

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XXXI

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AEGIPHILA ANOMALA Pittier

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 52: 239. 1982.

Knapp and his associates describe this as a tree, 10—20 m. tall, the "stems" bright-brown-pubescent, and the corollas white. They have found it growing in tropical wet forests and premontane rain-forests, at 650—1000 m. altitude, in anthesis in March and May.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Coclé: Knapp 5300 (Ld). Panamá: Knapp, Foster, Mallet, & Huft 4514 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTISSIMA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 52: 251. 1982.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. longifolia Turcz. On the other hand, the Forero & Jaramillo 2561, distributed as A. hirsutissima, actually seems to be A. hoehnei var. spectabilis Mold.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Miranda: Liesner & González 9213 (E—2939785); Steyermark & Davidse 116323 (E—2779945). Táchira: Berti & Peña 154-980 (Ld). GUYANA: Persaud 90 (N).

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 137 & 520. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 328 (1980), 50: 244 (1982), and 52: 245. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this species as a treelet, 4 m. tall, or as a vine, with yellow-green buds and orange-colored fruit, and have found it growing in mature forests and along creeks, at 210 m. altitude, in flower in September and in fruit in August.

Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Rubiaceae sp. On the other hand, the Forero & Jaramillo 2505, distributed as A. hoehnei, actually is A. deppeana Steud.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Gentry, Vasquez, & Jaramillo 29798 (Ld). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Berg, Steward, & Ramos P.18799 (W—2886145).

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI var. PUYENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 328. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 127 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI var. SPECTABILIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 328 (1980) and 50: 244. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 1—3 m. tall, or a liana, 3—4 m. long, the leaves coriaceous, the inflores-

cence green, and the fruit at first green, later yellow, finally orange. They have encountered the plant in secondary woods, tropical wet forests, low cloud forests, and disturbed cloud forests, at 45--1000 m. altitude, in fruit from August to October and December.

The Knapp & Schmalzel collection, cited below, is anomalous in having very thin-membranous leaf-blades, but the specimens were apparently collected when the inflorescence was at the very start of anthesis. It was erroneously distributed as Malpighiaceae sp. Other material of A. hoehnei var. spectabilis has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. hirsutissima Mold.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Colón: Knapp & Schmalzel 1799 (Ld). Panamá: Knapp 903 (Ld); Sullivan 193 (Ld); Sytsma 1428 (Ld); Sytsma, Hahn, & Antonio 2859 (Ld). COLOMBIA: Chocó: Forero & Jaramillo 2561 (N).

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI var. VENEZUELENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 328. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 113 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA HOFFMANNIODES Standl. & Steyerl.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 226. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 70 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA INSIGNIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 226--227. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA (Jacq.) Jacq.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, imp. 2, 2: 246 & 259. 1791; G. Don in Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 550. 1839; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 122, 126, 130, & 131. 1845; Bocq. in Baill., Rec. Obs. Bot. 3: 190 & 264, pl. 9, fig. 12--14. 1863; Pio Corrêa, Dicc. Pl. Uteis Bras. 2: 50. 1931; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 82, 98, 103, 106, 113, 121, 125, 127, 131, 137, 173, 344, 369--371, 377, 423, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 135 (1980) and 50: 244 & 248. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 2 m. tall, or as a "heliophilous shrubby tree", 2--6 m. tall, the trunk 12 cm. in diameter, the bark pale-yellowish with small vertical rows of rusty-red lenticels, the slash soft and cream-color, the young stems sharply tetragonal, the stems and leaves with an unpleasant smell, and the fruit vermilion "e sementes pretas", and have found it growing in poorly drained forests, in firm wet clay soil in low capoeira near igarapés, in open areas, in disturbed dry forests, among secondary vegetation, and, according to Buschbacher, "typically found in pastures as sprouts". He records the vernacular name, "comida de danto". It has been collected by recent botanists at 100--700 m. altitude, flowering in March, June, August, and October, and in fruit in February and August.

The corollas are said to have been "white" on Albuquerque & al.

