 139
Aegyphylla 139
Aerva 139
Aeschynomene 139
 brevipes 139
 irwinii 139
 leptostachya 139
 marginata 139
 var. *grandiflora* 139
 var. *marginata* 139
 nana 139
 oroboides 139
 paniculata 139
 paucifolia 139
 series *Pleuronerviae* 139
 racemosa 139
Aesculus 127, 139
 hippocastanum 139
 pavia 127
Agallostachys 139
 antiacantha 139
 chrysantha 139
 commeliniana 139
 lanigera 139
 pinguin 139

- sylvestris* 139
Agastache 139
nepetoides 139
 Agavaceae 126
Agave 41, 139, 321
lechuguilla 139
lechuguilla 41
palmeri 321
striata 41, 139
Ageiphila 139
Ageratina 309-312
 subgen. *Ageratina* 309, 312
ayerscottiana 309-311
miahuatlana 309, 310, 312
 subgen. *Neogreenella* 309, 310
petiolaris 309-311
viscosissima 309, 310, 312
Ageratum 139
conyzoides 139
Aganion 139
Aglaiia 139
odorata 139
Agnus 139
castus 139
 var. *alba* 139
diversifolia 139
 var. *diversifolia* 139
incisa 139
negundo 139
robusta 139
vulgaris 139
Agnus-castus 139
negundo 139
incisa 139
Agrimonia 139
striata 139
Alacantarea 139
imperialis 139
regina 139
Albizia 139
guachapele 139
Albizzia 139
longepedata 139
longipes 139
marthae 139
Alcantarea 139, 254, 256
regina 256
Alectra 139
parasitica 139
Allasia 139
payos 139
Allazia 139
Allenrolfea 139
patagonica 139
Allionia 139
hirsuta 139
linearis 139
nyctaginea 139
ovata 139
pilosa 139
Allium 139
cepa 139
Allophyton 274, 280
megaphyllum 274
mexicanum 280
Almutaster 281, 284
Alnus 139, 140
crispa 139
glutinosa 139
incana 139
 var. *americana* 139
 forma *hypomalaca* 139
 var. *incana* 139
 subsp. *rugosa* 139
 var. *rugosa* 139
 var. *serrulata* 139
 subsp. *tenuifolia* 139
 var. *virescens* 139
rugosa 139, 140
 var. *subelliptica* 140
viridis 140
 var. *mollis* 140
 subsp. *sinuata* 140
 var. *sinuata* 140
 var. *viridis* 140
Aloë 140
americana 140
Aloisia 140
citriodora 140
Alopecurus 140
aequalis 140
Aloysia 140
alloysioides 140
barbata 140
acapulcensis 140
casadensis 140
chamaedryfolia 140
densispicata 140
fiebrigii 140
foncki 140
fonckii 140
gracile 140

- gratissima* 140
 var. *oblanceolata* 140
 var. *paraguariensis* 140
 var. *schulzae* 140
leptophylla 140
looseri 140
lycioides 140
macrostachya 140
nahuire 140
peruviana 140
polygalaefolia 140
polystachya 140
pulchra 140
reichii 140
salviaefolia 140
scorodonioides 140
 var. *detonsa* 140
 var. *mathewsii* 140
sellowii 140
sonorensis 140
spathulata 140
triphylla 140
virgata 140
 var. *elliptica* 140
 var. *laxa* 140
 var. *platyphylla* 140
wrightii 140
 Alsinaceae 140
Altamiranoa 261
 parva 261
Alternanthera 140
 philoxeroides 140
Althaea 140
 rosea 140
Amanita 140
 muscaria 140
Amanitina 140
 phalloides 140
Amanitopsis 140
 muscaria 140
 Amaranthaceae 126, 140
Amansonia 140
 Amblystegiaceae 140
Ambrosia 124, 126, 140
 artemisiifolia 126
 cumanensis 140
 elatior 140
Ambystoma 350
 rosaceum 350
Amelanchier 140
 alnifolia 140
 amabilis 140
 florida 140
 gaspensis 140
 humilis 140
 huronensis 140
 mucronata 140
 sanguinea 140
 Wiegandii 140
Amictonis 140
 japonica 140
 Ammiaceae 140
Amorpha 140
 canescens 140
 fruticosa 140
 var. *angustifolia* 140
 var. *fruticosa* 140
 microphylla 140
 nana 140
Ampelaster 281, 284
Ampelopsis 128
 arborea 128
Amphianthus 140
Amphicarpa 140
 bracteata 140
 var. *bracteata* 140
 var. *comosa* 140
 monoica 140
Amphoradenium 140
 hymenophylloides 140
 amariscinum 140
Amplariella 140
 spissa 140
Amsonia 140
 ciliata 140
 var. *filifolia* 140
Anabaena 140
 Anacardiaceae 141
Anacardium 141
Anacolia 141
 intertexta 141
Anacyclia 141
 farinosa 141
Anagallis 141
 arvensis 141
Ananas 141
 americana 141
 comosus 141
 erectifolius 141
 lucidus 141
 macrodontes 141
 pinguin 141

- Anacardiaceae 126
Anatherum 141
 holcoides 141
Andrea 141
 sellowiana 141
 spectabilis 141
 Andrographideae 141
Andrographis 141
 echioides 141
 longipedunculata 141
Androlepis 141
 skinneri 141
Andropogon 141
 lateralis 141
 traceyi 141
Anemone 127, 141
 caroliniana 127
 virginiana 141
 Angiophytina 141
 Annonaceae 126
Anomobryum 141
 filiforme 141
Anonymos 141
 caroliniensis 141
 caroliniensis 141
Anopheles 141
 melas 141
Anoplophytum 141
 guianense 141
Anredera 1-4
 aspera 1, 3
 baselloides 2, 3
 brachystachys 1, 3
 densiflora 1, 2
 diffusa 1
 floribunda 1, 2
 krapovickasii 1, 3
 marginata 1, 4
 ramosa 4
 tucumanensis 1, 3, 4
 Anthemideae 393
Anthemis 141
 cotula 141
 nobilis 141
Anthoceros 141
 laevis 141
 punctatus 141
 Anthocerotaceae 141
Anticlea 320
 elegans 320
Antidesmia 141
 platyphylla 141
Antigonon 141
 leptopus 141
 Antirrhinaceae 73
Apeiba 141
Aphelenchoides 141
 ritzema-bosi 141
Aphis 141
 frangulae 141
 gossypii 141
 Apiaceae 126
 Apocynaceae 141
 Aquifoliaceae 126
Aquilegia 141
 canadensis 141
Arabis 65
 pallidifolia 65
Arachniodes 141
Araeococcus 141
 micranthus 141
 Aragoaceae 73
Aralia 141
 chinensis 141
 hispidula 141
 nudicaulis 141
 racemosa 141
 spinosa 141
 Araliaceae 72, 141
 Araliae 72
Araliales 68, 72, 141
Araucaria 141
Arbutus 141, 348
 xalapensis 348
Arctostaphylos 26, 348
 pungens 348
Aregelia 141, 142
 ampullacea 141
 bahiana 141
 binotii 141
 cucarodon 141
 carolinae 141
 chlorosticta 141
 compacta 141
 concentrica 141
 cruenta 141
 cyanea 141
 elegans 141
 farinosa 141
 indecora 141
 johannis 141
 laevis 141

- laurentii* 141
leucophoea 141
longebracteata 141
macahensis 141
makoyana 141
marechali 141
marmorata 141
morreniana 141
 var. *phyllanthidea* 141
olens 141
pineliana 141
princeps 141, 142
 var. *phyllanthidea* 142
rubrospinosa 142
sarmentosa 142
spectabilis 142
tristis 142
Arenaria 126, 142, 363
 reptans 142
 serpyllifolia 126
Argentina 142
 Anserina 142
 argentea 142
Argyroxiphium 142
 sandwicense 142
Aristida 123, 127, 142
 desmantha 127
 lanosa 127
 oligantha 127
 purpurascens 127
 stricta 123
Aristolochia 142
 sect. *Asterolytes* 142
 durior 142
 frutescens 142
 sect. *Hexodon* 142
 macrophylla 142
 serpentaria 142
 siphio 142
 sect. *Siphisia* 142
 tomentosa 142
 tomentosum 142
Aristolochiaceae 142
Arrabidaea 142
 paniculata 142
Artemisia 62, 142, 319, 320
 campestris 142
 pygmaea 319, 320
 sodiroi 142
 spinescens 142
Arthocnemum 142

Arundinaria 142
 gigantea 142
Arvicennia 142
 nitida 142
Asarum 142
 acuminatum 142
 arifolium 142
 canadense 142
 var. *acuminatum* 142
 var. *canadense* 142
 var. *reflexum* 142
 sect. *Ceratasarum* 142
 sect. *Eusasarum* 142
 grandiflorum 142
 heterophyllum 142
 ochranthum 142
 lewisii 142
 macranthum 142
 menningeri 142
 minus 142
 reflexum 142
 ruthii 142
 shuttleworthii 142
 virginicum 142
 b *grandiflorum* 142
Asclepiadaceae 126, 142
Asclepias 126, 142, 380
 amplexicaulis 126
 incarnata 142
 physocarpa 380
 tuberosa 126, 142
 verticillata 142
Ascochyta 142
 cuneomaculata 142
Asimina 126
 parviflora 126
Aspergillus 142
 niger 142
Aspidella 142
 solitaria 142
Aspidiaceae 142
Aspidium 142
 cristatum 142
 fragrans 142
 spinulosum 142
 var. *dilatatum* 142
 var. *intermedium* 142
 Thelypteris 142
Aspidotis 354
Aspilia 142
 sylphioides 142

- tenella* 142
 Aspleniaceae 72, 142
Aspleniales 68, 72
 Asplenieae 72
Asplenium 142, 350, 353, 378
 adiantum-nigrum 353
 Filix-femina 142
 fragile 378
 var. *insulare* 378
 macraei 142
 var. *stricta* 142
 forma *strictum* 142
 modestum 350
 nidus 142
 viride 142
Astelia 142
Aster 126, 142, 281, 282, 284, 285
 alpinus 281, 284
 laevis 142
 marginatus 142
 patens 126
 sinensis 142
 tataricus 281, 284
 umbellata 142
 forma *intercedens* 142
 Asteraceae 5, 20, 35-37, 43, 46,
 77, 79, 125, 126, 133, 281,
 285, 286, 296, 297, 301,
 302, 309, 312, 317, 320,
 343, 364, 369, 381, 393
 Astereae 142, 282, 285, 381
 Asterineae 281, 282
Asterella 142
 elegans 142
Astragalus 127, 130, 142, 143
 aboriginorum 142
 aboriginum 142, 143
 var. *aboriginum* 143
 var. *glabriusculus* 143
 var. *Lepagei* 143
 var. *major* 143
 var. *Richardsonii* 143
 adsurgens 143
 forma *Chandonnetii* 143
 var. *robustior* 143
 var. *tananaicus* 143
 agrestis 143
 alpinus 143
 var. *alpinus* 143
 var. *Brunetianus* 143
 var. *labradoricus* 143
 americanus 143
 var. *americanus* 143
 bisulcatus 143
 forma *albiflorus* 143
 var. *bisulcatus* 143
 var. *Haydenianus* 143
 var. *nevadensis* 143
 Bodinii 143
 var. *yukonensis* 143
 Bourgovii 143
 caespitosus 143
 canadensis 143
 var. *canadensis* 143
 var. *Mortonii* 143
 caryocarpus 143
 Chandonnetii 143
 Cicer 143
 confertiflorus 143
 Cooperi 143
 crassicaarpus 143
 var. *paysonii* 143
 var. *trichocalyx* 143
 danicus 143
 var. *dasyglottis* 143
 forma *virgultulus* 143
 dasyglottis 143
 decumbens 143
 distortus 143
 Drummondii 143
 eucosmus 143
 var. *eucosmus* 143
 var. *Fernaldii* 143
 forma *leucocarpus* 143
 falcatus 143
 Fernaldii 143
 flexuosus 143
 var. *flexuosus* 143
 var. *Greenei* 143
 frigidus 143
 gilviflorus 143
 goniatus 143
 gracilis 143
 hypoglottis 143
 var. *dasyglottis* 143
 iochrous 143
 Kentrophyta 143
 var. *elatus* 143
 var. *Kentrophyta* 143
 Lepagei 143
 leptocarpus 127
 linearis 143

- lotiflorus* 143
Maconii 143
mexicanus 143
microcystis 143
miser 143
 var. *miser* 143
 var. *serotinus* 143
missouriensis 143
 var. *amphibolus* 143
 var. *mimetes* 143
 var. *missouriensis* 143
neglectus 143
occidentalis 143
pattersonii 143
pectinatus 143
preussii 143
 arctus 143
Purshii 143
 var. *glareosus* 143
 var. *Purshii* 143
racemosus 143
Richardsonii 143
Robbinsii 143
serotinus 143
soxmaniorum 130
spathulatus 143
striatus 143
succulentus 143
tenellus 143
 var. *strigosus* 143
 var. *tenellus* 143
triphyllus 143
vexilliflexus 143
 var. *nubilus* 143
 var. *vexilliflexus* 143
virgultulus 143
yukonensis 143
Astranthium 143
Astronium 143
Atelephragma 143
 alpinum 143
Atelophragma 143
 aboriginorum 143
 elegans 143
 Fernaldii 143
Athiorodaceae 143
Athyrium 143, 144
 alpestre 143
 distentifolium 143, 144
 var. *americanum* 144
 Filix-femina 144
 var. *cyclosorum* 144
 var. *Filix-femina* 144
 var. *Michauxii* 144
 var. *sitchense* 144
Atractilina 144
 callicarpae 144
Atriplex 144, 320
 canescens 144
 confertifolia 144
 obovata 320
 patulum 144
Atropa 144
 belladonna 144
Attalea 144
Aubletia 144
Avacinea 144
Avicennia 144
 africana 144
Avicennia 144
 africana 144
 alba 144
 var. *acuminatissima* 144
 var. *latifolia* 144
 bicolor 144
 eucalyptifolia 144
 floridana 144
 geminialis 144
 germinans 144
 lanata 144
 lanceolata 144
 marina 144
 var. *acutissima* 144
 var. *alba* 144
 var. *intermedia* 144
 var. *resinifera* 144
 var. *Rumphiana* 144
 nitida 144
 officinalis 144
 var. *alba* 144
 schaueriana 144
 sphaerocarpa 144
 tomentosa 144
 var. *campechensis* 144
 var. *cumanensis* 144
 var. *guayaquilensis* 144
 tonduzii 144
Avicenniaceae 144, 393
Avicennioideae 144
Avicennia 144
 africana 144
Axinaea 144

- pennellii* 144
sclerophylla 144
speciosa 144
tomentosa 144
tovarii 144
weberbaueri 144
Axinea 144
 sessilifolia 144
Azaleastrum 65
 albiflorum 65
 subsp. **warrenii** 65
 warrenii 65
Azolla 144
 filiculoides 144
 magellanica 144
 nilotica 144
 pinnata 144
 var. *africana* 144
Azotobacter 144
Baccharis 144
 cinnamonifolia 144
 decussata 144
 genistelloides 144
 guascensis 144
 floribunda 144
 latifolia 144
 lehmannii 144
 macrantha 144
 prunifolia 144
 rosmarinifolia 144
 tridentata 144
Bacopa 144
 aquatica 144
Bahia 41, 144
 absinthifolia 41
 nudicaulis 144
Baikiaea 144, 145
 plurijuga 145
Baillonia 145
Bakerantha 145
 tillandsioides 145
Bakeria 145
 tillandsioides 145
Baptisia 127, 145
 leucophaea 145
 var. *laevicaulis* 145
 minor 145
 nuttalliana 127
Barbula 145
 bescherellei 145
Bartramia 145
 microstoma 145
 schimperii 145
 Bartramiaceae 145
Bartramidula 145
 bartramioides 145
 bartramoides 145
 Basella 1
 Basellaceae 1, 4
 Batidaceae 145
Batidophaca 145
 lotiflora 145
Batis 145
 mariitima 145
Batrachium 382, 387
 bungei 387
 jingpoense 387
 trichophyllum 382, 387
 var. **jingpoense** 382, 387
 var. *micranthum* 387
Bauhinia 145
 sect. *Bauhinia* 145
 coulteri 145
 var. *arborescens* 145
 var. *coulteri* 145
 deserti 145
 dipetala 145
 var. *deserti* 145
 hermesiana 145
 lunarioides 145
 macranthera 145
 var. *grayana* 145
Bazzania 145
 desciscens 145
 spiralis 145
 trilobata 145
Begonia 53, 145
 olsoniae 145
 scharffiana 145
 vellozoana 145
 Begoniaceae 145
 Belloniaceae 74
Bellucia 145
 umbellata 145
 Bennettiales 145
 Bennettitales 145
Berbena 145
 scabra 145
 Berberidaceae 145
Berberis 41, 145
 trifoliolata 41

- Berlandiera* 126
 pumila 126
Berteroa 319, 322
 incana 319, 322
 Bertolonieae 145
Besleria 145
 violacea 145
 Besleriaceae 74
Beta 145
 vulgaris 145
Betula 145
 alba 145
 var. *humilis* 145
 var. *resinifera* 145
 Andrewsii 145
 arbuscula 145
 cordifolia 145
 Eastwoodae 145
 fontinalis 145
 glandulifera 145
 glandulifera × *resinifera* 145
 glandulosa 145
 var. *glandulifera* 145
 incana 145
 nana 145
 var. *glandulifera* 145
 var. *sibirica* 145
 neolaskana 145
 var. *kenaica* 145
 var. *neolaskana* 145
 neolaskana × *papyrifera* 145
 occidentalis 145
 var. *inopina* 145
 var. *occidentalis* 145
 occidentalis × *papyrifera* 145
 papyrifera 145
 var. *commutata* 145
 var. *cordifolia* 145
 var. *humilis* 145
 var. *minor* 145
 var. *neolaskana* 145
 var. *papyrifera* 145
 var. *subcordata* 145
 pumila 145
 var. *glandulifera* 145
 resimifera 145
 resinifera 145
 × *Sandbergii* 145
 Sargentii 145
 serrulata 145
 uliginosa 145
 utahensis 145
 Winteri 145
 Betulaceae 145
Beureria 145
 succulenta 145
Bidens 145, 146
 cynapiifolia 145
 pilosa 145, 146
 var. *radiata* 146
 rubifolia 146
 var. *Cuatrecasasii* 146
 tripartita 146
 triplinervis 146
 forma *exaristata* 146
 var. *macrantha* 146
 Bignoniaceae 73-75, 146
 Bignoniales 73
Bikkia 146
 mariannensis 146
Billardia 146
Billbergia 146
 amoena 146
 angustifolia 146
 aurantiaca 146
 brachysiphon 146
 var. *brachysiphon* 146
 var. *paraënesis* 146
 caerulea 146
 carolinae 146
 chlorosticta 146
 cruenta 146
 incarnata 146
 iridifolia 146
 meyendorffii 146
 mooreana 146
 olens 146
 purpurea 146
 pyramidalis 146
 var. *pyramidalis* 146
 speciosa 146
 vittata 146
 zebrina 146
Billia 146
Bixales 146
Blairia 146
 javanica 146
 mexicana 146
Blakea 146
 bracteata 146
 subsp. *bracteata* 146
 subsp. *ecuadorensis* 146

- Blechnaceae 146
 ???
 hispida 146
Bocconia 313-316
 frutescens 316
 gracilis 313, 316
 hintoniorum 313-316
 integrifolia 316
 latiseptala 316
Boechea 65
 pallidifolia 65
Boltonia 281, 282
Bontia 146
 daphnoides 146
 germinans 146
 Bontiaceae 74
 Boraginaceae 126, 146, 306, 322,
 324
Borreria 146
 laevis 146
 podocephala 146
Boswellia 146
Botrychium 146
 boreale 146
 var. *boreale* 146
 var. *crassinervium* 146
 var. *obtusilobum* 146
 lanceolatum 146
 var. *angustisegmentum* 146
Lunaria 146
matricariifolium 146
 var. *hesperium* 146
minganense 146
multifidum 146
 var. *intermedium* 146
 var. *multifidum* 146
ramosum 146
silaiifolium 146
simplex 146
 var. *simplex* 146
 var. *tenebrosum* 146
ternatum 146
 var. *intermedium* 146
virginianum 146
 forma *anomalum* 146
 var. *europaeum* 146
Botryosphaeria 146
 callicarpae 146
Bouchea 146
 boyacana 146
 var. *glabrata* 146
 fluminensis 146
 prismatica 146
Bouvardia 146
Bouchea 146
Boussingaultia 2
 floribunda 2
 krapovickasii 3
 tucumanensis 3
Bouteloua 146, 320, 321
 curtipendula 321
 gracilis 320
 hirsuta 321
Bouvardia 349
 glaberrima 349
 Brachycominae 282
Brachymenium 146
 nepalense 146
 spirifolium 146
 systylium 146
Brachyotum 146, 147
 alpinum 146
 angustifolium 146
 barbeyanum 146
 benthamianum 146
 campanulare 146
 cogniauxii 146
 coronatum 146
 cutervoanum 146
 longisepalum 146
 lycopodioides 146
 maximowiczii 147
 multinervium 147
 multituberculatum 147
 naudinii 147
 parvifolium 147
 quinquenerve 147
 var. *pusillum* 147
 racemosum 147
 radula 147
 rostratum 147
 sanguinolentum 147
 seorsum 147
 strigosum 147
 tyrianthinum 147
 weberbaueri 147
Brachystegia 147
 boehmii 147
 floribunda 147
 spiciformis 147
 Brachytheciaceae 147
Brachythecium 147

- corbierei* 147
frigidum 147
plumosum 147
stereopoma 147
Brassica 147
nigra 147
oleracea 147
 var. *gongylodes* 147
 Brassicaceae 126, 147, 322
Braunia 147
 secunda 147
Breutelia 147
 deflexifolia 147
Brickellia 147
Briquetia 350, 351
 inermis 350
Brizopyrum 147
 calycinum 147
Brocchinia 147
 paniculata 147
Bromelia 147-149
 acanga 147
 acarna 147
 acaulis 147
 agavifolia 147
 agavoides 147
 albo-bracteata 147
 albo-rosea 147
 alsodes 147
 alta 147
 amazonica 147
 ananas 147
 var. δ 147
 angustifolia 147
 antiacantha 147
 aquilegia 147
 arenaria 147
 argentina 147
 arvensis 147
 aurantiaca 147
 aurea 147
 auriculata 147
 balansae 147
 forma *balansae* 147
 forma *tricolor* 147
 var. *tricolor* 147
 bicolor 147
 binotii 147
 blanda 147
 bracteata 147
 cachimbensis 147
 capituligera 147
 caratas 147
 carnea 147
 carolinae 147
 caulescens 147
 chrysantha 147
 clandestina 147
 comata 147
 commeliniana 147
 communis 147
 comosa 147
 concentrica 147
 crassa 147
 cruenta 147
 daguensis 147
 denticulata 147
 desmetiana 147
 discolor 147
 edulis 147
 etenorum 147
 elegans 147
 epiphytica 147
 exigua 147
 exsudans 147
 fastuosa 147
 var. *bergmannii* 147
 fernandae 147
 fosteriana 147
 fragilis 148
 gigantea 148
 glabra 148
 glaziovii 148
 goeldiana 148
 goyazensis 148
 grandiflora 148
 guyanensis 148
 hemispherica 148
 hieronymii 148
 hookeri 148
 humilis 148
 igneae 148
 incarnata 148
 inermis 148
 interior 148
 iridifolia 148
 irwinii 148
 itaitiaiae 148
 joinvillei 148
 karatas 148
 var. *caulescens* 148

- laciniosa* 148
laevis 148
lagopus 148
landbeckii 148
lanigera 148
lanuginosa 148
lasiantha 148
latifolia 148
legrellae 148
lindleyana 148
lindmanii 148
lingulata 148
linifera 148
longifolia 148
longissima 148
lucida 148
lutea 148
macedoi 148
macrodosa 148
magdalenae 148
marmorata 148
melanantha 148
mertensii 148
mexicana 148
moensis 148
morreniana 148
mucronata 148
muricata 148
nidus-puellae 148
nitens 148
nudicaulis 148
 var. β *caraguata* 148
oliveirae 148
pallida 148
palmeri 148
paniculata 148
paniculigera 148
paraguayensis 148
pauciflora 148
pearcei 148
peguin 148
perigrina 148
pinguin 148
pitcairniifolia 148
plumieri 148
poeppigii 148
pumila 148
pyramidalis 148
pyramidata 148
redoutei 148

regnellii 148
reversacantha 148
rhodocincta 148
rohaniana 148
rondoniana 148
rubra 148
sagenaria 148
scarlatina 148
sceptrum 148
semiserrata 148
sepiaria 148
serra 148
 forma *serra* 148
 forma *variegata* 148
 var. *variegata* 148
sessiliflora 148
silvestris 148
sphacelata 148
spicata 148
strobilina 148
subspinosa 148
superba 148
surinamensis 148
sylvestris 148
sylvicola 148
tarapotina 148
tejupilcana 148
thyrsiflora 148
tinctoria 148
trianae 148
tricolor 148
tristis 149
tubulosa 149
undulata 149
urbaniana 149
variegata 149
villosa 149
violacea 149
wercklei 149
zebrina 149
Bromeliaceae 149, 254, 354
Bromelioideae 149
Bromus 149
 tectorum 149
Brosimum 149
Bruguiera 149
 gymnorhiza 149
Bryaceae 149
Bryales 149
Bryhnia 149
 stokesii 149

- Bryoerythrophyllum* 149
 recurvirostrum 149
Bryonia 149
 dioica 149
Bryum 149
 argenteum 149
 capillare 149
 coronatum 149
 garutense 149
 procerum 149
 sericeum 149
 truncorum 149
Buchloë 149
 dactyloides 149
Buchnera 149
 americana 149
 cordifolia 149
 elongata 149
 montevicensis 149
Büchnera 149
 cordifolia 149
 Buchneraceae 73
Bucquetia 149
 glutinosa 149
 vernica 149
Buddleia 149
 asiatica 149
 bracteolata 149
 geisseana 149
 iresinoides 149
 marrubiifolia 149
 racemosa 149
 wrightii 149
Buddleja 149
 bracteolata 149
 geisseana 149
 Buddlejaceae 73
Buddleia 149
 geisseana 149
Buechnera 149
 cordifolia 149
 Bulbophyllinae 149
Bulbophyllum 149
 fimbriatum 149
 flickingerianum 149
 maudeae 149
 microglossum 149
 moldenkeanum 149
 nigrilabium 149
Bulbostylis 126
 ciliatifolia 126
 Bulbulus 149
 nervatus 149
Bullaria 149
 elatipes 149
Bumelia 128, 149
 lanuginosa 128
Bunchosia 44
 trifoliolata 44
Burcardia 149
Burchardia 149
 americana 149
 callicarpa 149
 umbellata 149
Burroughsia 149
 appendiculata 149
 fastigiata 149
Bursera 149, 349
 fagaroides 149
 microphylla 149
 simaruba 149
Burseria 149
Buxales 68, 72
Buxea 72
Buxee 72
Buxus 149
Byrsonia 149
 crassifolia 149

Cacalia 46, 79
 Cactaceae 62, 63, 126, 149
 Cactales 149
Cactus 149
 lanuginosus 149
 Pitajaya 149
 tetragonus 149
Caesalpinia 149
Cakile 149
Calamaria 150
 butleri 150
 engelmannii 150
 flaccida 150
 melanopoda 150
 riparia 150
 saccharata 150
Calamria 150
 melanospora 150
Calceolaria 150
Calea 150
 glomerata 150
 pennellii 150
 ternifolia 150

- yuruparina* 150
Calendula 150
 officinalis 150
Calicarpa 150
 americana 150
 erioclona 150
Calicarpus 150
 americana 150
Calicocarpa 150
Caliocarpa 150
Calleocarpa 150
 americana 150
Callicapra 150
Callacarpa 150
Callicarpa 150-155
 aculeolata 150
 acuminata 150
 acuminata 150
 acuminatissima 150
 acuta 150
 var. *typica* 150
 acutidens 150
 acutifolia 150
 adenanthera 150
 affinis 150
 albida 150
 albido-tomentella 150
 alongensis 150
 americana 150
 alba 150
 forma *alba* 150
 var. *alba* 150
 var. *albo-carpon* 150
 lactea 150
 forma *lactea* 150
 var. *lactea* 150
 forma *leucocarpa* 150
 var. *leucocarpa* 150
 var. *purpurea* 150
 amerikana 150
 ampla 150
 amplam 150
 angusta 150
 var. β 150
 var. *longifolia* 150
 var. *typica* 150
 angustifolia 150
 anomala 150
 apiculata 150
 apoënsis 150
 arborea 150
 var. *psilocalyx* 150
 var. *villosa* 150
 areolata 150
 arnoldiana 150
 aspera 150
 attenuata 150
 australis 150
 backeriana 150
 barbata 150
 basilanensis 150
 basitruncata 150
 baviensis 150
 bicolor 150, 151
 var. *bermejosi* 151
 var. *subintegrifolia* 151
 blancoi 151
 bodenieri 151
 bodineiri 151
 giraldii 151
 bodinieri 151
 giraldiana 151
 giraldi 151
 giraldii 151
 var. *giraldii* 151
 var. *lyi* 151
 var. *rosthornii* 151
 bonplandiana 151
 borneënsis 151
 bracteata 151
 brecipes 151
 brenipes 151
 breviceps 151
 brevipes 151
 forma *annamensis* 151
 forma *serrulata* 151
 forma *subglabra* 151
 forma *yingtakensis* 151
 brevipetiolata 151
 bucheri 151
 bucherii 151
 cana 151
 var. α 151
 var. β 151
 var. *dentata* 151
 forma *glabriuscula* 151
 var. *glabriuscula* 151
 var. *integrifolia* 151
 var. *latifolia* 151
 var. *longifolia* 151

- forma *pentandra* 151
 var. *perryana* 151
 var. *repanda* 151
 var. β *sumatrana* 151
 var. *sumatrana* 151
 forma *typica* 151
 var. α *typica* 151
 var. *typica* 151
candicans 151
 var. δ 151
 var. γ 151
 forma *laciniata* 151
 var. δ *latifolia* 151
 var. γ *longifolia* 151
 var. *latifolia* 151
 var. *longifolia* 151
 var. *perryana* 151
 var. *sumatrana* 151
 var. *typica* 151
candida 151
candidans 151
canescens 151
canna 151
cathayana 151
caudata 151
 var. α 151
 var. β 151
 var. *glabriuscula* 151
 var. β *magna* 151
 var. *magna* 151
 var. *simplicipuberula* 151
 var. *typica* 151
 var. α *typica* 151
caudatifolia 151
cauliflora 151
cavaleriei 151
Chaffanjonii 151
chenaultii 151
chinensis 152
cinerea 152
clemensorum 152
collina 152
cordifolia 152
crassifolia 152
crassinervis 152
cubensis 152
 var. *cubensis* 152
 var. *parviflora* 152
 var. *parvifolia* 152
cumingiana 152
cuneifolia 152
cuspidata 152
 sect. *Cyathimorphae* 152
dentata 152
denticulata 152
dichotoma 152
 forma *albifructa* 152
 var. *koreana* 152
 var. *sinuato-dentata* 152
discolor 152
dolichophylla 152
eiegna 152
elegans 152
elegens 152
epiphytica 152
erioclona 152
 var. γ 152
 forma *genuina* 152
 forma *glabrescens* 152
 var. *latifolia* 152
 var. *paucinervia* 152
 var. *repanda* 152
 forma *rivularis* 152
 var. *subalbida* 152
 forma *typica* 152
 var. *typica* 152
eriocloma 152
eriphylla 152
erythrocarpa 152
erythrosticta 152
esquirolii 152
eucaudata 152
farinosa 152
fasciculiflora 152
feddei 152
ferox 152
ferruginea 152
filigrana 152
flavida 152
floccosa 152
formosana 152
 forma *albiflora* 152
 forma *angustata* 152
 var. *chinensis* 152
 var. *glabrescens* 152
 var. *longifolia* 152

forma *parvifolia* 152
formosanum 152
 forma *angustata* 152
formosiana 152
fruticosa 152
fulva 152
 var. *fulva* 152
 var. *glabrescens* 152
fulvohirsuta 152
fulvo-hirsuta 152
fumata 152
furfuracea 152
giraldiana 152
 var. *rosthornii* 152
subscandens 152
 var. *subscandens* 152
giraldii 152
glabra 153
glandulosa 153
globiflora 153
gracilipes 153
gracilis 153
grisea 153
grisebachiana 153
grisebachii 153
havilandii 153
 var. *pentamera* 153
 var. *tetramera* 153
haynii 153
hexandra 153
hexandria 153
heynei 153
hitchcockiana 153
hitchcockii 153
incana 153
inaequalis 153
integerrima 153
 var. *diffusa* 153
 var. *serrulata* 153
integrifolia 153
involutrata 153
 forma *clemensae* 153
iriomotensis 153
janamurasaki 153
japonica 153
 α 153
 β 153
 var. β 153
 forma *albibacca* 153

forma *albiflora* 153
 forma *albifructa* 153
angustata 153
 forma *angustata* 153
 var. *angustata* 153
angustifolia 153
 forma *angustifolia* 153
 var. *angustifolia* 153
 var. *dichotoma* 153
 var. *erythrocarpa* 153
 forma *glabra* 153
 var. *japonica* 153
 var. *kotoensis* 153
 forma *kuruninsularis* 153
 forma *latifolia* 153
leucocarpa 153
 forma *leucocarpa* 153
 var. *leucocarpa* 153
 subsp. *luxurians* 153
 var. *luxurians* 153
 forma *parvifolia* 153
 forma *rhombifolia* 153
 var. *rhombifolia* 153
 forma *rugosior* 153
 α *subglabra* 153
 var. *taquetii* 153
 var. *typica* 153
japonica \times *mollis* 153
koreana 153
kotoensis 153
lactea 153
lagunensis 153
lamii 153
lancifolia 153
lanata 153
 α 153
 var. *psilocalyx* 153
 var. *typica* 153
latifolia 153
leucocarpa 153
leveilleana 153
lingii 153
longifolia 153, 154
 var. β 153
 var. *brevipes* 154
 forma *floccosa* 154
 var. *japonica* 154
 var. *rosthornii* 154
 var. *subglabra* 154

