

bracts ovate, acute, shorter than the ovaries, membranaceous, glabrous except at base; sepals equal, ovate, broadly acute, 10 mm. long, thin, nerved, orange, nearly glabrous; petals linear, acute, spirally recurved, 5 cm. long, yellow, bearing two broadly obovate denticulate scales at base; ovary ellipsoid, strongly trigonous, 10 mm. long, sulcate, white-flocculose, epigynous tube small and narrow. Pl. III, fig. 1: Inflorescence x1/2; fig. 2: Floral bract and flower x 1; fig. 3: Sepals x 1; fig. 4: Petal x 1; fig. 5: Longitudinal section of ovary x 1.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, No. 2103978, collected from material cultivated in Cochabamba and of uncertain origin, although probably from Yungas del Chapare, Department of Cochabamba, Bolivia, February 1952, by M. Cárdenas (No. 4907).

It is a pleasure to dedicate this handsome species to Dr. Martín Cárdenas who already has discovered many new and beautiful bromeliads.

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#### ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XII

Harold N. Moldenke

##### AEGIPHILA Jacq.

Literature: Briquet in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1894; Junell, Symb. Bot. Upsal. 4: 83. 1934; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 245--477. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 182--208, 222--240, & 248--272 (1937), 1: 289--304 (1938), 1: 364--368 (1939), 2: 57--64 (1941), 2: 387--400 (1947), 2: 437--450 (1948), 3: 46--48 (1948), and 4: 347--354. 1953; Moldenke, Lilloa 4: 315--316. 1939; Moldenke, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 522: 200--201. 1940; Sampaio & Peckolt, Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio 37: 334. 1943; Stellfeld, Trib. Farmac. 19 (10): 163--164. 1951.

Additions and corrections to the List of Excluded Species published by me in Brittonia 1: 471--472 (1934) are as follows:

Aegiphila capitata Banks & Soland. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph.

List Invalid Names 1, in syn. 1940 -- not verbenaceous.

Aegiphila incana Turcz., Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 36 (2):

218. 1836 = Callicarpa cubensis Urb. [not C. incana as stated previously].

Aegiphila laevigata A. L. Juss., Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris

7: 76. 1806 = Parameria laevigata (A. L. Juss.) Moldenke.

Aegiphila paludosa T. S. Brandeg., Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 4:

191. 1913 = Clerodendrum ligustrinum var. paludosum (T. S. Brandeg.) Moldenke [not typical C. ligustrinum as stated previously].

Aegiphila pauciflora Von Rohr ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List

Invalid Names 3, in syn. 1940 = Ixora ferrea (Jacq.)



Benth.?

Aegiphila viburnifolia A. L. Juss., Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris

7: 76. 1806 = Elaeodendron viburnifolium (A. L. Juss.) Merr.

Aegiphila virgata Turcz., Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 36 (2):

220. 1863 = Arrabidaea corchorioides (Cham.) P. DC.

Aeguephila rugosa Hort. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid

Names 4, in syn. 1940 -- not verbenaceous.

Amerina triphylla (Hochst.) A. DC., Prodr. 9: 513. 1845 = Clerodendrum glabrum E. Mey.

#### AEGIPHILA ACULEIFERA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 184--185 & 222 (1937), 1: 290 (1938), 1: 378 (1940), 2: 57--58 (1941), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 388 (1947), and 4: 347. 1953.

#### AEGIPHILA ALBA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 185--186 (1937), 1: 290 (1938), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 388--389 (1947), and 4: 347. 1953; Little, Carib. Forester 9: 269. 1949.

#### AEGIPHILA ANOMALA Pittier

Literature: Pittier, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 181, fig. 19. 1909; Fedde, Repert. 8: 533. 1909; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 4: 5. 1913; Bot. Gaz. 57: 426. 1914; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 288--289. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 186--187 & 222 (1937), 1: 380 (1940), 2: 58--59 (1941), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 389. 1947.

#### AEGIPHILA BRACHIATA Vell.

Literature: Vell., Fl. Flum. 38 (1825), Icones 1: 93. 1827; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 124. 1845; DC., Prodr. 11: 651. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 284. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 310--311. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 189 (1937), 1: 381 (1940), 2: 59 (1941), 2: 390 (1947), 2: 433 (1948), and 4: 349. 1953; Stellfeld, Trib. Farmac. 19 (10): 170. 1951. A. triantha Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 650--651. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 283--284. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Glaz. in Bull. Soc. Bot. Franç. 58, Mém. 3: 546. 1911; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929.

#### AEGIPHILA CANDELABRUM Briq.

Literature: Briq., Bull. Herb. Boiss., sér. 2, 4: 1167. 1904; Chodat, Plant. Hassler. 2: 504. 1904; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 3: 4. 1908; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 426--428. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 192--193 (1937), 1: 381 (1940), 2: 59--60 (1941), 2: 433 (1948), and 4: 349. 1953; F. C. Hoehne, Ind. Bibl. e Num. Pl. Col. Com. Rondon 345. 1951.

#### AEGIPHILA CHRYSANTHA Hayek



Literature: Hayek in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 42: 171—172. 1909; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 4: 5. 1913; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 425—426. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 194 (1937), 1: 290 (1938), 1: 381 (1940), 2: 60 (1941), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 390 (1947), 2: 434 (1948), and 4: 350. 1953.

Asplund states that this species is a shrub with sordid-yellow flowers, blooming in October.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Asplund 14057 (S).

#### AEGIPHILA CRENATA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 326—328. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 196 & 223 (1937), 1: 382 (1940), 2: 61—62 (1941), 2: 434 (1948), and 4: 350. 1953; Stellfeld, Trib. Farmac. 19 (10): 170. 1951.

#### AEGIPHILA DEPPEANA Steud.

Literature: Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 122. 1845; DC., Prodr. 11: 655. 1847; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Standl., Trees & Shrubs Mex. 1253. 1924; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 450—452. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 197—198 & 223 (1937), 1: 291 (1938), 1: 382—383 (1940), 2: 62 (1941), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 391—392 (1947), 2: 434 (1948), and 4: 351. 1953. A. brachiata Cham. & Schlecht., Linnaea 6: 371 (1831) and 7: 110. 1832; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 122. 1845; Seemann, Bot. Voy. Herald 189. 1845—1851; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 654—655. 1847; Hemsl., Biol. Cent. Am. 2: 538. 1882; An. Mus. Nac. Rep. Costa Rica 1 (2): 60. 1888; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Proc. Am. Acad. 33: 485. 1898; Bot. Gaz. 57: 426. 1914; Standl., Trees & Shrubs Mex. 1253. 1924. A. berteriana Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 654. 1847; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895. A. pacifica Greenm., Proc. Am. Acad. 33: 485. 1898; Thiseit.-Dyer, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 2: 4. 1904; Standl., Trees & Shrubs Mex. 1253. 1924.

#### AEGIPHILA ELATA Sw.

Literature: Sw., Prodr. 31. 1788; Gmel., Syst. Nat. 2: 259. 1789, 1791, & 1796; Sw., Fl. Ind. Occ. 1: 254—255. 1797; Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 616. 1797; Raeusch., Nom. Bot. 37. 1797; Gmel. (Turton), Gen. Syst. Nat. 5: 218. 1802; Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 151. 1810; H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 2: 251. 1817; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 102. 1818; Willd., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 82. 1821; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825; Bot. Reg. 11: 946. 1826; Maycock, Fl. Barbado. 71—72. 1830; Linnaea 7: 114—115. 1832; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 430. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Paxt., Pock. Bot. Dict. 8. 1840 & 1849; Walp., Repert. 4: 119. 1845; Jacques & Hérincq, Man. Gén. Pl. 3: 504—505. 1845—1862; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 653. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 1150. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 287. 1851; Bocq., Adanson 3: 190. 1862; Griseb., Fl. Brit. West Ind. 500. 1864; Pritzell, Icon. Bot. Ind. 1: 23. 1866; Griseb., Cat. Pl. Cuba 216. 1866; Hereman, Paxt. Bot. Dict. 13. 1868; Sauvalle, Fl. Cuba 113.



1868; An. Mus. Nac. Rep. Costa Rica 1 (2): 60. 1888; Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 502. 1891; Bot. Gaz. 18: 7. 1893; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Urb., Symb. Ant. 3: 367. 1903; Pulle, Enum. Vasc. Pl. Surinam. 403. 1906; Bot. Gaz. 57: 426. 1914; Urb., Symb. Ant. 8: 600. 1921; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Caffizares, Bot. Gen. y Descrip. 468. 1930; Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 10: 334. 1931; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 462--466. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 198--199 & 223 (1937), 1: 291 (1938), 1: 384--385 (1940), 2: 63 (1941), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 392 (1947), 2: 434 (1948), and 4: 351--352. 1953; Moldenke, Lilloa 4: 318. 1939; Moldenke, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 522: 201--202. 1940; Contrib. Univ. Mich. Herb. 8: 60. 1942; Roig, Plant. Med. Cuba 411. 1945; Matusda, Am. Midl. Nat. 44: 575. 1950. Knoxia 2 P. Browne, Civ. & Nat. Hist. Jamaica 140. 1756; Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 616. 1797; Sw., Fl. Ind. Occ. 1: 254. 1797; Gmel. (Turton), Gen. Syst. Nat. 5: 218. 1802; Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 151. 1810; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 102. 1818; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 430. 1839; Bocq., Adansonia 3: 188. 1862; Bocq., Rév. Group. Verb. 188. 1862. Nuxia elata (Sw.) Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 132. 1805; Pers., Sp. Pl. 1: 339. 1817; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 102. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 3: 320. 1895. Omphalococca cornifolia Willd. in Roem. & Schult., Mant. 3: 132. 1827; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 118. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 653. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 1150. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 287. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 3: 341. 1894. Psychotria mollis Spreng. in DC., Prodr. 4: 513. 1830; Urb., Symb. Ant. 8: 600. 1921. Aegiphila cornifolia (Willd.) Kunth, Abh. Akad. Berol. 215. 1831; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert 4: 118--119. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 653. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 1150. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 287. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895. A. laevis Poepp. in Walp., Repert. 4: 119. 1845; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895. A. macrophila H.B.K. ex A. Rich. in Sagra, Hist. Cuba, part 2, 11: 146. 1850. A. macrophylla Rich. apud Griseb., Cat. Pl. Cuba 216. 1866.

Roig, in the reference cited above, states that Gomez de la Maza in his "Ensayo de Farmacofitologia Cubana", p. 77 CL & CLI, reports the leaves and stems of this plant are used with good results against diarrhoea and dysentery and as a hyposthenizant or neurovascular against tetanus. A decoction of the leaves is used in baths against dropsy; chopped up or in a strong decoction in the treatment of sores and ulcers. Internally an infusion of the leaves is used in treating spasms.

Additional citations: MARTINIQUE: Collector undesigned s.n. [Herb. Portenschlag] (F--photo, N--photo).

#### AEGIPHILA ELEGANS Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 458--460. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 199--200 & 223 (1937), 1: 385 (1940), 2: 63 (1941),



2: 392 (1947), and 4: 352. 1953.

Asplund describes this plant as a shrub 5 meters tall, with subsucculent branches and orange fruit in October, growing in thickets.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Asplund 13975 (S).

*AEGIPHILA FALCATA* Donn. Sm.

Literature: Donn Sm., Bot. Gaz. 18: 7. 1893; Donn. Sm., Enum. Pl. Guat. 3: 65 & 110. 1893; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1: 12. 1896; Pittier, Prim. Fl. Costaric. 2: 210--211. 1898; Bot. Gaz. 57: 426. 1914; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 363--364. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 200 (1937), 1: 291 (1938), 1: 386--387 (1940), 2: 63 (1941), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 392 (1947), 2: 434 (1948), and 4: 352. 1953; Matuda, Am. Midl. Nat. 44: 575. 1950.