1239, Aristeguieta 3916, Beck 8274, Gentry & Berry 14654, Huashikat 245, Mathias & Taylor 5310, and Krapovickas & Schinini 36127, "cream"-color on Lowrie & al. 659, and "yellowish-white" on Steinbach 776.

Albuquerque and his associates describe the plant as "frequent". Pio Corrêa (1931) lists a vernacular name, "bois de golette", from French Guiana, as well as "carindiba" from Brazil. He notes that "Tem as variedades breviflora e longiflora; qualquer destas ou a especie-tipo, na Amazonia e no Rio de Janeiro".

It should be pointed out here that the leaves on some French Guiana collections cited below, notably Oldeman B.3368, resemble those of A. sellowiana Cham. in some respects and it may be that these two species hybridize.

Material of A. integrifolia has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Clerodendrum sp., Cornutia sp., Mostuea brasiliensis Huber, and Rubiaceae sp.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Shepherd 567 (Ws). VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Buschbacher 55 (Ld). Bolívar: C. Blanco (N); Gentry & Berry 14654 (Ld), 14927 (E-2464542, Ld), 15070 (E-2464543, Ld). Guárico: Aristeguieta 6302 (W-2925983). Monagas: Aristeguieta 3916 (N, W-2925973). Zulia: Bunting 6814 (Ld); Bunting & Alfonso G. 6892 (Ld); Bunting & Fucci 8368 (Ld). FRENCH GUIANA: Granville 4483 (Ld); Grenand 1980 (Ld); Oldeman 1279 (Cy), 1464 (Cy), 3029 (Cy), B.3368 (P), T.832 (Cy, Cy). ECUADOR: Pastaza: Løjtnant & Molau 13356 (Ac), 13451 (Ac). PERU: Amazonas: Huashikat 244 (Ld), 245 (Ld); Mathias & Taylor 5310 (W-2653178). Huánuco: Humbert 31023 (N). BRAZIL: Acre: Albuquerque, Mota, & Olivieri 1239 (Ld, N); Lowrie, Lowry, & Nelson 659 (Ld). Rio de Janeiro: Lira & al. 397 [Herb. FEEMA 19165] (Lc). BOLIVIA: El Beni: S. G. Beck 8274 (Ld). Santa Cruz: Krapovickas & Schinini 36127 (Ld); R. F. Steinbach 776 (N).

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA var. GUIANENSIS (Mold.) López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 329. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 113, 121, 137, 369, 370, & 52. 1980.

Recent collectors have encountered this plant in thickets and secondary mountain vegetation, at 200 m. altitude, flowering in September, and fruiting in July. They describe it as a small tree, 4-8 m. tall, the anthers brown, the filaments white, and the fruit green (in July). They report the vernacular name, "tabaquillo". The corollas are said to have been "white" on Davidse & al. 18201 and Liesner & González 5776.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Schultes & López 8260 (Ws). Aragua: Davidse, Huber, & Rollet 16699 (Ld). Bolívar: Liesner & González 5776 (Ld). Guárico: Aristeguieta 6302 (N). Sucre: Steyermark, Manara, & Morillo 108631 (N). Zulia: Davidse, González, & León 18201 (Ld). BRAZIL: Pará: Silva & Santos 4602 (N).

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA var. **LOPEZ-PALACII** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 127, 173, 371, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 329—330 (1980) and 50: 248. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as 1.2 m. tall, with orange-colored fruit, and have found it growing in matorral, at 170 m. altitude, in both flower and fruit in April. The corollas are said to have been "yellowish" on Krapovickas & Schinini 34805 and "white" on Krapovickas & Schinini 36198.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: El Beni: Krapovickas & Schinini 34805 (Ld). Santa Cruz: Krapovickas & Schinini 36198 (W—2904420).

AEGIPHILA INTERMEDIA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 113, 137, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 330. 1980.