- α subglabrata* 154
 var. *subglabrata* 154
longipes 154
longipetiolata 154
 var. *glabrescens* 154
longissima 154
loureiri 154
lyi 154
macrocarpa 154
macrophylla 154
maestrensis 154
magna 154
 var. *lilacina* 154
maingayi 154
mairei 154
manga 154
martini 154
martinii 154
mekongensis 154
merrillii 154
micrantha 154
mimurasaki 154
mimurazaki 154
minutiflora 154
mollis 154
murasaki 154
murazaki 154
muricata 154
murosaki 154
ningpoënsis 154
nipensis 154
nudiiflora 154
oblanceolata 154
okinawensis 154
oligantha 154
ovata 154
paloensis 154
paniculata 154
parviflora 154
paucinervia 154
pedunculata 154
pentandra 154
 forma *apoensis* 154
 subforma *cauliflora* 154
 forma *celebica* 154
 var. *cumingiana* 154
 forma *dentata* 154
 forma *farinosa* 154
 forma *flavida* 154
 forma *floccosa* 154
 forma *furfuracea* 154
 forma *genuina* 154
 forma *glabra* 154
 forma *glabrescens* 154
 forma *hexandra* 154
 var. *paloensis* 154
 forma *pentamera* 154
 forma *pubescens* 154
 var. *pubescens* 154
 forma *repleta* 154
 forma *typica* 154
 var. *typica* 154
phanerophlebia 154
pilosissima 154
plumosa 154
pringlei 154
pringleii 154
prismatica 154
psilocalyx 154
purpurea 154
ramiflora 154
randaiensis 154
 var. *koreana* 154
reevesii 154
repanda 154
reticulata 154
revesii 154
revoluta 154
rheedii 154
rhynchophylla 154
rivularis 155
roigii 155
rubella 155
 forma *crenata* 155
 var. *dielsii* 155
 var. *hemsleyana* 155
 forma *robusta* 155
 forma *subglabra* 155
rugaeifolia 155
rugifolia 155
rugosa 155
runcinata 155
schlimii 155
seguini 155
selleana 155
serrata 155
serrulata 155
sessilifolia 155
shaferi 155
sieboldii 155
sinensis 155

- sinica* 155
siongsaiensis 155
shikokiana 155
shirasawana 155
 × *shirasawana* 155
sordida 155
sorsogonensis 155
spinosa 155
stenophylla 155
subalbida 155
subglandulosa 155
subintegra 155
subintegerrima 155
subpubescens 155
suffruticosa 155
sumatrana 155
taquetii 155
tectonaeifolia 155
tectoniolia 155
tenuiflora 155
tomentosa 155
 forma *arborea* 155
 var. *arborea* 155
 var. *magna* 155
 forma *villosa* 155
triloba 155
umbellata 155
vastifolia 155
velutina 155
verticillata 155
vestita 155
viburnifolia 155
villosa 155
villosissima 155
virginiana 155
wallichiana 155
woodii 155
wrightii 155
Callicarpha 155
 acuminata 155
Callicarpia 155
 americana 155
Callicarppa 155
Callicarpus 155
 acuminata 155
 japonica 155
 mimurazaki 155
Calliopsis 155
 andrediformia 155
 andreniformis 155
 hirsutifrons 155
 hondurasica 155
 nebraskensis 155
 verbenae 155
 var. *nebraskensis* 155
Callirhoe 155
Callistephus 155
 chinensis 155
Callocarpa 155
Callycarpa 155
Calochortus 155
Calophyllum 155
 antillanus 155
Calycarpa 155
 Calyceraceae 72
Calycerales 68, 72
 Calycereae 72
 Calymperaceae 155
Calypothecium 155
 duplicatum 155
 nematosum 155
 wightii 155
Camara 155
 salviaefolia 155
 β *transvalensis* 155
 salviiifolia 155
 var. *transvalensis* 155
 Campanulaceae 126, 293, 295, 351
Campylium 155
 hispidulum 155
Campylopus 155, 156
 ericoides 155
 gracilis 156
 richardii 156
 serrulatus 156
 siamensis 156
 umbellatus 156
Canadanthus 281, 284
Canadea 156
 aubletia 156
Canavalia 156
 cathartica 156
 microcarpa 156
Canistrum 156
 aurantiacum 156
 Cannabinaceae 156
Cannabis 156
 sativa 156
Canthium 156
 Capparaceae 322
 Capparidaceae 156

- Caprariaceae 73
 Caprifoliaceae 126, 156
Capsella 156
Caragana 156
 arborescens 156
Caraguata 156
 acanga 156
 caerulea 156
 coerulea 156
 hygrometrica 156
 macrostachya 156
 sintenisii 156
 Carduaceae 156
Carex 156
 arisanensis 156
 var. *tremula* 156
 ciliato-marginata 156
 egena 156
 filipes 156
 subsp. *Arakiana* 156
 subsp. *arisanensis* 156
 var. *arisanensis* 156
 subsp. *filipes* 156
 subsp. *kuzakaiensis* 156
 subsp. *oligostachys* 156
 var. *oligostachys* 156
 subsp. *Rouyana* 156
 var. *Rouyana* 156
 var. *sparsinix* 156
 subsp. *tremula* 156
 var. *tremula* 156
 glossostigma 156
 grandiligulata 156
 Okamotoi 156
 oligostachys 156
 pachygyna 156
 pennsylvanica 156
 Rouyana 156
 siderosticta 156
 var. *pilosa* 156
 forma *variegata* 156
 sparsinix 156
 tremula 156
 tumidula 156
Carlwrightia 156
 parviflora 156
 parvifolia 156
 pubens 156
 torreyana 156
Carpinus 156
Carpogymnia 156
 Dryopteris 156
 var. *disjuncta* 156
 var. *Dryopteris* 156
 var. *pumila* 156
Carya 127, 156, 262
 floridana 156
 tomentosa 127, 156
 Caryophyllaceae 38, 126, 156, 303,
 340, 342, 356, 363
Caryopteris 156
 paniculata 156
Casparea 156
 deserti 156
 lunarioides 156
Casselia 156
 glaziovii 156
Cassia 124, 127, 156
 fasciculata 127
 glauca 156
 surattensis 156
Castanea 127
 pumila 127
Castanopsis 156
Castelia 156
 cuneato-ovata 156
Castilleja 156
Casuarina 156
 glauca 156
Catalpa 156
 bignonioides 156
 ovata 156
Catharexylum 156
 donnell-smithii 156
Catlicarpa 156
 ampla 156
Catopsis 156
 nutans 156
 paniculata 156
 pendula 156
 sessiliflora 156
Caudalejeunea 157
 fruticosa 157
Caulalejeunea 157
 fruticosa 157
Ceanothus 128, 157, 348
 americanus 128
 buxifolius 348
 Celastraceae 157
Celtis 157
 integrifolia 157
 laevigata 157

- occidentalis* 157
 var. *canina* 157
 var. *crassifolia* 157
 var. *occidentalis* 157
 var. *pumila* 157
reticulata 157
tenuifolia 157
Cenchrus 127
 incertus 127
Centaurea 157
 cyanus 157
Centrosema 127
 virginianum 127
Centrospermae 157
Centrostachys 157
 aspera 157
Cephalanthera 157
 rubra 157
Cephaelis 157
 elata 157
 tomentosa 157
Cephalanthus 157
Cephalocereus 157
 colombianus 157
 lanuginosus 157
 russelianus 157
Cerastium 157, 340-342, 356-363
 axillare 356-358
 brachypodum 356, 357, 359
 clawsonii 356, 363
 fontanum 356-358
 glomeratum 356, 357, 360, 361
 guatemalense 340, 342
 hintoniorum **340-342**
 nutans 356, 357, 361
 var. *brachypodum* 357
 texanum 356, 361, 362
 vulgatum 356, 357
Cerasus 157
 lusitanica 157
Ceratodon 157
 purpureus 157
 stenocarpus 157
Ceratolejeunea 157
 flagelliformis 157
Ceratozamia 51-57
 euryphyllidia 56
 latifolia 53, 55
 mexicana 53, 55
 microstrobila 55
 miqueliana 51, 55, 56
 robusta 53, 55
 whitelockiana **51-56**
Cercospora 157
 callicarpae 157
 cardiostegiae 157
 lippiae 157
 papillosa 157
 pulvinulata 157
 verbenae-strictae 157
 verbenicola 157
Cereus 157
 tetragonus 157
Ceriops 157
 tagal 157
Chaetogastra 157
 lasiophylla 157
Chaetomitropsis 157
 glaucocarpa 157
Chaetopappa 157
Chamaecybe 378
 olowaluana 378
Chamaecypris 157
 formosensis 157
 obtusata 157
Chamaedorea 53
Chamaepericlimenum 157
 canadense 157
Chamaepericyclimenum 157
 canadense 157
Chamaerhodos 157
 erecta 157
 var. *erecta* 157
 var. *parviflora* 157
 Nuttallii 157
Chamaesaracha 10, 11
 grandiflora 10
 nana 10
Chamaesyce 126, 157
 buxifolia 157
 cordifolia 126
 glyptosperma 157
 mesembryanthemifolia 157
 serpyllifolia 157
Chaptalia 157
 nutans 157
Chascanum 157
Cheilanthes 157, 350, 353, 354
 chipinquensis 350
 Feei 157
 weatherbiana 350
 tomentosa 350

- Cheirodendron* 157
 platyphyllum 157
Chairopsis 66
 elegans 66
 Chelonaceae 73
 Cheloneae 269
 Chenopodiaceae 157
Chenopodium 157, 378
 oahuense 378
Chevalieria 157
 sphaerocephala 157
Chilianthus 157
 arboreus 157
Chiloscyphus 157
 argutus 157
Chimaphila 157
Chiococca 157
 alba 157
Chionanthus 127
 virginicus 127
Chione 157
 buxifolia 157
 guatemalensis 157
 panamensis 157
Chionostomum 157
 angustifolium 157
Chiranthodendron 106, 157
 pentadactylon 106
Chirripoa 157
 solitaria 157
 Chloanthaceae 157
Chloracantha 281, 282
 spinosa 282
 var. *spinosa* 282
Chlorella 157
 Chloridoideae 30
 Chlorobacteriaceae 157
Chloroleucon 157
 mangense 157
Chlorophora 157
 excelsa 157
Chrysanthellum 158
 americanum 158
 mexicanum 158
 weberbaueri 158
Chrysanthemum 158
 frutescens 158
 leucanthemum 158
 pathenium 158
Chrysobotrya 158
 aurca 158
Chrysophyllum 158
Chrysopsis 158
 villosa 158
Chrysothamnus 20, 158, 320
 viscidiflorus 158, 320
Chuquiraga 158
 jussieui 158
Cibotium 158
 chamissoi 158
 glaucum 158
 menziesii 158
 splendens 158
Cicer 158
 arietinum 158
Cinchona 158
 officinalis 158
 Cinnamomi 158
Cinnamomum 158
 zeylanicum 158
Cipuroopsis 158
 subandina 158
Cirrhopetalum 158
 fimbriatum 158
Cissus 158
 triloba 158
 Cistaceae 126, 158
Citarexylum 158
 subflavescens 158
Citharexylon 158
Citharaexylum 158
Citharaxilium 158
 hidalgense 158
Citharaxylum 158
 hidalgense 158
Citharexilom 158
Citharexilum 158
 caudatum 158
Citharexyhum 158
Citharexylon 158
 bahamense 158
 jörgensenii 158
 karsteni 158
 myrianthum 158
 spinosum 158
Citharexylum 158, 159
 affine 158
 altamiranum 158
 amazonicum 158
 ambiguum 158
 andinum 158
 argutedentatum 158

- argutidentatum* 158
bahamense 158
barbinerva 158
barbinerve 158
berlandieri 158
bourgeauianum 158
brachyanthum 158
brachyanyhum 158
caudatum 158
chartaceum 158
cinereum 158
dawei 158
decorum 158
dentatum 158
discolor 158
donnell-smithii 158
dryanderæ 158
ellipticum 158
flabellifolium 158
flexuosum 158
fruticosum 158
 forma *bahamense* 158
 var. *brittonii* 158
 var. *pentadrum* 158
 var. *smallii* 158
 var. *subserratum* 158
 var. *subvillosum* 158
 var. *villosum* 158
fulgidum 158
glabrum 158
glaziovii 158
gleasonianum 159
herrerae 159
hexangulare 159
hidalgense 159
hintoni 159
hirtellum 159
 × *hybridum* 159
ilicifolium 159
 × *jamaicense* 159
jörgensenii 159
jurgenseni 159
karsteni 159
 var. *lanceolatum* 159
kerberi 159
kobuskianum 159
kunthianum 159
laetum 159
lankesteri 159
laurifolium 159
ligustrinum 159
 lucidum 159
 lycioides 159
 macradenium 159
 macranthum 159
 macrophyllum 159
 matudae 159
 mexicanum 159
 mirifolium 159
 mocinni 159
 var. *longibracteolatum* 159
 molle 159
 montanum 159
 var. *chimboraense* 159
 montevidense 159
 montevidensis 159
 myrianthum 159
 oleinum 159
 ovatifolium 159
 pachyphyllum 159
 var. *canescens* 159
 pentandrum 159
 × *perkinsi* 159
 perkinsii 159
 poeppigii 159
 poeppigii 159
 forma *anomalum* 159
 var. *calvescens* 159
 var. *margaritaceum* 159
 poeppigii 159
 pterocladum 159
 punctatum 159
 quadrangulare 159
 quercifolium 159
 quitense 159
 racemosum 159
 reitzii 159
 reticulatum 159
 rigidum 159
 rosei 159
 var. *durangense* 159
 var. *pilosum* 159
 roxanae 159
 scabrum 159
 schottii 159
 schulzii 159
 sessaei 159
 sessei 159
 shrevei 159
 solanaceum 159
 var. *macrocalyx* 159
 spathulatum 159

- spinosum* 159
standleyi 159
 var. *mexicanum* 159
steyermarkii 159
suberosum 159
subflavescens 159
subserratum 159
subthyrsoideum 159
sulcatum 159
tetramerum 159
tristachyum 159
tristachyum 159
ulei 159
 var. *calvescens* 159
 weberbaueri 159
Citharoxylon 159
 flabellifolium 159
 fruticosum 159
Citrus 159
 aurantifolia 159
 limonia 159
Cladium 159, 160
 junceum 160
Cladonia 129
Cladosporium 160
 herbarium 160
Claopodium 160
 assurgens 160
Clastrobryum 160
 indicum 160
Cleistostoma 160
 ambigua 160
Clematis 66, 67, 127, 160, 382,
 387, 388
 addisonii 66
 albicoma 66
 baldwinii 66
 bigelovii 66
 sect. *Campanella* 388
 cirrhusa 66
 crispa 66
 gattereri 66
 glaucophylla 66
 henryi 388
 hirsutissima 66
 integrifolia 66
 minggangiana 382, 387
 morefieldii 66
 ochroleuca 66
 var. *fremontii* 66
 palmeri 66
 pitcheri 67
 reticulata 67, 127
 scottii 67
 texensis 67
 versicolor 67
 viorna 67
 sect. *Viorna* 66
 viticaulis 67
Cleome 160
 integrifolia 160
 ornithopodioides 160
Cleomella 319, 322
 palmerana 319, 322
Clerodendron 160
Clerodendrum 160
 glabrum 160
 var. *vagum* 160
 indicum 160
 inerme 160
 intermedium 160
 forma *albiflorum* 160
 lindleyi 160
 forma *albiflorum* 160
 paniculatum 160
 forma *albiflorum* 160
 thomsonae 160
 viscosum 160
Clethra 77, 160
 lanata 160
Clibadium 160
 asperum 160
 surinamense 160
 sylvestre 160
Clidemia 160
 acutifolia 160
 allardii 160
 aphanantha 160
 bonplandii 160
 chocoensis 160
 debilis 160
 densiflora 160
 diffusa 160
 dimorphica 160
 fissinervia 160
 micrantha 160
 obliqua 160
 petiolata 160
 rariiflora 160
 semijuga 160
 uribei 160
Cliona 160

- Clitoria* 160
 cajanifolia 160
 guyanensis 160
 laurifolia 160
 ternatea 160
Clostridium 160
 butyricum 160
Clusia 160
 rosea 160
 Clusiaceae 126
Cnemidophacos 160
 pectinatus 160
Cnidoscopus 126, 160
 stimulosus 126
Coccocypselum 160
 glabrum 160
Cochranea 160
 anchusaeifolia 160
Coleus 160
 amboinicus 160
Cololejeunea 160
 oshimensis 160
Colubrina 160
 glabra 160
Colura 160
 acroloba 160
Comanthera 160
 kegeliana 160
Comarum 160
 palustre 160
 Combretaceae 160
Combretum 160
 micranthum 160
Commelina 126, 160
 erecta 126
 Commelinaceae 126
 Compositae 36, 46, 160
Conanthes 160
 albiflos 160
Condalia 160
Congea 160
 chinensis 160
 var. *connata* 160
 muniri 160
 Coniferae 70
 Coniferales 160
Coniothyrium 160
 callicarpae 160
Connarales 68, 72
 Connareae 72
Connellia 160
 augustae 160
Conocarpus 160
 erecta 160
 Convolvulaceae 126, 160
Conyza 126, 160
 bonariensis 160
 var. *leiotheca* 160
 canadensis 126
Conzattia 44
 multiflora 44
Copernicia 160
 Cordaitales 161
Cordia 161
 abyssinica 161
 cana 161
 sebestena 161
 sellowiana 161
 subcordata 161
Cordyline 161
 terminalis 161
Coreopsis 126, 130, 161
 intermedia 126, 130
 lanceolata 126
 palmata 161
Coriflora 65, 66, 67
 addisonii 66
 albicoma 66
 baldwinii 66
 beadleii 66
 bigelovii 66
 crispa 66
 fremontii 66
 gatteringeri 66
 glaucophylla 66
 hirsutissima 66
 integrifolia 66
 morefieldii 66
 ochroleuca 66
 palmeri 66
 pitcheri 67
 reticulata 67
 scottii 67
 texensis 67
 versicolor 67
 viorna 67
 viticaulis 67
 Cornaceae 126, 161
Cornanae 68, 71
 Corneae 71
 Cornoidae 71
Cornus 126, 161

- alba* 161
 var. *alba* 161
 forma *azurea* 161
 var. *Baileyi* 161
 var. *californica* 161
 var. *interior* 161
 var. *occidentalis* 161
 subsp. *stolonifera* 161
alternifolia 161
Baileyi 161
californica 161
canadensis 161
 var. *canadensis* 161
 var. *Dutillyi* 161
 var. *intermedia* 161
canadensis × *suecica* 161
candidissima 161
circinnata 161
drummondii 161
florida 126
paniculata 161
racemosa 161
rugosa 161
sericea 161
 var. *occidentalis* 161
stolonifera 161
 forma *azurea* 161
unalaschkensis 161
Cornutia 161
coerulea 161
grandifolia 161
 var. *intermedia* 161
 var. *normalis* 161
 var. *purpusi* 161
 var. *quadrangularis* 161
 var. *storkii* 161
jamaicensis 161
latifolia 161
 forma *alba* 161
lilacina 161
 var. *velutina* 161
liliacea 161
microcalycina 161
 var. *anomala* 161
 var. *pulverulenta* 161
obovata 161
odorata 161
 var. *calvescens* 161
 var. *colombiana* 161
pubescens 161
pyramidata 161
 var. *isthmica* 161
thyrsoides 161
velutina 161
Cornutioides 161
Coronilla 161
 varia 161
Corylaceae 161
Corylus 161
 americana 161
 cornuta 161
 var. *californica* 161
 var. *cornuta* 161
 var. *glandulosa* 161
 rostrata 161
Cosmos 161
 bipinnatus 161
Cotinus 161
 coggyria 161
Cotoneaster 161
 acutifolia 161
 melanocarpa 161
Cottendorfia 161
 florida 161
Coussarea 161
Cowania 161
 mexicana 161
Crassulaceae 31, 161, 257, 267,
 268, 292
Crataegus 128, 130, 161
 chrysocarpa 161
 columbiana 161
 Douglasii 161
 marshallii 161
 punctata 161
 rotundifolia 161
 succulenta 161
 var. *occidentalis* 161
 uniflora 128, 130
Crataeva 162
 gynura 162
Crescentia 162, 349
 alata 349
 Cujete 162
Crescentiaceae 73, 162
Crescentieae 75, 162
Cressa 162
 aphylla 162
Crinum 162
 amabile 162
 asiaticum 162
 bakeri 162

- procerum* 162
rumphii 162
Croftia 162
 parvifolia 162
Croptilon 126
 divaricatum 126
Crossandra 162
 fascicularis 162
Crotalaria 127
 sagittalis 127
Croton 44, 130, 162
 argyranthemus 130
 bondaensis 162
 cienagensis 162
 fragilis 162
 guldinii 162
Crotonopsis 126
 linearis 126
 Cruciferae 65, 162
Cryptanthopsis 162
 aloifolia 162
 navioides 162
 saxicola 162
Cryptanthus 162
 acaulis 162
 var. *argenteus* 162
 bromelioides 162
 morrenianus 162
Cryptocalyx 162
Cryptocarpa 162
Cryptogramma 162
 crispa 162
 var. *acrostichoides* 162
 var. *crispa* 162
 Stelleri 162
 Cucurbitaceae 162
 Cucurbitales 162
Cuphea 162
Cupressus 162, 348
 arizonica 348
 macrocarpa 162
 Curculionidae 162
 Cucurbitaceae 162
 Cunoniales 162
 Cupressaceae 126, 162
Curcuma 162
 longa 162
Cuscuta 162
 coryli 162
Cussonia 162
 arborea 162

Cyanea 162
 leptostegia 162
 Cyathinae 71
Cycadidae 68, 69
 Cycadofilicales 162
 Cycadoideae 69
Cycadophytina 68, 69
 Cycadopsida 69
Cycas 162
Cyclamen 162
 persicum 162
Cyclanthanae 68, 71
 Cyclanthea 71
 Cyclantheae 71
Cyclosorus 162
 cyatheoides 162
 dentatus 162
 sandwicensis 162
Cylindrosporium 162
 lippiae 162
Cymbidium 162
Cynoglossum 306-308
 amabile 306-308
 erectum 308
 henricksonii 308
 hintoniorum 306-308
 pringlei 308
 Cyperaceae 126, 162, 322
 Cyperacites 64
Cyperus 126, 162
 atribulbus 162
 capillifolius 162
 pelophilus 162
 sect. *Polystachyi* 162
 polystachyos 162
 var. *leptostachyus* 162
 var. *polystachyos* 162
 var. *texensis* 162
 subgen. *Pycreus* 162
 retroflexus 126
 retrofractus 126
 rivularis 162
 var. *lagunetto* 162
 subsp. *lagunetto* 162
 var. *rivularis* 162
 sect. *Sulcatae* 162
 sulsinix 162
Cyphocarpaceae 68, 72
 Cyphocarpoideae 72
Cyphomandra 162
 mortoniana 162

- patrum* 162
Cyrtandra 162
 Cyrtandraceae 74
Cytharexylon 162
 caudatum 162
 spinosum 162
Cyrtobagous 162
 singularis 162
Cyrtocarpa 162
 edulis 162
Cyrtomium 162
Cystopteris 162
 bulbifera 162
 Dickeana 162
 fragilis 162
 forma *Dickena* 162
 var. *fragilis* 162
 montana 162

Dahlia 162
 lehmannii 162
 variabilis 162
Dalea 127, 130, 163, 348
 formosa 348
 lippiastrum 163
 phleoides 127, 130
 villosa 127, 130
 var. *grisea* 127, 130
Dasiphora 163
 fruticosa 163
 forma *villosissima* 163
Dasyphyllum 163
 barbatum 163
Datura 163
 stramonium 163
Daucus 124, 126, 163
 carota 163
 pusillus 126
Davya 163
 sect. *Adelobotrys* 163
 calyptrata 163
 ciliata 163
 clausenii 163
 sect. *Eudavya* 163
 glabra 163
 guianensis 163
 guyanensis 163
 paniculata 163
 peruviana 163
 scandens 163
Deinacanthon 163

 urbanianum 163
Delphinium 127, 163, 321, 382-385
 altissimum 384, 385
 subsp. *drepanocentrum* 385
 var. *drepanocentrum* 384, 385
 baoshanense 384
 carolinianum 127
 delavayi 382, 384
 var. *baoshanense* 382, 384
 var. *lasiandrum* 384
 var. *pogonanthum* 384
 drepanocentrum 385
 kansuense 382-384
 var. *kansuense* 384
 var. *villosiusculum* 382, 383
 nelsonii 321
 penardi 163
 pseudoaemulans 384
 pseudoyunnanense 382
 shawurense 382, 384
 var. *albiflorum* 384
 var. *pseudoaemulans* 382, 384
 var. *shawurense* 384
 umbrosum 382, 384
 var. *drepanocentrum* 382, 384
 var. *yunnanense* 383
Dendrobium 163
 aggregatum 163
 var. *Jenkinsii* 163
 Griffithianum 163
 Jenkinsii 163
 lindleyi 163
 var. *Jenkinsii* 163
Dermatocalyx 76
Derris 163
Deschampsia 163
 mathewsii 163
Desmanthodium 317, 318
 guatemalense 317, 318
 hintoniorum 317
Desmodium 127, 163
 canadense 163
 sessilifolium 127
Desmoscelis 163
Detarium 163
Deuterocohnia 163

- longipetala* 163
Diandrolyra 163
 bicolor 163
Dianella 163
 lavarum 163
 sandwicensis 163
Dianthera 163
 parviflora 163
 parvifolia 163
Dianthus 163
 caryophyllus 163
 Diapensiaceae 163
Diatrype 163
 callicarpae 163
Dicaeoma 163
 verbenicola 163
Dichantheium 127
 oligosanthes 127
 villosissimum 127
Dichroa 163
 febrifuga 163
 Dicopsida 163
 Dicotyledoneae 163
 Dicranaceae 163
Dicranella 163
 brasiliensis 163
 miquelianus 163
Dicranopteris 163
 emarginata 163
 linearis 163
 var. *maxima* 163
Dicranum 163
 sumichrasti 163
 Dicrostylidaceae 393
 Dicipellia 163
 Didieriaceae 4, 163
 Didymocarpaceae 74
Didymodon 163
 campylocarpus 163
Diellia 163
 Digitalidaceae 73
Digitaria 163
 sanguinalis 163
Digitocalia 44
Diholcos 163
 bisulcatus 163
Dioclea 163
 trinervia 163
Diodia 124, 128, 163
 pedunculata 163
 teres 128

Dion 57
Diospyros 126, 163
 batocana 163
 virginiana 126
Diostea 163
 juncea 163
 scoparia 163
Dipelta 163
 floribunda 163
Diphystema 163
Diplostegium 163
 baccharideum 163
 cinerascens 163
 var. *centrale* 163
 floribundum 163
 subsp. *putumayense* 163
 revolutum 163
 rosmarinifolium 163
Dipterocalyx 163
 glabrescens 163
 hirta 163
 hirtus 163
 scaberrima 163
Dipterocarpus 163
 macrocarpus 163
Dipyrena 164
Dissanthelium 164
 aequale 164
 breve 164
 brevifolium 164
 californicum 164
 calycinum 164
 densum 164
 expansum 164
 laxifolium 164
 longiligulatum 164
 macusaniense 164
 mathewsii 164
 minimum 164
 patagonicum 164
 peruvianum 164
 pygmaeum 164
 rauhii 164
 sclerochloides 164
 semitectum 164
 supinum 164
 trollii 164
Disteganthus 164
 basi-lateralis 164
 moensi 164
 scarlatinus 164

- Distiakanthus* 164
 morrenianus 164
 scarlatinus 164
Distichlis 164
 stricta 164
Distylium 164
 Ditrachaceae 164
Dodonaea 378
 viscosa 378
Doellingeria 164, 281, 285
 umbellata 164
 forma *intercedens* 164
Dolichos 164
 insularis 164
Donatia 164
 Donatiaceae 164
Doritis 164
Doryopteris 164
 decipiens 164
 decora 164
 var. *decipiens* 164
Draba 126
 brachycarpa 126
Dracaena 164
Drejera 164
 parviflora 164
Drepania 164
 mexicana 164
Drosera 164
Dryas 164
 Drummondii 164
 forma *tomentosa* 164
 integrifolia 164
 var. *sylvatica* 164
 octopetala 164
 var. *Hookeriana* 164
 var. *octopetala* 164
Drymocallis 164
 agrimonioides 164
Dryopteris 164
 austriaca 164
 var. *americana* 164
 var. *dilatata* 164
 var. *spinulosa* 164
 cristata 164
 var. *Clintoniana* 164
 var. *cristata* 164
 cyatheoides 164
 dentatus 164
 dilatata 164
 disjuncta 164
 Filix-Mas 164
 fragrans 164
 var. *remotiuscula* 164
 globulifera 164
 goggilodus 164
 keraudraniana 164
 keraudreniana 164
 Phegopteris 164
 Robertiana 164
 setigera 164
 spinulosa 164
 stenogrammoides 164
 Thelypteris 164
 var. *pubescens* 164
Dukea 164
 panamensis 164
Dumortiera 164
 hirsuta 164
Duranta 164
 mutisii 164
 repens 164
 var. *variegata* 164
 skottsbergiana 164
Dyckia 164-166
 acaulis 164
 affinis 164
 altissima 164
 apensis 164
 argentea 164
 augustae 164
 aurea 164
 biflora 165
 boliviensis 165
 bracteata 165
 brasiliiana 165
 brevifolia 165
 burchellii 165
 cabreræ 165
 catharinensis 165
 var. *dentata* 165
 caulescens 165
 chaguar 165
 choristaminea 165
 cinerea 165
 coccinea 165
 var. *deltoides* 165
 commixta 165
 consimilis 165
 conspicua 165
 dawsonii 165
 decomposita 165

- deltoidea* 165
densiflora 165
desmetiana 165
dissitiflora 165
 var. *bracteata* 165
distachya 165
 forma *induta* 165
duarteana 165
duckei 165
dusenii 165
elata 165
elongata 165
eminens 165
encholirioides 165
 var. *encholirioides* 165
 var. *rubra* 165
exserta 165
ferox 165
 forma *australis* 165
 forma *hamosa* 165
 subsp. *hamosa* 165
 forma *vulgaris* 165
ferruginea 165
floribunda 165
fosteriana 165
frigida 165
gemellaria 165
gigantea 165
gilliesii 165
glandulosa 165
glaziovii 165
goiana 165
gracilis 165
grandiflora 165
grandifolia 165
grisebachii 165
hamosa 165
hassleri 165
hatschbachii 165
heloisae 165
hilaireana 165
horridula 165
ibiramensis 165
insignis 165
 flaviflora 165
 var. *macrantha* 165
 var. *obtusiflora* 165
interrupta 165
irmgardiae 165
irvini 165
kuntzeana 165
 × *Lad Cutak* 165
lagoensis 165
laxiflora 165
lemaireana 165
leptostachya 165
linearifolia 165
longifolia 165
longipetala 165
lutziana 165
macedoi 165
machrisiana 165
macracantha 165
macropoda 165
maracasensis 165
maritima 165
marnier-lapostollei 165
mello-barreto 165
meziana 165
micracantha 165
microcalyx 165, 166
 var. *inermis* 165
 var. *micrantha* 166
 var. *microcalyx* 166
 var. *ostenii* 166
minarum 166
minutiflora 166
missionum 166
 var. *breviflora* 166
mitis 166
montevidensis 166
monticola 166
morreniana 166
myriostachya 166
niederleinii 166
odorata 166
oligantha 166
orobanchoides 166
paraënsis 166
pectinata 166
pedicellata 166
princeps 166
pseudococcinea 166
pulquinensis 166
pumila 166
racemosa 166
ragonesei 166
ramosa 166
rariflora 166
 var. *cunninghami* 166
 var. *montevidensis* 166
regalis 166

- reitzii* 166
remotiflora 166
 var. *angustior* 166
 var. *montevidensis* 166
 var. *remotiflora* 166
rojasii 166
rubra 166
saxatilis 166
schwackeana 166
secunda 166
selloa 166
sellowiana 166
sickii 166
silvae 166
simulans 166
sordida 166
spectabile 166
spinulosa 166
stenophylla 166
subinermis 166
subsecunda 166
sulphurea 166
tenuis 166
tobatiensis 166
tomentella 166
tomentosa 166
trichostachya 166
tuberosa 166
 var. *deltoidea* 166
tweediei 166
uleana 166
ursina 166
vaginosa 166
velascana 166
velloziiiflora 166
velloziiifolia 166
vestita 166
virgata 166
warmingii 166
weddelliana 166
Dyschoriste 41
 schiedeana 41

Ebenaceae 126
Echinochloa 166
 crus-galli 166
Echinocystis 166
 lobata 166
Ectropothecium 166
 cyperoides 166
 dealbatum 166

 intorquatum 166
 monumentorum 166
 siamense 166
Egiphila 166
 anomala 166
Egeria 166
 densa 166
Egiphylla 166
 macrophylla 166
Ehretia 166
Ehretiaceae 166
Eichornia 167
 crassipes 167
Elaphoglossum 167
 hirtum 167
 var. *micans* 167
 wawrae 167
Eleagnaceae 167
Eleagnus 167
 pungens 167
 reflexa 167
Eleocharis 167, 319, 322
 bella 319, 322
 rostellata 167
Elephantopus 167
 mollis 167
Eleutherodactylus 350
 tarahumaraensis 350
Ellisiophyllaceae 73, 74
Elodea 167
 densa 167
Embryobionta 75
Empetraceae 167
Enchlorion 167
 saundersii 167
Enchlorion 167
 catharinense 167
 corallinum 167
 garreli 167
 jonghii 167
 liboni 167
 roseum 167
 variegatum 167
 sanguinolentum 167
 ynghii 167
Enchlorium 167
 augustae 167
 corallinum 167
 glaziovii 167
 magalhaesii 167
 spectabile 167