*AEGIPHILA FERRUGINEA* Hayek & Spruce

Literature: Hayek & Spruce in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 42: 171. 1909; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 4: 5. 1913; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 320--321. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 201 & 223 (1937), 1: 290 (1938), 1: 387 (1940), 2: 64 (1941), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 393 (1947), 2: 434 (1948), and 4: 352. 1953.

*AEGIPHILA FILIPES* Mart. & Schau.

Literature: Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 652. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 286. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 366--368. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 201 & 223--224 (1937), 1: 291 (1938), 1: 387--388 (1940), 2: 64 (1941), 2: 393 (1947), 2: 436 (1948), and 4: 352--353. 1953; Bol. Mus. Hist. Nat. Jav. Prado 7: 244. 1943. *A. oblongifolia* Rusby, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 27: 81. 1900; Thieselt.-Dyer, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 2: 4. 1904.

Asplund describes this plant as a shrub 4 meters tall, with light-green flowers, blooming in October. I am not completely convinced that Rusby's plant is actually conspecific with this one. Possibly it should be given at least varietal rank.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Asplund 14111 (S).

*AEGIPHILA FLUMINENSIS* Vell.

Literature: Vell., Fl. Flum. 38 (1825), Icones 1: 95. 1827; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 120. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 650. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 283. 1851; Bocq., Adansonia 3: 190. 1862; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 712. 1877; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. Franç. 58, Mém. 3: 546. 1911; Archiv. Jard. Bot. Rio de Jan. 4: 174. 1925; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 316--318. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 202 (1937), 1: 388 (1940), 2: 393 (1947), and 4: 353. 1953; Sampaio & Peckolt, Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio 37: 334. 1943; Stellfeld, Trib. Farmac. 19 (10): 170. 1951. *A. oleifera* Casar., Nov. Stirp. Bras. 47. 1842; Walp., Repert. 4: 120. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 650. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras.



9: 283. 1851; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 712. 1877; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895.

#### AEGIPHILA FOETIDA Sw.

Literature: Sw., Prodr. 32. 1788; Gmel., Syst. Nat. 2: 259. 1789, 1791, & 1796; Sw., Fl. Ind. Occ. 1: 258—259. 1797; Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 617. 1797; Raeusch., Nom. Bot. 37. 1797; Gmel. (Turton), Gen. Syst. Nat. 5: 219. 1802; Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 132. 1805; Andr., Bot. Rep. 9: 578. 1809; Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 151. 1810; Pers., Sp. Pl. 1: 339. 1817; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 102. 1818; Willd., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 82. 1821; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825; Kostel., Alleg. Med. Fl. 3: 829. 1834; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 430. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Paxt., Pock. Bot. Dict. 8. 1840 & 1849; Walp., Repert. 4: 122. 1845; Jacques & Hérincq, Man. Gén. Pl. 3: 504. 1845—1862; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 651. 1847; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 499. 1861; Rosenth., Syn. Pl. Diaph. 430. 1862; Bocq., Adansonia 3: 190. 1862; Hereman, Paxt. Bot. Dict. 13. 1868; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Urb., Symb. Ant. 3: 366 (1903) and 5: 486. 1908; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 357—358. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 202 (1937), 2: 64 (1941), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 436 (1948), and 4: 353. 1953.

#### AEGIPHILA GLABRATA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 374—375. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 203 (1937) and 1: 388. 1940.

Asplund states that this is a shrub 5 meters tall, with pendent branches, the immature fruit orange-red in July, inhabiting forests.

Additional citations: PERU: Huánuco: Asplund 12335 (S).

#### AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 364—366. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 203 (1937), 1: 291 (1938), 1: 388 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 393—394 (1947), 2: 436 (1948), and 4: 353. 1953.

#### AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. PYRAMIDATA L. C. Rich. & Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 203—204 (1937), 1: 292 (1938), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 394 (1947), and 4: 354. 1953.

#### AEGIPHILA GUIANENSIS Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 340—341. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 206 (1937), 1: 389 (1940), 2: 395 (1947), and 2: 436. 1948.

Little states that the species is a shrub or small tree to 6 meters tall, with a trunk diameter of 5 cm. at breast height and large, white, fragrant flowers, growing in the undergrowth of wet tropical forests. Schultes & López describe the fruit as orange-yellow, and Cuatrecasas says it is red. It has been found at altitudes of 900 to 1180 meters, in flower in April and Dec-



ember and in fruit in August and December.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Caquetá: Little 7768 (N). Cundinamarca: Triana 2084 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos). Valle del Cauca: Cuatrecasas 14846 (F--1345544). VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Schultes & López 9260 (W--1988665).

AEGIPHILA HASSLERI Briq.

Literature: Briq., Bull. Herb. Boiss., sér. 2, 4: 1166--1167. 1904; Chodat, Plant. Hassler. 2: 503--504. 1904; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 3: 4. 1908; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 308--310. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 206--207 (1937), 1: 389 (1940), 2: 395--396 (1947), and 2: 436. 1948; Herter, Revist. Sudam. Bot. 6: 97 (1939) and 7: 224. 1943; Moldenke, Lilloa 6: 310--311 (1941) and 10: 337. 1944; Stellfeld, Trib. Farmac. 19 (10): 170. 1951.

Herter in the first of his references cited above lists A. triantha Schau. as a synonym of this species, but I regard it as conspecific with A. brachiata Vell.

The binomial is misspelled "Aegiphylla hassleri" by Berro and "Aeghiphila hassleri" by Grtner. Emrich identified his painting, cited below, as Citharexylum solanaceum var. macrocalyx Moldenke. Grtner describes the plant as a shrub, while Jørgensen calls it a small tree 3 to 4 meters tall; Rojas calls it a shrub 2 to 2.5 meters tall, and Rambo describes it as a shrub 3 meters tall. It has been collected in woods, small secondary forests, hilly regions, on river banks, and along small streams in riverside woods, in anthesis in January, February, April, September, and November, and in fruit in September and December. The flowers are described by Grtner as lemon-yellow, by Jørgensen as sulfur-yellow, and by Rojas as greenish-white and yellowish-white. Jørgensen says the fruits are large, yellow, and abundant.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: Gurgal s.n. [Herb. Jard. Bot. Rio 22024] (N). Rio Grande do Sul: K. Emrich s.n. [24.III. 39] (N--painting); Rambo 11251 (Rb). State undetermined: Buck 31389 [S. Feo de Paulo, Villa Oliva] (S). PARAGUAY: Anisits 122 (F--photo, N--photo); Balansa 2085 (F--photo, N--photo); Fiebrig 260 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos), 530 (F--photo, N--photo), 5923 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos); Hassler 6780 (S--cotype), 8632 (N, S, V--1210); Jørgensen 3662 [Herb. Osten 22244] (Ug); T. Rojas 1881 [Herb. Osten 13536; Herb. Hort. Parag. 10283] (Ug), 1881a [Herb. Osten 13535] (Ug). URUGUAY: Arechavaleta 43 (Ug), s.n. [Febrero 1903] (Ug, Ug), s.n. [Noviembre 1903] (Ug, Ug, Ug, Ug); Felippone 5082 (F--photo, N--photo). ARGENTINA: Misiones: Ekman 1227 (F--photo, N--photo); Grtner 373 [Nov. 13, 1930; Herb. Osten 23188] (Ug), 373 [Dec. 23, 1930; Herb. Osten 23188] (Ug), 1002 [Herb. Osten 23187] (Ug); Llamas 1523 (Ug); Niederlein 1725 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos), 2248 (F--photo, N--photo); D. Rodríguez 566 [Herb. Inst. Miguel Lillo 32532; Herb. Mus. Hist. Nat. Montev. 5989] (Ug). CULTIVATED: Uruguay: Berro 5087 (N).



**AEGIPHILA HAUGHTII** Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 2: 8 (1941) and 2: 396. 1947.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: J. M. Schunke 338 (Ew).

**AEGIPHILA HERZOGII** Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 420--421. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 224 (1937), 1: 389 (1940), 2: 396 (1947), and 2: 436. 1948.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: Steinbach 3259 (F--photo, N--photo).

**AEGIPHILA HIRSUTA** Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 440--441. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 224. 1937.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: La Paz: Buchtien 1715 (F--photo of isotype, N--photo of isotype).

**AEGIPHILA HIRSUTISSIMA** Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 409--410. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 224 (1937), 1: 389--390 (1940), and 2: 396. 1947; Barkley, *Determinac. para Ejemp. Herb. Fac. Nac. Agron. Medellin* 2 (1): 2. 1950.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: López & Sanchez 47 (N). VENEZUELA: Miranda: H. Pittier 8257 [*Herb. Nac. Venez.* 12589] (Ve).

**AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI** Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 224--226 (1937), 1: 292 (1938), and 1: 390. 1940; F. C. Hoehne, *Ind. Bibl. e Num. Pl. Col. Com. Rondon* 345--346. 1951; F. C. Hoehne, *Relat. Anual Instit. Bot. S. Paulo* Sept. 1951: 139. 1952.

**AEGIPHILA HOFFMANNIODES** Standl. & Steyerl.

This species was originally described in *Field Mus. Publ. Bot.* 23: 227--228 (1947) where it is stated that it closely resembles A. pauciflora Standl. of British Honduras except that its calyx is abundantly strigose on the outer surface, rather than glabrous.

Citations: GUATEMALA: Huehuetenango: Steyermark 48843 (F--1132819--type, N--photo of type).

**AEGIPHILA INSIGNIS** Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 436--437. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 226 (1937) and 2: 396--397. 1947.

Additional citations: PERU: Ancachs: Tafalla s.n. [*Chicoplaya*] (F--photo of type, Sg--photo of type).

**AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA** (Jacq.) Jacks.

Literature: Jacks., *Ind. Kew.* 1: 386. 1895; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 337--340. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 226--228 (1937), 1: 292 (1938), 1: 390 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 397--398 (1947), and 2: 436. 1948; Moldenke, *Lilloa* 4: 317. 1939; H. P. Veloso, *Mem.*



Inst. Oswaldo Cruz 44: 267 (1946) and 45: 22. 1947; Daniel, Verb. Cent. Antioq. 7. 1947; F. C. Hoehne, Ind. Bibl. e Num. Pl. Col. Com. Rondon 346. 1951; Greig-Smith, Journ. Ecology 40: 294 & 307. 1952. Callicarpa integrifolia Jacq., Enum. Syst. Pl. 12. 1760; Jacq., Select. Stirp. Amer. Hist. 15, pl. 173. 1763; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 96. 1818; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 429. 1839; Walp., Repert. 4: 122. 1845; Jacques & Hérincq, Man. Gén. Pl. 3: 504. 1845-1862; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 649. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 959. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 282. 1851; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 499. 1861; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 386. 1895. Manabea arborescens Aubl., Hist. Pl. Guian. 1: 64--65. 1775; Lam., Tabl. Encycl. 1: 294. 1792; Vahl, Eclog. 1: 15. 1796; Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 616. 1797; Ruiz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. 1: 50. 1798; Gmel. (Turton), Gen. Syst. Nat. 5: 219. 1802; Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 132. 1805; Andr., Bot. Rep. 9: 578. 1809; Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 150. 1810; H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 2: 251. 1817; Pers., Sp. Pl. 1: 339. 1817; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 101. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Kunth, Syn. Pl. 2: 43. 1823; Linnaea 7: 110. 1832; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 429. 1839; Walp., Repert. 4: 122. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 649. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 959. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 282. 1851; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 499. 1861; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 3: 160. 1895; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 4: 217. 1930. Aegiphila arborescens (Aubl.) Gmel., Syst. Nat. 2: 259. 1789 & 1791; Lam., Illustr. 1503. 1791; Lam., Tabl. Encycl. 1: 294. 1792; Gmel., Syst. Nat. 2: 259. 1796; Vahl, Eclog. 1: 15--16, pl. 10. 1796; Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 616. 1797; Gmel. (Turton), Gen. Syst. Nat. 5: 219. 1802; Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 132. 1805; Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 150. 1810; Pers., Sp. Pl. 1: 339. 1817; H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 2: 251. 1817; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 101. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Willd., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 82. 1821; Kunth, Syn. Pl. 2: 43--44. 1823; Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825; Linnaea 7: 110. 1832; Ann. Nat. Hist. 2: 449. 1839; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 429. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Paxt., Pock. Bot. Dict. 8. 1840 & 1849; Walp., Repert. 4: 122. 1845; Jacques & Hérincq, Man. Gén. Pl. 3: 504. 1845-1852; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 649. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 959 & 1150. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 281--282. 1851; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 499. 1861; Bocq., Adansonia 3: 190. 1862; Pritzel, Ic. Bot. Ind. 1: 23. 1866; Hereman, Paxt. Bot. Dict. 13. 1868; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 712. 1877; Hemsl., Biol. Cent. Am. 2: 538. 1882; Warming, Lagoa Santa 434. 1892; Bot. Gaz. 18: 7. 1893; H. H. Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 4: 245. 1895; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; H. H. Rusby, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 27: 81. 1900; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. Franç. 58, Mém. 3: 546. 1911; Usteri, Fl. Umgeb. Stadt São Paulo 228. 1911; Bot. Gaz. 57: 425. 1914; Herzog, Meded. Rijks Herb. 29: 48. 1916; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Junell, Symb. Bot. Upsal. 4: 82 & 83. 1934. Callicarpa globiflora Ruiz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. 1: 49--50, pl. 77b. 1798; Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 2:



33. 1811; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 95. 1818; Linnaea 7: 110. 1832; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 649. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 959. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 282. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 386. 1895. Callicarpa discolor Willd. in Steud., N. m. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 649. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 959. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 282. 1851; Jacks. Ind. Kew. 1: 386. 1895. Aegiphila arborescens var. breviflora Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 650. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 282. 1851.

Mendes Mapath states that this is a tree 15 to 30 meters tall, wide-spreading, the wood white "para caixotaris". The oleaginous seeds are used in popular remedies against the lesions caused by the itch mite in Brazil. Williams calls it a tree 12 meters tall, with a vernacular name of "tabaquillo". The Littles describe it as a small tree 6 meters tall, with a trunk 10 cm. in diameter at breast height, with smoothish gray bark that has thin cracks, the fruit green (in July), turning orange, occupying cleared uplands. It has been collected at altitudes of 240 to 1700 meters, often inhabiting the campos. The flowers are said to be white and have been found in March, June, July, August, and September. The Littles record the common name of "aquapan". The Bang 584 specimen in the University of Pennsylvania herbarium has been misidentified by someone as "A. intermedia (Aubl.) Moldenke".

Additional citations: TRINIDAD: R. E. D. Baker s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 14143] (R); W. E. Broadway 6682 (F--photo, Ms, Ms, N--photo); Cheesman & Baker 350 [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 13644] (R); Fendler 596 (Pa). COLOMBIA: Méta: M. L. Grant 10163 (N); Little & Little 8227 (N). VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Ll. Williams 13401 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12593] (Ve), 14533 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12595] (Ve), 15080 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12594] (Ve), 15854 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12590] (F--1193643, Ve), 16005 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12591] (Ve). Zulia: H. Pittier 10626 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12596] (Ve); Tejera 124 (F--photo, N--photo). BRITISH GUIANA: H. A. Gleason 313 (F--photo, N--photo); Jerman 1761 (F--photo, N--photo, Sg--photo), 5796 (F--photo, N--photo). ECUADOR: Napo-Pastaza: Asplund 8868 (S), 9085 (S), 10166 (S); Lugo 156 (S), 194 (S). Santiago-Zamora: Camp E. 1163 (N). PERU: Cuzco: Scolnik 903 (W--2045684). Huánuco: Asplund 12193 (S); Macbride 5053 (F--photo, N--photo). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Poeppig 1615 (F--photo, N--photo). Goyaz: Burchell 8345 (F--photo, N--photo). Minas Geraes: Mendes Mapath 793 (N--photo). Rio Branco: Black 51-12725 (N). Rio de Janeiro: Saldanha 705 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44797] (Ja). BOLIVIA: El Beni: H. H. Rusby 1722 (F--photo, N--photo), 2459 (F--photo, N--photo). La Paz: M. Bang 584 (Bz--16827, F--photo, N--photo, Pa); Buchtien 719 (F--photo, N--photo); Cardenas 2065 (F--photo, N--photo). Santa Cruz: Herzog 1571 (F--photo, N--photo); Steinbach 5498 [Herb. Osten 16807] (F--photo, N--photo,



Ug).

**AEGIPHILA INTERMEDIA Moldenke**

Literature: Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 341--342. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 228 (1937), 1: 292 (1938), 1: 390 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), 2: 398 (1947), and 2: 436. 1948.

This binomial is sometimes mis-accredited to "(Aubl.) Moldenke".

**AEGIPHILA LAETA H.B.K.**

Literature: H.B.K., *Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl.* 2: 249. 1817; Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Kunth, *Syn. Pl.* 2: 42. 1823; Spreng., *Syst. Veg.*, ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825; *Linnaea* 7: 110. 1832; Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., *Repert.* 4: 120. 1845; Schau. in DC., *Prodr.* 11: 652. 1847; Schomb., *Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian.* 1150. 1848; Bocq., *Adansonia* 3: 190. 1862; Jacks., *Ind. Kew.* 1: 46. 1895; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 394, in syn. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 228--229 (1937), 1: 292 (1938), 1: 390 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 399. 1947. *A. stricta* Rusby, *Descr. 300 New Spp. S. Am. Pl.* 107--108. 1920; Hill, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 6: 6. 1926; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 352--353. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 269. 1937. *A. stricta* var. ? Rusby, *Descr. 300 New Spp. S. Am. Pl.* 108. 1920; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 352, in syn. 1934.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Goajira: Haught 4316 (N). Magdalena: Cy. Allen 501 (Ew); H. H. Smith 330 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos). VENEZUELA: Lará: Saer 602 [*Herb. Nac. Venez.* 12597] (Ve). Zulia: H. Pittier 10533 [*Herb. Nac. Venez.* 12598] (Ve); Plée s.n. (F--photo, N--photo).

**AEGIPHILA LAEVIS (Aubl.) Gmel.**

Literature: Gmel., *Syst. Nat.* 2: 259. 1789, 1791, & 1796; Willd., *Sp. Pl.* 1: 616--617. 1797; Raeusch., *Nom. Bot.* 37. 1797; Gmel. (Turton), *Gen. Syst. Nat.* 5: 219. 1802; Pers., *Syn. Pl.* 1: 132. 1805; Andr., *Bot. Rep.* 9: 578. 1809; Pers., *Syn. Pl.* 1: 339. 1817; Roem. & Schult., *Syst. Veg.* 3: 101--102. 1818; Willd., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 2, 82. 1821; Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Spreng., *Syst. Veg.* 1: 422. 1825; Dietr., *Syn. Pl.* 1: 429. 1839; Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., *Repert.* 4: 119--120. 1845; Jacques & Hérincq, *Man. Gén. Pl.* 3: 504. 1845--1862; Schau. in DC., *Prodr.* 11: 652. 1847; Schomb., *Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian.* 1150. 1848; Schau. in Mart., *Fl. Bras.* 9: 286. 1851; Bocq., *Adansonia* 3: 190. 1862; Griseb., *Fl. Brit. W. Ind.* 499--500. 1864; Jacks., *Ind. Kew.* 1: 46. 1895; Pulle, *Enum. Vasc. Pl. Surinam.* 403. 1906; Engl., *Bot. Jahrb.* 42: 172. 1909; Urb., *Symb. Ant.* 8: 600. 1920; Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 50: 54. 1923; Stapf, *Ind. Lond.* 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 394--397. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 229--230 (1937), 1: 292--293 (1938), 1: 391 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 399. 1947; F. C. Hoehne, *Ind. Bibl. e Num. Pl. Col. Com. Rondon* 346. 1951. *Manabea laevis* Aubl., *Hist. Pl. Guian.* 1: 66--68. 1775; Lam., *Tabl.*



Encycl. 1: 294. 1792; Sw., Fl. Ind. Occ. 1: 256. 1797; Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 617. 1797; Ruiz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. 1: 50. 1798; Gmel. (Turton), Gen. Syst. Nat. 5: 219. 1802; Andr., Bot. Rep. 9: 578. 1809; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 102. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825; Linnaea 7: 110. 1832; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 429. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 119. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 652. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 1150. 1848; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 500. 1864; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 3: 160. 1895; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 4: 217. 1930. Aegiphila lutea Lam., Illustr. 1505, pl. 70, fig. 3. 1791; Lam., Tabl. Encycl. 1: 294. 1792; Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 132. 1805; Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 150. 1810; Pers., Sp. Pl. 1: 339. 1817; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 102. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 120. 1845; Jacques & Hérincq, Man. Gén. Pl. 3: 504. 1845-1862; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 652. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 1150. 1848; Pritzell, Ic. Bot. Ind. 1: 23. 1866; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929. A. manabea Sw., Fl. Ind. Occ. 1: 256--257. 1797; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 102. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 120. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 652. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 1150. 1848; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 500. 1864; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Ann. Inst. Col. Mars. 3: 466. 1896; Duss, Fl. Ant. Franç. 466. 1897.

Cuatrecasas found this species growing at altitudes of 5 to 80 meters, blooming in May.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: F. W. Pennell 3696 (F--photo, N--photo). Valle del Cauca: Cuatrecasas 17567 (F--1289743). BRITISH GUIANA: Talbot s.n. (F--photo, N--photo). SURINAM: Hostmann 543 (F--3 photos, N--3 photos), 721 (F--3 photos, N--3 photos); Hostmann & Kappler 721 (F--photo, N--photo); Kappler s.n. (F--photo, N--photo); Samuels 382 (F--photo, N--photo); Wulfschlägel 405 (F--photo, N--photo). FRENCH GUIANA: Leprieur s.n. (F--photo, N--photo); Martin s.n. (F--photo, N--photo); Richard s.n. (F--photo, N--photo). BRAZIL: Bahia: Sellow 1828 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos). State undetermined: Herb. Link s.n. (F--photo, N--photo).

#### AEGIPHILA LANCEOLATA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 423--425. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 230 (1937), 1: 391 (1940), and 2: 399. 1947.

Macedo describes this species as a scandent liana in woods and along the borders of brooks, with yellow flowers. It has been collected in anthesis in March and December.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Espírito Santo: Glaziou 11333 (F--photo, N--photo). Guaporé: N. T. de Silva 399 (N). Minas Ger-  
aes: Macedo 619 (N), 2055 (N); Sampaio 7256 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44830] (Ja). Rio de Janeiro: Burchell 1624 (F--2 photos, N--2



photos). São Paulo: F. C. Hoehne s.n. [Herb. Inst. Biol. 20562] (F--photo, N--photo); Löfgren s.n. [Herb. Inst. Biol. 20099] (F--photo, N--photo). PARAGUAY: Hassler 2886 (F--photo, N--photo).

*AEGIPHILA LAXICUPULIS* Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 397--399. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 231 (1937), 1: 391 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 399--400. 1947.

*AEGIPHILA LAXIFLORA* Benth.

Literature: Benth., *Ann. Nat. Hist.* 2: 449. 1839; Walp., *Repert.* 4: 120. 1845; Schau. in DC., *Prodr.* 11: 652. 1847; Schomb., *Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian.* 1150. 1848; Jacks., *Ind. Kew.* 1: 46. 1895; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 389--391. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 231 (1937), 1: 293 (1938), 1: 391 (1940), 2: 400 (1947), and 2: 438. 1948; Moldenke, *Lilloa* 4: 322. 1939. *A. laevis* Griseb., *Fl. Brit. W. Ind.* 499--500. 1864. Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 389, in syn. 1934. *A. trinitensis* Britton, *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 50: 54. 1923; Hill, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 7: 6. 1929; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 389, in syn. 1934.