Recent collectors refer to this species as a shrub, 3 m. tall, and have found it growing in clay soil of virgin forests on terra firme, in anthesis in August. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Rodriguez & Chagas 4077.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Ducke 136 (W—2592950); Rodrigues & Chagas 4077 [Herb. Inst. Nac. Pesq. 10642] (N). Pará: Silva & Bahia 2938 (N).

AEGIPHILA KILLIPII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106 & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 330. 1980.

AEGIPHILA LAETA H.B.K.

Additional bibliography: Bocq. in Baill., Rec. Obs. Bot. 3: 190. 1863; Mold., Phytologia 46: 330 & 336. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 82, 85, 106, 113, & 520. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub or treelet, 0.8—2.5 m. tall, the branches and leaves opposite, the flowers small, tubular, borne in "terminal cymes", and the fruit orange in color. They have found it in flower in July and October and in fruit in January and October, growing in tropical dry forests and abandoned farmlands, from sealevel to 100 m. altitude. The corollas are said to have been "cream"-color on Hammel & D'Arcy 5001.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Panamá: Knapp 3283 (Ld). San Blas: Hammel & D'Arcy 5001 (E—2889936). COLOMBIA: Atlántico: Dugand 5736 (W—2454237).

AEGIPHILA LAEVIS (Aubl.) Gmel.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, imp. 2, 2: 259. 1791; G. Don in Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 550. 1839; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 119—120. 1845; Bocq. in Baill., Adansonia, ser. 1 [Rec. Obs. Bot.] 3: 190 & 264, pl. 9, fig. 11. 1863; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 113, 121, 124, 125, 137, 344, & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 330—331. 1980.

Additional illustrations: Bocq. in Baill., Adansonia, ser. 1 [Rec. Obs. Bot.] 3: pl. 9, fig. 11. 1863.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a riverine, woody or somewhat woody liana, the wood white, all the branches orthotropous, "l'écorce gris foncé ou rougeâtre écaillée, feuilles vert foncé, brillantes en dessus, vert un peu clair et assez brillantes avec une pubescence grisâtre très clairsemée en dessous", the flowers odorous, the corolla "greenish-white" in bud, "cream"-color during anthesis, and "yellow" when old, the stamens greenish-white, the anthers light-brown, "les fleurs doubles et transitions avec simples (8 dents de la corolle), 4 courtes et 4 longues étamines", the buds green, and the fruit yellow (in June).

Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Bignoniaceae sp. or Hippocrateaceae sp.

Additional citations: FRENCH GUIANA: Granville B.5469 (Ld); Oldeman 2398 (Cy, Cy), 3216 (Cy, Cy).

AEGIPHILA LANATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 25: 413. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 521. 1980.

Héringer describes the flowers of this plant as fragrant and the corollas "cream"-color. He found it in anthesis in December and reports that the fruits are eaten by birds and rats.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Distrito Federal: Héringer 15580 (W--2926776), 18076 (W--2926795).

AEGIPHILA LANCEOLATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131, 137, 176, 184, 344, & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 331. 1980.

It seems to me that this taxon merely represents a form of A. vitelliniflora Klotzsch or, at most, a variety of it.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Macedo 2055 (W--2196788). Paraná: Hatschbach & Guimares 19047 (Ba, Ba).

AEGIPHILA LAXICUPULIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: F. C. Seymour, Phytol. Mem. 1: 242. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 59, 70, 75, 77, 78, 371, & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 47 & 48 (1980) and 52: 247. 1982.

Stevens refers to this plant as scandent, with pale-yellow corollas (no. 9958) and orange-colored fruit, and found it growing along fencerows between fields and in small patches of evergreen forest along streams, at 200--960 m. altitude, in fruit in February.

The German & al. 717, distributed as A. laxicupulis, actually is A. falcata Donn. Sm.

Additional citations: NICARAGUA: Esteli: W. D. Stevens 9958 (Ld). Zelaya: W. D. Stevens 12211 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA LAXIFLORA Benth.