- subsecundum* 167
Endodeca 167
 serpentaria 167
Engelhardtia 167
Enterolobium 167
 cyclocarpum 167
Entodon 167
 abbreviatus 167
 angustifolius 167
 erythropus 167
 jamesonii 167
 Entodontaceae 167
Ephedra 41, 167, 321
 aspera 41
 viridis 167
 Ephedreae 69
Ephedridae 68, 69
Ephedropsida 68, 69
Ephialis 167
 pentaphylla 167
Ephialum 167
Ephielis 167
Epidendrum 167
 Hawkesii 167
 ibaguense 167
Epilobium 167, 319, 324
 hornemanni 167
 forma *albiflorum* 167
 lactiflorum 319, 324
 Equisetaceae 167
 Equisetales 167
Equisetidae 68, 69
 Equisetophyta 69
Equisetophytina 68, 69
Equisetum 167
 affine 167
 arvense 167
 var. *arvense* 167
 var. *boreale* 167
 Ferrissii 167
 fluviatile 167
 hyemale 167
 var. *affine* 167
 var. *californicum* 167
 var. *elatum* 167
 var. *hyemale* 167
 var. *intermedium* 167
 var. *Jesupii* 167
 forma *polystachyum* 167
 var. *pseudohyemale* 167
 var. *robustum* 167
 hyemale × *laevigatum* 167
 hyemale × *variegatum* 167
 intermedium 167
 kansanum 167
 laevigatum 167
 laevigatum × *variegatum* 167
 limosum 167
 Nelsonii 167
 palustre 167
 var. *americanum* 167
 var. *palustre* 167
 var. *simplicissimum* 167
 pratense 167
 prealtum 167
 scirpoides 167
 sylvaticum 167
 var. *multiramum* 167
 var. *pauciramum* 167
 var. *sylvaticum* 167
 trachyodon 167
 variegatum 167
 var. *alaskanum* 167
 forma *anceps* 167
 var. *anceps* 167
 var. *Nelsonii* 167
 Equisophyta 69, 167
 Equisopsida 167
 Eragrostideae 30
Eragrostis 127, 168, 378
 amabilis 168
 atropioides 378
 deflexa 378
 hirsuta 127
 oxylepis 168
 secundiflora 127
 spectabilis 127
 tenella 168
 trichodes 127
Erechtites 168
 valerianifolia 168
Erianthus 127, 168
 alopecuroides 127
 angustifolius 168
 asper 168
 biaristatus 168
 clandestinus 168
 glabrinodis 168
 purpureus 168
 saccharoides 168
 subsp. *angustifolius* 168
 var. *biaristatus* 168

- subsp. *genuinus* 168
 var. *trinii* 168
 subvar. *glabrinodis* 168
trinii 168
 Ericaceae 126, 168
Ericentrodea 168
 corazonensis 168
 var. *cuatrecasatii* 168
Erigeron 126, 168, 282, 321
 sivinskii 321
 strigosus 126
 sumatresis 168
 Erinaceae 73
Erinus 168
 peruvianus 168
 Eriocaulaceae 393
Eriocaulon 168
 articulatus 168
 decangulare 168
 var. *minor* 168
 pellucidum 168
 septangulare 168
 texense 168
Eriochrysis 168
 cayennensis 168
 var. *laxiuscula* 168
 glabrifolia 168
 holcoides 168
 laxa 168
 villosa 168
 warmingiana 168
Eriogonum 127, 130, 168, 320
 longifolium 127, 130, 168
 microthecum 320
 multiflorum 130
Eriophyes 168
 cryptotrichus 168
Eriophytes 168
Eriostax 168
 glauca 168
Ernestia 168
 adenotricha 168
 karuruana 168
 ovata 168
 quadriseta 168
 tenella 168
Eryngium 168
 prostratum 168
Erysimum 168
 officinale 168
Erysiphe 168
 cichoracearum 168
 galeopsidis 168
 horridula 168
 lanprocarpa 168
 verbenae 168
Erythrina 44, 127, 168
 flabelliformis 168
 herbacea 127
 petrea 44
Escallonia 168
 tortuosa 168
Espeletia 168
 congestiflora 168
 glossophylla 168
 glandulosa 168
 grandiflora 168
 hartwegiana 168
 var. *brachyphylla* 168
 incana 168
 jimenez-quesadae 168
 lopezii 168
 murilloi 168
 petiolata 168
 var. *escobensis* 168
 phaneractis 168
 pleiochasia 168
 schultesiana 168
Esuris 168
Eucalyptus 168
 robusta 168
Eucephalus 281, 285
Eumeces 168
 inexpectatus 168
 Eupatorieae 5, 36, 37, 168, 309,
 312, 393
 Eupatorinae 168
Eupatorium 168, 169, 309
 acuminatum 168
 amygdalinum 168
 angustifolium 168
 bullatum 168
 humile 168
 inulaefolium 168
 laevigatum 168
 odoratum 168
 paezense 168
 pycnocephalum 168
 scabrum 168
 stoechadifolium 168
 urticaefolium 169
Euphorbia 169

- agraria* 169
buxifolia 169
Cyparissias 169
Esula 169
Geyeri 169
glyptosperma 169
Helioscopia 169
intercedens 169
litoralis 169
lucida 169
marginata 169
mesembrianthemifolia 169
mesembryanthemifolia 169
Peplus 169
reinwardtiana 169
serpyllifolia 169
serrulata 169
uralensis 169
virgata 169
Euphorbiaceae 126, 169, 351
Euphrasia 169
officinalis 169
Euphrasiaceae 73
Euphydras 169
Eurhynchium 169
riparioides 169
Eurotia 169
Eurybia 281-284
sect. *Biotia* 283
compacta 283
sect. *Herrickia* 284
Eustoma 169
grandiflora 169
Euthamia 169
graminifolia 169
var. *major* 169
Evax 169
Exarata 74, 75
Excoecaria 169
agallocha 169
Exema 169
variopicta 169
Exocarpos 378
gaudichaudii 378
Eysenhardtia 169

Fabaceae 102, 125, 127, 169
Fagaceae 22, 127, 169
Fagales 169
Fagus 169
grandifolia 169

Fallugia 321
Faramaea 169
bullata 169
sect. *Eufaramaea* 169
sect. *Grandistipulata* 169
sect. *Homocladus* 169
sect. *Hypochasma* 169
jefensis 169
loftonii 169
papillata 169
talamancarum 169
sect. *Tetramerium* 169
Fascicularia 169
bicolor 169
pitcairniifolia 169
Fernseea 169
itaitiaiae 169
Ferocactus 169
rectispinus 169
Festuca 169, 378
dertonensis 169
hawaiiensis 378
Ficus 53, 169, 349
palmeri 169
Filicales 169, 353
Filix 169
fragilis 169
Fissidens 169
asplenioides 169
hollianus 169
var. *semperfalcatus* 169
semperfalcatus 169
nobilis 169
sylvaticus 169
Fissidentaceae 169
Fleischmannia 169
arguta 169
microcephala 169
repens 169
rhodostylis 169
schaffneri 169
standleyi 169
urenifolia 169
Flourenzia 169
Flourensia 41, 169
cernua 41
Forestiera 169
Forchammeria 169
watsoni 169
Foreauella 169
orthothechia 169

- Forestiera* 169
 ligustrina 169
Fosterella 169
 micrantha 169
Fouquieria 62, 169
 peninsularis 169
 Fouquieriaceae 62, 169
Fragaria 169, 170
 canadensis 170
 glauca 170
 pauciflora 170
 vesca 170
 var. *americana* 170
 var. *bracteata* 170
 virginiana 170
 var. *terrae-novae* 170
Frankenia 170
Franseria 170
 ambrosioides 170
Fraxinus 44, 170
 anomala 170
 lanceolata 170
 subsect. *Melioides* 170
 purpusii 44
 uhdei 170
Froelichia 126
 floridana 126
Frullania 170
 tamarisci 170
 subsp. *moniliata* 170
 tenuicaulis 170
 Frullaniaceae 170
Fuchsia 170
Funaria 170
 calvescens 170
 hygrometrica 170
 var. *calvescens* 170
 Funariaceae 170

Gaillardia 126
 aestivalis 126
Galactia 127
 volubilis 127
Galax 170
 aphylla 170
Galinsoga 170
 parviflora 170
Galium 170
 pilosum 170
 virgatum 170
Galorrhoeus 170

Esula 170
 lucidus 170
Galphimia 170
 hirsuta 170
 Gamopetalae 170, 355
Gardenia 170
Gardoquia 170
 gillesii 170
 origanoides 170
Garckea 170
 comosa 170
 phascooides 170
Garrelia 170
 encholirioides 170
Garrya 170
Gaultheria 348
 glaucifolia 348
Gaura 127, 170
 coccinea 170
 sinuata 127
Gazania 170
 speciosa 170
Gelsemium 127, 170
 sempervirens 127, 170
Genipa 170
 vulcanicola 170
 Gentianaceae 170
Geonoma 53
Geophila 170
 herbaceum 170
Geophis 350, 354
 aquilonaris 350, 354
 dugesii 350
Geoprumnon 170
 crassicarpum 170
 succulentum 170
 Geraniaceae 127, 170
Geranium 127
 carolinianum 127
Gerardia 170
 dulcis 170
 laevigata 170
 Gesneriaceae 74, 75, 170, 279
 Gesneriales 73
Geum 170
 aleppicum 170
 var. *Rydbergii* 170
 aurantiacum 170
 macrophyllum × *rivale* 170
 macrophyllum 170
 var. *princisum* 170

- perincisum* 170
 var. *intermedium* 170
 var. *perincisum* 170
pervale 170
pulchrum 170
rivale 170
rivale × *perincisum* 170
strictum 170
triflorum 170
 var. *ciliatum* 170
 forma *pallidum* 170
 var. *triflorum* 170
Geunsia 170, 171
 acuminatissima 170
 anomala 170
 apoënsis 170
 beccariana 170
 cumingiana 170
 var. β 170
 var. *dentata* 170
 farinosa 170
 flavida 170
 furfuracea 170
 havilandii 170
 hexandra 170
 paloënsis 170
 var. *celebica* 170
 pentandra 170
 ramosi 170
 straminea 171
Ghinia 171
Gibsoniothamnus 74
Ginkgoales 171
Ginkgoidae 68
Ginkgoophyta 68, 69
Ginkgoophytina 68, 69
Ginkgoopsida 69
Glandularia 128, 171
 berteroi 171
 canadensis 128
 × *covasii* 171
 dissecta 171
 laciniata 171
 laciniata × *megapotamica* 171
 laciniata × *peruviana* 171
 maritima 171
 megapotamica 171
 megapotamica × *peruviana* 171
 perakii 171
 perakii × *peruviana* 171
 peruviana 171
 peruviana × *megapotamica* 171
 pulchella 171
 var. *clavellata* 171
 var. *gracilior* 171
 var. *pulchella* 171
 radicans 171
 santiaguensis 171
 santiaguensis × *laciniata* 171
 santiaguensis × *megapotamica*
 171
 selloi 171
 stellarioides 171
 subincana 171
 sulfurea 171
 sulphurea 171
 tampensis 171
 tenera 171
 tenuisecta 171
 tristachya 171
Glanduria 171
Glecoma 171
 hederacea 171
Gleichenia 171
 linearis 171
Gleicheniaceae 171
Globulariaceae 74
Globulariales 73
Glomeropitcairnia 171
 penduliflora 171
Glycyrrhiza 171
 lepidota 171
 var. *glutinosa* 171
 var. *lepidota* 171
Gmelina 171
 dalrympleana 171
Gnaphalium 124, 126, 171
 elegans 171
 luteo-album 171
 subsp. *affine* 171
 obtusifolium 126
 purpureum 126
 spicatum 171
Gnetales 171
Gnetidae 68, 69
Gnetophyta 68, 69
Gnetophytina 68, 69
Gnetopsida 69
Godmania 171
 aesculifolia 171
Gomostachyum 171

- Gongora* 171
 maculata 171
Goniostachyum 171
 berlandieri 171
 citrosum 171
 graveolens 171
Gonocormus 171
 minutus 171
Goodenia 171
Gouldia 171-173
 affinis 171
 var. *gracilis* 171
 var. *robusta* 171
 angustifolia 171
 antiqua 171
 var. *acuta* 171
 var. *hirtellifolia* 171
 var. *kauensis* 171
 var. *kehenaensis* 171
 var. *oblonga* 171
 arborescens 171
 aspera 171
 axillaris 171
 forma *glabriflora* 171
 forma *glabrifolia* 171
 var. *hawaiiensis* 171
 forma *lancifolia* 171
 var. *microphylla* 171
 var. *nodosa* 171
 bobeoides 171
 cirrhopediolata 171
 congesta 171
 cordata 171
 var. *acuminata* 171
 var. *molokaiensis* 171
 var. *nealae* 171
 var. *nealiae* 171
 coriacea 171
 var. *e* 171
 crassicaulis 171
 degeneri 172
 elongata 172
 var. *hirtellicostata* 172
 var. *kahiiensis* 172
 forbesii 172
 fosbergii 172
 var. *albicaulis* 172
 var. *macrophylla* 172
 glabra 172
 var. *parvithyrsa* 172
 var. *waipioensis* 172
 gracilis 172
 hathewayi 172
 Hillebrandii 172
 forma *eunodosa* 172
 forma *glabriflora* 172
 forma *glabrifolia* 172
 var. *hawaiiensis* 172
 forma *lancifolia* 172
 forma *microphylla* 172
 var. *nodosa* 172
 var. *typica* 172
 hosakae 172
 kaala 172
 var. *russii* 172
 macrothyrsa 172
 kaalana 172
 kapuaensis 172
 var. *pittosporoides* 172
 var. *rigidifolia* 172
 var. *rigidifolioides* 172
 var. *violoniae* 172
 konaensis 172
 var. *latifolia* 172
 lanaiensis 172
 macrocarpa 172
 var. *cuneata* 172
 var. *sambucina* 172
 var. *sclerophylla* 172
 var. *teres* 172
 munroi 172
 myrsinoidea 172
 osteocarpa 172
 ovata 172
 var. *heterophylla* 172
 var. *kalaupapa* 172
 var. *kalaupapana* 172
 var. *lydgatei* 172
 var. *makawaoensis* 172
 var. *maunahui* 172
 var. *maunahuiensis* 172
 var. *membranacea* 172
 var. *oahuensis* 172
 var. *obovata* 172
 var. *petiolata* 172
 var. *punaula* 172
 var. *punaaulana* 172
 var. *russii* 172
 var. *santalifolia* 172
 var. *storeyi* 172
 var. *suehiroae* 172
 var. *wailauiensis* 172

- parvifolia* 172
 var. *subpilosa* 172
parvula 172
 var. *impressa* 172
pedunculata 172
pseudodichotoma 172
pubescens 172
purpurea 172
quadrangularis 172
rotundifolia 172
sambucina 172
sandwicensis 172
 forma *alpha* 172
 var. *arborescens* 172
 var. *hirtella* 172
 var. *ovata* 172
 var. *parvifolia* 172
 var. *stipulacea* 172
sclerotica 172
skottsbergii 172
stipulacea 172
 var. *rockii* 172
st.-johnii 172
 var. *munroi* 172
subcordata 172
tenuicaulis 172
terminalis 172, 173
 forma *acuminata* 172
 forma *acuta* 172
 forma *albicaulis* 172
 var. *angustifolia* 172
 var. *antiqua* 172
 var. *arborescens* 172
 var. *aspera* 172
 var. *beta* 172
 var. *bobeoides* 172
 var. *congesta* 172
 var. *cordata* 172
 var. *crassicaulis* 172
 forma *cuneata* 172
 var. *degeneri* 172
 var. *elongata* 173
 forma *euarborescens* 173
 forma *euglabra* 173
 var. *forbesii* 173
 var. *glabra* 173
 forma *gracilis* 173
 var. *hathewayi* 173
 forma *heterophylla* 173
 forma *hirtellicostata* 173
 forma *hirtellifolia* 173
 var. *hosakai* 173
 forma *impressa* 173
 var. *kaala* 173
 forma *kahili* 173
 forma *kalaupapa* 173
 forma *eukapuaensis* 173
 var. *kapuaensis* 173
 forma *kauensis* 173
 forma *kehena* 173
 forma *eukonaensis* 173
 var. *konaensis* 173
 var. *lanai* 173
 forma *latifolia* 173
 forma *lydgatei* 173
 var. *macrocarpa* 173
 forma *macrophylla* 173
 forma *makawaoensis* 173
 forma *maunahui* 173
 forma *membranacea* 173
 forma *molokaiensis* 173
 var. *myrsinoidea* 173
 forma *nealae* 173
 forma *oahuensis* 173
 forma *oblonga* 173
 forma *obovata* 173
 var. *osteocarpa* 173
 var. *ovata* 173
 var. *parvifolia* 173
 forma *parvithyrsa* 173
 var. *parvula* 173
 var. *pedunculata* 173
 forma *petiolata* 173
 forma *pittosporoides* 173
 var. *pseudodichotoma* 173
 var. *pubescens* 173
 forma *punaula* 173
 var. *quadrangularis* 173
 forma *rigidifolia* 173
 forma *rigidifolioides* 173
 forma *robusta* 173
 forma *rockii* 173
 var. *rotundifolia* 173
 forma *russii* 173
 forma *santalifolia* 173
 forma *sclerophylla* 173
 var. *sclerotica* 173
 var. *skottsbergii* 173
 var. *stipulacea* 173
 forma *storeyi* 173
 var. *subcordata* 173
 forma *subpilosa* 173

- forma *suehironae* 173
 var. *tenuicaulis* 173
 forma *teres* 173
 forma *violetae* 173
 var. *wailauensis* 173
 var. *wawrana* 173
wawrae 173
Graffenrieda 173
 emarginata 173
 latifolia 173
 subsp. *meridensis* 173
 rotundifolia 173
 rupestris 173
 sessilifolia 173
 subsp. *occidentalis* 173
 sipapoana 173
 versicolor 173
Graftia 173
 Parishii 173
Graminastrum 173
 macusaniense 173
 macusaniensis 173
Gramineae 173, 339, 353
Grammitis 173
 hookeri 173
 tenella 173
Grandularia 173
 tenuisecta 173
Gratiolaceae 73
Gravisia 173
 aquilegia 173
 exsudans 173
 rodriguesiana 173
Greigia 173
 berteroi 173
 landbeckii 173
 pearcei 173
 rohweri 173
 sphacelata 173
 van-hyningii 173
Grevillea 173
 robusta 173
Grewia 173
 inaequalis 173
Grimmia 173, 174
 fusco-lutea 174
 trichophyllum 174
Grimmiaceae 174
Grindelia 174
 robusta 174
Grischowia 174
 hirta 174
Grossularia 174
 hirtella 174
 oxyacanthoides 174
 setosa 174
Grossulariaceae 174
Groutiella 174
 goniorhyncha 174
Guagnebia 174
 luteo-rubra 174
 lutescens 174
Guazuma 174
Guettarda 174
 discolor 174
Gutierrezia 174
Guttiferae 174
Guttiferales 174
Guzmania 174, 254, 255
 balanophora 174
 bicolor 174
 capituligera 174
 cryptantha 174
 fastuosa 174
 gracilior 174
 hygrometrica 174
 monostachia 174
 musaica 174
 obtusa 174
 ororiensis 174
 picta 174
 polycephala 174
 sintenisii 174
 squarrosa 174
 splitgerberi 174
 tricolor 174
 urbaniana 174, 254, 255
 wrightii 174
 zahnii 174
Guzvriesia 174
 magnifica 174
Gymnocarpium 174
 Dryopteris 174
 Robertianum 174
Gymnophytina 174
Gymnopogon 127
 ambiguus 127
Gymnosperma 41
 glutinosum 41
Gymnospermae 174
Gynoxys 174
 parvifolia 174

- Gynura* 174
pseudochina 174
- Hackelia* 319, 322, 324
ursina 319, 322
 var. *pustulosa* 319, 322
- Hadongia* 174
eberhardtii 174
- Halimodendron* 174
- Halodendron* 174
- Hamamelis* 174
- Haplopappus* 174
armeroides 174
- Haplostachys* 378
haplostachya 378
- Harrisonia* 174
abyssinica 174
- Haworthia* 174
 sect. *Retusae* 174
 sect. *Rigidae* 174
- Hebenstretia* 174
erinoides 174
- Hebenstretiaceae 74
- Hechtia* 174
argentea 174
desmetiana 174
longifolia 174
stenopetala 174
tillandsioides 174
- Hedeoma* 47-50, 127, 174
floribunda 174
hispida 174
hispidum 127
palmeri 47-50
 subsp. *galeanum* 47
 var. *galeanum* 47-49
 subsp. *palmeri* 47
 var. *palmeri* 47-50
 var. *santiagoanum* 47, 48-50
 var. *zaragozanum* 47, 48-50
patens 174
 subgen. *Poliomenthoides* 47
- Hedera* 174
- Hedwigia* 174
ciliata 174
- Hedwigiaceae 174
- Hedyotis* 12-21, 83-96, 378
acerosa 83-89, 92
 subsp. *acerosa* 87
 var. *acerosa* 83-87
 var. *bigelovii* 84, 87, 88
 var. *fasciculata* 84
 subsp. *polypremoides* 84
 var. *polypremoides* 83-88
 var. *potosina* 83, 84, 86, 87
 var. *tamaulipana* 83, 84, 86, 87, 88
angulata 12, 13, 18, 20
butterwickiae 12, 18, 95, 96
coriacea 378
longipes 89, 91
mullerae 93, 96
nigricans 12-20
 var. *austrotexana* 12, 13, 15-17
 var. *floridana* 12, 16
 var. *gypsophila* 12, 13, 15, 19
 var. *nigricans* 12-17, 19, 20
 var. *papillacea* 12, 13, 15-18, 20
 var. *pulvinata* 15, 16
palmeri 89-92
 var. *muzquizana* 89-91, 92
 var. *palmeri* 89-92
polypremoides 84
pooleana 93-96
- Hedysarum* 174
alpinum 174
 forma *albiflorum* 174
 var. *americanum* 174
 var. *grandiflorum* 174
 var. *philoscia* 174
americanum 174
boreale 174
 var. *boreale* 174
 var. *cinerascens* 174
 var. *Mackenzii* 174
Mackenzii 174
 var. *Fraseri* 174
sulphurescens 174
- Heeria* 174
- Helenieae 364, 393
- Helenium* 174
puberulum 174
- Heleochloa* 174
schoenioides 174

- Heliantheae 286, 317, 343, 369,
 393
Helianthemum 126, 175
 Bicknellii 175
 georgianum 175
Helianthus 175
 annuus 175
Helichrysum 175
 bracteatum 175
Helietta 175
 parvifolia 175
Heliopsis 175
 scabra 175
 Heliotropiaceae 175
Heliotropium 175
 arborescens 175
 procumbens 175
Helipterum 175
 manglesii 175
Helleranthus 175
 quadrangulatus 175
Helleriella 175
 nicaraguensis 175
Henriettella 175
 fascicularis 175
 maguirei 175
 membranifolia 175
 sylvestris 175
Henriettia 175
 Hepaticae 175, 250, 253
Hepetis 175
 lorenziana 175
 Herbidae 175
Hermannia 175
 disticha 175
 micrantha 175
 pauciflora 175
Hernandea 175
 sonora 175
Herpetineurum 175
 toccoae 175
Hesperis 175
Hesperocnide 378
 sandwicensis 378
Hesperogreigia 175
 berteroi 175
Heterocentron 175
Heterodera 175
 marioni 175
Heterotheca 126
 subaxillaris 126
Heterotropa 175
 arifolia 175
 virginica 175
Hevea 175
 brasiliensis 175
Hexalepis 175
Hexastylis 175
 arifolia 175
 var. *arifolia* 175
 var. *ruthii* 175
 heterophylla 175
 lewisii 175
 menningeri 175
 minor 175
 pilosifera 175
 ruthii 175
 shuttleworthii 175
 virginica 175
Hibiscus 175
 arnottianus 175
 sabdariffa 175
 trionum 175
Hieracium 126
 gronovii 126
Hierobotana 175
Hilaria 175
 mutica 175
Hillia 175
 tetrandra 175
Himantocladium 175
 scrobiculatum 175
Hippia 175
 graveolens 175
 Hippocastanaceae 127
 Hippuridaceae 72
Hippuridales 68, 72
 Hippurideae 72
Hirtella 175
 bangweolensis 175
Hochreutnera 351
Hocquartia 175
Hofmeisteria 175
 crassifolia 175
 dissecta 175
 fasciculata 175
 filifolia 175
 gentryi 175
 laphamioides 175
 pluriseta 175
 schaffneri 175
 sinaloensis 175

- standleyi* 175
urenifolia 175
Hohenbergia 175
littoralis 175
stellata 175
strobilacea 175
Holomitrium 175
griffithianum 175
Homali dendron 175
flabellatum 175
microdendron 175
Homalobus 175
caespitosus 175
tenellus 175
vexilliflexus 175
Homo 175
Homotropa 176
macranthum 176
Hookeriaceae 176
Hopea 176
Hopkirkia 365
anthemoidea 365
Hoplitis 176
Hoplophytum 176
cyaneum 176
Hosackia 176
americana 176
Hosta 176
longifolia 176
Houstonia 12-14, 21, 83, 84, 88,
89, 91, 92
acerosa 84, 88
subsp. *polypremoides* 84,
88
angustifolia 14
var. *scabra* 14
butterwickiae 13
subgen. *Ericotis* 89
longipes 91
nigricans 12, 21
palmeri 89, 91
polypremoides 84
var. *bigelovii* 84
salina 14
tenuis 14
Hudsonia 176
ericoides 176
tomentosa 176
var. *intermedia* 176
var. *tomentosa* 176
Humulus 176
lupulus 176
Huperzia 319, 323
lucidula 319, 323
Hura 176
Hydnum 176
erinaceus 176
Hydrangea 176
quercifolia 176
Hydrangeaceae 176
Hydromyteria 176
stolonifera 176
Hydrophyllaceae 127
Hylactophryne 350
tarahumaraensis 350
Hylocereus 176
Hylocomiaceae 176
Hymenocardia 176
Hymenopappus 63, 126
artemisiaefolius 126
Hymenophyllaceae 112, 176
Hymenophyllum 176
lanceolatum 176
obtusum 176
recurvum 176
Hyophila 176
involuta 176
tortula 176
Hypericaceae 176
Hypericum 126, 176
gentianoides 126
hypericoides 126
Hyphaene 176
Hypnaceae 176
Hypochoeris 176
radicata 176
sonchoides 176
Hypopterygiaceae 176
Hypopterygium 176
tamariscinum 176
Hypoxis 176, 319, 323, 349
hirsuta 319, 323
Hyptis 176
albida 176
americana 176
capitata 176
emoryi 176
lacustris 176
longipes 176
lutescens 176
microphylla 176
mutabilis 176

- stricta* 176
suaveolens 176
urticoides 176
Hyssopus 176
- Icacina* 176
senegalensis 176
 Icacinaceae 176
Ichthyothere 176
scandens 176
terminales 176
Icnanthus 176, 177
acuminatus 176
amplus 176
angustus 176
auriculatus 176
bacularius 176
camporum 176
chasae 176
congestus 176
duidensis 176
ephemeroblepharis 176
erectus 176
firmus 176
glaberrimus 176
hispidus 176
ichnodes 176
indutus 176
longifolius 176
longispiculus 176
lutzelburgii 176
neblinaensis 176
nervosus 176
pallidus 176
procurrens 176
pubescens 176
reclinatus 176
reclivis 176
riparius 176
Serrata group 176
serratus 176
silvestris 177
subinclusus 177
tectus 177
vestitus 177
vilosissimus 177
vimineus 177
Idria 62
Ilex 126, 177, 348
decidua 126
glabra 177
rubra 348
vomitorea 126, 177
Iliamna 177
rivularis 177
 Illicaceae 177
Illa 177
Illicium 177
religiosum 177
Imperata 177
flexuosa 177
Inga 177
alatocarpa 177
borealis 177
brevituba 177
chocoensis 177
cocleensis 177
 var. *cocleensis* 177
 var. *megantha* 177
codonantha 177
cuatrecasasi 177
edulis 177
 var. *minutula* 177
eglandulosa 177
exaltata 177
 sect. *Inga* 177
 series *Inga* 177
ingoides 177
marthae 177
megadenia 177
minutula 177
multijuga 177
oerstediana 177
racemaria 177
spuria 177
 forma *racemaria* 177
 var. *racemaria* 177
 var. *spuria* 177
 series *Tetragonae* 177
vallensis 177
xalapensis 177
Iodina 177
rhombifolia 177
Ionactis 281, 283, 284
Ionopsis 177
utricularioides 177
Ipomoea 126, 177, 349
congesta 177
intrapilosa 177
madrensis 349
pandurata 126
pes-caprae 177

- Iridaceae 177
Iris 177
 florentina 177
 pallida 177
 pumila 177
 trojana 177
Isertia 177
 hypoleuca 177
Isoberlinia 177
 Isoetaceae 177
 Isoetales 177
Isoetes 177, 178
 alata 177
 arkansana 177
 Bolanderi 177
 var. *Bolanderi* 177
 var. *pygmaea* 177
 butleri 177
 forma *immaculata* 177
 var. *immaculata* 177
 var. *pallida* 177
 chapmanii 177
 eatonii 177
 echinospora 177
 var. *Braunii* 177
 subsp. *echinospora* 177
 subsp. *muricata* 177
 var. *Savilei* 177
 engelmannii 177
 forma *caroliniana* 177
 var. *caroliniana* 177
 var. *engelmannii* 177
 forma *fontana* 177
 var. *fontana* 177
 forma *georgiana* 177
 var. *georgiana* 177
 var. *gracilis* 177
 var. *valida* 177
 flaccida 177
 var. *alata* 177
 forma *chapmanii* 177
 var. *chapmanii* 177
 forma *rigida* 177
 var. *rigida* 177
 foveolata 177
 var. *plenospora* 177
 lithophila 178
 macrospora 178
 melanopoda 178
 forma *pallida* 178
 var. *pallida* 178
 melanospora 178
 muricata 178
 piedmontana 178
 riparia 178
 var. *palmeri* 178
 var. *reticulata* 178
 var. *riparia* 178
 forma *saccharata* 178
 var. *typica* 178
 saccharata 178
 forma *palmeri* 178
 var. *palmeri* 178
 forma *reticulata* 178
 var. *reticulata* 178
 virginica 178
 var. *piedmontana* 178
 var. *virginica* 178
Isoetidae 68, 70
 Isoetopsida 70
 Isopsida 70, 178
Isopterygium 178
 albescens 178
 micans 178
 minutirameum 178
Isotrema 178
 durius 178
 macrophyllum 178
 textorii 178
 tomentosa 178
 tomentosum 178
Ixora 178
 floribunda 178
 triantha 178

Jacaranda 178
 sagraeana 178
Jacaratia 178
Jacquemontia 178
Jacquinia 178
 aciculata 178
 aristata 178
 aurantiaca 178
 caracasana 178
 geniculata 178
 gracilis 178
 ovalifolia 178
 ruscifolia 178
Jaquinia 178
Jasminum 178
Jatropha 44, 178, 351
 cinerea 178

- cuneata* 178
Johnsonia 178
 americana 178
 Juglandaceae 127
Juglans 127, 178
 nigra 127
Julbernardia 178
 globiflora 178
Juliana 178
 Juncaceae 127
Juncus 127, 178
 acuminatus 178
 alpinus 178
 var. *fuscescens* 178
 var. *rariflorus* 178
 balticus 178
 var. *littoralis* 178
 biflorus 178
 forma *adinus* 178
 forma *biflorus* 178
 brachycarpus 178
 brachycephalus 178
 bufonius 178
 var. *bufonius* 178
 var. *congestus* 178
 canadensis 178
 diffusissimus 178
 dudleyi 178
 effusus 178
 var. *solutus* 178
 gerardi 178
 greenii 178
 interior 178
 marginatus 127, 178
 maritimus 178
 nodatus 178
 nodosus 178
 patens 178
 secundus 178
 scirpoides 178
 var. *scirpoides* 178
 tenuis 178
 torreyi 178
 vaseyi 178
Junellia 178, 179
 ligustrina 178
 minutifolia 179
 pseudo-junceae 179
 seriphioides 179
Jungermannia 179, 253
 linguifolia 179
 spiralis 179
 tridactylis 253
 Jungermanniaceae 179
Jungia 179
 aceroides 179
 ferruginea 179
 moschata 179
Juniperus 126, 179, 320, 348
 communis 179
 var. *depressa* 179
 var. *montana* 179
 var. *saxatilis* 179
 depeana 179
 × *Fassettii* 179
 horizontalis 179
 horizontalis × *scopulorum* 179
 monosperma 179, 320
 sabina 179
 scopulorum 179
 var. *patens* 179
 sibirica 179
 virginiana 126, 179
 Justiciaceae 74

Kalanchoe 380
 tubiflora 380
Kalimeris 281
Kandelia 179
 rheedii 179
Karatas 179
 acanthocrater 179
 agavifolia 179
 ampullacea 179
 binotii 179
 candida 179
 carcharodon 179
 carolinae 179
 chlorosticta 179
 coriacea 179
 cruenta 179
 cyanea 179
 denticulata 179
 guianensis 179
 humilis 179
 johannis 179
 laciniosa 179
 lasiantha 179
 laurentii 179
 legrellae 179
 leucophoea 179
 macracantha 179

- makoyana* 179
marmorata 179
meyendorffii 179
morreniana 179
 var. *phyllanthidea* 179
nidus-puellae 179
olens 179
penguin 179
pinguin 179
plumieri 179
princeps 179
redoutei 179
sarmentosa 179
scarlatina 179
spectabilis 179
tristis 179
Karwinskia 179
 calderonii 179
 colombiana 179
Kentrophyta 179
 montana 179
Kigelia 179
 pinnata 179
Kingiella 179
Kokia 179
 cookei 179
Krameria 179
Krigia 124, 126, 179
 virginica 126