Additional citations: TRINIDAD: W. E. Broadway s.n. (F--3 photos, N--3 photos); Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 2391 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos), 9463 (F--photo, N--photo). VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Otto 1092 (F--photo, N--photo), 1992 (F--photo, N--photo). BRITISH GUIANA: Schomburgk 401/592 (F--photo, N--photo), 592 (F--photo, N--photo).

*AEGIPHILA LEHMANNII* Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 315--316. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 231 (1937), 1: 391--392 (1940), 2: 400 (1947), and 2: 438. 1948.

Cuatrecasas describes this plant as a small tree 10 meters tall with clear yellowish-green leaves, pale-green calyxes, and white corollas. It has been collected in anthesis in February and April, growing at altitudes of 1540 to 2600 meters.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Santander: Fassett 25080 (N, Z). Valle del Cauca: Cuatrecasas 23740 (F--1371571).

*AEGIPHILA LHOTZKIANA* Cham.

Literature: Cham., *Linnaea* 7: 112--114. 1832; Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., *Repert.* 4: 121. 1845; Schau. in DC., *Prodr.* 11: 648. 1847; Schau. in Mart., *Fl. Bras.* 9: 279--280. 1851; Bocq., *Adansonia* 3: 190. 1862; DC., *Prodr.* 17: 319. 1873; Warming, *Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent.* 23: 711. 1877; Warming, *Lagoa Santa* 434. 1892; Jacks., *Ind. Kew.* 1: 46. 1895; Glaz., *Bull. Soc. Bot. Franç.* 58, *Mém.* 3: 546. 1911; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 323--324. 1934; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 232--233 (1937), 1: 392 (1940), 2: 400 (1947), and 2: 438. 1948; Rawitscher, *Journ. Ecol.* 36: 248, 250, & 251 (as *A. lhotzkyana*). 1948; Rawitscher, *Cienc. Investig.* 5: 115, fig. 9 [graph only]. 1949; Stellfeld, *Trib. Farmac.* 19 (10): 170. 1951; F. C. Hoehne, *Ind.*



Bibl. e Num. Pl. Col. Com. Rondon 346. 1951.

Rawitscher in the first of the two references cited above states that this species is a deep-rooted cerrado plant which is normally evergreen or nearly so. He compares the rate of transpiration of its leaves with that of Craniolaria integrifolia Cham., a shallow-rooted plant. In the Aegiphila the roots reach the permanently wet deeper layers of the soil and under favorable conditions it can vegetate through the entire dry season. The roots of the Craniolaria, on the other hand, depend on the variable amount of water in the upper layers of soil available only in the rainy season. The rate of cuticular transpiration was found to be 14 to 1.

Specimens have been identified as "A. villosa Lam." in some herbaria. The species is said to grow on campos and cerrados, and has been collected in flower in February, August, September, November, and December, with white flowers. Collectors describe it as a shrub or as a tree to 3 meters tall.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Blanchet 3399 (F--photo, N--photo); Herb. Rio de Jan. 44801 (Ja); Lhotzky s.n. (F--photo of isotype, N--photo of isotype). Goyaz: Ule 335 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44806] (N). Maranhão: Murça Pires & Black 1754a (N). Minas Geraes: Macedo 2032 (N); Mello Barreto 3270 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 32273] (N); Mendes Magalhães 1447 [Herb. Jard. Bot. Bello Horiz. 40237] (Be--13972, N); L. Netto 338 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44817] (Ja); Regnell I:310x (F--photo, N--photo); Sampaio 344 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 32270] (Ja); Warming s.n. (F--photo, N--photo). Pará: Black 48-3226 (Be--37717, N). State undetermined: Gusmão s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 32272] (Ja); J. E. Pohl s.n. (F--photo, N--photo); Poeppig 34 (F--photo, N--photo).

#### AEGIPHILA LONGIFOLIA Turcz.

Literature: Turcz., Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 36: 218--219. 1863; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 373-374. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 233 (1937), 1: 293 (1938), and 2: 438. 1948.

Black describes the species as a tree with white flowers, growing in capoeira, blooming in April.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Santander: Engels s.n. [Ocana] (F--photo, N--photo). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Black 48-2434 (Be--33170, N).

#### AEGIPHILA LUSCHNATHI Schau.

Literature: Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 651--652. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 285--286. 1851; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 712. 1877; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Bull. Herb. Boiss., sér. 2, 4: 1166. 1904; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. Franç. 58, Mém. 3: 546. 1911; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 306--307. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 233--234 (1937) and 2: 438. 1948.

The species has been collected in anthesis in June.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Blanchet 3273 (F--photo,



N--photo). Federal District: Neves Armond s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 46797] (Ja). Minas Geraes: Widgren 481 (F--photo, N--photo). Rio de Janeiro: Glaziou 8832 (F--photo, N--photo); Ule 4436 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44805] (Ja).

#### AEGIPHILA MACRANTHA Ducke

Literature: Ducke, Archiv. Jard. Bot. Rio de Jan. 4: 173--174. 1925; Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 7: 6. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 319--320. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 234 (1937), 1: 392 (1940), and 2: 438 & 440. 1948; Moldenke, Lilloa 4: 316--317. 1939; Occhioni, Lilloa 17: 484. 1949.

Occhioni, in the reference cited above, states that the actual type specimen of this species is preserved in the Rio de Janeiro herbarium. Black and Foster describe the species as a scandent shrub with clear yellow corollas and enlarged calyxes, blooming in October. One sheet of their collection, cited below, has fine fruiting-calyxes and fruit, and was collected in October.

Additional citations: BRITISH GUIANA: Herb. Forest Dept. Brit. Guian. WB.441 [record no. 5855] (N, Wb). FRENCH GUIANA: Mélinon s.n. (F--photo, N--photo). BRAZIL: Pará: Black & Foster 48-3402 (Be--27912a, Be--37912).

#### AEGIPHILA MAGNIFICA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 385--386. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 234--235 (1937), 1: 392 (1940), and 2: 440. 1948.

Additional citations: NICARAGUA: Chinandega: C. F. Baker 2187 (F--photo, N--photo). Chontales: Seemann 87 (F--photo, N--photo).

#### AEGIPHILA MAGNIFICA var. PUBESCENS Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 3: 261. 1950.

Citations: COSTA RICA: San José: Skutch 4139 (N--fragment of type, W--1644594--type).

#### AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS Jacq.

Literature: Jacq., Obs. Bot. 2: 3, pl. 27. 1764; L., Mant. 198. 1767; L., Pflanzensyst. 3: 124. 1773; L., Syst. Veg. 134. 1774; L., Syst. Pl. 334. 1779; Jacq., Select. Stirp. Amer. Hist. Picta 13, pl. 259, fig. 6. 1780; Lam., Encycl. Méth. 1: 46. 1783; Jacq., Ind. Plant., ed. 14, 7. 1785; Jacq., Select. Stirp. Amer. 226. 1788; Gmel., Syst. Nat. 2: 259. 1789 & 1791 & 1796; Vitm., Sum. Pl. 1: 173. 1789; Lam., Illustr. 1: 70, fig. 1. 1791; Lam., Tabl. Encycl. 1: 293. 1792; Act. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris 106. 1792; Vahl, Eclog. 1: 14--15. 1796; Salisb., Prodr. 67. 1796; Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 615--616. 1797; Raeusch., Nom. Bot. 37. 1797; Gmel. (Turton), Gen. Syst. Nat. 5: 218. 1802; Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 132. 1805; Jacq., Fragm. Bot. 40--41, pl. 46, fig. 1. 1809; Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 150. 1810; Pers., Sp. Pl. 1: 339. 1817; H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 2: 249. 1817; Lodd., Bot. Cab. 2: 132. 1818; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 100--101. 1818; Willd., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 82. 1821; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 421. 1825; Maycock, Fl.



Barbad. 70--71. 1830; Kostel., Alleg. Med. Fl. 3: 830. 1834;  
 Richt., Cod. Bot. Linn. 130. 1835 & 1840; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1:  
 429. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Peterm., Cod.  
 Bot. Linn. Ind. Alph. 4. 1840; Paxt., Pock. Bot. Dict. 8. 1840  
 & 1849; Walp., Repert. 4: 119. 1845; Seemann, Bot. Voy. Herald  
 189. 1845-1851; Jacques & Hérincq, Man. Gén. Pl. 3: 504--505.  
 1845-1862; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 652--653. 1847; Sagra, Hist.  
 Cuba 11: 145--146. 1850; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 286.  
 1851; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 500. 1861; Bocq., Adansonia 3:  
 190, pl. 9, fig. 1--10. 1862; Rosenth., Syn. Pl. Diaph. 430.  
 1862; Pritzel, Ic. Bot. Ind. 1: 23. 1866; Griseb., Cat. Pl. Cuba  
 216. 1866; Hereman, Paxt. Bot. Dict. 13. 1868; Sauvalle, Fl.  
 Cuba 113. 1868; Eggers, Fl. St. Croix 84. 1879; Stahl, Estud.  
 Flor. P. Rico 6: 222. 1888; Donn. Sm., Enum. Pl. Guat. 3: 65.  
 1893; Fawcett, Prov. List Indig. Nat. Fl. Pl. Jamaica 30. 1893;  
 Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat.  
 Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Ann. Inst. Col. Mars. 3: 466--  
 467. 1896; Duss, Fl. Phan. Ant. Franç. 466--467. 1897; Boldingh,  
 Fl. Dutch W. Ind. Isl. 171. 1909; Goyena, Fl. Nicarag. 2: 566.  
 1911; Urb., Symb. Ant. 4: 536. 1911; Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. 124,  
 Suppl. Ind. Linn. Herb. 29. 1912; Boldingh, Fl. Nederl. West-  
 Ind. Eil. 54 & 346. 1913; Bot. Gaz. 57: 426. 1914; Herzog, Meded.  
 Rijks Herb. Leiden 37: 34. 1918; Fedde, Repert. 16: 40. 1919;  
 Britton & Wils., Scient. Surv. P. Rico 6: 147--148. 1925; Standl.  
 & Calderón, List Prelim. Pl. Salvador 185. 1925; Stapf, Ind.  
 Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 377--382. 1934; Mold-  
 enke, Lilloa 4: 320. 1939; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 235--237  
 (1937), 1: 293 (1938), 1: 393 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 440.  
 1948; Roig, Plant. Med. Cuba. 410--411. 1945; Hodge, Revist.  
 Fac. Nat. Agron. 7: 313. 1947. A. dumosa Salisb., Prodr. 67.  
 1796; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895. A. diffusa Andr., Bot. Rep.  
 9: 578. 1809; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16 (1821) and ed. 2,  
 1: 29. 1840; Paxt., Pock. Bot. Dict. 8. 1840 & 1849; Walp., Rep-  
 ert. 4: 124. 1845; Pritzel, Ic. Bot. Ind. 1: 23. 1866; Hereman,  
 Paxt. Bot. Dict. 13. 1868; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Stapf,  
 Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929. A. glabra Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1:  
 150. 1810; Walp., Repert. 4: 119. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11:  
 653. 1847; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 500. 1864; Jacks., Ind.  
 Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Ann. Inst. Col. Mars. 3: 466--467. 1896; Duss,  
 Fl. Phan. Ant. Franç. 466--467. 1897. A. macrophylla Desf. in  
 Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16 (1821) and ed. 2, 1: 129. 1840;  
 Desf., Cat. Pl. Hort. Reg. Paris., ed. 3, 391. 1829; Schau. in  
 DC., Prodr. 11: 655. 1847; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895. A.  
straminea Hoffm., Verz. Pfl. Nachtr. 3: 18. 1826; Steud., Nom.  
 Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895. Psych-  
otria corymbosa Sieber in DC., Prodr. 4: 523. 1830. Aegiphila  
magnifolia Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Schau. in DC.,  
 Prodr. 11: 655. 1847; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895. A. grandi-  
folia Walp., Repert. 4: 121. 1845; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895.