Additional & emended bibliography: Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 120. 1845; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 103, 113, 12, 371, & 521. 1980;

Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 331. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this species as a small shrub or treelet, 4--5 m. tall, with a trunk diameter to 7 cm. at breast height, and have found it growing on savannas and in semihumid forests, at 260--290 m. altitude, the fruit yellowish in July. They have found it in flower in April and May. The corollas are said to have been "yellow" on Marcano-Berti 743. The vernacular name, "tabaquillo", has been recorded.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Delascio Ch. & Liesner 7344 (E--2774719); Marcano-Berti 743 (E--2774721). GUYANA: D. H. Davis 766 (N).

AEGIPHILA LEHMANNII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 106 & 521. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 331. 1980.

AEGIPHILA LEWISIANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 113 & 52. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 331. 1980.

Aristeguieta refers to this plant as a few-branched treelet, to 5 m. tall, and found it in fruit in September.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Guárico: Aristeguieta 5155 (N).

AEGIPHILA LHOTZKIANA Cham.

Additional bibliography: Walp., *Repert. Bot. Syst.* 4: 121. 1845; Bocq. in Baill., *Adansonia*, ser. 1 [Rec. Obs. Bot.] 2: 190. 1863; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 137, 370--372, & 521. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 331--332 (1980) and 49: 475. 1981.

Recent collectors describe this species as a shrub, 1--1.5 m. tall, or treelet, 3 m. tall, the mature fruit orange in color. They have encountered the plant in cerrado, in dark-red soil, on campo and campo rupestre, as well as on raised hummocks in open grassy savannas and on savannas dominated by Axonopus sp., Bulbo-stylis paradoxa, and Curatella americana, the trees and shrubs widely spaced as single individuals, and surrounding forest, at 1000--1200 m. altitude, in flower in January and October, and in fruit in January and February. Anderson refers to it as "occasional". The corollas are said to have been "white" on Anderson & al. 6971 & 7255, "yellow" on Héringer & al. 5675, and "light-yellow, anthers darker" on Héringer & al. 5722.

Material of Aegiphila lhotzkiana has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as "Aegiphila minutiflora Rusby ex Mold.", a synonym of Callicarpa acuminata H.B.K., and as A. selowiana Cham.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amapá: Austin, Nauman, Secco, Rosário, & Santos 6981 (N), 7255 (Ld, N). Amazônas: W. R. Anderson 11796 (M1, W--2934474). Bahia: Mori 13283 (Ld, N); Mori, Silva, Kallunki, Santos, & Santos 9655 (N). Distrito Federal: Héringer, Figueiras, Mendonça, Pereira, Salles, & Chagras e Silva 2876 (W--2926609), 5675 (W--2926823), 5722 (W--2926820, W--2926821). Minas

Gerais: Macedo 2032 (W--2196776). Pará: Cavalcante 3018 (N); Davidse, Rosa, Rosário, & Silva 17652 (N).

AEGIPHILA LONGIPETIOLATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 234. 1978; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 131 & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA LOPEZ-PALACII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 127, 371, & 521. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 332. 1980.

AEGIPHILA LOPEZ-PALACII var. PUBESCENS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 332. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 127, 371, & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA LUSCHNATHI Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 137, 344, & 521. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 332. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MACRANTHA Ducke

Additional synonymy: Aegiphila scandens Anderson ex Mold., *Phytologia* 50: 256, in syn. 1982 [not A. scandens Mold., 1934].

Additional bibliography: Egler, *Bol. Mus. Para. Goeldi*, ser. 2, Bot. 18: 29. 1963; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 103, 113, 121, 125, 137, & 521. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 332 (1980) and 50: 247 & 256. 1982.

Recent collectors have found this plant growing in forests and at forest margins, describing it as a 5--6 m. tall liana, the fruit green (in April). Gentry & Berry refer to it as a "tree", 5 m. tall, the "calyxes brown". The corollas are said to have been "cream"-color on Prance & al. 9401.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Convolvulaceae sp.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Gentry & Berry 15003 (E--2464539). BRAZIL: Bahia: Mori, Santos, Euponino, & Langenheim 11862 (N); Plowman, Mattos Silva, & Santos 10069 (N). Roraima: Prance, Steward, Ramos, & Farias 9401 (N).