 Labiatae 50, 101, 179
Labordia 179
Lactarius 179
 tormentosus 179
Lactuca 126, 179
 canadensis 126
 scariola 179
Ladenburgia 179
Lagascea 179
Lagerstroemia 179
Laguncularia 179
 racemosa 179
 Lamiaceae 47, 50, 80, 97, 127,
 179, 289, 292
Laminaria 179
Lampaya 179
 medicinalis 179
Lamprococcus 179
 farinosus 179
 glomeratus 179
 var. *discolor* 179

Lampropeltis 350, 354
 knoblochii 350, 354
 pyrolemana 354
 subsp. *knoblochii* 354
 pyromelana 350
 subsp. *knoblochii* 350
Lantana 179-181
 abyssinica 180
 achyranthifolia 180
 aculeata 180
 alba 180
 aristata 180
 var. *angustifolia* 180
 var. *cabrerae* 180
 balansae 180
 bazeiana 180
 boyacana 180
 bracteosa 180
 brasiliensis 180
 camara 180
 var. *aculeata* 180
 var. *mista* 180
 canescens 180
 chamissonis 180
 chiapasensis 180
 citrosa 180
 collina 180
 cuneatifolia 180
 dauensis 180
 dinteri 180
 dubia 180
 frutilla 180
 var. *obtusifolia* 180
 fucata 180
 galpingiana 180
 galpiniana 180
 geminata 180
 var. *microphylla* 180
 glaziovii 180
 glutinosa 180
 graveolens 180
 hypoleuca 180
 indica 180
 inermis 180
 involutrata 180
 var. *odorata* 180
 forma *rubella* 180
 jamaicensis 180
 javanica 180
 jorgenseni 180
 junelliana 180

- kisi* 180
lavandulacea 180
lilacina 180
lippioides 180
lockhartii 180
macrophylla 180
macropoda 180
mearnsii 180
 var. *punctata* 180
micrantha 180
microcephala 180
microphylla 180
minasensis 180
 var. *longibracteolata* 180
mollissima 180
montevidensis 180
obscura 180
ochroleuca 180
odora 180
odorata 180
origanoides 180
originoides 180
parvifolia 180
peduncularis 180
 var. *macrophylla* 180
petitiiana 180
polycephala 180
pretoriensis 180
pseudo-thea 180
pseudothea 180
radula 180
recta 180
rehmanni 180
reticulata 180
rugulosa 180, 181
 var. *parvipedunculata* 180
rugosa 181
 var. *tomentosa* 181
salviflora 181
salviaefolia 181
salvifolia 181
salviifolia 181
 forma *transvalensis* 181
sect. *Sarcolippia* 181
scabiosaeiflora 181
scabra 181
scabrifolia 181
schliebeni 181
 × *scorta* 181
sellowiana 181
sericea 181

tiliaefolia 181
trifolia 181
turneraefolia 181
turnerifolia 181
undulata 181
velutina 181
 var. *longifolia* 181
viburnoides 181
xenica 181
Laportea 181
 canadensis 181
Larix 181
 laricina 181
 Lyallii 181
 occidentalis 181
Larrea 62, 181
 mexicana 181
 trideniata 181
Lastarriaea 181
Lastrea 181
 globulifera 181
 torresiana 181
Lathyrus 181
 japonicus 181
 var. *aleuticus* 181
 var. *glaber* 181
 var. *pellitus* 181
 maritimus 181
 ochroleucus 181
 odoratus 181
 palustris 181
 var. *linearifolius* 181
 var. *macranthus* 181
 var. *myrtifolius* 181
 var. *pilosus* 181
 sativus 181
 tuberosus 181
 venosus 181
 var. *intonus* 181
 var. *venosus* 181
Lauraceae 127, 181
Lavandula 181
 stoechas 181
Lavatera 181
 thuringiaca 181
Leandra 181
 sect. *Chaetodon* 181
 cornoides 181
 laevigata 181
 melanodesma 181
 peltata 181

- refracta* 181
Lechea 126, 181
 intermedia 181
 minor 181
 var. *depauperata* 181
 var. *maritima* 181
 mucronata 126
 Leguminosae 181
Leiothrix 181
 vivipara 181
 var. *longipilosa* 181
Lejeunea 181
 riparia 181
 Lejeuneaceae 181
Lemaireocereus 181
 thurberi 181
Lemna 181
 Lentibulariaceae 74, 114, 181, 389
 Lentibulales 73
Leonotis 181
 myrtifolia 181
Lepachys 181
 pinnata 181
Lepanthes 181
 Helleri 181
 rotundifolia 181
 turialvae 181
Lepidium 181
 bidentatum 181
 o-waihiense 181
 piscidium 181
 sativum 181
Lepidophyllum 181
 quadrangulare 181
Lepidozia 250-253
 cancellata 253
 complanata 251
 elegans 251
 grossiseta 251
 lindenberghii 251, 252
 meridiana 251, 252
 var. *paludicola* 252
 roseana 253
 tasmanica 253
 tetrapila 250, 253
 Lepidoziaceae 181, 250
Leppia 182
Leptilon 182
 canadense 182
Leptobryum 182
 pyriforme 182
Leptodontium 182
 sulphureum 182
 ulocalyx 182
Leptohymenium 182
 tenue 182
Leptoloma 127
 cognatum 127
Leptospermum 182
Lepturus 182
 gasparricensis 182
 gasparricensis × *repens* var.
 septentrionalis 182
 lepens 182
 repens 182
 var. *septentrionalis* 182
 var. *subulatus* 182
Leskea 182
 angustata 182
 Leskeaceae 182
Lespedeza 127, 182
 capitata 182
 stuevei 127
 Leucobryaceae 182
Leucobryum 182
 aduncum 182
 bowringii 182
 var. *sericeum* 182
 javense 182
 sanctum 182
 scalare 182
Leucodon 182
 cryptotheca 182
 Leucodontaceae 182
Leucoloma 182
 molle 182
Leucophysalis 10, 11
Leveillula 182
 taurica 182
Liabum 182
 acostae 182
 bonplandii 182
 caliense 182
 igniarium 182
 megacephalum 182
 nigropilosum 182
 vulcanicum 182
Liatris 126, 182
 elegans 126
 spicata 182
Libocedrus 182
 bidwillii 182

- Licaria* 182
 alata 182
 coriacea 182
 guatemalensis 182
 triandra 182
 Lignidae 182
Ligustrum 182
 foliosum 182
 forma *ovale* 182
 Liliaceae 127, 182, 320, 323, 324
Lilium 182
 tigrinum 182
Limnobotrya 182
 lacustris 182
Limnophila 182
 stolonifera 182
 Limnosellaceae 73
 Linaceae 363
Linaria 128, 182
 canadensis 128
 Linariaceae 73
Lindbergia 182
 mexicana 182
Lindmania 182
 brevifolia 182
 chlorantha 182
 guianensis 182
Linum 356, 363
 hudsonioides 363
Lipachaeta 182
Lipochaeta 182
Lipostemmata 182
 purpurata 182
Lippea 182
 hirsuta 182
 var. *purpurea* 182
 juncea 182
 lycioides 182
Lippi 182
Lippia 182-192
 subsect. A 182
 aberrans 182
 abyssinica 182
 var. *pubescens* 182
 sect. *Acantholippia* 182
 achyranthifolia 182
 aculeata 183
 acuminata 183
 acutidens 183
 adoensis 183
 adoënsis 183
 var. *multicaulis* 183
 var. *pubescens* 183
 adpressa 183
 aegyptiaca 183
 affinis 183
 africana 183
 var. *scaberrima* 183
 var. *sessilis* 183
 var. *villosa* 183
 alba 183
 var. *carterae* 183
 albicaulis 183
 alegrensis 183
 allantaniflora 183
 allantanifolia 183
 alnifolia 183
 sect. *Aloysia* 183
 subgen. *Aloysia* 183
 aloysoidea 183
 amentacea 183
 americana 183
 forma *hypnoides* 183
 forma *pilosa* 183
 angustifolia 183
 antiaica 183
 aphylla 183
 appendiculata 183
 aprica 183
 arborea 183
 arborescens 183
 archavaletae 183
 var. *microphylla* 183
 archavaletae 183
 argentea 183
 arguta 183
 argyrophylla 183
 aristata 183
 var. *angustifolia* 183
 forma *pluripedunculata* 183
 var. *pluripedunculata* 183
 armata 183
 aspenifolia 183
 asperifolia 183
 var. *anomala* 183
 argentiniensis 183
 asperima 183
 var. *asperima* 183
 var. *longipedunculata* 183
 var. *rotundata* 183
 attenuata 183
 group *Axilliflorae* 183

- series *Axilliflorae* 183
 subsect. *Axilliflorae* 183
 subsect. *Axilliflorae* 183
 subsect. B 183
baillonii 183
balansae 183
balsamea 183
barbata 183
baumii 183
baurii 183
bazeiana 183
bellatula 183
berlandieri 183
berterii 183
betulaefolia 183
betulifolia 183
bicolor 184
bocainiensis 184
boliviana 184
 var. *angusta* 184
bothrioura 184
bracteata 184
bracteosa 184
bradei 184
 subsect. *Brasilianae* 184
brasiliensis 184
brenesii 184
briquetiana 184
briquetii 184
burtonii 184
caespitosa 184
caffra 184
callensi 184
 var. *villosa* 184
callicaepaeifolia 184
callicarpaeifolia 184
callicarpiaeifolia 184
callicarpifolia 184
 var. *briquetiana* 184
calliclada 184
callicorpaeifolia 184
callicorpifolia 184
calocephala 184
campestris 184
candicans 184
canescens 184
caniflora 184
capensis 184
cardiostegia 184
carviadora 184
 var. *minor* 184
cayensis 184
centaurea 184
chacensis 184
chamaedrifolia 184
chamaedrifolia 184
chamaedrioides 184
chamaedryfolia 184
chamaedryoides 184
chamissonis 184
chamissonis 184
chevalierii 184
chiapasensis 184
chiapensis 184
chilensis 184
chrysantha 184
ciliatifolia 184
cilindrica 184
cipoënsis 184
citrata 184
 β *geminata* 184
 forma *glabriuscula* 184
 forma *incana* 184
 η *lanceolata* 184
 δ *microphylla* 184
 var. *triphylla* 184
citriodora 184
citrodora 184
citroidora 184
clausseii 184
clausseii 184
contermina 184
controversa 184
 var. *brevipedunculata* 184
cordata 184
coreacea 184
coriacea 184
 forma *angustifolia* 184
 forma *latifolia* 184
corylifolia 184
corymbosa 184
 group *Corymbosae* 184
 subsect. *Corymbosae* 184
costaricensis 184
crenata 184
cryptantha 184
cujabensis 184
culmenicola 184
cuneifolia 184
cunefolia 184

- cuneifolia* 185
 var. *angustissima* 185
 var. *incisa* 185
curtisiana 185
cylindrica 185
cymosa 185
darwinii 185
dauensis 185
densispicata 185
deserticola 185
diamantinensis 185
dinteri 185
 group *Diphyllocalyx* 185
 sect. *Dipterocalyx* 185
disepala 185
domingensis 185
dracocephaloides 185
duartei 185
dubia 185
dulcis 185
 var. *mexicana* 185
dumetorum 185
durangense 185
durangensis 185
echinus 185
ekmani 185
elegans 185
ellenbeckii 185
 var. *pinnatifida* 185
elliptica 185
eupatorium 185
 sect. *Euzapania* 185
fastigiata 185
felippei 185
ferruginea 185
fiebrigii 185
filifolia 185
filiformis 185
fimbriata 185
fissicalyx 185
flavida 185
floribunda 185
florida 185
floridana 185
foliolosa 185
foliosa 185
foncki 185
formosa 185
fragrans 185
francensis 185
fruticosa 185
galpiniana 185
gardneriana 185
gehrtii 185
geisseana 185
geminata 185
 albiflora 185
 forma *glabriuscula* 185
 forma *incana* 185
 var. *lanceolata* 185
 forma *lilacina* 185
 var. *lockhartii* 185
 β *lockhartii* 185
 var. *microphylla* 185
 α *normalis* 185
 forma *pubescens* 185
 var. *suffruticosa* 185
genryi 185
genuina 185
germinata 185
gigantea 185
glabrescens 185
glabriflora 185
glandulosa 185
glanduosa 185
glauca 185
glazioviana 185
glaziovii 185
globiflora 185, 186
 albiflora 185
 β *geminata* 185
 var. *geminata* 185
 forma *glabriuscula* 185
 forma *incana* 186
 η *lanceolata* 186
 var. *lanceolata* 186
 forma *lilacina* 186
 δ *microphylla* 186
 var. *microphylla* 186
 α *normalis* 186
 var. *normalis* 186
 forma *pubescens* 186
 sect. *Goniolippia* 186
 sect. *Gonostachyum* 186
 sect. *Gonostachyum* 186
gossweileri 186
gracilis 186
graminifolia 186
grandiceps 186

- grandiflora* 186
grandifolia 186
 var. *angustispicata* 186
 var. *longipedunculata* 186
grata 186
graveolens 186
greggii 186
grisebachiana 186
grisebachii 186
guatemalensis 186
guayaquilensis 186
hassleriana 186
hastatula 186
hastulata 186
havanensis 186
havannensis 186
hederaefolia 186
hederifolia 186
helleri 186
hemisferica 186
hemisphaerica 186
hemispherica 186
herbacea 186
hermannioides 186
heterophylla 186
 var. *ciliatifolia* 186
hickenii 186
hieracifolia 186
hieraciifolia 186
hirsuta 186
 var. *glabrescens* 186
 forma *latifolia* 186
 forma *longifolia* 186
 β *sphacelifolia* 186
 α *vernonioides* 186
 forma *vernonioides* 186
 var. *vernonioides* 186
hirta 186
hispida 186
hoehnei 186
hypoleia 186
 var. *ovatifolia* 186
hypoleuca 186
hyptodes 186
hyptoides 186
ilan ilan 186
imbricata 186
inaguensis 186
incana 186
incisa 186
indica 186
inopinata 186
integrifolia 186
intermedia 186
involutrata 186
iodantha 186
iodophylla 187
iresinoides 187
jaliscana 187
jangadensis 187
 var. *eitenorium* 187
japonica 187
javanica 187
jorgenseni 187
juncea 187
 var. α 187
junelliana 187
jurgenseni 187
jurgenseni 187
jurgenseni 187
kellermanii 187
kellermani 187
kisi 187
kituiensis 187
kituensis 187
lacunosa 187
lagustrina 187
lanata 187
lanceolata 187
 var. *recognita* 187
lancifolia 187
lantanaefolia 187
lantaniifolia 187
 var. *crenata* 187
lantanioides 187
lasiocalycina 187
 var. *sainthilairei* 187
lasiocalyx 187
laxibracteata 187
lepida 187
leptophylla 187
liberiensis 187
ligustrifolia 187
ligustrina 187
 var. *casadensis* 187
 var. *lasiodonta* 187
 var. *paraguariensis* 187
 var. *schulzii* 187
ligustrinia 187
liliformes 187
lindmanii 187

- linearis* 187
 sect. *Lippia* 187
 subgen. *Lippia* 187
lippioides 187
lithosperma 187
litoralis 187
litorlis 187
littoralis 187
lobata 187
lockhartii 187
longepedunculata 187
longifolia 187
longipedunculata 187
lontanifolia 187
lopezii 187
lorenzii 187
looseri 187
lucens 187
lupuliformis 187
lupulina 187
 var. *albiflora* 187
 var. *minor* 187
 var. *paraguariensis* 187
lycioides 187
lycoides 187
macedoi 187
macrastachya 187
macrastachys 187
macrophylla 187
macropoda 187
macrostachya 187
macrostachys 187
maldonadoi 187
maritima 187
marrubiiifolia 187
martiana 187
mattogrossensis 187
mcvaughii 187
mearnsii 187
megapotamica 188
melastomifolia 188
melissaeodora 188
melissacodora 188
melissifolia 188
mexicana 188
 subsect. *Mexicanae* 188
michoacana 188
micrantha 188
microcephala 188
micromer 188
micromera 188
 var. *helleri* 188
 var. *paludicola* 188
micromeria 188
microphylla 188
 var. *acutiusculus* 188
 var. *alpestris* 188
 var. *fasciculata* 188
 forma *glabriuscula* 188
modesta 188
modiflora 188
möllis 188
montana 188
montevidensis 188
monticola 188
moritzii 188
morongii 188
multicapitata 188
multiflora 188
 var. *pubescens* 188
mycrocephala 188
myriantha 188
myriocephala 188
 var. *integrifolia* 188
myriocephaloides 188
myrtifolia 188
nahuire 188
nana 188
nepetacea 188
neriiifolia 188
nigeriensis 188
 var. *brevipedunculata* 188
nipensis 188
nodiflora 188
 var. *acutifolia* 188
 β *arenaria* 188
 forma *brevipes* 188
 var. *brevipes* 188
 forma *canescens* 188
 subsp. *canescens* 188
 var. *canescens* 188
 γ *debilis* 188
 var. *lanceolata* 188
 var. *normalis* 188
 forma *pseudosarmentosa*
 188
 forma *pseudo-sarmentosa*
 188
 var. *pusilla* 188
 var. *repanda* 188
 repens 188

- β repens* 188
 var. *repens* 188
 var. *β repens* 188
 forma *repens* 188
 race *repens* 188
 subsp. *repens* 188
 var. *reptans* 188
 var. *rosea* 188

α sarmentosa 188
 var. *sarmentosa* 188
 forma *sericea* 188
 var. *sericea* 188
 var. *subsessilis* 188
 var. *tarraconensis* 188

δ umbrosa 188

α vulgaris 188

nodiflora 188
nodosa 188
noduliflora 188
nudiflora 188
nutans 188
oatesii 189
oaxacana 189
obovata 189
obscura 189
ocymoides 189
oligophylla 189
origanifolia 189
origanioides 189
organodes 189
organoides 189
 var. *sampaionis* 189
originoides 189
ovata 189
oxycnemis 189
oxyphyllaria 189
pallescens 189
palmeri 189
 var. *palmeri* 189
 var. *spicata* 189
 var. *spicata* 189
panamensis 189
 group *Paniculatae* 189
 series *Paniculatae* 189
 subsect. *Paniculatae* 189
paraguariensis 189
parviflora 189
pauciserrata 189

pavoniana 189
pearsoni 189
 var. *sessilis* 189
pearsonii 189
 var. *sessilis* 189
pedunculata 189
pedunculosa 189
pendula 189
pennellii 189
peruviana 189
petitiana 189
phaeocephala 189
phryxocalyx 189
pickelii 189
pinetorum 189
plicata 189
 var. *acuminata* 189
 var. *parvifolia* 189
pohlana 189
poleo 189
 var. *angustifolia* 189
polycephala 189
 var. *aemilii* 189
 var. *aemilii* 189
 var. *guinea* 189
 var. *typica* 189
polygalaefolia 189
polystachya 189
polytricha 189
praecox 189
pretoriensis 189
primulina 189
 var. *goyazensis* 189
pringlei 189
 forma *intecta* 189
 sect. *Pseudaloysia* 189
 sect. *Pseudoaloysia* 189
pseudo-thea 189
pseudothea 189
pulchella 189
pulchra 189
pumila 189
purpurea 189
pyramidalis 189
pyramidata 189
queratensis 190
queretanensis 190
queretarensis 190
quereturensis 190
radula 190
ramboi 190

- recoletae* 190
recollectae 190
 var. *balansae* 190
recolletae 190
 var. *balansae* 190
 var. *pickelii* 190
rehmanni 190
rehmannii 190
renifolia 190
repens 190
 var. *decumbens* 190
reptans 190
reticulata 190
rhodocnemis 190
 sect. *Rhodocnemis* 190
rhodocnenis 190
 sect. *Rhodolepis* 190
 sect. *Rhodolippia* 190
rhodomensis 190
riedeliana 190
rigida 190
riojana 190
riorjana 190
rodriguezii 190
rofriguezii 190
rodula 190
rosmarinifolia 190
 var. *latifolia* 190
 var. *stewarti* 190
rotundifolia 190
rubiginosa 190
 α *dives* 190
 β *pauper* 190
 var. *pauper* 190
 β *pauperior* 190
rugosa 190
rzedowskii 190
salamensis 190
salicifolia 190
salsa 190
salsoloides 190
salviaefolia 190
 var. *parvifolia* 190
salvifolia 190
salvifolia 190
sandwithiana 190
sarmentosa 190
satureiaefolia 190
savoryi 190
scaberrima 190
scabra 190
scaposa 190
 var. *melanocaulos* 190
schaueriana 190
schickendantzii 190
schimperi 190
schlechtendalii 190
schliebeni 190
schlimi 190
schlimii 190
 var. *glabrescens* 190
schomburgkiana 190
scirpea 190
sclerophylla 190
 var. *crenato-dentata* 190
 var. *loretensis* 190
 var. *sclerophylla* 190
 var. *subintegra* 190
scordioides 190
scordonioides 190
scordonoides 190
scorodonioides 190, 191
 var. *detonsa* 190
 var. *hypoleuca* 191
 var. *macrostachya* 191
 var. *mathewsii* 191
scoronoides 191
 sellowi 191
sericea 191
seriphioides 191
sessiliflora 191
sidiioides 191
sidoides 191
 forma *flaccida* 191
somalensis 191
spathulata 191
spathulatoides 191
sphacelifolia 191
spinifera 191
 sect. *Spinulosae* 191
spiraeoides 191
stachidifolia 191
stachydaefolia 191
staechadifolia 191
stachyoides 191
stoechas 191
stoechadifolia 191
stoechiadifolia 191
storchiadifolia 191
strigosa 191

- strigulosa* 191
strobiliformis 191
 var. *acuminata* 191
 var. *parvifolia* 191
suaveolens 191
subfruticosa 191
subracemosa 191
substrigosa 191
 var. *oxyphyllaria* 191
subterranea 191
suffruticosa 191
tayacajana 191
 var. *sessiliflora* 191
tegulifera 191
 var. *grisea* 191
 var. *ovata* 191
 var. *parvifolia* 191
 var. *pedunculata* 191
 var. *tegulifera* 191
tenulifera 191
tepicana 191
thymoides 191
tiliaefolia 191
tomentosa 191
torresi 191
torresii 191
trachyphylla 191
transvaalensis 191
transvalensis 191
trifida 191
trifolia 191
triphylla 191
triplinervis 191
tristis 191
 var. *aberrans* 191
 var. *normalis* 191
 var. *tristis* 191
trollii 191
turbinata 191
 forma *angustifolia* 191
 var. *integrifolia* 191
 forma *magnifolia* 191
turneraefolia 191
turnerifolia 191
 var. *sessilifolia* 191
turnerifolia 191
 β *angusta* 191
 var. *angusta* 191
 α *normalis* 191
 var. *normalis* 191
 var. *camporum* 191
 var. *sessilifolia* 191
turneriifolia 191
ukambensis 191
umbellata 191, 192
uncinuligera 192
urticifolia 192
urticoides 192
 var. *laxa* 192
 β *parvifolia* 192
 var. *platyphylla* 192
urticoides 192
urticolides 192
valerianoides 192
vartiifolia 192
vauthieri 192
velutina 192
venezolana 192
venezuelana 192
venezuelensis 192
venosa 192
vernonioides 192
verticillata 192
viburnoides 192
villafloridana 192
villafloridans 192
violacea 192
virgata 192
 var. *elliptica* 192
 var. *laxa* 192
 var. *platyphylla* 192
viricifolia 192
viscosa 192
volkii 192
weberbaueri 192
whytei 192
wilmsii 192
 var. *scaberrima* 192
 var. *sessilis* 192
 var. *tomentosa* 192
 var. *villosa* 192
woodii 192
wrightii 192
xerophylla 192
yucatanana 192
 sect. *Zapania* 192
 subgen. *Zapania* 192
 Lippeae 192
Liquidambar 22, 23, 192
 styraciflua 22, 23

- Liriodendron* 192
 tulipifera 192
Lithospermum 126, 192
 canescens 192
 carolinense 126
 Littorellaceae 74
Llavea 353
 Loasaceae 298, 300
Loasanae 68, 71
 Loaseae 71
Lobaria 192
 amplissima 192
 pulmonaria 192
 quercizans 192
Lobelia 192, 293-295, 350, 351
 aubrietiae 192
 dielsiana 295
 grayana 192
 sect. *Hemipogon* 293, 295
 hintoniorum 293-295
 knoblochii 350
 subsect. *Leiospermae* 293, 295
 macdonaldii 295
 occidentalis 293, 295
 puberula 192
 spicata 192
 sublibera 295
 Lobeliaceae 192
 Lobelioideae 351
Loeselia 41
 caerulea 41
 Loganiaceae 127, 192
Lonicera 192
 Lonicerae 192
Lophocereus 192
 schottii 192
Lophocolea 192
 bidentata 192
 Lophocoleaceae 192
 Loranthaceae 192
Loranthus 192
 longiflorus 192
Loreya 192
 acutifolia 192
 arborescens 192
 unbellata 192
Lotus 192
 americanus 192
 corniculatus 192
 pedunculatus 192
 Purshianus 192
 uliginosus 192
 unifoliolatus 192
Lucuma 192
Luetkea 192
 pectinata 192
Luffa 192
 cylindrica 192
Lumnitzera 192, 193
 racemosa 193
Lupinus 102, 103, 105-107, 193
 alpestris 193
 arcticus 193
 argenteus 193
 forma albiflorus 193
 var. *argenteus* 193
 var. *argophyllus* 193
 var. *Macounii* 193
 argenteus × *caudatus* 193
 flexuosus 193
 hintonii 106
 hintoniorum 106
 jaimehintoniana 102, 103,
 105
 lepidus 193
 leucophyllus 193
 leucopsis 193
 minimus 193
 montanus 102, 105, 107
 var. *nelsonii* 105
 nootkatensis 193
 parviflorus 193
 polyphyllus 193
 pusillus 193
 var. *pusillus* 193
 sericeus 193
 var. *asotinensis* 193
 var. *Kuschei* 193
 forma leucanthus 193
 var. *sericeus* 193
Lycium 193
Lycopersicon 193
 esculentum 193
 Lycophyta 193
 Lycopineae 70
 Lycopodiaceae 193, 323
 Lycopodiales 193
Lycopodiophytina 68, 70
 Lycopodiopsida 70
Lycopodium 193, 319, 323
 alpinum 193
 annotinum 193

- var. *acrifolium* 193
 var. *alpestre* 193
 forma *pungens* 193
cernuum 193
 var. *crassifolium* 193
clavatum 193, 319, 323
 var. *clavatum* 193
 var. *integerrimum* 193
 var. *megastachyon* 193
 forma *monostachyon* 193
 forma *pungens* 193
complanatum 193
 var. *complanatum* 193
 var. *Gartonis* 193
 var. *Habereri* 193
inundatum 193
 var. *inundatum* 193
lucidulum 193
obscurum 193
 var. *dendroideum* 193
 forma *exsertum* 193
porophilum 193
sabinifolium 193
 var. *sabinifolium* 193
 var. *sitchense* 193
Selago 193
 forma *appressum* 193
 var. *Miyoshianum* 193
 var. *Selago* 193
tristachyum 193
Lycopsida 193
Lycopus 193
europaeus 193
Lycoseris 193
crocata 193
latifolia 193
Lygaeidae 193
Lygodium 193
palmatum 193
Lysiloma 193
candida 193
guachapele 193
Lythrum 193
californicum 193
roseum 193

Macadamia 193
integrifolia 193
ternifolia 193
Macairea 193
lasiophylla 193

multinervia 193
Macaranga 193
denticulata 193
Machaeranthera 282
Machaericereus 193
gummosus 193
Machaerocereus 193
gummosus 193
Machaonia 193
cymosa 193
Macleaya 316
Maclura 193
aurantiaca 193
pomifera 193
Macrocentrum 193
glandulosum 193
minus 193
pusillum 193
rubescens 193
steyermarkii 193
vestitum 193
Macromitrium 193
fragilicuspis 193
orthostichum 193
sulcatum 193
Macrostegia 194
Macrothamnium 194
macrocarpum 194
Madvigia 194
humilis 194
Magnolia 194
grandiflora 194
Magnoliophyta 68, 70, 76
Magnoliophytina 68, 70
Mailelou 194
Malacothrix 319, 321
fendleri 321
glabrata 319, 321
Mallotonia 194
Malperia 194
Malpighiaceae 194
Malus 194
coronaria 194
lancifolia 194
Malva 194
borealis 194
crispa 194
moschata 194
neglecta 194
parviflora 194
pusilla 194

- rotundifolia* 194
sylvestris 194
 var. *mauritiana* 194
 var. *sylvestris* 194
verticillata 194
 var. *crispa* 194
 var. *verticillata* 194
 Malvaceae 194, 351
 Malvales 194
Malvastrum 194
 coccineum 194
Mananira 194
Manillaria 194
 vivipara 194
Manettia 194
 bicolor 194
 bradei 194
 calycosa 194
 var. *calycosa* 194
 var. *karsteniana* 194
 var. *latifolia* 194
 var. *scaberrima* 194
 campanulacea 194
 ciliata 194
 dominicensis 194
 filicaulis 194
 sect. *Heterochlora* 194
 holtonii 194
 inflata 194
 luteo-rubra 194
 var. *luteo-rubra* 194
 var. *paraguariensis* 194
 lutescens 194
 paraguariensis 194
 pauciflora 194
 pedunculata 194
 var. *ciliata* 194
 var. *glabra* 194
 var. *pedunculata* 194
 pseudo-diodia 194
 quinquenervia 194
 rojasiana 194
 samuelssonianana 194
 scaberrima 194
Mangifera 194
 indica 194
Manihot 194
Marchantia 194
 domingensis 194
 paleacea 194
 polymorpha 194
 Marchantiaceae 194
Margaranthus 10, 11
 solanaceus 10, 11
Margaritaria 194
 nobilis 194
 var. *hypomalaca* 194
 var. *nobilis* 194
Marmor 194
 tabaci 194
Marrubium 380
 vulgare 380
Marsilea 194
 mucronata 194
 vestita 194
 Marsileaceae 194
 Martyniaceae 74, 194
Masdevallia 194
 chontalensis 194
Massangea 194
 hieroglyphica 194
 santoviensis 194
 tigrina 194
Mastigobryum 194
 desciscens 194
Matelea 126, 130
 cynanchoides 126, 130
Matricaria 194
 chamomilla 194
Matteuccia 194
 pennsylvanica 194
 Struthiopteris 194
 var. *pennsylvanica* 194
Mauritia 194
 vinifera 194
Maxillaria 194
 aggregata 194
Maytenus 194
 phyllanthoides 194
Mecodium 195
 recurvum 195
Medicago 195
 falcata 195
 var. *falcata* 195
 hispida 195
 lupulina 195
 var. *glandulosa* 195
 orbicularis 195
 polymorpha 195
 var. *nigra* 195
 α *orbicularis* 195

- sativa* 195
Melampodium 195
 Melampyraceae 73
Melastanthus 195
Melastoma 53, 195
 aquatica 195
 scandens 195
 villosa 195
 Melastomaceae 195
 Melastomataceae 195
 Meliaceae 195
Melilotus 195
 alba 195
 var. *alba* 195
 var. *arboreus* 195
 indica 195
 officinalis 195
 var. *maximus* 195
 var. *micranthus* 195
 var. *officinalis* 195
 wolgica 195
Meliola 195
 amphitricha 195
 cookeana 195
 inermis 195
 lippiae 195
Meliosma 195
Melochia 195
 compacta 195
 umbellata 195
Melogramma 195
 callicarpae 195
 Mendonciaceae 74
 Menispermaceae 195
Menodora 8, 9
 coulteri 8, 9
 gypsophila 8, 9
Menta 195
 americana 195
Mentha 195
 alopecuroides 195
 longifolia 195
 pulegina 195
 pulegium 195
Mentzelia 195, 298-300
 sect. *Bartonia* 298, 300
 hintoniorum 298-300
 mexicana 298, 300
Mercurialis 195
 annua 195
Meriania 195
 sect. *Adelbertia* 195
 arborea 195
 boliviensis 195
 brittoniana 195
 calophylla 195
 cuneifolia 195
 cuzcoana 195
 hexamera 195
 huilensis 195
 sect. *Meriania* 195
 mexiae 195
 quintuplinervis 195
 rigida 195
 simisiana 195
 speciosa 195
 steyermarkii 195
 sect. *Umbellatae* 195
 vargasii 195
Mesembryanthemum 195
 Mesembryanthemaceae 195
Mesua 195
 ferrea 195
 Meteoriaceae 195
Meteorium 195
 teres 195
Meteoriopsis 195
 ancistrodes 195
Meteoropsis 195
 ancistrodes 195
Metrosideros 195, 378, 381
 collina 195
 polymorpha 378
Metzgeria 195
 conjugata 195
 gigantea 195
 hamata 195
 zedowskii 195
 Metzgeriaceae 195
 Meyeniaceae 74
Meziothamnus 195
 brevifolius 195
Mezobromelia 195
 bicolor 195
Miconia 195-197
 sect. *Adenodesma* 195
 adrieni 195
 albicans 195
 alborufescens 195
 alypifolia 195
 amabilis 195
 sect. *Amblyarrhena* 195