Roig, in the reference cited above, states that a diuretic  
 medicinal tea is made from the leaves and stems of this species,



and that a syrup made from it is used against asthma. He states that this information is taken from Gomez de la Maza's "Ensayo de Farmacofitologia Cubana", page 77 CL & CLI.

The Toro collection from Colombia, cited below, greatly resembles A. glandulifera Moldenke and may actually represent that species.

Additional citations: PUERTO RICO: Heller & Heller 276 (F--photo, N--photo), 825 (F--photo, N--photo), 964 (F--photo, N--photo). ST. CROIX: Collector undesignated s.n. (F--photo, N--photo); Thompson 503 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos), 719 (F--photo, N--photo). ST. KITTS: Britton & Cowell 120 (F--photo, N--photo), 332 (F--photo, N--photo); Eggers 133 (F--photo, N--photo); Forsström s.n. (F--photo, N--photo). GUADELOUPE: Duchassaing s.n. (F--photo, N--photo); Duss 2389 (F--photo, N--photo). DOMINICA: W. H. Hodge 2443 (Ms); Imray 119 (F--photo, N--photo). MARTINIQUE: Duss 1966 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos); Plée s.n. (F--photo, N--photo). ST. LUCIA: P. Beard 1147 (S); R. A. Howard 11299 (N). ST. VINCENT: P. Beard 1348 (S); Collector undesignated s.n. (F--photo, N--photo); Smith & Smith 336 (F--photo, N--photo), 1301 (F--photo, N--photo). GRENADA: P. Beard 1243 (S); W. E. Broadway s.n. (F--2 photos, N--2 photos); Eggers 6049 (F--photo, N--photo). TRINIDAD: Sieber, Fl. Trinit. 85 (F--6 photos, N--6 photos, Sg--photo). WEST INDIES: island undesignated: Swartz s.n. (F--photo, N--photo). PANAMA: Bocas del Toro: Cooper 571 (F--photo, N--photo). COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Toro 1113 (F--photo, N--photo). Méta: F. W. Pennell 1650 (F--photo, N--photo). VENEZUELA: Mérida: W. E. Broadway 319 (F--photo, N--photo). Zulia: H. Pittier 10533 (F--photo, N--photo). CULTIVATED: England: Palm Stove s.n. (F--photo, N--photo).

AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS var. OLIGONEURA (Urb.) Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 383. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 237 (1937), 1: 393 (1940), and 2: 90. 1944. A. oligoneura Urb. in Fedde, Repert. 16: 40. 1919; Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 6: 6. 1926.

AEGIPHILA MATTOGROSSENSIS Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio de Jan. Bot. 12: 2, fig. 2. 1950; F. C. Hoehne, Ind. Bibl. e Num. Pl. Col. Com. Rondon 346. 1951.

In Phytologia 1: 296 (1938) I cited the type collection of this species under A. vitelliniflora Klotzsch. Hoehne, in the reference cited above, comments that other numbers "correspondentes ao mesmo material" have been cited by me under "nomes diferentes". The type is from Tapirapoan, collected in flower in January, 1914.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Mattogrosso: F. C. Hoehne, Com. Rondon 5702 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44821] (F--photo of type, Ja--type, N--fragment of type, N--photo of type, Si--photo of type, Z--photo of type).



## AEGIPHILA MEDITERRANEA Vell.

Literature: Vell., Fl. Flum. 38 (1825), Icon. 1: 94. 1827; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 124. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 651. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 285. 1851; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 712. 1877; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Bull. Herb. Boiss., sér. 2, 4: 1166 & 1167. 1904; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. Franç. 58, Mém. 3: 546. 1911; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 331--332. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 238 (1937), 1: 393 (1940), and 2: 440--441. 1948; Sampaio & Peckolt, Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio Jan. 37: 334. 1943; Moldenke, Lilloa 10: 337. 1944. A. hirta Casar., Nov. Stirp. Bras. Dec. 47. 1842; Walp., Repert. 4: 122. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 651. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 285. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Moldenke, Lilloa 10: 337, in syn. 1944. A. cestrifolia Gardn. in Hook., Lond. Journ. Bot. 1: 184. 1842; Walp., Repert. 4: 123. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 651. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 285. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 331, in syn. 1934; Moldenke, Lilloa 10: 337, in syn. 1944.

Kuhlmann reports that in Espiritu Santo this species is employed as an insecticide. It has been collected in anthesis in September.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Boog s.n. (F--photo, N--photo); J. E. Pohl 151 (F--photo, N--photo); Saldanha s.n. [Herb. Gab. Bot. Esc. Pol. 5337; Herb. Rio de Jan. 44796] (N); Schott 4916 (F--photo, N--photo); Swainson s.n. (F--photo, N--photo); Ule s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 31557 & 31558] (Ja, Ja); Widgren 1151 (F--photo, N--photo).

## AEGIPHILA MEDULLOSA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 33: 132. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 297. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 238 (1937), 1: 393 (1940), and 2: 442. 1948.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Riedel & Lund 0,30 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos).

## AEGIPHILA MEMBRANACEA Turcz.

Literature: Turcz., Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 36: 219. 1863; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Pulle, Enum. Vasc. Pl. Surinam. 403. 1906; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 370--371. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 238--239 (1937) and 2: 442. 1948.

The species has been collected at an altitude of 500 meters, in fruit in December.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Méta: Philipson, Idrobo, & Fernandez 1556 (Bm), 1666 (Bm, W--2026170). VENEZUELA: Falcón: Jahn 384 (F--photo, N--photo). SURINAM: Hostmann 89 (Ec--photo of isotype, F--2 photos of isotypes, N--2 photos of isotypes, Sg--photo of isotype); Hostmann & Kappler 87 [Herb. Reichenbach f. 210173] (V), 89 (F--photo of isotype, N--photo of isotype). FRENCH GUIANA: Mélinon 433 (F--photo, N--photo), s.n. [Maroni,



1877] (Bz--16828, F--photo, N--photo).

**AEGIPHILA MINASENSIS Moldenke**

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Geraes: Sampaio 888 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 25665] (F--photo of type, Ja--type, N--fragment of type, N--photo of type, Si--photo of type, Z--photo of type).

**AEGIPHILA MOLLIS H.B.K.**

Literature: H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 2: 250, pl. 130. 1817; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Kunth, Syn. Pl. 2: 43. 1823; Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825; Cham., Linnaea 7: 110. 1832; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 430. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 123. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 654. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 1150. 1848; Pritzel, Ic., Bot. Ind. 1: 23. 1866; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Pulle, Enum. Vasc. Pl. Surinam. 403. 1906; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 403--406. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 239--240 (1937), 1: 293 (1938), 1: 394 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 442--444. 1948; Daniel, Verb. Cent. Antioq. 7. 1947. A. mutisii H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 2: 250, pl. 131. 1817; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 16. 1821; Kunth, Syn. Pl. 2: 43. 1823; Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825; Cham., Linnaea 7: 110. 1832; Kostel., Alleg. Med. Fl. 3: 829. 1834; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 430. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 122--123. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 654. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 288--289. 1851; Bocq., Adansonia 3: 190. 1861; Pritzel, Ic. Bot. Ind. 1: 23. 1866; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 403, in syn. 1934. A. salutaris H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 2: 249. 1817; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Kunth, Syn. Pl. 2: 43. 1823; Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825; Cham., Linnaea 7: 110. 1832; Ann. Nat. Hist. 2: 449. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 123. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 654. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 1150. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 289. 1851; Rosenth., Syn. Pl. Diaph. 430. 1862; Baill., Hist. Pl. 11: 87. 1891; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Pittier, Pl. Usual. Venez. 416. 1926; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 403, in syn. 1934. A. pubescens Willd. in Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29, in syn. 1840; Rosenth., Syn. Pl. Diaph. 430. 1862; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 403, in syn. 1934. A. mutisii var. grandiflora Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 654. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 288. 1851; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 403, in syn. 1934. A. mutisii var. parviflora Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 654. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 288. 1851; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 403, in syn. 1934.

The D'Orbigny 1086 cited by me in Phytologia 1: 239 (1937) as this species is actually A. steinbachii Moldenke. The Apolinar-María 122 from Sasaima, cited by me in Phytologia 2: 444 (1948) as from "Department undetermined", is actually from Cundinamarca.



Jaramillo collected the species at an altitude of 1000 meters and records the common name of "amarillete de gorro".

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Cauca: H. Pittier 626 (F--photo, N--photo). Cundinamarca: Hartweg s.n. [Fusagasuga, near Bogotá] (F--photo, N--photo). Magdalena: H. H. Smith 868 (F--photo, N--photo), 870 (F--photo, N--photo), 1860 (F--photo, N--photo); Purdie s.n. [Santa Marta] (F--photo, N--photo). Méta: Philipson 2279 (Bm). Tolima: Haught 6357 (W--2045960). Valle del Cauca: Duque Jaramillo 1127 (F--1292474, F--1293928). VENEZUELA: Anzoategui: Otto 856 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos). Aragua: Fendler 843 (F--photo, N--photo), 2052 (F--photo, N--photo); Lasser 791 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12587] (Ve), 905 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12586] (Ve); Ll. Williams 10222 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12588] (Ve), 10314 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12605] (Ve). Bolívar: Cardona 799 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12601] (Ve). Carabobo: H. Pittier 7910 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12607] (Ve). Federal District: H. Pittier 7855 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12606] (Ve). Guarico: Chardon 117 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12602] (Ve). State undetermined: Eggers 13464 (F--photo, N--photo).

#### AEGIPHILA MONSTROSA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Trop. Woods 25: 12--14. 1931; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 298--299. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 240 (1937), 1: 293 (1938), 1: 394 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 445. 1948; Moldenke, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 525: 202--203. 1940.

Additional citations: GUATEMALA: Izabal: P. C. Standley 25114 (F--photo, N--photo). HONDURAS: Atlántida: P. C. Standley 52717 (F--photo, N--photo).

#### AEGIPHILA MONTICOLA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 248--249 (1937) and 1: 394--395. 1940.

The Schimpff 267, cited by me in Phytologia 1: 188 (1937) as A. bogotensis, is actually A. monticola.

#### AEGIPHILA MULTIFLORA Ruiz & Pav.

Literature: Ruiz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. 1: 50, pl. 76. 1798; Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 132. 1805; Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 151. 1810; Pers., Sp. Pl. 1: 339. 1817; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 103. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 430. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 118. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 640. 1847; Bocq., Adansonia 3: 190. 1862; Rosenth., Syn. Pl. Diaph. 1130. 1862; Pritzel, Ic. Bot. Ind. 1: 23. 1866; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 295--296. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 250--251 (1937), 1: 395 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 445--446. 1948; Moldenke, Holmbergia 4: 148. 1945. Clerodendron bolivianum Britton ex Rusby, Bull. Torrey Club 27: 82. 1900.



The type collection of Clerodendron bolivianum is H. H. Rusby 2619. The species is described as a shrub, 3 to 5 meters tall, or a "tall tree", 4 meters in height, the flowers dark- or wine-red. It has been collected in anthesis in September, November, and December, growing at altitudes of 2440 to 3900 meters.

Additional citations: PERU: Huánuco: Asplund 13580 (S); Ruiz & Pavon s.n. [Huassachuass & Pallao] (F--photo of isotype, N--photo of isotype). Puno: Vargas 6948 (W--1997730), 9644 (S). BOLIVIA: El Beni: Buchtien s.n. [XI.1910; Herb. Osten 6878] (Ug); H. H. Rusby 2619 (Pa).