- anisotricha* 196
arirambae 196
aureoides 196
axinaeoides 196
bangii 196
barbicaulis 196
barbinervis 196
barbipilis 196
beneolens 196
bisulcata 196
brachyanthera 196
brachycalyx 196
bracteolata 196
brittonii 196
bullata 196
buxifolia 196
cachimbensis 196
caelata 196
carpishana 196
caudata 196
centronioides 196
centrophora 196
cercophora 196
 sect. *Chaenantha* 196
 sect. *Chaenopleura* 196
chrysanthera 196
ciliaris 196
cionotricha 196
cladonia 196
clivorum 196
cookii 196
crassifolia 196
crassipes 196
crassistigma 196
 sect. *Cremanium* 196
crocea 196
dielsii 196
dodecandra 196
doneana 196
dumetosa 196
echinoidea 196
elaeoides 196
elongata 196
ernstii 196
floribunda 196
fosbergii 196
galactantha 196
gibba 196
glaberrima 196
 var. *australis* 196
glandulifera 196
gleasoniana 196
globulifera 196
globuliflora 196
 sect. *Glossocentrum* 196
goniostigma 196
guatemalensis 196
hamata 196
hirta 196
hutchisonii 196
hygrophila 196
ignaria 196
ingens 196
jentaculorum 196
jitotolana 196
killipii 196
lasiostyla 196
ledifolia 196
leptantha 196
leucantha 196
ligustroides 196
 var. *cordifolia* 196
littlei 196
longicaudata 196
loreoides 196
lucida 196
lutescens 196
martinicensis 196
media 196
 subsp. *borealis* 196
 subsp. *cajamaricensis* 196
 subsp. *media* 196
megalantha 196
megastigma 196
mituana 196
modica 196
molinopampana 196
multiplinervia 196
nigricans 196
notabilis 196
obovata 196
 sect. *Octomeris* 196
orcheotoma 196
ossaeifolia 196
paludigena 196
paradisica 196
pastoensis 196
penicillata 196
penningtonii 196
perturbatae 196
pichinchensis 196
plethorica 196

- poecilantha* 196
polygama 196
polyneura 196
pulgari 196
pulverulenta 196
purulensis 196
ravenii 197
rhonhofiae 197
rigens 197
rivetii 197
rubens 197
ruizii 197
salicifolia 197
saltuensis 197
saxatilis 197
scabra 197
secundifolia 197
 subsp. *malcabalensis* 197
 subsp. *secundifolia* 197
sneidernii 197
spatellophora 197
staphidioides 197
stipitata 197
 sect. *Tamonea* 197
terera 197
tetragona 197
tiri 197
tixixensis 197
trichocaula 197
trichotoma 197
tuckeri 197
tuercckheimii 197
vaccinoides 197
valida 197
vitiflora 197
Micrampelis 197
 lobata 197
Microcycas 57
Microdon 197
 ovatus 197
Microdus 197
 miquelianus 197
Micropuccinia 197
 permagna 197
Microtheciella 197
Mieria 365
 virgata 365
Mikania 197
 cordifolia 197
 guaco 197
 hassleriana 197
 forma cuneifolia 197
 micrantha 197
 pachydictya 197
 ruiziana 197
Milla 349
 biflora 349
Mimosa 197
 binucronata 197
 var. *hexandra* 197
 forma viperes 197
 cyclocarpa 197
 invisa 197
 mangensis 197
 pudica 197
 purpurascens 197
 Mimosaceae 197
 Mimoseae 197
 Mimosoideae 197
Mimulus 197
Mirabilis 127, 130, 197
 albida 127, 130
 hirsuta 197
 var. *hirsuta* 197
 var. *linearis* 197
 linearis 197
 nyctaginea 197
Misospatha 197
 lippiae 197
Müchella 197
 repens 197
Mittenothamnium 197
 reptans 197
 Mniaceae 197
Mnium 197
 punctatum 197
 rostratum 197
 undulatum 197
Monactis 197
 penlandii 197
Monarda 127, 197
 austromontana 197
 punctata 127
 Monimiaceae 197
Monnieria 197
Monochaetum 197, 198
 bonplandii 197
 brevifolium 197
 ciliatum 197
 group *Dicranantherae* 197
 glanduliferum 197
 gleasonianum 197

- sect. *Grischowia* 197
hirtum 197
humboldtianum 197
 var. *chardonii* 197
 var. *hirtum* 197
 var. *humboldtianum* 197
jahnii 197
laxifolium 197
lindenianum 197
lineatum 197
meridense 197
pulchrum 197
tachirense 197
villosum 197, 198
 subsp. *venezuelense* 198
Monodus 198
 subterraneus 198
Monoplegma 198
 sphaerospermum 198
 trinervium 198
 Monopsida 198
Monotropa 126
 uniflora 126
Monotropsis 198
 odorata 198
Montanoa 198
 lehmanii 198
 ovalifolia 198
 quadrangularis 198
 Moraceae 198
Morinia 198
 ehrenbergiana 198
Mortonia 41
 palmeri 41
Mouriri 198
Muhlenbergia 25-30, 198, 325-335,
 337, 338
 californica 26
 filiculmis 326, 337
 montana 25-27, 325-328, 330-
 335, 337, 338
 pubescens 29
 quadridentata 25-27, 325-329,
 331-335, 337, 338
 repens 28, 30
 villiflora 28, 29
 var. *villiflora* 28, 29
 var. *villosa* 28, 29
 villosa 28, 29
 virescens 25-27
Muralta 66
 Musci 198
Mutisia 198
 clematis 198
 glabrata 198
 Myoporaceae 74, 198
Myoporum 378, 379
 sandwicense 378, 379
Myoporus 372
 sandwicense 372
Myrica 198
 aspleniifolia 198
 Gale 198
 Myricaceae 198
 Myricales 198
Myrsine 380
 lanaiensis 380
Myrtillocactus 198
Myrtillus 198
 Myuriaceae 198
Myurium 198
 rufescens 198

Napaea 198
 dioca 198
Nashia 198
 armata 198
 cayensis 198
 inguanensis 198
 myrtifolia 198
 nipensis 198
 spinifera 198
 variifolia 198
Navia 198
 acaulis 198
 brevifolia 198
 caulescens 198
Neckera 198
 ehrenbergii 198
 Neckeraceae 198
 Neckeriaceae 198
Neckeropsis 198
 gracilentia 198
 lepineana 198
Nectandra 198
 globosa 198
 petenensis 198
 sect. *Pomatia* 198
 sect. *Porostema* 198
 trianae 198
Neea 198
 amplexicaulis 198

- amplifolia* 198
dariensis 198
delicatula 198
elegans 198
laetevirens 198
Neesiella 198
 echioides 198
 longipedunculata 198
 Nelsoniaceae 74
Nelumbonales 68, 72
 Nelumboneae 72
Neocastela 198
Neoglaziovia 198
 variegata 198
Neomamillaria 198
 vivipara 198
Neoregelia 198, 199
 abendrothae 198
 albiflora 198
 subgen. *Amazonicae* 198
 ampullacea 198
 bahiana 198
 forma *bahiana* 198
 forma *viridis* 198
 var. *viridis* 198
 binotii 198
 brevifolia 198
 carcharodon 198
 carolinae 198
 forma *carolinae* 198
 forma *tricolor* 198
 var. *tricolor* 198
 chlorosticta 198
 compacta 198
 concentrica 198
 coriacea 198
 cruenta 198
 cyanea 198
 doeringiana 198
 eleutheropetala 199
 farinosa 199
 fluminensis 199
 fosteriana 199
 hoehneana 199
 indecora 199
 johannis 199
 kuhlmannii 199
 laevis 199
 leprosa 199
 leucophoea 199
 longibracteata 199
 macahensis 199
 macrosepala 199
 maculata 199
 magdalenae 199
 var. *magdalenae* 199
 var. *teresae* 199
 makoyana 199
 marmorata 199
 melanodonta 199
 morreniana 199
 subgen. *Neoregelia* 199
 olens 199
 oligantha 199
 pauciflora 199
 pineliana 199
 forma *phyllanthidea* 199
 forma *pineliana* 199
 princeps 199
 forma *phyllanthidea* 199
 var. *phyllanthidea* 199
 forma *princeps* 199
 punctatissima 199
 rubrifolia 199
 rubrospinosa 199
 sarmentosa 199
 var. *chlorosticta* 199
 seideliana 199
 simulans 199
 spectabilis 199
 tigrina 199
 tristis 199
 uleana 199
 wilsoniana 199
 zonata 199
Neosparton 199
 darwinii 199
Neottopteris 199
 nidus 199
Neovriesia 199, 255
 guadalupensis 199
 guadelupensis 255
 macrostachya 199
Neowimmeria 199
 costata 199
 dunbariae 199
 grayana 199
 hillebrandii 199
 hypoleuca 199
 niihauensis 199
 remyi 199
 tortuosa 199

- yuccoides* 199
Nepenthaceae 68, 71
 Nepenthinae 71
 Nepenthoideae 71
Nepeta 199
 cataria 199
Nephtyctis 199
 conjuncta 199
Nepsera 199
Neraudia 378
 ovata 378
Nestegis 199
Neurolaena 199
 lobata 199
Nicotiana 199
 tabacum 199
Nidularia 199
Nidularium 199, 200
 acanthocrater 199
 agavifolium 199
 ampullaceum 199
 bahianum 199
 binotii 199
 burchellii 199
 caeruleum 199
 carcharodon 199
 carolinae 199
 chlorosticta 199
 compactum 199
 concentricum 199
 coriaceum 199
 cruentum 199
 cyaneum 199
 denticulatum 199
 var. *simplex* 199
 elegans 199
 eleutheropetalum 199
 eximium 199
 farinosum 199
 fulgens 199
 guyanense 199
 humile 199
 innocentii 199
 johannis 199
 karatas 199
 laurentii 200
 var. *elatus* 200
 var. *innaculatum* 200
 var. *typica* 200
 leucophoeum 200
 longebracteatum 200
 macahense 200
 makoyanum 200
 marichali 200
 marmoratum 200
 meyendorffii 200
 var. *pruinatum* 200
 mooreanum 200
 morrenianum 200
 pinelianum 200
 princeps 200
 pulverulentum 200
 punctatissimum 200
 purpureum 200
 sanguinarium 200
 sarmentosum 200
 seidelii 200
 spectabile 200
 tigrinum 200
 triste 200
Nolina 200
Noteroclada 200
 confluens 200
Notholaena 353, 354
 cochisensis 353, 354
Nothoscordum 200
Notothylas 200
 orbicularis 200
Nototriche 200
 Nyctaginaceae 127, 200
 Nyctanthaceae 393
Nymphaea 200
 Nymphaeaceae 200
 Nyssaceae 200

Obione 200
Obletia 200
Ochagavia 200
 carnea 200
 elegans 200
 lindleyana 200
 Ochnaceae 200
Ochrobryum 200
 kurzianum 200
Ocimum 200
 basilicum 200
 canum 200
 viride 200
Oclemena 281, 284
 reticulata 284
Ocotea 200
 bahiensis 200

- effusa* 200
truncata 200
skutchii 200
standleyi 200
undulata 200
venosa 200
williamsii 200
Octoblepharum 200
albidum 200
Octotoma 200
scabripennis 200
Ocymum 200
nervosum 200
Odontonema 269
tubaeforme 269
Oenothera 124, 127, 200
biennis 127
hookeri 200
Oftia 200
 Oftiaceae 73, 74
Oidium 200
erysiphoides 200
Oldenlandia 21, 88, 89, 92
 Oleaceae 8, 127, 200
Oliganthes 200
discolor 200
Olneya 200
tesota 200
Olyra 200
maranonensis 200
sympodica 200
taquara 200
wurdackii 200
 Olyreae 200
 Onagraceae 127, 324
Oncidium 200, 201
arizae 200
arizajulianum 200
bahamense 200
berenice 200
berenyce 200
berenyce × *pulchellum* 200
berenyce × *tetrapetalum* 200
compressicaule 200
compressicaulis 200
crista-galli 200
sect. Equitantia 200
× floride-phillipsae 200
gauntlettii 200
gundlachii 200
haitiense 200
hawkesianum 200
henekenii 200
intermedium 200
var. alborubrum 200
var. album 200
× jamaicense 200
leiboldii 201
var. album 201
var. majus 201
lemonianum 201
lucayanum 201
osmentii 201
prionochilum 201
prionochilum × *variegatum*
var. purpureum 201
pulchellum 201
pulchellum × *tetrapetalum* 201
quadrilobum 201
× sanctae-anae 201
sylvestre 201
tetrapetalum 201
triquetrum 201
tuerckheimii 201
urophyllum 201
usneoides 201
variegatum 201
var. album 201
var. purpureum 201
var. roseum 201
velutinum 201
× witherianum 201
Onoclea 201
sensibilis 201
Struthiopteris 201
var. pensylvanica 201
Onoseris 201
onoseroideis 201
purpurea 201
Ophioderma 201
falcatum 201
 Ophioglossaceae 201
 Ophioglossales 201
 Ophioglosseae 70
Ophioglossidae 68, 70
Ophioglossum 201
pendulum 201
var. falcatum 201
Opisthocomus 201
hoazin 201
Oplopanax 201
horridus 201

- Opuntia* 41, 62-64, 126, 201, 348
 fragilis 201
 humifusa 126
 megacantha 201
 phaeacantha 41
 polyacantha 201
Orbignya 201
 Orchidaceae 201
Oreobatus 65
 deliciosus 65
 subsp. *deliciosus* 65
 subsp. ***neomexicanus*** 65
 neomexicanus 65
Oreostemma 281-283
Oreoweisia 201
 mexicana 201
Origanum 201
 majorana 201
 vulgare 201
Ornithochilus 201
 Orobanchaceae 73, 74, 201
Orophaca 201
 caespitosa 201
Orthomnion 201
 bryoides 201
Orthophytum 201
 amoenum 201
 compactum 201
 disjunctum 201
 var. *disjunctum* 201
 var. *minor* 201
 duartei 201
 foliosum 201
 fosterianum 201
 glabrum 201
 leprosum 201
 magalhaesii 201
 maracasense 201
 mello-barretoii 201
 navioides 201
 rubrum 201
 sanctum 201
 saxicola 201
 var. *aloifolia* 201
 var. *saxicola* 201
 vagans 201
 Orthotrichaceae 201
Orthotrichum 201
 pycnophyllum 201
Oryza 201
Oryzopsis 201
 hymenoides 201
Osmunda 201
 Claytoniana 201
 var. *Claytoniana* 201
 var. *vestita* 201
 Osmundaceae 201
Ossaea 201
Ostrya 201
 virginiana 201
 var. *lasia* 201
 var. *virginiana* 201
Ouratea 201, 202
 cocleensis 202
 flexipedicellata 202
 insula 202
 patelliformis 202
Oviada 202
 Oxalidaceae 127
Oxalis 127, 202
 stricta 127
Oxybaphus 202
 albidus 202
 hirsutus 202
 linearis 202
 nyctagineus 202
 Oxycladaceae 73
Oxydendrum 202
 arboreum 202
Oxyrhynchus 202
 alienus 202
 insularis 202
 trinervius 202
 volubilis 202
Oxytropis 202
 albertina 202
 arctica 202
 var. *arctica* 202
 var. *Bellii* 202
 Bellii 202
 Besseyi 202
 var. *Besseyi* 202
 campestris 202
 subsp. *campestris* 202
 var. *Cusickii* 202
 var. *dispar* 202
 subsp. *gracilis* 202
 var. *gracilis* 202
 var. *johannensis* 202
 var. *varians* 202
 flexa 202
 var. *capitata* 202

- var. *deflexa* 202
- var. *foliolosa* 202
- var. *parviflora* 202
- var. *sericea* 202
- foliolosa* 202
- glabrata* 202
- gracilis* 202
- johannensis* 202
- Lagopus* 202
 - var. *conjugans* 202
- Lambertii* 202
 - var. *articulata* 202
 - var. *Bigelovii* 202
 - var. *Lambertii* 202
- leucantha* 202
- Macounii* 202
- podocarpa* 202
 - var. *inflata* 202
 - var. *podocarpa* 202
- Richardsonii* 202
- sericea* 202
 - var. *sericea* 202
 - var. *spicata* 202
- spicata* 202
- splendens* 202
 - var. *Richardsonii* 202
 - var. *splendens* 202
- terrae-novae* 202
- villosa* 202
- viscida* 202
- viscidula* 202
- Pachycereus* 202
 - pringlei* 202
 - thurberi* 202
- Padus* 202
 - nana* 202
- Paeoniaceae 202
- Paepalanthus* 202
 - convexus* 202
 - var. *major* 202
 - kegelianus* 202
 - stegolepoides* 202
 - var. *acutalis* 202
- Palicourea* 202
 - guianensis* 202
 - tysonii* 202
- Paliurus* 202
- Pandanaceae 202
- Pandanus* 202
 - odoratissimus* 202
- Panicum* 202, 203
 - amarulum* 202
 - angulosum* 202
 - arctum* 202
 - blackii* 202
 - caaguense* 202
 - carannasense* 202
 - cyanescens* 202
 - densifolium* 202
 - Dichotoma* group 202
 - egleri* 202
 - emergens* 202
 - errabundum* 202
 - Fasciculata* group 202
 - fontanale* 202
 - fonticulum* 202
 - froesii* 202
 - goeldii* 202
 - gracilissimum* 202
 - graniticum* 202
 - granuliferum* 202
 - helobium* 202
 - hylaieum* 203
 - ichunense* 203
 - infusum* 203
 - itatiaiae* 203
 - kaietukense* 203
 - kappleri* 203
 - kuhlmanni* 203
 - latiglume* 203
 - Laxa* group 203
 - longipedicellatum* 203
 - sect. *Lorea* 203
 - lutzii* 203
 - manacalensis* 203
 - mauryi* 203
 - micranthum* 203
 - micranthus* 203
 - var. *hirtum* 203
 - miliaceum* 203
 - multinodosum* 203
 - nervosum* 203
 - oblitum* 203
 - obovatum* 203
 - orinocanum* 203
 - pandum* 203
 - Parvifolia* group 203
 - parvifolium* 203
 - Penicillata* group 203
 - penicillatum* 203
 - petilum* 203

- petrense* 203
pirineosense 203
politii 203
polycomum 203
procurrens 203
pseudisachne 203
Pyralaria group 203
rectissimum 203
reptans 203
rivale 203
savannarum 203
semitectum 203
siccaneum 203
spissifolium 203
steyermarii 203
Stolonifera group 203
subinclusum 203
telematum 203
tamayonis 203
vinnulum 203
wettsteinii 203
yavitaense 203
Panurgidae 203
Papaveraceae 203, 313
Papillaria 203
auriculata 203
 var. *gracilis* 203
deppei 203
formosana 203
 var. *pilifera* 203
Paraphalaenopsis 203
denevei 203
denevei × *serpentilingua* 203
serpentilingua 203
 × *thorntonii* 203
Parietaria 129, 203
 pennsylvanica 128, 203
Parinari 203
Parnassia 351
 townsendii 350
Parodianthus 203
Paronychia 33, 38-42, 126, 130
 drummondii 126, 130
 hintoniorum 33, 38-41
 mexicana 38, 40, 41
Paronychiinae 41
Parthenium 44, 203
 integrifolium 203
Paspalum 127, 203, 204
 album 203
 ambustum 203
 ammodes 203
 group *Anachyris* 203
 atratum 203
 caperatum 203
 carinatum 203
 group *Ceresia* 203
 chapidense 203
 clandestinum 203
 compressifolium 203
 cordaense 203
 costellatum 203
 crispulum 203
 crustarium 203
 dasytrichium 203
 denticulatum 203
 diamantinum 203
 eitenii 203
 group *Eriantha* 203
 erianthus 203
 fessum 203
 formosulum 203
 formosum 203
 froesianum 203
 goeldii 203
 goyanum 203
 guaricense 203
 haumani 203
 haughtii 203
 humigenum 203
 indutum 203
 intonsum 203
 involutum 203
 lacustre 203
 latipes 203
 group *Linearia* 203
 group *Livida* 203
 luticolum 203
 macedoi 204
 malacophyllum 204
 mollifolium 204
 morulum 204
 nitidum 204
 group *Notata* 204
 oteroii 204
 pallens 204
 paludosum 204
 pannuceum 204
 paranaense 204
 paucifolium 204
 petrosum 204
 pisinnum 204

- planiusculum* 204
 group *Plicatula* 204
pontanalis 204
pumillum 204
 group *Quadrifaria* 204
ramosum 204
 group *Recta* 204
redondense 204
rigens 204
schultesii 204
sericatum 204
setaceum 127
spissum 204
swallenii 204
telmatus 204
tenuifolium 204
trichophyllum 204
trinii 204
validum 204
vescum 204
viale 204
 group *Virgata* 204
 Passifloraceae 204
Paulinia 204
 acuminata 204
 Pauliniidae 204
 Paulowniaceae 73, 74
Pectis 133-135, 204
 barberi 133, 135
 elongata 204
 ***vandevenderi* 133-135**
 Pedaliaceae 74, 204
 Pedicularidaceae 73
Pediomelum 127, 130
 digitatum 130
 hypogaeum 127, 130
 var. *subulatum* 127
Peckelia 204
 papuana 204
Pelea 204
Pellaea 204, 353
 atropurpurea 204
 var. *simplex* 204
 glabella 204
 var. *nana* 204
 var. *occidentalis* 204
 var. *simplex* 204
 Suksdorfiana 204
 wrightiana 353
 Pelliaceae 204
Pennisetum 378, 380
 setaceum 378, 380
Penstemon 128, 130, 204, 270
 arkansanus 204
 var. *pubescens* 204
 australis 128, 204
 subsp. *laxiflorus* 128, 204
 series *Graciles* 204
 hirsutus 204
 var. *hirsutus* 204
 var. *minimus* 204
 var. *pygmaeus* 204
 laxiflorus 204
 multicaulis 204
 murrayanus 128, 130
 pallidus 204
 subsp. *arkansanus* 204
 wherryi 204
Pentacme 204
 suavis 204
Peperomia 108-113, 204
 aguacatensis 109, 110
 alata 112, 113
 asarifolia 109
 breviramula 204
 carlosiana 110
 carthaginensis 110
 gibbonsii 204
 glassmanii 204
 guamana 204
 var. *saipana* 204
 ***hammelii* 108, 109**
 hispidorhachis 112
 hymenodes 109, 110
 insueta 110, 111
 jilotepequeana 110
 killipii 108-110
 kraemeri 204
 kusaiensis 204
 lignescens 108-110
 var. *carthaginensis* 110
 var. *subcuneilimba* 110
 macrotricha 111
 mariannensis 204
 forma *mariannensis* 204
 forma *saipana* 204
 montecristana 112, 113
 palauensis 204
 ponapensis 204
 var. *ponapensis* 204
 var. *trukensis* 204
 pseudodependens 109

- saintpauliella* 108, 110-112
saipana 204
tecticola 112
tenuifolia 108-110
trichomanoides 108, 111, 112
trukensis 204
tuerckheimii 111, 112
tuisana 112, 113
umbrigaudens 111
ursina 108, 112, 113
volkensis 204
Perama 204
Persea 204
flavifolia 204
Persicaria 204
lapathifolia 204
var. *prostrata* 204
mitis 204
pensylvanica 204
scabra 204
Perymenium 343-345
hintoniorum 343-345
var. *gypsophilum* 343-345
var. *hintoniorum* 343, 344
Petalostemon 204, 205
candidum 204
var. *occidentale* 204
var. *oligophyllum* 204
mollis 204
occidentale 204
oligophyllum 204
purpureum 204, 205
forma *albiflorum* 205
var. *molle* 205
var. *pubescens* 205
var. *purpureum* 205
purpureus 205
mollis 205
villosum 205
virgatum 205
Petalostemum 205
purpureum 205
Petitia 205
domingensis 205
var. *ekmani* 205
urbanii 205
Petrea 205
Phaca 205
americana 205
neglecta 205
Phacelia 127, 130, 321
cephalotes 321
strictiflora 127, 130
Phalaenopsis 205
Parishii 205
Lobbii 205
var. *Lobbii* 205
× *Thorntonii* 205
Phaseolus 205
Phalaridium 205
peruvianum 205
Phania 205
dissecta 205
urenifolia 205
Phaseolus 205
papuana 205
vulgaris 205
Phegopteris 205
Dryopteris 205
polypodioides 205
Robertiana 205
Phelypaeaceae 74
Philadelphus 205
coronarius 205
Lewisii 205
Philonotis 205
fontana 205
turmeriana 205
Phlox 205, 321
caryophylla 321
Phoebe 205
salicifolia 205
trinervis 205
Phoradendron 355
Phryma 205
arborea 205
capitata 205
leptostachya 205
Phrymaceae 205
Phycomyces 205
blakesleeanus 205
Phygelius 205
capensis 205
Phyla 205
betulaefolia 205
caespitosa 205
cuneifolia 205
geminata 205
incisa 205
lanceolata 205

- nodiflora* 205
 var. *canescens* 205
 var. *reptans* 205
 var. *rosea* 205
scaberrima 205
stoechadifolia 205
strigosa 205
strigulosa 205
 var. *parvifolia* 205
 var. *subsessilis* 205
subterranea 205
Phyllanthus 205
 acidus 205
 antillanus 205
 var. *hypomalacus* 205
 carolinensis 205
 elsiae 205
 heteromorpha 205
 nobilis 205
 hypomalacus 205
 var. *hypomalacus* 205
Phyllosticta 205
 verbenicola 205
Phymatodes 205
 scolopendria 205
Phymatotrichum 205
 omnivorum 205
Physalis 10, 11, 128, 205
 angulata 11
 sect. *Angulatae* 10
 sect. *Epeteiorhiza* 11
 heterophylla 128
 mollis 128
 peruviana 11
 pubescens 11
 sect. *Pubescentes* 10
 ***solanaceus* 10, 11**
Physocarpus 205
 malvaceus 205
Phytolacca 205
 americana 205
 Phytolaccaceae 206
Picea 206
 canadensis 206
 Engelmannii 206
 glauca 206
 var. *albertiana* 206
 var. *Engelmannii* 206
 var. *glauca* 206
 var. *Porsildii* 206
 mariana 206
 rubra 206
Picradenia 65
 richardsonii 65
 subsp. ***floribunda* 65**
Picramnia 206
 antidesma 206
Pilocereus 206
 colombianus 206
 lanuginosus 206
Pilosocereus 206
 colombianus 206
 lanuginosus 206
Pimela 206
 Pinaceae 127, 206
Pinckneya 206
 pubens 206
Pinguicula 114-122, 389-392
 agnata 389, 391, 392
 sect. *Agnata* 389, 391, 392
 subsect. *Agnata* 391
 calyprata 116
 subsect. *Caudatopsis* 114, 115
 sect. *Crassifolia* 118
 ehlersae 118
 esseriana 118
 ***gigantea* 389-391**
 sect. *Heterophyllum* 118, 121
 hintoniorum 114, 118
 subgen. *Isoloba* 389
 subsect. *Isolobopsis* 118, 121
 jorgehintonii 114, 118, 121
 kondoii 121
 ***laxifolia* 114, 116-118, 120**
 macrophylla 115
 oblongiloba 114-116
 sect. *Orcheosanthus* 114, 115,
 117
 sect. ***Orchidioides* 114, 118**
 sect. *Pinguicula* 117
 subgen. *Pinguicula* 114, 117,
 118
 reticulata 114, 121, 122
 rotundiflora 118, 121, 122
 ***stolonifera* 114, 115, 119**
 vallisneriifolia 116
 Pinguiculaceae 74
 Pinguiculariales 73
Pinophyta 68, 70
Pinophytina 68, 70
 Pinopsida 206

- Pinus* 22, 23, 26, 77, 124, 127,
206, 264, 266, 321, 354
albicaulis 206
Banksiana 206
clausa 206
contorta 206
 var. *latifolia* 206
cubensis 206
culminicola 264, 266
divaricata 206
 var. *divaricata* 206
 var. *latifolia* 206
echinata 22, 23, 127, 206
edulis 206
flexilis 206
hartwegii 26, 206, 264, 266
laricio 206
monticola 206
Murrayana 206
nigra 206
 var. *poiretiana* 206
palustris 206
patula 206
ponderosa 206, 321
resinosa 206
strobiformis 354
Strobus 206
 var. *monticola* 206
sylvestris 206
taeda 23, 124, 127, 206
- Piper* 206
betle 206
 forma *betle* 206
 forma *densum* 206
 var. *densum* 206
 forma *marianum* 206
 var. *mariannum* 206
cubeba 206
decumanum 206
 var. *palauense* 206
densum 206
guahamense 206
 forma *glabrum* 206
 var. *glabrum* 206
 var. *guahamense* 206
hosokawae 206
latifolium 206
majusculum 206
marianum 206
methysticum 206
micronesiacum 206
nigrum 206
palauense 206
potamogetonifolium 206
- Piperaceae 108, 113, 206
Piptochaetium 206
Pipturus 206
 albidus 206
Piqueria 206
 sect. *Phalacraea* 206
 setifera 206
 vargasii 206
- Piquerinae 206
Piresia 206
 goeldii 206
 sympodica 206
- Pisonia* 206
Pisoniaceae 206
Pisophaca 206
 flexuosa 206
- Pistia* 206
 stratiotes 206
- Pisum* 206
 sativum 206
- Pitcairnia* 206, 207
 abundans 207
 aequatorialis 207
 albiflos 207
 albucifolia 207
 altensteinii 207
 var. *altensteinii* 207
 var. *minor* 207
 andreaana 207
 aphelandriflora 207
 bracteata 207
 α 207
 breedlovei 207
 brevifolia 207
 bromeliaefolia 207
 chiapensis 207
 chlorantha 207
 cuzcoensis 207
 ellenbergii 207
 ensifolia 207
 flammea 207
 var. *flocossa* 207
 var. *macropoda* 207
 flavescentia 207
 irwiniana 207
 jimenezii 207
 karwinskyana 207

- lanosisepala* 207
lanuginosa 207
latifolia 207
limae 207
lorentziana 207
maidifolia 207
micrantha 207
mirabilis 207
modesta 207
pungens 207
 var. *flava* 207
 var. *pungens* 207
spicata 207
 forma *latior* 207
 forma *pallida* 207
 forma *spicata* 207
 var. *sulphurea* 207
subpetiolata 207
sulphurea 207
viridiflora 207
xanthocalyx 207
Pitcairnioideae 207
Pitex 207
 heterophylla 207
Pithecolobium 207
 longepedatum 207
Pithecolobium 207
 mangense 207
Pitraea 207
Pittocaulon 43-46
 calzadanum 43-45
Pittosporaceae 207
Pittosporum 207
 eugenioides 207
Pityogramma 207
 calomelanos 207
 chrysophylla 207
Placseptalia 207
 rebecae 207
Plagiobothrys 322
 scouleri 322
Plagiochila 207
 asplenioides 207
Plagiotheciaceae 207
Plagiothecium 207
 denticulatum 207
Plantaginaceae 74, 127
Plantaginales 73
Plantago 124, 127, 207
 aristata 127
 hookeriana 127
 preslii 207
 virginica 127
Plasyrgophyta 207
Plasyrgophytum 207
Platanus 207
 occidentalis 207
Platyglottis 207
Platymiscium 207
Platystachys 207
 geniculata 207
Pleomele 207
Pleopeltis 207
 thunbergiana 207
Pleuraphis 321
 mutica 321
Pleroma 207
 coronatum 207
Pleurocoronis 207
 gentryi 207
 laphamioides 207
 pluriseta 207
Pleurothallis 207
 alexii 207
 barbae 207
 Brighamii 207
 carosilabia 207
 chontalensis 207
 exesilabia 207
 juegii 207
 fulgens 207
 gelida 207
 glandulosa 207
 Helleri 207
 pertenuis 207
 pteroglossa 207
 ruscifolia 207
 samacensis 207
 triquetra 207
 vitariifolia 207
Pleurothyrium 207, 208
 bifidum 207
 poepigii 208
 reflexum 208
Pluchea 208
 × *fosbergii* 208
 purpurascens 208
Poa 208
 calycina 208
 pratensis 208
Poaceae 25-28, 30, 125, 127, 325,
 338

- Podocarpus* 208
Podophania 208
 dissecta 208
Pogonatum 208
 cirrhatum 208
 cuspidatum 208
 gymniphyllum 208
 junghuhnianum 208
 macrophyllum 208
 spurio-cirrhatum 208
 subflexuosum 208
Pohlia 208
 integridens 208
Poinsettia 208
 dentata 208
Polemoniaceae 208
Poliomintha 208
 longiflora 208
Pollalesta 208
 colombiana 208
Polycarpellae 70
Polygala 127, 208
 alba 208
 paucifolia 208
 polygama 127
 sanguinea 208
 Senega 208
 var. *latifolia* 208
 var. *Senega* 208
 verticillata 208
 var. *isocycla* 208
Polygalaceae 127, 208
Polygalactaeae 208
Polygalactales 208
Polygonaceae 127, 208
Polygonella 127, 130
 americana 127, 130
Polygonum 208
 acre 208
 lapathifolium 208
 prostratum 208
 scabrum 208
Polymnia 208
 pyramidalis 208
Polypetalae 355
Polypodiaceae 208
Polypodiophytina 68, 70
Polypodium 208, 353
 Dryopteris 208
 var. *disjunctum* 208
 var. *pumila* 208
 hookeri 208
 hymenophylloides 208
 pellucidum 208
 var. *vulcanicum* 208
 pseudogrammitis 208
 saffordii 208
 sarmentosum 208
 scolopendria 208
 scolopendrium 208
 tamariscinum 208
 thunbergianum 208
 vulgare 208
 var. *columbianum* 208
 var. *virgianum* 208
Polystachya 208
 cerea 208
Polystichum 208
 Lonchitis 208
Polytrichaceae 208
Polytrichum 208
 juniperinum 208
Pomeae 208
Ponerinae 208
Populus 208
 × *acuminata* 208
 Nm. *Andrewsii* 208
 angustifolia 208
 balsamifera 208
 var. *balsamifera* 208
 var. *californica* 208
 forma *candicans* 208
 var. *Michauxii* 208
 var. *subcordata* 208
 × *Dutillyi* 208
 candicans 208
 deltoides 208
 var. *occidentalis* 208
 × *Bernardii* 208
 gileadensis 208
 grandidentata 208
 Sargentii 208
 × *Sennii* 208
 Tacamahacca 208
 tremuloides 208
 var. *aurea* 208
 trichocarpa 208
 var. *hastata* 208
 virginiana 208
Porella 208
 arborea 208

- Porellaceae 208
Porlieria 208
Porophyllum 208, 209
 ellipticum 209
 macrocephalum 209
 ruderale 209
Porphyra 209
 dichotoma 209
Porphyria 209
Portea 209
 kermesiana 209
Portulaca 378
 sclerocarpa 378
 villosa 378
 Portulacaceae 4
Potamogeton 209
Portulaca 209
 hawaiiensis 209
 Portulacaceae 209
 Potentialleae 209
Potentilla 128, 209, 210, 348, 350,
 354
 Anserina 209
 var. *Anserina* 209
 var. *groenlandica* 209
 forma *sericea* 209
 var. *yukonensis* 209
 argentea 209
 arguta 209
 var. *arguta* 209
 var. *Convallaria* 209
 argyrea 209
 biennis 209
 bipinnatifida 209
 camporum 209
 canadensis 209
 concinna 209
 var. *concinna* 209
 var. *divisa* 209
 var. *dissecta* 209
 dissecta 209
 diversifolia 209
 var. *diversifolia* 209
 var. *glaucophylla* 209
 var. *multisecta* 209
 var. *perdissecta* 209
 Drummondii 209
 effusa 209
 Egedii 209
 var. *groenlandica* 209
 emarginata 209
 flabellifolia 209
 var. *emarginata* 209
 var. *flabellifolia* 209
 flabelliformis 209
 fruticosa 209
 forma *villosissima* 209
 glabrella 209
 glandulosa 209
 var. *Convallaria* 209
 var. *glandulosa* 209
 var. *intermedia* 209
 subsp. *pseudorupestris* 209
 glaucophylla 209
 gracilis 209
 var. *ctenophora* 209
 var. *filipes* 209
 var. *flabelliformis* 209
 var. *glabrata* 209
 var. *gracilis* 209
 var. *Nuttallii* 209
 var. *permollis* 209
 var. *pulcherrima* 209
 var. *rigida* 209
 Hippiana 209
 var. *argyrea* 209
 var. *filicaulis* 209
 var. *Hippiana* 209
 Hookeriana 209
 humifusa 209
 hyarctica 209
 var. *elatior* 209
 juncunda 209
 knoblochii 348, 350, 354
 Ledebouriana 209
 Macounii 209
 millegrana 209
 monspeliensis 209
 multifida 209
 Nicolletii 209
 nivea 209
 subsp. *Chamissonis* 209
 subsp. *Hookeriana* 209
 var. *incisa* 209
 var. *lapponica* 209
 var. *macrophylla* 209
 var. *nivea* 209
 var. *parviflora* 209
 var. *pulchella* 209
 var. *villosa* 209
 norvegica 209
 var. *labradorica* 209

- var. *norvegica* 209
- Nuttallii* 209
- ovina* 209
- palustris* 209
 - var. *parvifolia* 209
- paradoxa* 209
- pectinata* 209
- pennsylvanica* 209, 210
 - var. *arida* 209
 - var. *atrovirens* 209
 - var. *bipinnatifida* 209
 - var. *glabrata* 209
 - var. *litoralis* 209
 - var. *pectinata* 209
 - var. *pennsylvanica* 210
 - var. *strigosa* 210
- pentandra* 210
- plattensis* 210
- platyloba* 210
- pratincola* 210
- pulchella* 210
- pulcherrima* 210
- quinquefolia* 210
 - var. *Hookeriana* 210
 - var. *pentaphylla* 210
- recta* 128, 210
 - var. *sulphurea* 210
- rigida* 210
- rivalis* 210
 - var. *millegrana* 210
 - var. *pentandra* 210
- rubricaulis* 210
- rubripes* 210
- saximontana* 210
- Sibbaldii* 210
- strigosa* 210
- tridentata* 210
- uniflora* 210
- Vahliana* 210
- villosa* 210
- viridescens* 210
- yukonensis* 210
- Potentilleae 210
- Poterieae 210
- Pottiaceae 210
- Pourretia* 210
 - frigida* 210
- Prantleia* 210
 - glabra* 210
 - leprosa* 210
- Premna* 210
 - caulifera* 210
 - foetida* 210
 - var. *parvifolia* 210
 - gaudichaudii* 210
 - mekongensis* 210
 - tomentosa* 210
- Primulaceae 210
- Primulanae** 68, 71
- Prionophyllum* 210
 - maritimum* 210
 - selloum* 210
- Priva* 210
 - abessinica* 210
 - abyssinica* 210
 - adhaerens* 210
 - africana* 210
 - angolensis* 210
 - armata* 210
 - aspera* 210
 - auricoccea* 210
 - bahiensis* 210
 - bellinii* 210
 - boliviana* 210
 - cordifolia* 210
 - var. *abyssinica* 210
 - var. *australis* 210
 - var. *flabelliformis* 210
 - cuneato-ovata* 210
 - curtisiae* 210
 - dentata* 210
 - domingensis* 210
 - echinata* 210
 - grandiflora* 210
 - humberti* 210
 - laciniata* 210
 - laevis* 210
 - lappulacea* 210
 - lapulacea* 210
 - leptostachya* 210
 - mexicana* 210
 - meyeri* 210
 - var. *madagascariensis* 210
 - mitchellii* 210
 - pedicellata* 210
 - peruviana* 210
 - portoricensis* 210
 - rhinanthifolia* 210
 - socotrana* 210
 - spicata* 210
- Prosopis* 210
 - juliflora* 210

- Prosopidium* 210
 lipitiae 210
Pruneeae 210
Prunus 128, 130, 210, 211
 americana 210
 var. *americana* 210
 var. *nigra* 210
 angustifolia 128
 avium 210
 Besseyi 210
 caroliniana 128
 gracilis 128, 130
 lanata 210
 melanocarpa 211
 mexicana 211
 nana 211
 nigra 211
 pensylvanica 211
 var. *mollis* 211
 var. *pensylvanica* 211
 var. *saximontana* 211
 pumila 211
 spinosa 211
 umbellata 128
 virginiana 211
 forma *Deamii* 211
 var. *demissa* 211
 var. *melanocarpa* 211
 var. *virginiana* 211
Pseudananas 211
 macrodontes 211
 sagenarius 211
Pseudelephantopus 211
 spicatus 211
Pseudocarpidium 211
Pseudogynoxys 211
 bogotensis 211
Pseudomelia 211
Pseudosamanea 211
 guachapele 211
Pseudotsuga 211, 266
 Menziesii 211
 forma *Alexidis* 211
 var. *glauca* 211
 taxifolia 211
Psidium 211
 Guajava 211
Psilactis 281, 283, 284
Psilotaceae 211
Psilotales 70
Psilotidae 68, 70
Psilotophyta 68, 70
Psilotophytina 68, 70
Psilotum 211, 349
 complanatum 211
 forma *fosbergii* 211
 var. *fosbergii* 211
 nudum 211
 var. *oahuense* 211
Psittacanthus 211
 schiedeanus 211
Psoralea 211
 argophylla 211
 esculenta 211
 lanceolata 211
 var. *Purshii* 211
Psoralidium 211
 argophyllum 211
 esculentum 211
 lanceolatum 211
Psychotria 211, 279
 capitata 211
 erecta 211
 hebeclada 211
 luxurians 211
 pithecobia 211
 subgen. *Psychotria* 279
 racemosa 211
 suerrensis 211
Psylliaceae 74
Pteretis 211
 nodulosa 211
Pteridaceae 211
Pteridium 211
 aqualina 211
 aqualinum 211
 subsp. *aquilinum* 211
 subsp. *caudatum* 211
 var. *champlainense* 211
 var. *latiusculum* 211
 var. *pubescens* 211
Pteridophyta 211
Pteridophytina 70
Pteris 211
 longifolia 211
 vittata 211
Pterobryaceae 211
Pterobryopsis 211
 nematosum 211
Pterocaulon 211
 alopecuroides 211
Pterolepis 211

- lasiophylla* 211
 Pterophyta 211
 Pterophytina 70, 211
 Pteropsida 211
Pterospora 349
 andromeda 349
 Ptychomitriaceae 211
Ptychomitrium 211
 lepidomitrium 211
Puccinia 211
 conjuncta 211
 elatipes 211
 lippiae 211
 permagna 211
 senilis 211
 sydowiana 211
 verbenicola 211
 vilfae 211
Puya 211, 212
 angulonis 211
 asplundii 211
 chilensis 211
 coriacea 212
 eryngioides 212
 floccosa 212
 var. *compacta* 212
 var. *floccosa* 212
 glandulosa 212
 gummifera 212
 herzogii 212
 hutchisonii 212
 iltisiana 212
 lanata 212
 lanuginosa 212
 macropoda 212
 meziana 212
 oxyantha 212
 ponderosa 212
 pyramidata 212
 rauhii 212
 sanctae-martae 212
 ugentiana 212
 wrightii 212
Pycnanthemum 212
 Pyraustidae 212
 Pyrolaceae 212
Pyrus 212
 americana 212
 var. *americana* 212
 var. *decora* 212
 Aucuparia 212
 var. *glabrata* 212
 coronaria 212
 var. *coronaria* 212
 ioensis 212
 lancifolia 212
 Malus 212
 occidentalis 212
 scopulina 212
 sitchensis 212
Quercus 22-24, 26, 44, 77, 123,
 124, 127, 130, 212, 261,
 322, 350, 354
 alba 212
 arizonica 322
 arkansana 22-24, 130
 arkansana × *nigra* 23
 coccinea 212
 var. *tuberculata* 212
 coccinea × *velutina* 212
 cocolobaefolia 350
 × *columnaris* 212
 copeyensis 212
 costaricensis 212
 × *discreta* 212
 × *egglestonii* 212
 sect. *Erythrobalanus* 212
 falcata 22, 127, 212
 var. *leucophylla* 212
 var. *pagodaefolia* 212
 × *fontana* 212
 gambellii 212
 geminata 212
 georgiana 212
 glaucooides 44
 × *hillii* 212
 hypoleucooides 322
 incana 23, 124, 127
 knoblochii 350, 354
 laevis 123
 series *Laurifoliae* 24
 lyrata 212
 lyrata × *macrocarpa* 212
 macrocarpa 212
 macrophylla 212
 mandanensis 212
 marilandica 23, 124, 127
 series *Marilandicae* 24
 × *megaleia* 212
 × *mutabilis* 212
 myrtifolia 212

- nigra* 22, 23, 212
nigra × *velutina* 23
 series *Nigrae* 24
nutallii 212
palustris 12
palustris × *rubra* 212
 × *riparia* 212
rubra 212
rubra × *shumardii* *schneckii*
 212
 × *schuettei* 212
shumardii 212
schneckii 212
shumardii × *velutina* 212
stellata 23, 124, 127
 × *tridentata* 212
tuberculata 212
velutina 212
velutina × *laurifolia* 23
viminea 350
virginiana 212
- Quesnelia* 212
arvensis 212
blanda 212
rufa 212
selloana 212
- Quincula* 10, 11
lobata 10
- Quita* 212
dolor 212
- Raddia* 212
biformis 212
sympodica 212
- Radopholus* 212
similis 212
- Rafflesiaceae 71
- Rafflesianae** 68, 71
- Rafflesieae 71
- Ramondaceae 74
- Ranunculaceae 66, 127, 212, 382
- Ranunculus* 212, 382, 387
 sect. ***Stenoglossa*** 382, 387
 subgen. *Stenoglossa* 387
- Raphanus* 212
sativus 212
- Ratonia* 212
- Rauwolfia* 212, 213
emarginata 212
lyciodes 213
- Razisea* 269
- spicata* 269
- Reboulia* 213
hemisphaerica 213
- Rebouliaceae 213
- Recordia* 213
- Regelia* 213
acanthocrater 213
ampullacea 213
binotii 213
caerulea 213
chlorosticta 213
coriacea 213
cruenta 213
denticulata 213
johannis 213
laurentii 213
makoyana 213
marechali 213
meyendorffii 213
morreniana 213
princeps 213
sarmentosa 213
spectabilis 213
tristis 213
- Rehdera* 213
- Reitzia* 213
smithii 213
- Renealmia* 213
disticha 213
ramosissima 213
- Resedaceae 213
- Retziaceae 73
- Rhacelopus* 213
pilifer 213
- Rhacopilaceae 213
- Rhacopilum* 213
schmidii 213
tomentosum 213
- Rhamnaceae 128, 213
- Rhamnidium* 213
elaecarpum 213
- Rhamnus* 213
- Rhaphidophora* 213
aurea 213
- Rhaphiodon* 213
echinus 213
- Rhaphithamnus* 213
- Rheum* 213
rhabarbarum 213
- Rhexophyllum* 213
subnigrum 213

- Rhinanthaceae 68, 73, 75
 Rhinanthales 73
 Rhinanthoideae 75
 Rhizogoniaceae 213
Rhizogonium 213
 spiniforme 213
Rhizophora 213
 mangle 213
 mucronata 213
Rhodobryum 213
 giganteum 213
 roseum 213
Rhododendron 213
Rhodolippia 213
 lupulina 213
Rhodostachys 213
 argentina 213
 urbaniana 213
Rhoeo 213
 discolor 213
Rhus 126, 213, 322
 aromatica 126
 copallina 126
 copallinum 213
 cotinus 213
 atropurpureus 213
 microphylla 213
 radicans 213
 trilobata 322
Rhynchanthera 213
 sect. *Anisostemones* 213
 cacerense 213
 cardonae 213
 haenkeana 213
 leucorrhiza 213
 linearifolia 213
 riparia 213
 secundiflora 213
 verbenoides 213
Rhynchospora 126
 grayi 126
Rhynchostiegium 213
 celebicum 213
 vagans 213
Ribes 213, 214
 americanum 213
 aureum 213
 var. *grandiflorum* 213
 cynosbati 213
 diacanthum 213
 floridum 213
 glandulosum 213
 hirtellum 213
 hudsonianum 213
 var. *hudsonianum* 213
 var. *petiolare* 213
 inermis 213
 lacustre 213
 laxiflorum 213
 odoratum 213
 oxyacanthoides 213, 214
 var. *calcicola* 213
 var. *oxyacanthoides* 213
 var. *saxosum* 214
 prostratum 214
 rubrum 214
 var. *alaskanum* 214
 var. *propinquum* 214
 setosum 214
 speciosum 214
 var. *fuchsioides* 214
 triste 214
 viscosissimum 214
 var. *Hallii* 214
 var. *viscosissimum* 214
Riedelia 214
 angustifolia 214
 intermedia 214
Rondeletia 214
 salicifolia 214
Ronnbergia 214
 hathewayi 214
 killipiana 214
 morreniana 214
Rosa 214
 acicularis 214
 var. *acicularis* 214
 var. *Bourgeauiana* 214
 forma plena 214
 alcea 214
 arkansana 214
 forma plena 214
 var. *suffulta* 214
 blanda 214
 forma alba 214
 var. *blanda* 214
 var. *glabra* 214
 Fendleri 214
 Macounii 214
 nutkana 214
 sericea 214
 petrolitea 214

- subblanda* 214
suffulta 214
terrens 214
Woodsii 214
 var. *Fendleri* 214
 var. *terrens* 214
 var. *ultramontana* 214
 Rosaceae 128, 214
 Rosales 214
 Roseae 214
 Rubeae 214
 Rubiaceae 12, 21, 83, 88, 89, 92,
 93, 128, 214, 279
Rubus 65, 124, 214
 arcticus 214
 var. *acaulis* 214
 var. *stellatus* 214
 Chamaemorus 214
 deliciosa 214
 deliciosus 65
 var. *neomexicanus* 65
 Idaeus 214
 var. *aculeatissimus* 214
 var. *canadensis* 214
 forma *erythrochlamydeus*
 214
 var. *idaeus* 214
 var. *peramoenus* 214
 var. *strigosus* 214
 melanolasius 214
 neomexicanus 65
 paracaulis 214
 parviflorus 214
 pedatus 214
 penetrans 214
 pubescens 214
 var. *paracaulis* 214
 var. *pubescens* 214
 forma *roseiflorus* 214
 strigosus 214
 triflorus 214
 viburnifolius 214
Rudbeckia 126, 214
 hirta 126
 laciniata 214
 serotina 214
 Ruelleoideae 214
Ruellia 126, 214
 dulcis 214
 humilis 126
Rumex 127, 214
 crispus 214
 hasiatulus 127
Russelia 269, 274, 279
Russeliae 269
 Rutaceae 128, 214

Sabicea 214
 villosa 214
Sabina 214
 horizontalis 214
 virginiana 214
Saccharum 214
 holcooides 214
 warmingiana 214
Sacciolepis 214
 pungens 214
Sadleria 214
 cyatheoides 214
 hillebrandii 214
 pallida 214
Sagittaria 214, 215
 kurziana 214
 subulata 215
 var. *kurziana* 215
Saintpaulia 111
 ionantha 111
 Salicaceae 215
 Salicales 215
Salicornia 215
 ambigua 215
 australis 215
Salix 215, 216, 348
 acutifolia 215
 alaxensis 215
 forma *longistylis* 215
 var. *obovalifolia* 215
 var. *silicicola* 215
 alba 215
 var. *argentea* 215
 var. *sericea* 215
 var. *vitellina* 215
 amygdaloides 215
 arbusculoides 215
 forma *glabra* 215
 arctica 215
 var. *araioclada* 215
 var. *torulosa* 215
 arctica × *glauca* 215
 arctophila 215
 × *Argusii* 215
 athabascensis 215

- balsamifera* 215
Barclayi 215
Barrattiana 215
 var. *angustifolia* 215
Bebbiana 215
 var. *capreifolia* 215
 var. *perrostrata* 215
brachycarpa 215
 var. *antimima* 215
 var. *brachycarpa* 215
 var. *Mexiae* 215
 var. *psammophila* 215
 var. *Sansonii* 215
brachycarpa × *glauca* 215
 × *brachypurpurea* 215
callicola 215
 var. *glandulosior* 215
candata 215
candida 215
 forma *denudata* 215
 × *Clarkei* 215
commutata 215
 var. *denudata* 215
cordata 215
 var. *rigida* 215
cordifolia 215
curtiflora 215
desertorum 215
discolor 215
 var. *coetanea* 215
 var. *discolor* 215
 var. *eriocephala* 215
 forma *hirsuta* 215
 var. *latifolia* 215
 var. *prinoides* 215
Drummondiana 215
 var. *bella* 215
exigua 215
fallax 215
Farrae 215
fluviantilis 215
 var. *Bolanderiana* 215
 var. *fluviantilis* 215
 forma *Hindsiana* 215
 var. *pedicellata* 215
 var. *sericans* 215
 forma *Wheeleri* 215
fragilis 215
glauca 215
 var. *callicarpea* 215
 var. *glauca* 215
 var. *Macounii* 215
glauca × *pedicellaris* 215
glaucops 215
gracilis 215
herbacea 215
humilis 215
 var. *humilis* 215
 var. *microphylla* 215
interior 215
 var. *exterior* 215
iasandra 215
longifolia 215
lucida 215
 var. *angustifolia* 215
 var. *caudata* 215
 var. *intonsa* 215
 var. *lancifolia* 215
 var. *parvifolia* 215
lutea 215
 var. *lutea* 215
 var. *Turnorii* 215
MacCalliana 215
mackenzieana 215
melanopsis 215
 var. *tenerrima* 215
monticola 215
myrtillifolia 215, 216
 var. *brachypoda* 215
 var. *pseudomyrsinites* 216
myrtilloides 216
 subsp. *pedicellaris* 216
nigra 216
niphoclada 216
nivalis 216
 var. *nivalis* 216
 var. *saximontana* 216
padophylla 216
pedicellaris 216
 var. *athabascensis* 216
 var. *hypoglauca* 216
 var. *pedicellaris* 216
pedicellaris × *phylicifolia* 216
pedicellaris × *planifolia* 216
pellita 216
 var. *angustifolia* 216
 var. *pellita* 216
 forma *pсила* 216
 var. *subcoerulea* 216
pentandra 216
petiolaris 216
 var. *gracilis* 216

- var. *rosmarinoides* 216
 var. *subsericea* 216
 var. *textoris* 216
phyllicifolia 216
 var. *phyllicifolia* 216
 subsp. *planifolia* 216
 var. *subglauca* 216
planifolia 216
 var. *Nelsonii* 216
pseudocordata 216
pseudomonticola 216
 var. *padophylla* 216
pyrifolia 216
reticulata 216
 var. *nivalis* 216
Richardsonii 216
rigida 216
saximontana 216
Scouleriana 216
serissima 216
sessilifolia 216
silicicola 216
sitchensis 216
subsericea 216
tristis 216
Turnorii 216
Tyrellii 216
vestita 216
 var. *erecta* 216
 forma *mensalis* 216
 var. *nana* 216
 var. *psilophylla* 216
wyomingensis 216
Salpinga 216
dimorpha 216
glandulosa 216
maranonensis 216
pusilla 216
secunda 216
Salsola 216
Salvadora 216
persica 216
 Salvadoraceae 216
Salvia 80-82, 97-101, 127, 216,
 289-292
azurea 97, 98, 100, 127, 216
 subsp. *mexicana* 98
 var. *mexicana* 97
booleana 289-291
 subgen. *Calosphace* 82, 101,
 292
 sect. *Curtiflorae* 80, 82
 sect. *Farinaceae* 97, 98
fulgens 289, 291
 sect. *Fulgentes* 289, 291
hintonii 291
jacobi 291
jaimehintoniana 97-100, 291
jorgehintoniana 80-82, 291
leninae 291
longistyla 80, 82
mexicana 97, 98
microphylla 291
nigriflora 216
occidentalis 216
officinalis 216
sharpii 291
sylvestris 216
Salvinia 216
auriculata 216
hastata 216
radula 216
rotundifolia 216
Salviniidae 68, 71
Samanea 216
samanigua 216
Sambucus 216
Samea 216
multiplicalis 216
Samolus 216
floribundus 216
Sanango 216
durum 216
Sanguisorba 216
canadensis 216
Sansevieria 216
guineensis 216
roxburghiana 216
 Santalaceae 216
Santalum 216
ellipticum 216
pyrularium 216
 Sapindaceae 216
Sapium 216, 217
aereum 216
albomarginatum 216
argutum 216
aubletianum 216
aucuparium 216
biloculare 216
bogotense 216
bolivianum 217

- cicatricosum* 217
ciliatum 217
cladogyne 217
claussenianum 217
contortum 217
cremostachyum 217
cuatrecasasii 217
cupuliferum 217
decipiens 217
diandrum 217
eglandulosum 217
sect. Emmenostylum 217
fragile 217
gibertii 217
glandulatum 217
glandulosum 217
Grahamii 217
guaricense 217
haematospermum 217
 var. saltense 217
hamatum 217
hasslerianum 217
hemsleyanum 217
hippomane 217
intercedens 217
ixiamasense 217
jenmanii 217
klotzschianum 217
lanceolatum 217
leitera 217
leptadenium 217
linearifolium 217
longifolium 217
longipes 217
marginatum 217
marmieri 217
martii 217
 var. peruvianum 217
microdentatum 217
montanum 217
montevidense 217
muelleri 217
myrmecophyllum 217
naiguatense 217
obovatum 217
obtusilobum 217
occidentale 217
pallidum 217
paraguarense 217
paranaense 217
patens 217
 paucinervium 217
 paucistamineum 217
 pavonianum 217
 peloto 217
 peruvianum 217
 petiolare 217
 poepigii 217
 pohlianum 217
 prunifolium 217
 punctatum 217
 putamajense 217
 putamayense 217
 rhombifolia 217
 rojasii 217
 saltense 217
 sceleratum 217
 sellowianum 217
 serratum 217
 stenophyllum 217
 steyermarkii 217
 stylare 217
 sublanceolatum 217
 submarginatum 217
 taburu 217
 tenellum 217
 thomsonii 217
 tijucense 217
 tolimense 217
 triste 217
 utile 217
 verum 217
 yutajense 217
Saponaria 217
 officinalis 217
Sapotaceae 128
Saracha 11
Sarcobatus 217
 vermiculatus 217
Sarraceniaceae 71
Sarraceniaceae 68, 71
Sassafras 23, 127
 albidum 23, 127
Satureja 217
 montana 217
Saurauia 217
Scalezia 217
Scaveola 217
 cerasifolia 217
 forma tomentosa 217
 chamissoniana 217
 Gaudichaudiana 217

- forma *kauaiensis* 217
 forma *leucocarpa* 217
 var. *stenolithos* 217
Gaudichaudiana × *mollis* 217
kahanae 217
mollis 217
 var. *albiflora* 217
 forma *triloba* 217
procera 217
 var. *pseudomollis* 217
Scenedesmus 218
obliquus 218
Schaueria 218
parvifolia 218
Schistochila 218
aligera 218
 Schistochilaceae 218
Schizachyrium 127, 218
scoparium 127, 218
Schkuhria 364-368
anthemoidea 365, 368
 forma *flava* 365
 var. *guatemalensis* 365
 var. *wrightii* 365
 var. *wislizeni* 365
guatemalensis 365
hopkirkia 365
pinnata 364-368
 var. *guatemalensis* 364-366
 var. *pinnata* 364, 368
 forma *pringlei* 365
 var. *virgata* 364-366
 var. *wislizeni* 364, 367, 368
pringlei 365
virgata 365
wislizeni 364, 365
 forma *flava* 365
 var. *frustrata* 365
 var. *wrightii* 365
wrightii 365
Schlegelia 74, 76, 218
elongata 218
 sect. *Euschlegelia* 218
lilacina 218
 Schlegeliaceae 68, 73, 74
 Schlegelieae 74
Schlotheimia 218
rugifolia 218
Schlumbergeria 218
capituligera 218
Schoepfia 44
angulata 44
Schradera 218
blumii 218
Schrebera 218
alba 218
Schuttelworthia 218
pulchella 218
Schuttleworthia 218
dissecta 218
sulfurea 218
tenera 218
Scindapsus 218
aureus 218
Scirpus 218
americanus 218
atrovirens 218
Scleria 126, 218
triglomerata 126
Sclerocarya 218
caffra 218
Sclerotium 218
rolfsii 218
Scorodonia 218
 Scrophulariaceae 68, 73-76, 128, 218, 269, 279, 280
 Scrophulariales 73, 74
Scutellaria 127, 130, 218, 279
cardiophylla 127, 130
parvula 218
Sebastiana 218
rhombifolia 218
Sedum 31, 32, 34, 257-268, 292, 351
booleanum 31, 32, 34, 292
catorce 257, 259, 260, 264-266
chrysauculum 259, 260, 264, 268
cupressoides 258
dendroideum 264
diminutum 257, 259-261
dulcinomen 257, 259, 260, 265
grandipetalum 258
greggii 258
humifusum 258
 sect. *Lanceolata* 258
macdonaldii 257, 259, 260, 265, 266

- nanifolium* 257, 259, 260, 263, 264
nuttallianum 258-260, 262
palmeri 258
papillicaulum 257, 259, 260, 265, 266
parvum 257-261, 263, 264, 267
 subsp. *dendroides* 257, 264, 267
 subsp. *diminutum* 257, 261, 267
 subsp. *nanifolium* 257, 263, 267
 subsp. *parvum* 267
 subsp. *robertsonianum* 267
poseopalum 261
reptans 258-262
 var. *carinatifolium* 262
robertsonianum 267
 sect. *Sedum* 258
tamaulipense 258-260, 262, 263
 Selaginaceae 74, 218
Selaginella 53, 128, 130, 218, 353
 arbuscula 218
 var. *menziesii* 218
 menziesii 218
 arenicola 128, 130
 subsp. *riddellii* 128, 130
 densa 218
 var. *scopulorum* 218
 var. *Standleyi* 218
 rupestris 218
 scopulorum 218
 selaginoides 218
 Wallacei 218
 Sellaginellaceae 128, 218
 Selaginellales 218
Selago 218
 Sematophyllaceae 218
Sematophyllum 218
 caespitosum 218
 cuspidatum 218
 lindigii 218
 microcladium 218
 tristiculum 218
Sempervivum 118
Senecio 44, 46, 77-79, 218, 319, 321, 380
 abietinus 218
 americanus 218
 amplectens 319, 321
 var. *holmii* 319, 321
 formosus 218
 series *Fruticosa* 78
 guicanensis 218
 integerrimus 319, 321
 var. *integerrimus* 321
 lanatus 218
 lehmanni 218
 loratifolius 77, 78
 Lugentes species group 77
 macrophyllus 218
 microchaete 218
 mikanioides 380
 niveo-aureus 218
 ozolotepecanus 77, 78
 picridis 77, 78
 pulchellus 218
 rosmarinus 218
 rufescens 218
 stoechadiformis 78
 Triangularis species group 77
 vaccinioides 218
 viejoanus 77, 78, 79
 vulgaris 218
 Senecioneae 43, 46, 79
Senegalia 218
 affinis 218
 eliasiana 218
Septoria 218
 verbenae 218
Sequoia 218
Serenoa 218
 repens 218
 forma *glauca* 218
Serjania 218
 curassavica 218
Sherardia 218
Sericocarpus 281, 283
 Sesamaceae 74
Sesamum 218
Sesbania 218
Seseli 218
Setaria 218
Shuttleworthia 218
 diceras 218
 pulchella 218
Shuttleworthia 218
 diceras 218
 dissecta 218
 pulchella 218
 sulfurea 218

- sulphurea* 218
tenera 218
Sibbaldia 219
 procumbens 219
Sibbaldiopsis 219
 tridentata 219
 Sibthorpiaceae 73
Sida 219
Sideroxylon 219
Siegesbeckia 219
 cordifolia 219
Silene 219, 378
 antirrhina 219
 hawaiiensis 378
 lanceolata 378
Simmondsia 219
Sinapis 219
 alba 219
 arvensis 219
Sincoraea 219
 amoena 219
 Sinopteridaceae 354
Siparuna 219
 velutina 219
Siphantheropsis 219
 williamii 219
Siphisia 219
Siphonanthus 219
 glabra 219
 var. *vaga* 219
Smilax 127
 glauca 127
Smilodon 219
Sobralia 219
 Bouchei 219
 chatoensis 219
 fragrans 219
 Hawkesii 219
 Helleri 219
 triandra 219
Sodiroa 219
 graminifolia 219
 Solanaceae 10, 11, 219, 372, 379, 381
 Solaneae 11
Solanum 219, 350, 355, 372-381
 acaule 219
 sect. *Androceras* 355
 boliviense 219
 bulbocastanum 219
 calcense 219
 canasense 219
 citrullifolium 350
 var. *knoblochii* 350
 haleakalaense 379
 incompletum 372-380
 var. *glabratum* 379
 var. *mauiense* 379
 inscendens 219
 lycopersicum 219
 michoacanum 219
 nigrum 219
 polyadenium 219
 pseudocapsicum 380
 radicans 219
 raphanifolium 219
 skutchii 219
 soukupii 219
 stenophyllidium 219
 stoloniferum 219
 tuberosum 219
 Soligagininae 281
Solidago 126, 219, 319, 321
 ludoviciana 126
 missouriensis 219
 speciosa 319, 321
 var. *pallida* 319, 321
Sonchus 219
 oleraceus 219
Sonneratia 219
 acida 219
 apetala 219
 Sonneratiaceae 219
Sophora 219, 378-380
 chrysophylla 378-380
 tomentosa 219
Sorbaria 219
 sorbifolia 219
Sorbus 219
 americana 219
 Aucuparia 219
 decora 219
 occidentalis 219
 scopulina 219
 sitchensis 219
Sorghastrum 127, 219
 amplum 219
 chasae 219
 elliottii 127
 flexuosum 219
 rigidifolium 219
 scaberrima 219

- stipoides* 219
viride 219
Sorghum 219
 halapense 219
Spartina 219
 pectinata 219
Spathoglottis 219
 plicata 219
 Spermatophyta 75, 219
Spermolepis 126, 378
 echinata 126
 hawaiiensis 378
Sphaceloma 219
 lippiae 219
Sphaeralcea 219
 coccinea 219
Sphaerella 219
 lippiae 219
Sphaerocionium 219
 lanceolatum 219
 obtusum 219
Sphaerophysa 219
Sphagnum 219
Spielmannia 219
Sphaerotheca 219
 humuli 219
 var. *fuliginea* 219
Sphagnum 219, 220
 junghuhnianum 219
 khasianum 220
 luzonense 220
 palustre 220
 pseudocymbifolium 220
 siamense 220
 subsecundum 220
Sphenodesme 220
 involucrata 220
 pierrei 220
 var. *thailandica* 220
Sphenopholis 127
 obtusata 127
Sphielis 220
Sphondylococcus 220
Sphondylococcum 220
Sphondylococcus 220
 Spielmanniaceae 73
Spilanthes 220
 americana 220
Spiraea 220
 alba 220
 var. *alba* 220
 var. *latifolia* 220
 betulifolia 220
 var. *betulifolia* 220
 var. *lucida* 220
 densiflora 220
 var. *densiflora* 220
 var. *splendens* 220
 latifolia 220
 salicifolia 220
 Spireae 220
Spirodela 220
 intermedia 220
Spirogyra 220
Spondylococca 220
Spondylococcus 220
Spondylococcum 220
Spondylococcus 220
Spondylococcus 220
Spondylococcus 220
Sponia 220
 amboinensis 220
Sporobolus 220, 320
 airoides 320
 virginicus 220
Stachys 220
 germanica 220
 hyssopifolia 220
 tenuifolia 220
Stachytarpheta 220
 angustifolia 220
 cajanarcensis 220
 cayennensis 220
 jamaicensis 220
 forma *monstrosa* 220
 maximiliani 220
 scaberrima 220
 var. *pilosa* 220
 strigosa 220
Stagnospora 220
 verbenae 220
Stanleya 220
 arcuata 220
Steiractinia 220
 aspera 220
 oyedaeoides 220
Stellaria 220, 303-305, 361
 holostea 220
 irazuensis 303, 305
 miahuatlana 303-305
 montana 361
Stenandrium 220