#### AEGIPHILA NOVOFRIBURGENSIS Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 33: 134. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 350. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 251 (1937) and 2: 446. 1948.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: P. Clausen 194 (F--photo of type, N--photo of type).

#### AEGIPHILA OBDUCTA Vell.

Literature: Vell., Fl. Flum. 38 (1825), Icon. 1: 97. 1827; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 124. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 655. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 289--290. 1851; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 713. 1877; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. Franç. 58, Mém. 3: 547. 1911; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 454--456. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 252 (1937), 1: 395 (1940), 2: 439, fig. 3, and 2: 446--447. 1948; Sampaio & Peckolt, Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio 37: 334. 1943; Hoehne, Kuhlmann, & Handro, O Jard. Bot. São Paulo 576--577. 1941; F. C. Hoehne, Relat. Anual Inst. Bot. 87. 1947; Stellfeld, Trib. Farmac. 19 (10): 170. 1951. A. lanuginosa Gardn. in Lond. Journ. Bot. 4: 134. 1845; Walp., Repert. 4: 121--122. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 655. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 289. 1851; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 713. 1877; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 454, in syn. 1934.

The Rambo 50296 and 50333, cited below, are both representatives of the "A. lanuginosa" form, a form which may prove worthy of subspecific recognition. The Kuhlmann collection, also cited below, consists of cleaned seeds only. It was collected in the Jardim Botânico at São Paulo and the collector states "nativas capoeiras, frutos carnosos". Mello Barreto states that it grows in the "matta", while Rambo says it is found in primeval woods where, he says, it assumes a reclining form. The same species, he says, but much more dwarf in stature, grows in the Araucaria woods at Vila Oliva, near Caxias, Rio Grande do Sul.

Mendes Magalhães also records it from the capoeira. Mello Barreto states that it becomes a tree 3 meters tall, growing on granitic rocks. The flowers are uniformly described as white and odoriferous. The species has been collected in anthesis in March and from June through October, and in fruit in October, November, and



December. A synonym is Aegiphila obducta Schau., in herb.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Federal District: Brade 10542 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 22947] (N); Ule 785 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 32274] (F--photo, N, N--photo). Minas Geraes: P. Clausen s.n. [Aug.--April 1840] (Br); Duarte 3083 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 71923] (N); Mello Barreto 9109 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44813] (Ja), 9111 [Herb. Jard. Bot. Belo Horiz. 23285; Herb. Rio de Jan. 44812] (Ja, N); Mendes Magalhães s.n. [11-VIII-937] (Be--14054); Riedel 452 (Br--photo, Ec--photo, Es--photo, F--photo, Ml--photo, N--photo, S--photo, Sg--photo); Sellow 5930 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos). Paraná: Dusén 379a (F--photo, N--photo). Rio de Janeiro: Brade 10916 [Herb. Jard. Bot. Rio 44838] (N), 11480 [Herb. Jard. Bot. Rio 44843] (N); Glaziou 4160 (F--3 photos, N--3 photos), 6652 (F--photo, N--photo), 11338 (F--photo, N--photo), 11339 (F--photo, N--photo), 18394 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos), 19722 (F--photo, N--photo); Mello Barreto 15007 [Herb. Jard. Bot. Belo Horiz. 45136] (N); Moldenke & Moldenke 19612 (Ms, N, No, Ot, Pn, Sm), 19991 (Mg, N, No, Ot, Sm); Saldanha s.n. [Gab. Bot. Esc. Pol. 8391; Herb. Jard. Bot. Rio 44793] (Ja). Santa Catharina: Hatschbach 1927 (N); Rambo 3258 (Rb), 50296 (N, S), 50333 (N); Reitz & Klein 801 (N); Reitz & Rambo 4098 (Z); Schwacke IV.184 [Herb. Jard. Bot. Rio 32271] (N). São Paulo: Herb. Jard. Bot. Rio 32268 (Ja); W. Hoehne 1290 (Mg, N, No, Wh, Wh), s.n. [18/6/1946] (Wh, Wh, Wh, Wh, Wh, Wh); M. Kuhlmann s.n. [10/11/1948] (N, Sp); Moldenke & Moldenke 19626 (Es, Lg, N). State undetermined: Collector undesignated 23 (F--photo, N--photo); Gusmão s.n. [Herb. Jard. Bot. Rio 31720] (N); Herb. Jard. Bot. Rio de Jan. 32267 (Ja), 44875 (Ja).

#### AEGIPHILA OBOVATA Andr.

Literature: Andr., Bot. Rep. 9: 578. 1908; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Paxt., Pock. Bot. Dict. 8. 1840 & 1849; Hereman, Paxt. Bot. Dict. 13. 1868; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 391, in syn. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 252--253 (1937) and 2: 90. 1944; Moldenke, Lilloa 4: 319. 1939; Greig-Smith, Journ. Ecology 40: 290, 294, & 307. 1952. A. dubia Moldenke in Fedde, Repert 33: 120. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 391--393. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 252, in syn. 1937; Moldenke, Lilloa 4: 319, in syn. 1939.

Additional citations: TRINIDAD: Cheesman & Baker 237 [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 13658] (R); Finlay s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 2386] (F--photo, N--photo), s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 2389] (F--photo, Sg--photo); Greig-Smith 1112 (N), 1180 (N), 1229 (N); Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 2388 (F--photo, N--photo); R. O. Williams s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 12026] (F--photo, N--photo), s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 12163] (F--photo, N--photo).



## AEGIPHILA ODONTOPHYLLA Donn. Sm.

Literature: Donn. Sm., Bot. Gaz. 25: 157. 1898; Pittier, Prim. Fl. Costaric. 2: 211--212. 1898; Thiselt.-Dyer, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 2: 4 1904; Bot. Gaz. 57: 426. 1914; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 351--352. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 254 (1937), 1: 395 (1940), and 2: 447. 1948. *A. fusca* Ørst. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 351, in syn. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 254. 1937. *A. furia* Ørst. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 254, in syn. 1937.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Cartago: Stork 2230 (F--photo, N--photo).

## AEGIPHILA PANAMENSIS Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Trop. Woods 25: 14--16. 1931; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 375--376. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 254 (1937), 1: 293 (1938), 1: 395--396 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 447. 1948; Matuda, Am. Midl. Nat. 44: 575. 1950.

The specimens cited below collected by my wife and myself were collected on Barro Colorado Island - the first record of the species from this island. Wedel describes it as a tree 5 feet tall; Allen found it along a fencerow at sea-level, while León collected it at an altitude of 600 meters. The yellow or pale-yellow flowers have been found in July, October, and November.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Limón: J. León 1719 [Herb. Inst. Interamer. Turrialba 905] (W--2021495). Puntarenas: P. H. Allen 5346 (N). PANAMA: Bocas del Toro: Cooper & Slater 117 (F--photo, N--photo); Dunlap 407 (F--photo, N--photo); Wedel 1221 (N). Canal Zone: Moldenke & Moldenke 19896 (Lg, N). Panamá: Heriberto 163 (F--photo, N--photo); P. C. Standley 28155 (F--photo, N--photo).

## AEGIPHILA PANICULATA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Trop. Woods 25: 16--17. 1931; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 386--388. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 254--255 (1937), 1: 396 (1940), and 2: 447. 1948; Matuda, Am. Midl. Nat. 44: 575. 1950.

Dodge and Allen describe the plant as a small tree with orange fruits in January.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Canal Zone: Dodge & Allen 17471 (E--1121185); P. C. Standley 29232 (F--photo, N--photo).

## AEGIPHILA PARAGUARIENSIS Briq.

Literature: Briq., Bull. Herb. Boiss., sér. 2, 4: 1166. 1904; Chodat, Plant. Hassler. 2: 502--503. 1904; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 3: 4. 1908; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 324--326. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 255 (1937), 1: 293 (1938), 1: 396 (1940), and 2: 447. 1948; Stellfeld, Trib. Farmac. 19 (10): 170. 1951.

The species is described by collectors as a tree to 4 meters tall, growing in fields and cerrado, with white or yellow flowers collected in January, February, May, and September through December. Specimens have been mis-identified in herbaria as A. lhotzkiana Cham. and A. sellowiana Cham.



Additional citations: BRAZIL: Mattogrosso: Malme 2463 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 28268] (Ja); Smith s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 32269] (Ja). Minas Geraes: Macedo 434 (N); Mello Barreto 10307 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44811] (Ja); Mendes Magalhães 976 (Be--13916); Sampaio 6915 & 6917 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44828] (N). Paraná: Dusén 15963 (F--photo, N--photo); Löfgren 95 (F--photo, N--photo), 99 (F--photo, N--photo). Rio de Janeiro: Glaziou 11334 (F--photo, N--photo). PARAGUAY: Hassler 1921 (F--photo, N--photo), 4498 (S--cotype), 5056 (S--cotype), 6931 (S--cotype, V--332--cotype); T. Rojas 12768 (Si).

#### AEGIPHILA PARVIFLORA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 33: 135. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 328--329. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 255 (1937) and 2: 447--448. 1948.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Angostura: Grosourdy Cat. 13 s.n. [Guyana] (F--photo, N--photo). BRAZIL: Pará: Spruce 589 (F--photo of isotype, N--photo of isotype).

#### AEGIPHILA PENDULA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 33: 135. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 383--384. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 256--257 (1937) and 1: 396. 1940.

Camp describes this as a tree 6 meters tall, with leaves deep-green above, pale-green beneath and fruit terminal on branch-ends, ripening orange in June, growing at altitudes of 1000 to 1250 feet.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Zulia: H. Pittier 10645 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12608] (Ve--isotype). ECUADOR: Guayas, Cañar, Chimborazo, & Bolívar: Camp E.3827 (N).

#### AEGIPHILA PERNAMBUCENSIS Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 257--258 (1937), 1: 396 (1940), and 2: 448. 1948.

The species is called "cafeeiro de cabra" and has been found in "capoeira de logares altos", blooming in February, March, April, and October. Specimens have been mis-identified as A. lhotzkiana Cham.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Ceará: Freire Allemão 1177 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 31757 & 44810] (Ja, N). Parahyba: J. M. Vasconcelos 455 [Herb. Esc. Agronom. Nordeste 39] (Sf), 841 [Herb. Esc. Agronom. Nordeste 392] (Sf), 853 [Herb. Esc. Agronom. Nordeste 414] (N, Sf). Pernambuco: Pickel 526 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 24258] (Ja).

#### AEGIPHILA PERPLEXA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 33: 136. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 388--389. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 258 (1937), 1: 397 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 448. 1948; Moldenke, Lilloa 4: 321. 1939.



Additional citations: TOBAGO: Eggers 5540 (F--photo, N--photo).  
 TRINIDAD: R. E. D. Baker s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 13989]  
 (R); Fendler 571 (F--photo, N--photo), 592 (Pa).

**AEGIPHILA PERUVIANA Turcz.**

Literature: Turcz., Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 36: 219. 1863;  
 Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 46. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 368--370.  
 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 259 (1937), 1: 294 (1938), 1: 397  
 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 448. 1948.

The specific name in this binomial is sometimes upper-cased.

Additional citations: PERU: San Martín: Mathews s.n. [Moyobamba]  
 (F--photo, N--photo, Sg--photo); Ll. Williams 5480 (Ec--  
 photo, F--photo, N--photo, Sg--photo), 5588 (F--photo, N--photo),  
6152 (F--photo, N--photo), 6291 (F--photo, N--photo), 6860a (F--  
 photo, N--photo), 7334 (F--photo, N--photo). BOLIVIA: El Beni:  
H. H. Rusby 2473 (F--4 photos, N--4 photos, Pa, Sg--photo).