- dulce* 220
 var. *floridanum* 220
fascicularis 220
floridanum 220
Stenochloa 220
 californica 220
Stenogyne 378
 angustifolia 378
Stenotaphrum 220
Sterculia 220
 appendiculata 220
Stereodon 220
 falcatus 220
Stereospermum 220
Stevia 5-7, 35-37, 220, 301, 302
 calzadana 5, 6, 302
 series *Corymbosae* 5
 zorullensis 5, 7
 lucida 220
 organoides 35, 36
 perfoliata 301, 302
 quiexobra 301, 302
 stolonifera 35, 36
 zacatecana 36
Stilbaceae 73, 220, 393
Stillingia 126, 220
 acutedentata 220
 argutedentata 220
 dichotoma 220
 sylvatica 126
Streptanthus 126, 130
 hyacinthoides 126, 130
Streptium 220
 asperum 220
Streptocalyx 220
 holmesii 220
 longifolia 220
 poepigii 220
 subnuda 220
Strobus 220
Stylisma 126
 pickeringii 126
Stylodon 220
 carneus 220
 forma *oswaldiae* 220
Stylosanthes 127
 biflora 127
Stylurus 220
 robusta 220
Styphelia 220, 378
 douglasii 220
 tameiameiae 220, 378
Styrax 220
Subpilocereus 220
Sueda 220
Svensonia 221
Svida 221
 instolonea 221
 interior 221
Swainsonia 221
 salsula 221
Sylibum 221
 marianum 221
Symblepharis 221
 helicophylla 221
Symblepharos 221
 helicophylla 221
Symphoremaceae 221, 393
Symphoricarpos 221
 orbiculatus 221
 vulgaris 221
Symphotrichum 281, 283, 284
 sect. *Conyzopsis* 283
 sect. *Oxytripolium* 283
Symplocarpus 221
 foetidus 221
Synapsis 74
Synedrella 221
 nodiflora 221
Syngonanthus 221
 froesii 221
 kuhlmannii 221
 forma *viviparus* 221
Syringa 221
Syrrhopodon 221
 albovaginatus 221

Tabebuia 221
 pallida 221
Tacsonia 221
 mollissima 221
Taenidia 221
 integerrima 221
Tageteae 133, 393
Tagetes 221
 apetala 221
 erecta 221
 patula 221
 pusilla 221
 ternifolia 221
 zipaquirensis 221
Taitonia 221

- callicarpoides* 221
Taligalea 221
Talinum 130
 parviflorum 130
Tamonea 221
 juncea 221
Tanaecium 221
 paniculatum 221
Tandonia 3
 brachystachys 3
Taraxacum 221
 officinale 221
Targionia 221
 hypophylla 221
 Targioniaceae 221
Tauschia 351
 Taxaceae 221
Taxidæ 68, 71
Taxiphyllum 221
 taxirameum 221
Taxithelium 221
 batanense 221
 clastobryoides 221
 distratum 221
 instratum 221
 lindbergii 221
 magnum 221
Taxodium 221
Taxus 221
 brevifolia 221
 canadensis 221
Tectona 221
Teijsmanniodendron 221
 bogoriense 221
 var. *pentaphyllum* 221
Telaranea 250-253
 sect. ***Cancellatae*** 250
 sect. ***Capillares*** 250, 251
 complanata 250, 251
 elegans 250, 251
 hodgsoniae 250, 251
 sect. ***Latifoliae*** 250, 251
 lindenbergii 250, 252
 var. *complanata* 250, 252
 var. *mellea* 250, 252
 var. *lindenbergii* 252
 subg. *Neolepidozia* 251
 paludicola 250, 252
 pennata 250, 252
 praenitens 250, 253
 var. *dentifolia* 250, 253
 roseana 251
 tasmanica 250, 253
 tetradactyla 251
 tetrapila 250, 251, 253
 var. *roseana* 250, 253
 var. *cancellata* 250, 253
 sect. ***Transversae*** 250, 251
 tridactylis 250, 253
Tephrosia 127
 virginiana 127
Terminalia 221
 amazonica 221
Ternstroemia 221
Tertula 221
 aspera 221
Tessaria 221
 integrifolia 221
Tetracarpum 365, 368
 anthemoideum 365
 flavum 365
 guatemalense 365
 pringlei 365
 wislizeni 365
 wrightii 365
Tetraglochin 221
 strictum 221
 Tetragoniaceae 221
Tetragonotheca 126-130
 ludoviciana 126, 130
Tetramolopium 378, 381
 arenarium 378, 381
 subsp. *arenarium* 381
 var. *arenarium* 381
 consanguineum 378
 humile 378
 subsp. *humile* 378
 var. *sublaeve* 378
 lepidotum 378
Tetrandra 221
 paucidens 221
Tetranema 269-280
 evolutum 274
 gamboanum 269, 270-274,
 276, 278, 279
 floribundum 269, 270, 276-
 279
 megaphyllum 269, 270, 274,
 276, 278
 roseum 270, 278, 280
Teucrium 221
 campanulatum 221

- occidentale* 221
Thalictrum 382, 385-387
 rostellatum 385, 387
 simaoense 382, **385**, 386
Thecophyllum 221, 222, 255
 acuminatum 221
 balanophorum 221
 var. *subpictum* 221
 bracteosum 221
 capitatum 221
 capituligerum 221
 comatum 221
 crassiflorum 221
 cylindraceum 221
 discolor 221
 fastuosum 221
 hygrometricum 221
 irazuense 221
 johnstonei 221
 kupperi 221
 latissimum 221
 laxum 221
 lineatum 221
 montanum 221
 ororiense 221
 panniculatum 222
 pauperum 222
 pedicellatum 222
 pictum 222
 pittieri 222
 poortmanii 222
 rubrum 222
 singuliflorum 222
 sintenisii 222
 spectabile 222
 splitgerberi 222
 squarrosum 222
 standleyi 222
 stenophyllum 222
 turbinatum 222
 urbanianum 222, 255
 violascens 222
 viride 222
 vittatum 222
 werckleanum 222
 wittmackii 222
Thelesperma 130
 filifolium 130
Thelypteris 222
 palustris 222
 var. *pubescens* 222
 Phegopteris 222
 Theophrastaceae 222
Teucrium 127
 canadense 127
Thermopsis 222
 rhubifolia 222
 Thiorhodaceae 222
Thladiantha 222
 dubia 222
Thlaspi 126
 arvense 126
 Thomandersiaceae 74
 Thuidiaceae 222
Thuidium 222
 cymbifolium 222
 delicatulum 222
 glaucinum 222
 meyenianum 222
 philbertii 222
Thuja 222
 occidentalis 222
 plicata 222
Thujopsis 222
 dolabrata 222
 Thunbergiaceae 74
 Thymeleales 222
Thymus 222
 vulgaris 222
Thysananthus 222
 aculeatus 222
Tibouchina 222
 asperipilis 222
 breedlovei 222
 chiapensis 222
 coronata 222
 cymosa 222
 decora 222
 dimorphophylla 222
 sect. *Diotanthera* 222
 durangensis 222
 galeotiana 222
 gayana 222
 hutchisonii 222
 incarum 222
 lasiophylla 222
 laxa 222
 var. *vilosissima* 222
 longifolia 222
 mariae 222
 mollis 222
 paleacea 222

- pendula* 222
 sect. *Pseudopterolepis* 222
sandiensis 222
semidecandra 222
solmsii 222
stenopetala 222
tetrapetala 222
weberbaueri 222
Ticodendron 279
 Ticodendraceae 279, 280
Tilia 222
 americana 222
 glabra 222
 neglecta 222
 Tiliaceae 222
 Tiliales 222
Tillandsia 222-225, 254-256, 350
 acuminata 222
 aequatorialis 222
 aeris-incola 222
 alta 222, 254
 amazonica 222
 amethystina 222
 anceps 222
 appendiculata 222
 appuniana 222
 arguta 222
 arpocalyx 222
 asplundii 222
 attenuata 222
 bakeri 222
 barbeyana 222
 barclayana 222
 barilletii 222
 bartramii 222
 bicolor 222
 biflora 223
 blokii 223
 boliviana 223
 bracteata 223
 brassicoides 223
 brevilingua 223
 caerulea 223
 caespitosa 223
 camptoclada 254
 capituligera 223
 carinata 223
 var. *constricta* 223
 carnosa 223
 carrierei 223
 cathcartii 254, 256
 cereicola 223
 chagresiana 223
 chlorantha 223
 chontalensis 223
 chrysostachys 223
 circinnata 223
 citrina 223
 clauseniana 223
 comata 223
 complanata 223
 compressa 223
 concentrica 223
 corallina 223
 corcovadensis 223
 cowellii 223
 crenulipetala 223
 cretacea 350
 crousseana 223
 cucullata 223
 cyanea 223
 decurvata 223
 delicatula 223
 denuadata 223
 deppeana 223
 var. *costaricensis* 223
 didistichoides 223
 dissitiflora 223, 254
 disticha 223
 drepanocarpa 223
 dubia 223
 duidae 223
 duvaliana 223
 dyeriana 223
 elata 223
 ensiformis 223
 erectiflora 223
 ernestii 223
 exaltata 223
 excavata 223
 excelsa 223
 fasciculata 223
 var. *clavispica* 223
 var. *densispica* 223
 var. *fasciculata* 223
 var. *floridana* 223
 var. *venosispica* 223
 fassettii 223
 fastuosa 223
 fendleri 223
 fenestralis 223
 flexuosa 223

- fragrans* 223
fusco-guttata 223
fusiformis 223
gigantea 223
gladioliflora 223
glaziovii 223
glossophylla 223
glutinosa 223
goniorachis 223
gracilis 223
gradata 223
grandis 223
guadelupensis 223, 255
guatemalensis 223
guttata 223
hamaleana 223
haplostachya 223, 255
harmsiana 223
heliconioides 223
heterandra 223
heterophylla 223
heterostachys 223
hieroglyphica 223
hitchcockiana 223
hospitalis 223
hutchisonii 223
hystricina 223
imbricata 223
incurva 223
incurvata 223
inflata 223
ionochroma 223
itaitaiae 223
jonghei 223
juncea 223
krukoffiana 223
kunthiana 223
kuntzeana 223
lacera 223
lajensis 223
lancifolia 223
lateritia 223
latifolia 223
 var. *divaricata* 223
 var. *major* 223
laxa 224
laxissima 224
leiboldiana 224
longibracteata 224
longicaulis 224
lubbersii 224
lucida 224
maculata 224
malzinei 224
marantoidea 224
maxima 224
maxoniana 224
mima 224
monstrum 224
morrenii 224
multicaulis 224
myriophylla 224
nutans 224
oerstediana 224
oligantha 224
pachychlamyis 224
paniculata 224
 var. *costaricensis* 224
paraënsis 224
paraibica 224
pastuchoffiana 224
patula 224
penduliflora 224
pereziana 224
philippocoburgii 224
picta 224
pinifolia 224
pinnata 224
piurensis 224
platynema 224
platyphylla 224
platyrhachis 224
platzmännii 224
poenulata 224
procera 224
pruinosa 224
 subgen. *Pseudo-catopsis* 224
psittacina 224
pyramidata 224
rariflora 224
rauhii 224
recurvata 224
regina 224
reticulata 224
reversa 224
rhododactyla 224
ringens 224
robusta 224
rodigasiana 224
roezlii 224
rubella 224
rubra 224

- var. *costaricensis* 224
sanguinolenta 224
saundersii 224
scalaris 224
secunda 224
selleana 224
selloana 224
setacea 224
sigmoidea 224
simplex 224
simulata 224
singularis 224
somnians 224
spiculosa 224
splendens 224
 var. *formosa* 224
spuria 224
stenostachya 224
stenoura 224
stipitata 224
streptophylla 224
subandina 224
subsecunda 224
superba 224
swartzii 224
tenuifolia 224
tequendamae 224
tessellata 224
tetrantha 224
 var. *aurantiaca* 224
 var. *ramosior* 224
 var. *tetrantha* 224
thyrsigera 224
tovarensis 224
tricolor 224
trinitensis 224
tripinnata 224
truncata 224
tuberosa 224
tuerckheimii 224
tweedieana 224
unilateralis 224
utriculata 224
valenzuelana 224
veitchii 224
ventricosa 224
venusta 224
viminalis 224
viridiflora 224
viscidula 224
vittata 225

wagneriana 225
walteri 225
wangerinii 225
warmingii 225
wawraneae 225
werckleana 225
wrightii 225
zebrina 225
zamorensis 225
Tillandsioideae 225, 254
Timmiaceae 225
Timmiella 225
 anomala 225
Tithonia 369, 371
 longiradiata 371
Tithymalopsis 225
 corollata 225
Tium 225
 Drummondii 225
Tococa 225
 parviflora 225
 symphyandra 225
 variegata 225
Tomea 225
Tomex 225
Tonestus 281, 283
 kingii 281
Tortula 225
 andicola 225
 aspera 225
 caroliniana 225
 fragilis 225
 ruralis 225
Tournefortia 225
 trichocalycina 225
Tournonia 1
Tourrettieae 75
Toxicodendron 126, 225
 radicans 126, 225
Trachaeophyta 75, 225
Trachypodaceae 225
Trachypodopsis 225
 crispulata 225
 serrulata 225
Trachypogon 225
 densus 225
 parviflorus 225
 rigidifolius 225
Tradescantia 126, 130, 225
 purpusi 225
 reverchonii 126, 130

- zebrina* 225
Tragia 126
urticifolia 126
Tragopogon 225
 Trapellaceae 74
Trema 225
 amboinensis 225
 floridana 225
 orientalis 225
Trianthema 225
 portulacastrum 225
Trichilia 225
Trichocolea 225
 tomentella 225
Trichomanes 112, 225
 cyrtotheca 225
 davallioides 225
 saxifragoides 225
Trichostema 127
 dichotomum 127
Trichostomum 225
 cylindricum 225
Tridax 225, 286-288
 coronopifolia 288
 durangensis 288
 erecta 286, 288
 procumbens 225
 ***yecorana* 286-288**
Tridens 127
 flavus 127
Trifolium 126, 127, 225
 agrarium 225
 arvense 127
 hybridum 225
 perfoliata 126
 pratense 225
 forma *leucochraceum* 225
 procumbens 225
 repens 225
 var. *alpestre* 225
 var. *alpinum* 225
 var. *repens* 225
Trigonella 225
 coerulea 225
Triodia 225
 albescens 225
Tripina 225
Triplasis 127
 purpurea 127
Trismegistia 225
 rigida 225
Triumfetta 225
 palmatiloba 225
Trixis 225
 radialis 225
 Trochodendrales 71
Trochodendranae 68, 71
Uapaca 225
Uerbena 225
Ullucus 1
 tuberosus 1
 Ulmaceae 128, 225
Ulmus 128, 225
 alata 128
 americana 225
 rubra 225
 Umbelliferae 225, 351
Uredo 225
 callicarpae 225
 lippiae 225
Uroskinnera 270, 279
Urtica 225
 candicans 225
 dioica 225
 var. *californica* 225
 var. *procera* 225
 gracilis 225
 Lyallii 225
 procera 225
 urens 225
 viridis 225
 Urticaceae 128, 225
 Utriculariaceae 74
Uva-ursi 225, 226
 procumbens 226
Uwarowia 226
 chrysanthifolia 226
 sulphurea 226
 Vacciniaceae 226
Vaccinium 126, 226
 arboreum 126, 226
 stamineum 126
Valeriana 226
 papilla 226
 scorpioides 226
 Valerianaceae 128, 226
Valerianella 128, 226
 radiata 128
Valerianodes 226
Vandenboschia 226

- cyrtotheca* 226
davallioides 226
Vanilla 226
 Helleri 226
 odorata 226
 Pfaviania 226
 planifolia 226
 Pompona 226
Varangevillea 226
 hispidissima 226
Varronia 226
 cana 226
 globosa 226
 Veratrales 73
 Verbasaceae 73
Verbascum 226
 thapsus 226
Verbena 128, 226-236
 abramsi 226
 adulterina 226
 × *adulterina* 226
 alata 226
 forma *alba* 226
 alopecurioides 226
 alopecuroides 226
 alopecurus 226
 alpina 226
 ambletia 226
 ambrosiaefolia 226
 ambrosiaefolia 226
 ambrosiaefolia 226
 ambrosifolia 226
 forma *eglandulosa* 226
 ambrosiifolia 226
 americana 226
 amoena 226
 anaïs 226
 andrieuxii 226
 angustata 226
 angustifolia 226
 angustifolia × *hastata* 226
 angustifolium 226
 anusifolia 226
 apulchellas 226
 araucana 226
 arenaria 226
 arenicola 226
 × *argentina* 226
 aristigera 226
 aspera 226
 atacamensis 226
 aristigera 226
 atacamensis 226
 aubletia 226
 var. *bipinnatifida* 226
 aubletia × *tenera* 226
 secondary subgroup *Aubletia*
 226
 aubrietiae 226
 aubrietii 226
 × *baileyana* 227
 bajacalifornica 227
 balansae 227
 banariensis 227
 bangiana 227
 barbata 227
 berterii 227
 bipinnatifida 227
 var. *latifolia* 227
 var. *latilobata* 227
 bipinnatifida × *wrightii* 227
 bipinnatifidia 227
 bipinnatifidum 227
 bipinnatifolia 227
 bipinnatifida 227
 bipiunatifida 227
 biserrata 227
 biternata 227
 × *blanchardi* 227
 bonaeriensis 227
 bonariensis 227
 var. *brevibracteata* 227
 var. *conglomerata* 227
 forma *latifolia* 227
 var. *longibracteata* 227
 var. *reineckii* 227
 rigida 227
 var. *rigida* 227
 forma *robustior* 227
 var. *venosa* 227
 bracteata 227
 forma *albiflora* 227
 var. *brevibracteata* 227
 bracteate 227
 bracteosa 227
 var. *brevibracteata* 227
 bracteosa × *stricta* 227
 bracteoso-aubletia 227
 bractiosa 227
 brasiliensis 227
 var. *subglabrata* 227
 brevibracteata 227

- briquetiana* 227
 forma *campestris* 227
 forma *silvatica* 227
briquetiana × *tenuisecta* 227
cabrera 227
cabrerae 227
californica 227
calliantha 227
cameronensis 227
campestris 227
canadensis 227
 forma *canadensis* 227
 forma *candidissima* 227
 var. *candidissima* 227
canadensis × *tenuisecta* 227
candidissima 227
canes 227
 var. *roemeriana* 227
canescens 227
 forma *albiflora* 227
 var. *neo-mexicana* 227
 var. *roemeriana* 227
caniuis 227
capensis 227
 forma *capillaris* 227
capitata 228
carolina 228
 forma *albiflora* 228
carolinense 228
carolinensis 228
caroliniana 228
 forma *recta* 228
 var. *recta* 228
caroliniensis 228
catharinae 228
cauesceus 228
 var. *roemeriana* 228
chamaedrifolia 228
chamaedryfolia 228
 forma *foliosae* 228
 hybrida 228
 α *melindres* 228
 forma *siccanea* 228
 forma *strigosa* 228
 var. *subbipinnatisecta* 228
chamaedryfolia × *erinooides* 228
chamaedryfolia ×
 subbipinnatisecta 228
chamaedryfolia × *tenuisecta* 228
cheitmaniana 228
 chilensis 228
 ciliata 228
 var. *ciliata* 228
 var. *longedentata* 228
 var. *longidentata* 228
 var. *pubera* 228
 cililata 228
 cinerea 228
 citriodora 228
 clavata 228
 forma *albiflora* 228
 var. *casmensis* 228
 × *clemensorum* 228
 cloverae 228
 cloveri 228
 var. *cloveri* 228
 var. *eilacina* 228
 var. *lilaciana* 228
 var. *lilacina* 228
 var. *lilacina* 228
 coccinea 228
 cochabambensis 228
 coerulea 228
 × *conata* 228
 × *corrupta* 228
 corymbosa 228
 × *covasii* 228
 crinoidea 228
 crithunifolia 228
 cumingii 228
 cuneifolia 228
 × *deamii* 228
 decurrens 228
 delticola 228
 demissa 228
 deserticola 228
 diceras 228
 diffusa 228
 digitata 228
 dissecta 228
 forma *alba* 228
 × *dissoluta* 228
 domingensis 228
 doniana 228
 drummondii 228
 dusenii 228
 ehrenbergiana 228
 elegans 229
 var. *asperata* 229
 engelmanni 229
 × *engelmannii* 229

- ephedroides* 229
ericoides 229
erinoides 229
 alba 229
 var. *alba* 229
 forma *glabrescens* 229
 var. *laciniata* 229
erinoides × *hybrida* 229
eriolclona 229
exilis 229
 × *fabricata* 229
fasciculata 229
 × *fecunda* 229
femina 229
 × *ferax* 229
ferreyrae 229
filicaulis 229
flava 229
fluminensis 229
foetida 229
 group *Foliosae* 229
forskålei 229
forskaelei 229
forskaehlei 229
forskohlei 229
galapagosensis 229
gentryi 229
geraniaefolia 229
geraniifolia 229
glabraia 229
 var. *tenuispicata* 229
glandularia 229
 sect. *Glandularia* 229
glandulifera 229
globifera 229
globiflora 229
globulifera 229
globuliflora 229
glutinosa 229
 × *gonzalezi* 229
goodingii 229
 forma *albiflora* 229
 var. *goodingii* 229
 var. *nepetifolia* 229
goodingii 229
 × *goodmani* 229
gracilescens 229
gracilis 229
grandiflora 229
grisea 229
guadrangularis 229
gynobasis 229
 var. *strigosa* 229
halei 128, 229
halei × *lasiostachys* 229
halei × *prostrata* 229
hasslerana 229
 var. *ovatifolia* 229
hastata 229, 230
 forma *albiflora* 229
 forma *caerulea* 229
 forma *hastata* 229
 β *oblongifolia* 229
 var. *oblongifolia* 229
 forma *rosea* 229
 var. *scabra* 230
 stricta 230
hastata × *stricta* 230
hastata × *urticifolia* 230
hastate × *stricta* 230
hatschbachi 230
hayekii 230
herteri 230
hirta 230
 var. *gracilis* 230
hispidia 230
hispidia × *simplex* 230
 secondary subgroup *Holophyllae*
 230
hookeriana 230
humifusa 230
humilis 230
hunzikeri 230
hybrida 230
 × *hybrida* 230
 gigantea 230
 grandiflora 230
hybrida × *erinoides* 230
hybirda × *tenuisecta* 230
 × *illicita* 230
inamoena 230
imbricifolia 230
incarnata 230
incisa 230
incisa × *erinoides* 230
incisa × *tenuisecta* 230
inconspicua 230
 subsect. *Inermes* 230
inflata 230
 × *inhonesta* 230
integrifolia 230

- intercedens* 230
 × *intercedens* 230
intermedia 230
javanica 230
jordanensis 230
 group *Juncea* 230
 × *kondai* 230
kuntzeana 230
laciniata 230
 var. *albida* 230
 var. *contracta* 230
 var. *sabini* 230
laciniata × *megapotamica* 230
lambertii 230
lanceolata 230
landbecki 230
langustifolia 230
lantanoïdes 230
lantanoïdes 230
lappulacea 230
lappulaceae 230
lasiostachys 230
 forma *albiflora* 230
 var. *scabrida* 230
 var. *septentrionalis* 230
lasiostachys × *halei* 230
lasiostachys × *officinalis* 230
lastata 230
 sect. *Leptostachyae* 230
lilacina 230
lindmanii 230
lipozygioides 230
lipozygioides 230
litoralis 230
 var. *albiflora* 230
 var. *caracasana* 230
littoralis 230
lobata 230, 231
 var. *glabrata* 230
 var. *hirsuta* 231
longavina 231
longevina 231
longifolia 231
 forma *albiflora* 231
 var. *pubescens* 231
longovina 231
lucaena 231
lucanensis 231
lupulina 231
macdougallii 231
macdougallii 231
 subgroup *Macranthae* 231
macroperma 231
mahanettii 231
mahoneti 231
mahoneti 231
malmii 231
maritima 231
marrubioides 231
mathewsii 231
 × *matritensis* 231
matthesii 231
megapotamica 231
 var. *truncatula* 231
 var. *tweediana* 231
megapotamica × *peruviana* 231
megapotamica × *santiaguensis* 231
megapotamica × *tenuisecta* 231
melindres 231
melindres × *tenera* 231
 secondary subgroup *Melindres* 231
melindroides 231
mendocina 231
menthaefolia 231
 × *meretrix* 231
mexicana 231
 subgroup *Micranthae* 231
microphylla 231
minutiflora 231
 × *moechina* 231
mollis 231
montana 231
montevidensis 231
moricolor 231
morongii 231
moteana 231
multicaulis 231
multifida 231
multiglandulosa 231
nana 231
neomexicana 231
 var. *hirtella* 231
 var. *xylopoda* 231
neomexicana × *urticifolia* 231
neo mexicana 231
neo-mexicana 231
 × *nequam* 231
nervosa 231
nicea 231
 forma *rosea* 231

- × *nisa* 231
- nivea* 231
 - forma *rosea* 231
- sect. *Nobiles* 231
- nodiflora* 231
 - arborescens* 231
- × *notha* 231
- nudiflora* 231
- occulta* 231
- odorata* 231
- officinalis* 232
 - var. *albiflora* 232
 - var. *gaudichaudii* 232
 - var. *grandiflora* 232
 - var. *macrostachya* 232
 - var. *prostrata* 232
- officinalis* × *lasiostachys* 232
- officinalis* × *prostrata* 232
- orcuttiana* 232
- origenes* 232
- origens* 232
 - × *osteni* 232
- ovata* 232
- series *Pachystachyae* 232
- paniculata* 232
- paniculata* × *stricta* 232
- paniculato-stricta* 232
- paraguariensis* 232
- paranensis* 232
- parodii* 232
- parvula* 232
 - var. *gigas* 232
- patagonica* 232
- paulseni* 232
- perakii* 232
- perakii* × *peruviana* 232
- peregrina* 232
- perennis* 232
 - var. *johnstoni* 232
- permila* 232
- × *perriana* 232
- perturbata* 232
- peruviana* 232
 - forma *alba* 232
 - var. *glabriuscula* 232
 - var. *subbipinnatisecta* 232
- peruviana* × *megapotamica* 232
- peruviana* × *perakii* 232
- peruviana* × *tenera* 232
- phlogiflora* 232
 - forma *alba* 232
 - forma *truncatula* 232
- phlogiflora* × *coerulea* 232
- phlogiphora* 232
- pinetorum* 232
- pinnatifida* 232
- pinnatiloba* 232
- placata* 232
- platensis* 232
 - var. *latiuscula* 232
 - var. *stenodes* 232
 - forma *violacea* 232
- plicata* 232
 - var. *degeneri* 232
- plivata* 232
- pmila* 232
- pogonostoma* 232
- pogostoma* 232
- polystachia* 232
- polystachya* 232
 - polystachya* × *prostrata* 232
- polystachys* 232
- porrigenes* 232
- porrigens* 232
- procumbens* 232
 - × *prostibula* 232
- prostrata* 232
- prostrato-stricta* 232
- pubera* 232
- pulchella* 232, 233
 - var. *clavellata* 232
 - var. *gracilior* 232
 - forma *latiloba* 233
 - var. *latiloba* 233
 - var. *mahoneti* 233
 - maonettii* 233
 - var. *maonetti* 233
 - var. *maroetti* 233
- pulcherrima* 233
- pulchra* 233
 - var. *paludicola* 233
- pumila* 233
 - forma *albida* 233
 - forma *albiflora* 233
- quadrangularis* 233
- quadrangulata* 233
- quadrangulata* 233
- quintus* 233
- racemosa* 233
- racemosa* × *canadensis* 233
- racemosa* × *tenuisecta* 233
- radicans* 233

- var. *glabra* 233
radicata 233
 var. *glabra* 233
ramboi 233
ramulosa 233
recta 233
 canadensis 233
regnelliana 233
reichei 233
reitzii 233
 var. *castrensis* 233
remota 233
 var. *hirsuta* 233
ribifolia 233
 forma *alba* 233
 var. *foetida* 233
 var. *longavina* 233
rigens 233
rigida 233
 var. *alba* 233
 forma *glandulifera* 233
 var. *glandulifera* 233
 var. *latifolia* 233
 lilacina 233
 var. *lilacina* 233
 forma *obovata* 233
 var. *obovata* 233
 var. *reineckii* 233
rinconensis 233
ringens 233
riparia 233
robusta 233
rubiginosa 233
rugosa 233
runyoni 233
 forma *rosiflora* 233
runyonii 233
 forma *rosiflora* 233
russellii 233
rydbergi 233
 × *rydbergii* 233
sabini 233
sagittalis 233
santiagensis 233
santiaguensis 233
santiaguensis × *megapotamica*
 233
scaberrima 233
scabra 233
 forma *angustifolia* 233
scabrella 233
scabrosa 233
 secondary subgroup
 Schizophyllae 233
 × *schnackii* 234
 schulzii 234
 scoparia 234
 scordioides 234
 × *scorta* 234
 scribiculata 234
 scrobiculata 234
 scutellaria 234
 sedula 234
 selloi 234
 senilis 234
 sessilis 234
 setacea 234
 shrevei 234
 simplex 234
 forma *albiflora* 234
 eggerti 234
 var. *eggerti* 234
 simplex × *bracteata* 234
 simplex × *hastata* 234
 simplex × *hispida* 234
 simplex × *stricta* 234
 simplex × *urticifolia* 234
 × *solbrigii* 234
 sororia 234
 spectabilis 234
 sphaerocarpa 234
 spicata 234
 stachys 234
 spuria 234
 stellarioides 234
 α *decurrens* 234
 var. *decurrens* 234
 sessilis 234
 β *sessilis* 234
 var. *sessilis* 234
 stewartii 234
 stereoclada 234
 storeoclada 234
 striata 234
 var. *alba* 234
 stricata 234
 stricta 234
 alba 234
 forma *alba* 234
 var. *alba* 234
 forma *albiflora* 234

- forma *caerulea* 234
 β *mollis* 234
 var. *mollis* 234
 forma *roseiflora* 234
 forma *stricta* 234
stricta × *angustifolia* 234
stricta × *bracteosa* 234
stricta × *hastata* 234
stricta × *spicata* 234
stricta × *urticaefolia* 234
stricta × *urticifolia* 234
stricto-hastata 234
stricto-paniculata 234
striata 234
strigosa 234
structa 234
subbipinnatisecta 234
subincana 234
subligera 234
subpaludosa 234
subuligera 234
suksdorfi 234
 × *suksdorfi* 234
sulfurea 234
 forma *intermedia* 234
 α *normalis* 234
sulphurea 234, 235
 forma *alba* 234
 var. *canescens* 234
 forma *fuscobrunnea* 234
 var. *fuscobrunnea* 234
intermedia 234
 forma *intermedia* 235
 var. *intermedia* 235
 var. *longituba* 235
 var. *pedunculata* 235
 var. *scabra* 235
 var. *taltalensis* 235
supina 235
 forma *erecta* 235
 var. *erecta* 235
 var. *glabra* 235
 β *hirsuta* 235
 var. *hirsuta* 235
 var. *major* 235
 var. *minor* 235
 var. *subglabriuscula* 235
swiftiana 235
tampensis 235
tampeusis 235
teash 235
 × *teasii* 235
tenella 235
tenera 235
 var. *albiflora* 235
maanetti 235
 var. *maanettii* 235
 var. *mahonetii* 235
maonetti 235
maonettii 235
 var. *maonetti* 235
 var. *maonettii* 235
 var. *tristachya* 235
tenera × *aubleitii* 235
tenera × *erinoides* 235
tenera × *incisa* 235
tenera × *lanceolata* 235
tenera × *peruviana* 235
teniusecta 235
 × *tentamenta* 235
tenuifolia 235
tenuisecta 235
 var. *alba* 235
albiflora 235
 forma *arenaria* 235
 var. *glabra* 235
 var. *glabrata* 235
tenuisecta × *canadensis* 235
tenuisecta × *hybrida* 235
tenuisecta × *incisa* 235
tenuisecta × *megapotamica* 235
tenuiseeta 235
tenuispicata 235
tessmannii 235
tetrandria 235
teucrifolia 235
teucrifolia 235
 var. *corollata* 235
teucroioides 235
anaïs 235
 var. *anaïs* 235
 var. *anaïs* 235
auriculiflora 235
 var. *auriculiflora* 235
hybrida 235
 var. *platensis* 235
teucroioides × *chamaedryfolia*
 235
teucroioides × *venosa* 235
thymioides 235

- thymoides* 235
 forma *albiflora* 235
tomophylla 235
 × *torpa* 235
townsendii 235
trachea 235
 × *transitoria* 235
traquea 235
tricolor 235
trifida 235
 ver. *deserticola* 235
trifidi 235
 × *trinitensis* 236
tristachya 236
triternata 236
tumidula 236
ultricrofolia 236
 var. *leiocarpa* 236
uncinata 236
undulata 236
urticaefolia 236
urticaefolia 236
 var. *hirsutior* 236
 forma *leiocarpa* 236
 var. *leiocarpa* 236
 var. *leiophylla* 236
 riparia 236
 var. *riparia* 236
urticaefolium 236
urticaefolia × *stricta* 236
urticaefolia 236
urticiaefolia 236
urticifolia 236
 var. *incarnata* 236
 leiocarpa 236
 var. *leiocarpa* 236
 var. *paniculata* 236
 var. *riparia* 236
 var. *simplex* 236
 var. *typica* 236
 var. *urticifolia* 236
urticifolia × *hastata* 236
urticifolia × *neomexicana* 236
urticifolia × *simplex* 236
urticifolia × *stricta* 236
urticifolio-paniculata 236
urtricrofolia 236
 × *uruguayensis* 236
 × *vaca* 236
 × *vaga* 236
valerianoides 236
 variabilis 236
 venosa 236
 alba 236
 forma *genuina* 236
 lilacina 236
 var. *parviflora* 236
 var. *reineckii* 236
 var. *rugosa* 236
 forma *umbrosa* 236
 venturii 236
 venusta 236
 sect. *Verbenaca* 236
 veronicaefolia 236
 villifolia 236
 vinosa 236
 weberbaueri 236
 × *wingei* 236
 wrightii 236
 forma *albiflora* 236
 xantha 236
 xanthii 236
 xertha 236
 xutha 236
 xanthia 236
 xeriphioides 236
 zutha 236
 Verbenaceae 128, 236, 237, 393
Verbenajus 237
 verbenae 237
Verbenapis 237
 andrediformis 237
 verbenae 237
 Verbeneae 237
Verbenia 237
Verbenna 237
 drummondii 237
Verbesina 237, 296, 297
 capitata 237
 crassiramea 237
 miahuatlana 296, 297
 pterophora 237
 turbacensis 237
 virgata 296, 297
Verbina 237
Vermicularia 237
 decurrens 237
Vernonia 126, 237
 brasiliana 237
 canescens 237
 fasciculata 237
 patens 237