**AEGIPHILA PLATYPHYLLA Briq.**

Literature: Briq., Bull. Herb. Boiss., sér. 2, 4: 1167--1168.  
 1904; Chodat, Plant. Hassler. 2: 504--505. 1904; Prain, Ind.  
 Kew. Suppl. 3: 4. 1908; Brittonia 1: 428--429. 1934; Moldenke,  
 Phytologia 1: 259 (1937) and 2: 448. 1948.

Additional citations: PARAGUAY: Hassler 8056 (S--isotype).

**AEGIPHILA PUBERULENTA Moldenke**

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 33: 137. 1933; Molden-  
 ke, Brittonia 1: 412--413. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 259  
 (1937), 1: 397 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 448--449. 1948.

Cuatrecasas collected the species at an altitude of 235 meters  
 and found it blooming in October.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Atlántico: Elias 581 (F--  
 photo, N--photo). Méta: Cuatrecasas 3543 (F--1329861).

**AEGIPHILA PURPURASCENS Moldenke**

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 4: 173--175. 1953.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Azuay: Camp E.4338 (N--type),  
E.4388 (N), E.4419 (N).

**AEGIPHILA QUINDUENSIS (H.B.K.) Moldenke**

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 33: 138. 1933; Molden-  
 ke, Brittonia 1: 415--416. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 260  
 (1937), 1: 294 (1938), 1: 397 (1940), and 2: 449. 1948. Petitia  
quinduensis H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 2: 248. 1818; Schau. in  
 DC., Prodr. 11: 652. 1847; Bocq., Adansonia 3: 188. 1862;  
 Jacks., Ind. Kew. 3: 477. 1894; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 415, in  
 syn. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 294, in syn. 1938. Petitia  
tenuifolia Willd. ex Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. Mant. 3: 50.  
 1827; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 652. 1847; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 3:  
 477. 1894; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 415, in syn. 1934; Moldenke,  
 Phytologia 1: 294, in syn. 1938. Aegiphila humboldtii Schau. in  
 DC., Prodr. 11: 652. 1847; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Mol-



denke, Brittonia 1: 415, in syn. 1934.

Specimens of this species have been mis-identified in herbaria as A. membranacea Turcz.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Aragua: Delgado 115 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12612] (Ve); H. Pittier 14993 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12599 (Ve), 15550 (N)]; Ll. Williams 10251 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12609] (Ve), 10391 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12611] (Ve). Carabobo: Karsten s.n. [Puerto Cabello] (F--photo, N--photo); H. Pittier 8806, in part [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12613] (F--photo, N--photo, Ve). Federal District: H. Pittier 10404 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12610] (F--photo, N--photo, Ve).

#### AEGIPHILA RACEMOSA Vell.

Literature: Vell., Fl. Flum. 37 (1825), Icon. 1: 88. 1827; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 119 & 124. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 653. 1847; Schomb., Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit. Guian. 959. 1848; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 287. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 447--449. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 260--261 (1937), 1: 397 (1940), 2: 90 (1944), and 2: 441, fig. 4, & 449. 1948; Sampaio & Peckolt, Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio 37: 334. 1943. A. mollis var. foliis basi vix angustatis Miq. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 447, in syn. 1934.

Specimens of this species have been mis-identified as A. cuspidata Mart. and have been collected in woods, near rivers' edges and along roadsides, in anthesis in January, February, March, October, and November. It is described by Archer and by Murça Pires and Black as a liana or vine with yellow or pale yellow-green flowers.

Additional citations: BRITISH GUIANA: De la Cruz 3627 (F--photo, N--photo); Jenman 1993 (F--photo, N--photo); Schomburgk 146 (F--photo, N--photo), 615 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos). SURINAM: B.W. 2850 (N); Kappler 1717 (F--photo, N--photo). FRENCH GUIANA: Mélinon 174 (F--photo, N--photo), 424 (F--photo, N--photo); Sagot 473 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Xavier 97 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 46792] (Ja). Guaporé: Cordeiro & Silva s.n. [Porto Velho, 1952] (N). Pará: Archer 8141 (Be--12239), 8278 (Be--12109); Burchell 9726 (F--photo, N--photo); Guedes 1242 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 31581] (Ja); Killip & Smith 30278 (F--photo, N--photo, Sg--photo); Murça Pires & Black 443 (Be--17484, N), 654 (Be--17630); A. Silva 93 (Be--13128).

#### AEGIPHILA RIEDELIANA Schau.

Literature: Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 649. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 282--283. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 311--313. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 261 (1937), 1: 397 (1940), 2: 91 (1944), and 2: 449. 1948; Sampaio & Peckolt, Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio 37: 334. 1943. A. serrata Vell., Fl. Flum. 33 (1825), Icon. 1: 92. 1827; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 124. 1845; Schau. in



DC., Prodr. 11: 651. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 284. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 311, in syn. 1934; Sampaio & Peckolt, Arquiv. Mus. Nac. Rio 37: 334, in syn. 1943; Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 449. 1948.

The species is said to be a tree to 20 feet tall similar to A. sellowiana Cham. in appearance or a shrub 3 meters tall, found in thickets along streams. The corollas are cream-colored, blooming in January, September, and October, fruiting in June.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Geraes: Mendes Magalhães 4563 [Herb. Jard. Bot. Belo Horiz. 45704] (N). Rio Grande do Sul: Moldenke & Moldenke 19682 (Es, Lg, Mg, N, Ot, Sm); Rambo 29169 (S), 37330 (N), 40320 (Rb).

#### AEGIPHILA SALTICOLA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 37: 211--212. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 263--264 (1937), 1: 294 (1938), 1: 397 (1940), and 2: 450. 1948.

Specimens of this species are often mis-identified as A. villosa (Aubl.) Gmel. in herbaria. The species has been found in anthesis in June.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Pará: Huber 809 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 5436] (Ja); Mexia 5922 (En--isotype). SÃO LUIZ ISLAND: Fröes 11738 (S).

#### AEGIPHILA SCANDENS Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 264--265 (1937), 1: 294 (1938), and 2: 450. 1948; Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 37: 212. 1934.

The Schultes & López collection cited below exhibits mature calyxes that are deeply lobed. It seems possible that this condition may obtain during anthesis, too, although the type collection has plainly subtruncate calyx-rims. The type collection is described as having yellow corollas, but the Murça Pires specimen cited below is said to have white flowers. It was at first mis-identified as A. chrysantha Hayek, and was collected in anthesis in April.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Murça Pires 386 (Be--28343, N); Schultes & López 8953 (W--1996657).

#### AEGIPHILA SCHIMPFII Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 265--266 (1937), 1: 294 (1938), and 2: 450 [as A. schimpfii]. 1948; Svenson, Am. Journ. Bot. 33: 480 [as A. schimpfii]. 1946; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac. 69 & 175 [as A. schimpfii]. 1949.

Camp describes this species as a shrubby tree 2.5 meters tall, with arching branches, or a wide-branched tree 5 meters tall. The leaves are deep-green above, pale-green beneath, the calyx pale yellow-green, the corolla greenish-yellow, and the fruit bright-orange in June. He found it at altitudes of 1000 to 1250 feet.



Additional citations: ECUADOR: Guayas, Cañar, Chimborazo, & Bolívar: Camp E.3733 (N), E.3737 (N).

AEGIPHILA SELLOWIANA Cham.

Literature: Cham., Linnaea 7: 111--112. 1831; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 121. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 648--649. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 281. 1851; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 712. 1877; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. Franç. 58, Mém. 3: 546. 1911; Usteri, Fl. Umgeb. Standt São Paulo 228. 1911; Hayek, Denkschr. Kaiser. Akad. Wissensch. Math.-nat. 79 (1): 296. 1908; Luetzelburg, Estudo Bot. Nordeste 3: 224 [as Aegyphila sellowiana]. 1923; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 332--335. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 266--267 (1937), 1: 294 (1938), 1: 398 (1940), 2: 91 (1944), 2: 450 (1948), and 3: 46. 1948; Hoehne, Kuhlmann, & Handro, O Jard. Bot. São Paulo 577. 1941; F. C. Hoehne, Relat. Anual Inst. Bot. 87. 1947; Kuhlmann & Kühn, Fl. Dist. Ibiti 116 & 180. 1947; Stellfeld, Trib. Farmac. 19 (10): 170 & 171. 1951. A. sellowiana var. subglabrata Cham. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 332, in syn. 1934.

Mendes Magalhães describes the plant as a tree 4 meters tall, but Mello Barreto says it is a tree 8 to 30 meters tall. Kuhlmann & Kühn describe it as a ptenophyte. In addition to the dates of anthesis given in my monograph, it has been collected in flower in June. The vernacular names of "briaúva", "capoeira branca", "fôlha larga", "fruta de sabiá", and "tamanqueiro" are recorded by Kuhlmann & Kühn, who state that in December and January the flowers are much visited by "Abelha domestica" and other insects. Klein records the name "pau de gaiola". Koscinsky found the plant in woods. Luetzelburg records it from Leopoldina in Espírito Santo; the Campos Novaes collection cited by Hayek is probably also from that state.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: H. P. Velloso 958 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 41550] (N). Federal District: Brade 11293 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44840] (N); Vidal & Valle 1.22 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44822] (Ja). Minas Geraes: P. Clausen s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 32229] (Ja); Henschen 1.184 (F--photo, N--photo); Macedo 2850 (N); Mello Barreto 4012 [Herb. Jard. Bot. Belo Horiz. 16867; Herb. Rio de Jan. 44814] (Ja, N); Mendes Magalhães 1371 [Herb. Jard. Bot. Belo Horiz. 40045] (Be--14012, N); Regnell 1.184 (F--2 photos, N--2 photos); Sampaio 6967 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44829] (N), 7356 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44832] (N). Paraná: Dusén 2532 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 32265] (N), 11228 (F--photo, N--photo), 16669 (F--photo, N--photo), 17362 (F--photo, N--photo), s.n. [Passo, March 18, 1904; Herb. Rio de Jan. 44819] (Ja), s.n. [Jaguariahyva] (F--2 photos, N--photo, Sg--photo); Hatschbach 2615 (N). Rio de Janeiro: C. V. Freire s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 31521] (N); Glaziou 808 (F--photo, N--photo); Peckolt 223 (F--photo, N--photo); Saldanha s.n. [Herb. Gab. Bot. Esc. Pol. 5160; Herb. Rio



de Jan. 44796] (N), s.n. [Herb. Gab. Bot. Esc. Pol. 6938; Herb. Rio de Jan. 44794] (Ja); Sellow s.n. (F--6 photos of cotypes, N--5 photos of cotypes, Sg--photo of cotype). Rio Grande do Sul: Dutra 818 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44820] (Ja); Malme 799 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 28157] (Ja); Rambo 38582 (N), 38921 (N); Theissen s.n. [Herb. Rambo 7843; Herb. Inst. Bot. S. Paulo 50979] (Sp). Santa Catharina: R. Klein 132 (Z, Z), 442 (N). São Paulo: Brade 7464 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 22889] (Ja), 7922 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 22890] (Ja), 12120 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 44845] (Ja); W. Hoehne 244 (N, Wh), s.n. [17/5/1932] (Wh), s.n. [4/1/1933] (Wh); Koscinsky 598 (Sf); Moldenke & Moldenke 19660 (N); Mosén 3035 (F--photo, N--photo), 4323 (F--photo, N--photo); Navarro de Andrade 76 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 31585] (Ja); Pickel 961 (Sf); Tamandaré & Brade 7463 [Herb. Rio de Jan. 22888] (Ja). State undetermined: Barboza 115b [Herb. Rio de Jan. 5888] (Ja); Herb. Rio de Jan. 32251 (Lg, N); Vecchi s.n. [Herb. Rio de Jan. 16301] (Ja) = BOLIVIA: La Paz: M. Bang 1332 (Pa).

#### AEGIPHILA SESSILIFLORA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 301--302. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 267 (1937), 1: 398 (1940), and 3: 46--47. 1948.

The Garcia y Barriga 12494, cited by me in Phytologia 3: 47 (1948), proves to be A. truncata Moldenke instead. Core describes A. sessiliflora as a tree to 50 feet tall, growing in the open, at altitudes of 1500 meters, blooming in January.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: A. Lopez s.n. [Archer 392] (Fn--1665--isotype). Cauca: E. L. Core 206 (W--2059687).

#### AEGIPHILA SETIFORMIS Rusby

Literature: Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 4: 245. 1895; Durand & Jacks., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 1: 12. 1896; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 433--435. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 267--268 (1937) and 1: 398--399. 1940. A. densiflora Rusby, Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 6: 107. 1896; Thiseit.-Dyer, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 2: 4. 1904; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 433, in syn. 1934.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: La Paz: M. Bang 878a, in part (Pa--isotype), 1732 (Pa).

#### AEGIPHILA SKUTCHII Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac. 13 & 15, nom. nud. 1939; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 399--400. 1940; Matuda, Am. Midl. Nat. 44: 575. 1950; Moldenke, Phytologia 3: 47. 1948.

Matuda describes this as a tree 5 meters tall, growing in wet mixed forest at an altitude of 834 meters, blooming in July.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Matuda 18062 (N).

#### AEGIPHILA SMITHII Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 191--192 (1932) and 1: 419--420. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 268 (1937), 1: 294 (1938),



and 3: 47. 1948.

Asplund describes this plant as a shrub 5 meters tall, with orange fruits in October.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Asplund 14048 (S); Klug 1460 (F--photo, N--photo), 1490 (F--photo, N--photo).

#### AEGIPHILA SPICATA (Rusby) Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 33: 139. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 432--433. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 268 (1937) and 3: 47. 1948. Citharexylon spicatum Rusby, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 27: 81. 1900; Thiselt.-Dyer, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 2. 1904; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 432, in syn. 1934. Aegiphila bangii Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 432, in syn. 1934.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: La Paz: M. Bang 878a (F--photo, N--photo).

#### AEGIPHILA SPLENDENS Schau.

Literature: Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 648. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 280--281. 1851; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 344--345. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 268 (1937), 2: 91 (1944), and 3: 47. 1948. Aegyphylla splendens Schau. ex Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names 1, in syn. 1941.

#### AEGIPHILA STEINBACHII Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 9 (1941) and 3: 48. 1948.

The isotype cited below from the Montevideo herbarium states on its label that it was collected at Palometilla Pampa, altitude 400 meters, Sara, November 16, 1916. It is said to be a small tree 4 to 5 meters tall, with greenish-yellow flowers.

The D'Orbigny 1086 cited below was recorded by me in Phytologia 1: 239 (1937) as A. mollis H.B.K. in error.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: D'Orbigny 1086 (Cb); Steinbach 3168 [Herb. Osten 14781] (F--photo of isotype, N--photo of isotype, Ug--isotype).

#### AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII Moldenke

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Steyermark 59960 (N--type, S--isotype).

#### AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII var. OBTUSIFOLIA Moldenke

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Steyermark 60113 (N--type, S--isotype).

#### AEGIPHILA SUFFLAVA Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 193 (1932) and 1: 461--462. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 269 (1937), 1: 295 (1938), and 3: 48. 1948.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Tessmann 5155 (F--photo, N--photo); Ll. Williams 8225 (F--photo of type, N--photo of type)



**AEGIPHILA SURFACEANA Moldenke**

Literature: Moldenke, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 58: 462--463. 1931; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 406--408. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 269 (1937), 1: 400 (1940), and 3: 48. 1948. A. velutina Huber ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 406, in syn. 1934.

Additional citations: BRITISH GUIANA: Schomburgk 981 (F--photo, N--photo). BRAZIL: Pará: Huber 2022 (F--photo, N--photo).

**AEGIPHILA TERNIFOLIA (H.B.K.) Moldenke**

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 33: 141. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 280--282. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 270 (1937), 1: 400 (1940), and 3: 48. 1948. Ehretia ternifolia H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 3: 66. 1818; Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 647. 1825; DC., Prodr. 9: 513. 1845; Bocq., Adansonia 3: 187. 1862; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 2: 823. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 280, in syn. 1934. Amerina ternifolia (H.B.K.) P. DC., Prodr. 9: 513. 1845; Bocq., Adansonia 3: 188. 1862; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 106. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 280, in syn. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 270, in syn. 1937.

According to Pittier, in a personal communication to me, the type of this species was collected in the state of Miranda, Venezuela.

**AEGIPHILA TRIFIDA Sw.**

Literature: Sw., Prodr. 32. 1788; Gmel., Syst. Nat. 2: 259. 1789, 1791, & 1796; Sw., Fl. Ind. Occ. 1: 260. 1797; Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 617. 1797; Raeusch., Nom. Bot. 37. 1797; Gmel. (Turton), Gen. Syst. of Nat. 5: 219. 1802; Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 132. 1805; Andr., Bot. Rep. 9: 578. 1809; Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 151. 1810; Pers., Sp. Pl. 1: 339. 1817; Roem. & Schult., Syst. Veg. 3: 102--103. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Willd., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 82. 1821; Spreng., Syst. Veg. 1: 422. 1825; Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 430. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Paxt., Pock. Bot. Dict. 8. 1840 & 1849; Walp., Repert. 4: 120. 1845; Jacques & Hérincq, Man. Gén. Pl. 3: 504. 1845--1862; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 648. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 284. 1851; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 499. 1861; Hereman, Paxt. Bot. Dict. 13. 1868; Fawcett, Prov. List Indig. Nat. Fl. Pl. Jamaica 30. 1893; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Urb., Symb. Ant. 3: 364--366. 1903; Britton & Wils., Scient. Surv. Porto Rico 6: 148. 1925; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 356--357. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 270 (1937), 1: 295 (1938), and 1: 400. 1940. A. trifida var. affinis Urb. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 356, in syn. 1934. A. 3-fida Sw. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 270, in syn. 1937.

Additional citations: JAMAICA: N. L. Britton 4053 (F--photo, N--photo); W. Harris 6144 (Ec--photo, F--photo, N--photo, Sg--photo), 6273 (F--photo, N--photo), s.n. [Whitfield Coffee Plantation, May 25, 1897] (F); Swartz s.n. [Jamaica] (F--633323--photo of isotype, F--642160, in part--photo of type, I--photo of



type, S--isotype).

**AEGIPHILA TRUNCATA** Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. 33: 141. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 289--290. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 271. 1937; Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 91. 1944.

García y Barriga records the common names of "tatumo" and "queso fresco" and says it is a tree 3 to 8 meters tall, leafy, with white, very aromatic, few flowers, blooming in January, August, and December. The fruit, collected in December, is sparse and black. The tree is said to grow in coffee plantations at altitudes of 1120 to 1820 meters. García y Barriga's 12494 was originally mis-identified as A. sessiliflora Moldenke.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: García y Barriga 10941 (W--1852169), 11009 (N), 12494 (N); Mutis 5191 [Macbride photos 30133] (F--photo of isotype, Kr--photo of isotype, N--photo of isotype). Tolima: García y Barriga 8386 (W--1774157).

**AEGIPHILA VALERII** Standl.

Literature: Standl., Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci. 15: 481. 1925; Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 7: 6. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 290--292. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 272 (1937), 2: 91 (1944), and 2: 443, fig. 5. 1948; Standl., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 18: 998. 1938; Matuda, Am. Midl. Nat. 44: 575. 1950.

Standley and Matuda add the following characters to the composite description of the species: trunk to 35 cm. in diameter; branchlets pale-tomentose; leaves opposite, short-petiolate; leaf-blades rather densely short-pilose beneath; cymes all axillary, sessile or short-pedunculate; pedicels very short or none; calyx puberulent; corolla-tube 3.5 mm. long. Matuda states that the tree is 7 to 8 meters tall, with a trunk to 60 cm. in diameter. It has been collected in anthesis in January and July and in fruit in January. It inhabits advanced forests at an altitude of about 1200 meters. It has been mis-identified as A. monstrosa Moldenke.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Matuda 2017 (F--913213, Mh, Mi, N), 4876 (Ld, Me, Me, Lh, N). COSTA RICA: Guanacaste: Standley & Valerio 45236 (F--642154); J. Valerio 148 (F--633311--photo of type).

**AEGIPHILA VALLENSIS** Moldenke

Literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 129--130. 1946.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Cuatrecasas 15115 (N), 15564 (N--type).

**AEGIPHILA VENEZUELENSIS** Moldenke

Steyermark describes this species as a shrub 15 feet tall, the membranous leaves dark-green above and dull pale-green beneath, growing in scrubby woods on mesas at an altitude of 1615 meters, fruiting in November.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Steyermark 60036 (F--1205149--isotype, N--type, N--photo of isotype, Si--photo of



isotype, Z--photo of isotype), 60263 (N, S).

**AEGIPHILA VERRUCOSA Schau.**

Literature: Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 650. 1847; Karst., Ausw. Neu. Sch. Gew. Venez. 31--32. 1848; Bocq., Adansonia 3: 188. 1862; Benth. & Hook., Gen. Pl. 2: 1151. 1876; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Pittier, Pl. Usual. Venez. 416. 1926; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 286--288. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 272 (1937) and 2: 91. 1944; Pittier, Supl. Plant. Usual. Venez. 54. 1939.

Lycium grandifolium Willd. ex Karst., Ausw. Neu. Sch. Gew. Venez. 32, in syn. 1848; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 286, in syn. 1934. Bruckea grandifolia (Willd.) Klotzsch & Karst. in Karst., Ausw. Neu. Sch. Gew. Venez. 32--33, pl. 10. 1848; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 345. 1895; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 286, in syn. 1934. Bruckea eglandulosa Klotzsch & Karst. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 286, in syn. 1934. Bruckea verrucosa (Schau.) Klotzsch & Karst. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 286, in syn. 1934. Brueckea eglandulosa Klotzsch & Karst. apud Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 41, in syn. 1938; Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 8, in syn. 1940. Brueckea verrucosa Klotzsch & Karst. apud Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 41, in syn. 1938; Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 8, in syn. 1940.

Steyermark describes the species as a shrub or tree 20 to 30 feet tall, the leaves ascending, subcoriaceous, dark-green above and pale-green beneath, the calyx pale-green with brownish excrescences, and the fruit roundish and pale-green in December. He says it grows in the lower woods on west- and southwest-facing slopes of mountains. Killip & Smith found it on scrubby slopes, fruiting in February. It has been collected at altitudes of 1675 to 2600 meters. Pittier lists the common name "chicharra". The label on the Macbride photos cited below says "Colombia" and "Moritz 896" in error. The Karsten collection also has "Columbien" on its labels in error.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Santander: Killip & Smith 19295 (W--1354567). VENEZUELA: Aragua: Allart 426 (F--photo, N--photo); Jahn 444 (F--photo, N--photo); Karsten s.n. [Colonia To-var] (F--2 photos, N--2 photos); Moritz 897 [Macbride photos 28389] (F--photo of isotype, Kr--photo of isotype, N--photo of isotype); H. Pittier 9347 [Herb. Nac. Venez. 12616] (F--photo, N--photo, Ve). Federal District: Steyermark 55055 (N, S).

**AEGIPHILA VERTICILLATA Vell.**

Literature: Vell., Fl. Flum. 38 (1825), Icon. 1: 91. 1827; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 118 & 124. 1845; Schau. in DC., Prodr. 11: 648. 1847; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 280. 1851; Warming, Symb. Fl. Bras. Cent. 23: 712. 1877; Jacks., Ind. Kew. 1: 47. 1895; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 329--331. 1934; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 272 (1937) and 1: 295--296. 1938; Moldenke, Prelim. List Invalid Names 4. 1940; Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names 3. 1941.





Moldenke, Harold N. 1953. "Additional notes on the genus *Aegiphila*. XII." *Phytologia* 4, 384–416. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.18073>.

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