- patula* 237
 var. *patula* 237
scabra 237
texana 126
Veronica 237, 322
 arvensis 237
 peregrina 237
 prostrata 237
 Veronicaceae 73, 75
 × *Veronicena* 237
Vesicularia 237
 montagnei 237
Viburnum 126, 237
 americanum 237
 rhytidophyllum 237
 rufidulum 126
Vicia 237
 americana 237
 var. *americana* 237
 var. *angustifolia* 237
 var. *minor* 237
 var. *truncata* 237
 angustifolia 237
 Cracca 237
 var. *multiflora* 237
 var. *tenuifolia* 237
 fabia 237
 hirsuta 237
 oregana 237
 sativa 237
 var. *angustifolia* 237
 var. *sativa* 237
 sparsiflora 237
 trifida 237
 villosa 237
Vigna 237
 populnea 237
Viguiera 369-371
 subgen. *Amphilepis* 369, 371
 ayutlana 369-371
 excelsa 369, 371
 hypochlora 371
 subcanescens 369
Vilfa 29, 237
 macusaniensis 237
 pubescens 29
Villadia 31, 34, 261
 parva 261
Viola 128, 237, 238, 348
 adunca 237
 forma *albiflora* 237
 forma *Masonii* 237
 arenaria 237
 arvensis 238
 blanda 238
 canadensis 238
 conspersa 238
 cucullata 238
 forma *albiflora* 238
 eriocarpa 238
 glabella 238
 Kitaibeliana 238
 var. *Rafinesquii* 238
 nephrophylla 238
 var. *cognata* 238
 Nuttallii 238
 var. *Bakeri* 238
 var. *linguifolia* 238
 var. *Nuttallii* 238
 var. *praemorsa* 238
 orbiculata 238
 pallens 238
 palustris 238
 forma *albiflora* 238
 var. *brevipes* 238
 pedata 238
 pedatifida 238
 pensylvanica 238
 pubescens 238
 forma *leiocarpa* 238
 var. *leiocarpa* 238
 var. *Peckii* 238
 var. *pubescens* 238
 var. *scabriuscula* 238
 Rafinesquii 128, 238
 renifolia 238
 var. *Brainerdii* 238
 rugulosa 238
 Russellii 238
 Selkirkii 238
 sororia 238
 subvestita 238
 tricolor 238
 vallicola 238
 villosa 128
 Violaceae 128, 238
 Violaes 238
Viorna 66
 beadleii 66
 urnigera 66
Viscum 238
 orientale 238

Vitaceae 72, 128, 238

Vitales 68, 72

Vites 72

Vitex 238-241

acuminata 238

adulterina 238

x *adulterina* 238

agelaeifolia 238

var. *rufula* 238

agnes-castis 238

agnus 238

castus 238

agnuscastus 238

alba 238

latifolia 238

forma *latifolia* 238

macrophylla 238

agnus-castus 238

forma *alba* 238

forma *albiflora* 238

var. *caerulea* 238

var. *coerulea* 238

var. *diversifolia* 238

forma *latifolia* 238

var. *pseudonegundo* 238

var. *pseudo-negundo* 238

var. *robusta* 238

var. *serrata* 238

forma *variegata* 238

ajugaeflora 238

algaeifolia 238

var. *rufula* 238

altissima 238

forma *subglabra* 238

var. *zeylanica* 238

altissima 238

altmanni 238

amaniensis 238

amboniensis 238

var. *schlechteri* 238

andongensis 238

angolensis 238

appuni 238

arborea 238

aurea 238

axillaris 238

balbi 238

barbata 238

befotakensis 238

benthamiana 238

benuensis 238

bequaerti 238

beraviensis 238, 239

var. *acuminata* 238

forma *pilosa* 238

var. *pilosa* 238

forma *villosa* 238

var. *villosa* 239

betsiliensis 239

subsp. *barorum* 239

bevariensis 239

bicolor 239

bignonioides 239

blancheti 239

bogalensis 239

bojeri 239

var. *suborbicularis* 239

bracteata 239

brasiliensis 239

brevilabiata 239

brevipetiolata 239

buchanani 239

buchananii 239

var. *quadrangula* 239

buchneri 239

buddingii 239

burmensis 239

caespitosa 239

calothyrsa 239

canescens 239

cannabifolia 239

var. *latifolia* 239

capitata 239

capitatus 239

carbuncolorum 239

carvalhi 239

cauliflora 239

var. *longifolia* 239

var. *vilosissima* 239

cestroides 239

cestroides 239

chariensis 239

var. *latifolia* 239

chryseriana 239

chrysocarpa 239

chrysomallum 239

var. *longicalyx* 239

var. *tomentella* 239

group *Chrysomallum* 239

cienkovskii 239

Cienkovskii 239

ciliata 239

- cilio-foliolata* 239
cimosa 239
clementis 239
cochinchinensis 239
cofassum 239
cofassus 239
 forma anomala 239
 var. puberula 239
columbiensis 239
compressa 239
confassus 239
congensis 239
congesta 239
congolensis 239
 var. gillettii 239
cooperi 239
cordata 239
coursi 239
crenata 239
cujabensis 239
cuneata 239
cuspidata 239
cymosa 239
dalrympleana 239
degeneriana 239
dentata 239
dinklagei 239
divaricata 239
diversifolia 239
djumaensis 239
doniana 239
 var. parvifolia 239
dryadum 239
duboisii 239
duckeii 239
duclouxii 239
eberhardtii 239
elakelakensis 239
epidictyodes 239
epidictyoides 239
eriolclona 239
excelsa 239
farafanganensis 239
ferruginea 239
fischeri 239
flava 239
flavens 239
floribunda 239
floridula 239
formosana 239
fosteri 239
froesii 239
gabunensis 239
gamosepala 239
 var. kunstleri 239
 var. scortechinii 239
gardneriana 239
gaumeri 239
geminata 239
gigantea 239
giorgii 239
glabrata 240
 var. bombacifolia 240
 var. poilanei 240
golungensis 240
grandidiana 240
 var. angustifolia 240
grandiflora 240
grandifolia 240
grisea 240
 var. dekindtiana 240
guerkeana 240
 var. gossweileri 240
guianensis 240
harveyana 240
hausknechtii 240
havilandii 240
hawaiiensis 240
haynga 240
hemsleyi 240
henryi 240
heptaphylla 240
hirsutissima 240
hockii 240
holoadenon 240
holocalyx 240
hornei 240
humberti 240
 var. angustata 240
humbertii 240
hypoleuca 240
ibarensis 240
impressinervia 240
inaequifolia 240
incisa 240
 negunda 240
integrifolia 240
involutrata 240
iraquensis 240
iringensis 240
isotjensis 240
kapirensis 240

- keniensis* 240
klugii 240
krukovii 240
kuylenii 240
kwangsiensis 240
kweichowensis 240
laciniosa 240
lamiana 240
lanigera 240
lasiantha 240
lasiophylla 240
lastellei 240
latifolia 240
leandrii 240
lebruni 240
lehmbachii 240
leucoxydon 240
limonifolia 240
lindenii 240
lindenii 240
littoralis 240
lobata 240
lobkowitzii 240
lokundjensis 240
 var. *kruckei* 240
longeracemosa 240
longipetiolata 240
longisepala 240
lucens 240
lundensis 240
luscens 240
lutea 240
luteoglandulosa 240
luzonica 240
macrofoliola 240
macrophylla 240
madagascariensis 240
madiensis 240
 var. *angustifolia* 240
 var. *aromatica* 240
 var. *baumii* 240
 var. *darbandensis* 240
 var. *glaberrima* 240
 var. *gossweileri* 240
 subsp. *milanjiensis* 240
 var. *milanjiensis* 240
 var. *nivea* 240
 var. *schweinfurthii* 240
maranhana 240
marquesii 240
martii 240
masoniana 240
medusaecalyx 240
megapotamica 240
 forma *albiflora* 240
mexiae 240
micrantha 240
microphylla 240
milnei 240
mollis 240
mombassae 240
 var. *acuminata* 240
 var. *parviflora* 240
monophylla 240
monrovia 240
montevidensis 240, 241
 var. *multinervis* 240
mossambicensis 241
 var. *oligantha* 241
multinervis 241
nadiensis 241
negunde 241
negundo 241
 forma *alba* 241
 var. *cannabifolia* 241
 var. *densiflora* 241
 heterophylla 241
 var. *heterophylla* 241
 var. *intermedia* 241
 macrophylla 241
 var. *microphylla* 241
 forma *multifida* 241
 var. *pseudo-negundo* 241
 var. *sessilis* 241
negundo-incisa 241
neo-caledonica 241
nigundo 241
nlonakensis 241
obanensis 241
obovata 241
occitans 241
odorata 241
orientale 241
orinocense 241
orinocensis 241
 var. *glabra* 241
 var. *multiflora* 241
oscitans 241
oxycuspis 241
 var. *mossambicensis* 241
pachyclada 241
pachyphylla 241

- padangensis* 241
panshiana 241
panshiniana 241
 var. *pulchra* 241
parviflora 241
 var. *puberulenta* 241
 forma *sterilis* 241
patula 241
pawiflora 241
payos 241
 var. *glabrescens* 241
 var. *stipitata* 241
 var. *zambesiaca* 241
pearsonii 241
peduncularis 241
 var. *roxburghiana* 241
pedunculata 241
pentadactyla 241
pentamera 241
perrieri 241
pervillei 241
 var. *pubescens* 241
petersiana 241
 var. *tettensis* 241
phaeotricha 241
phaseolifolia 241
phillyreaefolia 241
pierreana 241
pierrei 241
pinnata 241
 var. *alata* 241
pobeguini 241
polygama 241
 var. *dusenii* 241
pseudochrysocarpa 241
pubescens 241
 ptilota 241
pyramidata 241
quinata 241
 var. *puberula* 241
rehmanni 241
rivularis 241
rufa 241
rufescens 241
schlechteri 241
sinensis 241
 group *Sylva* 241
tangensis 241
thyrsiflora 241
timorensis 241
timoriensis 241
 trifolia 241
 var. *bicolor* 241
 var. *simplicifolia* 241
vermoeseni 241
verticillata 241
vestita 241
welwitschii 241
zeylanica 241
 Vitices 241
Vitis 128, 241
 aestivalis 128
 formosana 241
 rotundifolia 128
Vochysia 241
Volkameria 241
 × *Vriecantarea* 254, 256
Vriesea 241-248, 254-256
 acuminata 241
 aeris-incola 241
 × *African* 241
 × *Alberti* 241
 albescens 242
 albiflora 242
 albo-nitens 242
 subgen. *Alcantarea* 242
 alexandrae 242
 alfarovii 242
 aloifolia 242
 alta 242
 altodaserrae 242
 amazonica 242
 amethystina 242
 amethystina × *psittacina* 242
 ampla 242
 anceps 242
 × *Andreana* 242
 antiillana 242, 254, 255
 apiculata 242
 appendiculata 242
 argentinensis 242
 arpocalyx 242
 atra 242
 atro-purpurea 242
 attenuata 242
 × *aurantiaca* 242
 aurea 242
 × *aurora* 242
 × *aurora major* 242
 balanophora 242
 barclayana 242
 barilletii 242

- barilletii* × *fenestralis* 242
barilletii × *guttata* 242
barilletii × *incurvata* 242
barilletii × (*× morreniana*) 242
barilletii × *psittacina* 242
barilletii × *saundersii* 242
barilletii × *scalaris* 242
barilletii × *splendens* 242
barilletii × (*carinata* × *psittacina*) 242
(*barilletii* × (*carinata* × *psittacina*)) × *duvaliana* 242
(*barilletii* × (*carinata* × *psittacina*)) × (*duvaliana* × *incurvata*) 242
(*barilletii* × (*carinata* × *psittacina*)) × (*× fulgida*) 242
(*barilletii* × (*× morreniana*)) × (*carinata* × *psittacina* var. *rubrobracteata*) 242
barilletii × (*psittacina* × *carinata*) 242
× *Belgica* 242
bellula 242
bicolor 242
biguassuensis 242
× *bijou* 242
billbergia 242
billbergioides 242
var. *ampla* 242
var. *billbergioiges* 242
var. *subnuda* 242
bituminosa 242
blokii 242
× *boetscheria* 242
botafogensis 242
botteri 242
brachyphylla 242
brachystachys 242
× *brachystachys major* 242
× *brachystachys splendens* 242
bracteosa 242
brasiliansa 242
brassicoides 242
broadwayi 242, 254, 255
brunei 242
brusquensis 242
bullata 242
caespitosa 242
caldasiana 242
camptoclada 242
× *candelabrum* 242
capitata 242
capituligera 242
× *cappei* 242
× *cardinalis* 242
carinata 242, 243
var. *constricta* 242
var. *inflata* 242
var. *wawra* 242
carinata × *barilletii* 242
carinata × *ensifformis* 243
carinata × (*× fulgida*) 243
carinata × *paraibica* 243
carinata × *psittacina* 243
carinata × *psittacina* var. *rubrobracteata* 243
(*carinata* × *barilletii*) × *carinata*
(*carinata* × *psittacina*) × *ensifformis* 243
((*carinata* × *psittacina*) × *barilletii*) × *splendida* 243
catharinensis 243
cathcartii 256
cearensis 243
cereicola 243
× *chantrieri* 243
chiapensis 243
chlorantha 243
chontalensis 243
chrysostachys 243
var. *chrysostachys* 243
var. *stenophylla* 243
citrina 243
× *citrina* 243
clauseniana 243
× *Closoniana* 243
× *Closoniana brachystachys major* 243
comata 243
conferta 243
conferta × (*× rex*) 243
var. *recurvata* 243
confusa 243
subgen. *Conostachys* 243
corallina 243
var. *rosea* 243
var. *striata* 243
corallina var. *rosea* ((*carinata* × *psittacina*) × *barilletii*) 243
corcovadensis 243

- corcovadensis* × (*× poelmanii*)
corcovadensis × (*× sceptre d'or*) 243
cornus-cervi 243
crassa 243
crassiflora 243
crenulipetala 243
 × *Croix d'Honneur* 243
crotalophora 243
crousseana 243
cryptantha 243
cylindracea 243
cylindrica 243
decipiens 243
delicatula 243
densiflora 243
 × *Devansayana* 243
didistichoides 243
diffusa 243
diminuta 243
discolor 243
dissitiflora 243, 254
disticha 243
 × *Doctor Lebel* 243
dodsonii 254, 255
 × *Donneai* 243
drepanocarpa 243
drewii 243
dubia 243
 × *Duchartrei* 243
 × *Ducretii* 243
dusenii 243
 × *Duvalii* 243
 × *Duvalii major* 243
duvaliana 243
duvaliana × *carinata* 243
duvaliana × (*× fulgida*) 243
duvaliana × *incurvata* 243
duvaliana × (*× morreniana*) 243
duvaliana × *rostrum-aquilae* 243
 (*duvaliana* × *rostrum-aquilae*) × *psittacina* 243
egregia 243
elata 243
 × *elegans* 243
 × *Elmiriana* 243
ensifformis 243, 256
 var. *bicolor* 243
 var. *ensifformis* 243
 var. *striata* 243
 var. *warmingii* 243
ensifformis × *regina* 256
 × *erecta* 243
erici 243
 × *eros* 243
erythrodactylon 243, 244
 var. *striata* 244
 × *esperanza* 244
eunorpha 244
 subgen. *Euvriesea* 244
extensa 244
falkenbergii 244
 × *Favorite* 244
fenestralis 244
 × var. *morfontanensis* 244
fenestralis × *longibracteata* 244
fenestralis × *tessellata* 244
fenestralis × *Encholirion roseum* 244
fenestrata 244
fibrosa 244
flammea 244
fosteriana 244
fragrans 244
friburgensis 244
 var. *friburgensis* 244
 var. *paludosa* 244
 var. *tucumanensis* 244
 × *Flaming Sword* 244
 × *Flamme* 244
 × *flammea* 244
 × *Flammendes* 244
schwert 244
 (× *Flammendes schwert*) × *splendens* 244
fulgida 244
 × *fulgida* 244
funbris 244
 × *furcata* 244
gamba 244
 × *gemma* 244
geniculata 244
 sect. *Genuinae* 244
 × *Gerbe de feu* 244
gibba 244, 254, 255
 × *Gigant* 244
gigantea 244
 × *ginoti* 244
gladioliflora 244
glauca 244
glaucophylla 244

- glaziouana* 244
 × *gloriosa* 244
 (× *gloriosa*) × (× *vangeertii*)
 244
glutinosa 244
 var. *viridis* 244
 × *Gnom* 244
goniorachis 244
gracilis 244
 × *gracilis* 244
gradata 244
graminifolia 244
 × *grandis* 244
gravisiana 244
 × *griessensiana* 244
 × *griessensii* 244
guadeloupensis 244
guadelupensis 244, 254, 255
guttata 244
haematina 244
hainesiorum 244
hamata 244
haplostachya 244, 254, 255
harmsiana 244
 × Heinrich Schmidt 244
heliconioides 244
 var. *b polysticha* 244
 × *Henrici* 244
 × Henri Ducret 244
heterandra 244
hieroglyphica 244
marginata 244
 var. *zebrina* 244
hillegeeriana 244
hitchcockiana 244
hodgei 244
hoehneana 244
 × *hoelscheriana* 244
hospitalis 244
hydrophora 244
hygrometrica 244
 var. *angustifolia* 244
 var. *hygrometrica* 244
icterica 244
 × *illustris* 244
imbricata 244
imperialis 244
 × *imperialis* 244
incurvata 244
 var. *inflata* 244
incurvata × *barilletii* 245
incurvata × (× *morreniana*) 245
incurvata × (*psittacina* ×
carinata) 245
 'inferno' 256
inflata 245
 × *insignis* 245
 × Inspector Kolb 245
 × Inspector Perring 245
 × *intermedia* 245
interrogatoria 245
irazuensis 245
itaitiaiae 245
jimenezii 245
johnstonii 245
jonghei 245
 × *Kienastii* 245
killipiana 245
 × *kitteliana* 245
 (× *kitteliana*) × (×
brachystachys major) 245
 (× *kitteliana*) × (× *rex*) 245
 (× *kitteliana*) × *saundersii* 245
 × *Komet* 245
krameri 245
 × *Kramero-fulgida* 245
kupperi 245
kupperiana 245
lacera 245
lancifolia 245
languida 245
latissima 245
laxa 245
legrelleana 245
 × *leodiensis* 245
 × *leonii* 245
 × *leopoldi* 245
 × *leopoldiana* 245
leptantha 245
leptopoda 245
leucophylla 245
lindenii 245
lineata 245
longibracteata 245
wartelii 245
longicaulis 245
 var. *secunda* 245
longiscapa 245
lopezii 245
lubbersiana
lubbersii 245
lubbersii × *mephisto* 245

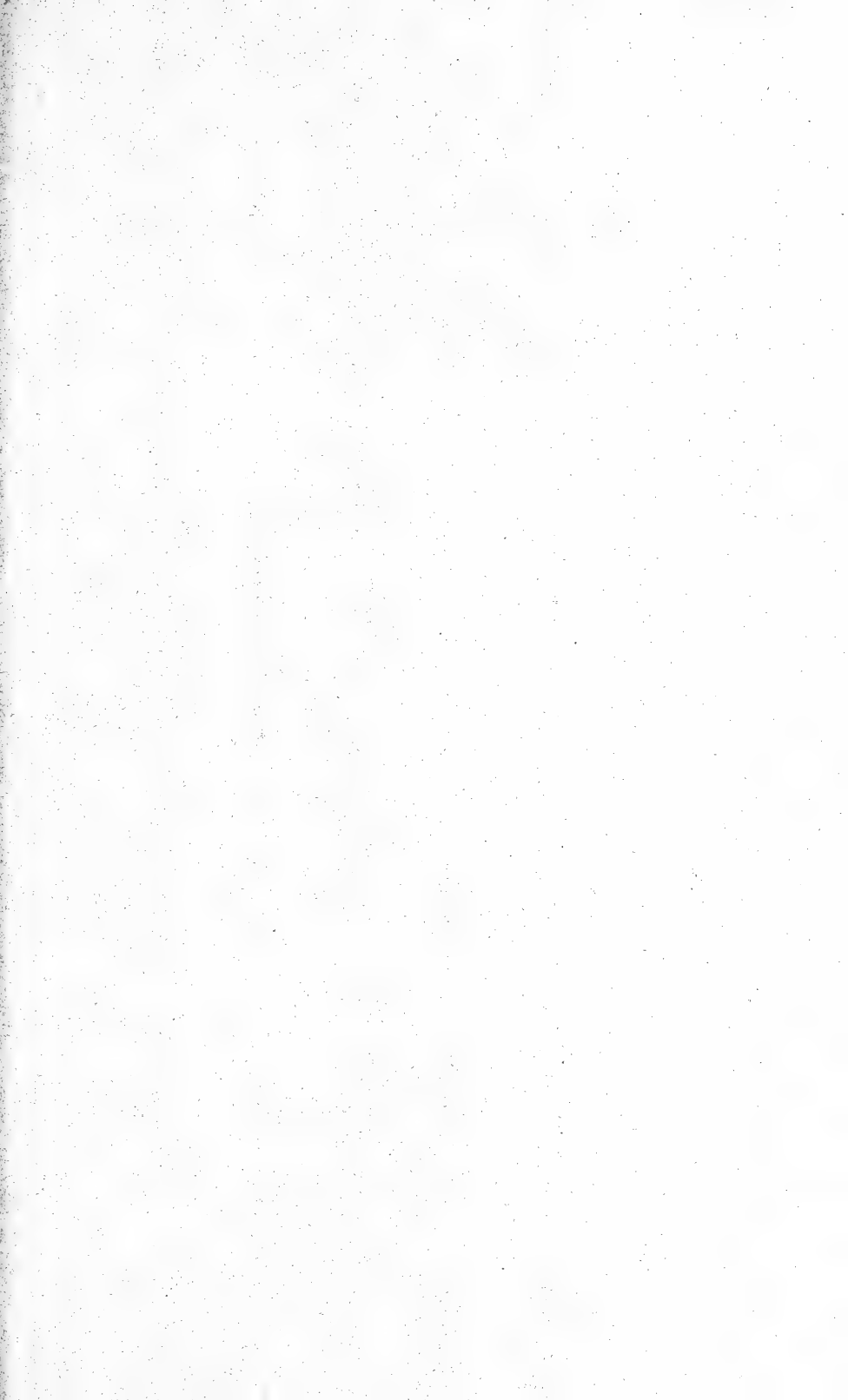
- luschnathii* 245
luxemburgensis 245
macrantha 245
macrochlamys 245
macropetala 245
macropoda 245
macrostachya 245
maculata 245
maculosa 245
 × *Madame Susanne de Smet*
 245
magdalenae 245
magdalense 245
magnifica 245
 × *magnifica* 245
malzinei 245
 × *magnisiana* 245
 × *magnusiana* 245
 × *majestica* 245
 × *Marechaliana* 245
 × *Mariae* 245
 × *Marie* 245
marnier-lapostollei 245
maxoniana 245
 × *memoira Moensi* 245
 × *menelik* 245
mephisto 245
 × *mephisto* 245
 (× *mephisto*) × *pastuchoffiana*
 245
mesiana 245
minarum 245
 × *minima* 245
 × *mirabilis* 245
 (× *mirabilis*) × (× *rex*) 245
 (× *mirabilis*) × (× *vangeertii*)
 245
modesta 245
 × *moensiana* 245
monacorum 245
montana 245
morreniana 245
 × *morreniana* 245
 (× *morreniana*) × *barilletii* 245
 (× *morreniana*) × *duvaliana*
 245
morrenii 245
 var. disticha 245
 × *morreno-barilletiana* 245
 × *morreno-barilletii* 246
mosenii 246
muelleri 246
musaica 246
neoglutinosa 246
nephrolepis 246
 × *nigricans* 246
notata 246
nutans 246, 254, 255
obliqua 246
 × *obliqua* 246
oligantha 246
olmosana 246
ororiensis 246
ovandensis 246
pachychlamys 246
pachyspatha 246
paludosa 246
paniculata 246
 × *Papa Chevalier* 246
paradoxa 246
paraibica 246
pardalina 246
parviflora 246
pastuchoffiana 246
patula 246
pauciflora 246
paupera 246
pectinata 246
pedicellata 246
penduliflora 246
pereziana 246
 × *perfecta* 246
 × *Petersiana* 246
petropolitana 246
philippocoburgii 246
 var. vagans 246
philippocoburgii × *ensifformis*
 246
picta 246
pinottii 246
pittieri 246
platynema 246
 var. flava 246
 var. gracilior 246
 var. libonii 246
 var. platynema 246
 var. rosea 246
 var. striata 246
 var. variegata 246
 var. wrightii 246
platzmannii 246
 × *Pleurvicii* 246

- × *poelmanii* 246
- superba* 246
- (× *poelmanii*) × (*Vriesea* sp. × *psittacina*) × (× *versaillensis*) 246
- poenulata* 246
- × *Polonia* 246
- × *Pommerescheana* 246
- × *President Krueger* 246
- × *President O. Lamarche* 246
- × *Prince Charles* 246
- × *Prince Leopold* 246
- princeps* 246
- procera* 246
 - var. *debilis* 246
 - var. *gracilis* 246
 - var. *procera* 246
 - var. *rubra* 246
 - var. *tenuis* 246
- × *procera bicolor* 246
- psittacina* 246
 - var. *brachystachys* 246
 - var. *bracteis omnino coccineis*
 - var. *carinata* 246
 - var. *decolor* 246
 - var. *duvaliana* 246
 - var. *erythrodactylon* 246
 - var. *exilis* 246
 - var. *morreniana* 246
 - var. *psittacina* 246
 - var. *rubro-bracteata* 246
 - var. *rubrobracteata* 246
 - var. *truffautiana* 246
- psittacina* × *brachystachys* 246
- psittacina* × *carinata* 246
- psittacina* × *ensiformis* 246
- psittacina* × *longibracteata* 246
- psittacina* × *scalaris* 246
- psittacina* × *simplex* 246
- psittacina* var. *rubrobracteata* × (*rostrum-aquilae* × *duvaliana*) 247
- × *psittacina hybrida* 247
- × *psittacina picta* 247
- × *psittacino-filgida* 247
- pulverulento-lineata* 247
- purpurascens* 247
- pycnantha* 247
 - × *Quintusiana* 247
- racinae* 247
- ramosa* 247
- ranifera* 247
- rauhii* 247
- recurvata* 247
- regina* 247, 256
 - var. *glaziouana* 247
- regnellii* 247
- reticulata* 247
- retroflexa* 247
- × *retroflexa* 247
- × *rex* 247
- × *rex candelabra* 247
- × *rex major* 247
- × *rex rubis* 247
- × *rex superba* 247
- (× *rex*) × (× *mirabilis*) 247
- (× *rex*) × *platynema* 247
- (× *rex*) × (× *poelmanii*) 247
- rhodostachys* 247
- ringens* 247
- × *Ritter v. Fernsee* 247
- robusta* 247
- rodigasiana* 247
- rodigasiana* × (× *rex*) 247
- × *Roehr's favorite* 247
- roezlii* 247
- rosea* 247
 - × *roseo-lineata* 247
- rostrum-aquilae* 247
- rostrum-aquilae* × *duvaliana* 247
- rubida* 247
- rubra* 247
 - × *rubra* 247
- rugosa* 247, 254, 255
- ruschii* 247
- × *St. Joseph* 247
- × *sanctae-crucis* 247
- × *Sanderiana* 247
- sanguinolenta* 247
- saundersii* 247
- scalaris* 247
 - var. *scalaris* 247
 - var. *viridis* 247
- × *sceptre d'or* 247
- sceptrum* 247
- × *sceptrum* 247
- schenckiana* 247
- schippii* 247
- schlechtendalii* 247
 - var. *alba* 247
- schultesiana* 247

- schwackeana* 247
segadas-viannae 247
selloana 247
setacea 247
siebertiana 247
simplex 247
sincorana 247
singuliflora 247
sintensisii 247
socialis 247
soderstromii 247
 × souvenir de Jos. Mawet 247
 × souvenir de Jos. Mawet ×
 Tillandsia caespitosa 247
sparsiflora 247
speciosa 247
spectabilis 247
 × *sphinx* 247
splendens 247
 var. *formosa* 247
 var. *longibracteata* 247
 major 247
 var. *major* 247
 var. *major* × var.
 longibracteata 247
 var. *splendens* 247
 var. *c. striatifolia* 247
splendens × (× *flammandes*
 schwert) 247
splendens × (× *morreniana*) 247
splendens × *Guzmania zahnii*
 247
 × *splendens* 247
 var. *cayenne* 247
 illustris 247
splendida 248
 × *splendida* 248
splitgerberi 248
squamosa 248
standleyi 248
stenophylla 248
stenostachya 248
streptophylla 248
stricta 248
subandina 248
subsecunda 248
sulcata 248
 × *superba* 248
swartzii 248
tenuifolia 248
 × *tenuis* 248
tessellata 248
 var. *roseo-picta* 248
 Sanderæ 248
 variegata 248
thyrsioidea 248
tillandsioides 248
tonduziana 248
triangularis 248
triangulata 248
tricolor 248
triflora 248
 × *trifurcata* 248
triligulata 248
truffautiana 248
tucumanensis 248
tuerckheimii 248
turbinata 248
tweedieana 248
unilateralis 248
urbaniana 248, 255
utriculata 248
vagens 248
 × *Van Ackeri* 248
 × *Van Geertii* 248
 × *vangeertii* 248
vanhuyningii 248
vasta 248
veitchii 248
ventricosa 248
verrucosa 248
 × *versailensis* 248
vexillata 248
 × *vigeri* 248
 × *vigieri* 248
 (× *vigieri*) × *barilletii* 248
viminalis 248
 × *viminalis erecta* 248
 × *viminalis-rex* 248
violascens 248
viridiflora 248
viridis 248
vitellina 248
vittata 248
 sect. *Vriesea* 248
 subgen. *Vriesea* 248
vulpinoidea 248
vulpinoides 248
 × *Wallonia* 248
warmingii 248
wawraea 248
werckleana 248

- × *Weyringeriana* 248
- williamsii* 248
- × *Wioteana* 248
- Wirteana* 248
- × *Witteana* 248
- × *Witte senior* 248
- × *Wittmackiana* 248
- wrightii* 248
- woodsoniana* 248
- xiphion* 248
- sect. *Xiphion* 248
- Vriesea* sp. × *psittacina* 248
- Vriesia* 248
 - psittacina* 248
 - triligulata* 248
- × *Vrieslandsia* 248
 - Prof. Bouillene 248
- Vulpia* 127
 - octoflora* 127
 - sciurea* 127
- Waethakya* 248
- Wallrothia* 248
- Walrothia* 248
- Waltheria* 248
 - americana* 248
- Wedelia* 248
 - biflora* 248
 - fruticosa* 248
- Welwitschia* 248
- Welwitschiidae** 68, 71
- Welwitschiopsida* 71
- Welwopsidia* 71
- Werauhia* 254-256
 - broadwayi* 254, 255
 - dodsonii* 254, 255
 - gibba* 254, 255
 - guadelupensis* 254, 255
 - haplostachya* 254, 255
 - nutans* 254, 255
 - rugosa* 254, 255
 - urbaniana* 254, 255
- Wikstroemia* 248
- Wilcoxia* 248
 - striata* 248
- Wilkesia* 248
 - gymnoxiphium* 248
- Willrussellia* 248
 - felicianae* 248
- Wilsoniella* 248
 - acutifolia* 248
 - pellucida* 248
- var. *acutifolia* 248
- Wittmackia* 249
 - lingulata* 249
- Wittrockia* 249
 - amazonica* 249
 - superba* 249
- Woodsia* 249
 - alpina* 249
 - glabella* 249
 - ilvensis* 249
 - oregana* 249
 - forma *Cathcartiana* 249
 - var. *Lyalli* 249
 - var. *oregana* 249
 - var. *squammosa* 249
 - scopulina* 249
- Wulffia* 249
 - baccata* 249
- Wyethia* 310
 - ayerscottiana* 310
- Xanthium* 249
 - catharticum* 249
 - strumarium* 249
- Xeracina* 249
 - scandens* 249
- Xiphopteris* 249
 - saffordii* 249
- Xylophacos* 249
 - missouriensis* 249
- Xylosma* 44
 - flexuosum* 44
- Xyridaceae 249
- Xyris* 249
 - cachimbensis* 249
 - contracta* 249
 - downsiana* 249
 - frondosa* 249
- Yucca* 41, 126, 249, 322
 - elata* 249
 - filifera* 41
 - louisianensis* 126
 - schottii* 322
- Zaluzania* 249
- Zamia* 57
 - pumila* 57
- Zamiaceae 51, 56, 57
- Zanthoxylum* 128, 249, 378
 - clava-herculis* 128
 - hawaiiense* 378
 - rhetsa* 249

- Zapania* 249
 - geminata* 249
 - globiflora* 249
 - javanica* 249
 - lantanodes* 249
 - lantanoïdes* 249
 - odorata* 249
 - odoratissima* 249
 - scaberrima* 249
- Zappania* 249
 - globiflora* 249
 - javanica* 249
 - lantanoides* 249
 - odorata* 249
 - odoratissima* 249
- Zephyranthes* 249
- Zigadenus* 319, 320, 324
 - sect. *Anticlea* 324
 - elegans* 320
 - virescens* 319, 320, 324
- Zingiber* 249
- Zingiber* 249
- Zinnia* 249
 - elegans* 249
- Zizyphus* 249
 - jujuba* 249
 - mauritiana* 249
- Zornea* 127, 130
 - bracteata* 127, 130
- Zygophyllaceae* 249



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