AEGIPHILA MAGNIFICA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 47--48. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 70, 78, 80, 82, 371, & 521. 1980; F. C. Seymour, *Phytol. Mem.* 1: 242. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MAGNIFICA var. PUBESCENS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 235 & 332. 1978; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 80, 82, & 521. 1980.

It is very likely that the Central American collections cited previously as A. mollis H.B.K. may, instead, represent the present taxon, or, alternatively, that the present taxon may be a form or variety of A. mollis.

AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS Jacq.

Additional synonymy: Algiphila martinicensis Stahl, Estud. Fl. Puerto Rico, ed. 1, 3: 336. 1888. Algiphila glabra Stahl, Estud. Fl. Puerto Rico, ed. 1, 3: 336, in syn. 1888. Aegiphila martiniquensis Jacq, ex Virkki, Journ. Agric. Univ. P. Rico 63: 50. 1979. Aegiphila martinicensis var. martinicensis [Jacq.] ex J. T. & R. Kartesz, Syn. Checklist Vasc. Fl. 2: 465. 1980.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, imp. 2, 2: 259. 1791; Desf., Cat. Pl. Hort. Paris, ed. 3, 391. 1829; G. Don in Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 550. 1839; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 119 & 124. 1845; Bocq. in Baill., Adansonia, ser. 1 [Rec. Obs. Bot.], 3: 189, 190, & 264, pl. 9, fig. 1--10. 1863; Stahl, Estud. Fl. Puerto Rico, ed. 1, 3: 300 & 336. 1888; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Millsp., Field Columb. Mus. Publ. Bot. 1: 523. 1902; Urb., Symb. Antill. 4: 536--537. 1911; Stahl, Estud. Fl. Puerto Rico, ed. 2, 3: 300 & 336. 1937; Virkki, Journ. Agric. Univ. P. Rico 63: 50 & 65. 1979; Mold., Phytologia 46: 323, 332--333, & 336. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 82, 87, 92, 97, 99--101, 103, 106, 113, 125, 344, 370, 371, & 521. 1980; F. C. Seymour, Phytol. Mem. 1: 242. 1980; Virkki & Zambrana, Journ. Agric. P. Rico 64: 75, 76, 81, 84, 89, 264, 265, 267, 269, & 271--273, fig. 4 (top). 1980; J. T. & R. Kartesz, Syn. Checklist Vasc. Fl. 2: 465. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 50: 256 (1982) and 52: 118. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 1--2 m. tall, the flowers with a musky odor, and have found it growing in hillside thickets, in tall forests, lowland rainforests, and cut-over forest edges, at sealevel to 1000 m. altitude, in flower in January and from August to October. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Liogier & al. 28016, "yellowish-white" on Knapp 1342, "cream-white" on Liogier & al. 31489, and "cream"-color on Folsom 5822, Fosberg 58941, and Hammel 4338. Fosberg refers to the plant as "occasional in wooded ravines" on St. Croix; Millspaugh (1902) also lists it from St. Croix. Virkki & Zambrana (1980) report that in Puerto Rico the plant is often infested by the Puerto Rican flea-beetle, Alagoasa bicolor.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Coclé: Folsom 5822 (E--2889905). Colón: Knapp 1342 (Ld). Veraguas: Hammel 4338 (E--2904984). PUERTO RICO: Liogier, Liogier, & Martorell 28016 (N); Liogier, Liogier, & Solano 31489 (N); Woodbury s.n. [Nov. 6, 1965] (N). VIRGIN ISLANDS: St. Croix: Fosberg 58941 (W--2889566).

AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS var. **BARBADENSIS** (Mold.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 327. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 101, 370, & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS var. **OLIGONEURA** (Urb.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 328. 1978; J. T. & R. Kartesz, Syn. Checklist Vasc. Fl. 2: 465. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 92, 97, 100, 101, 344, & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MATTOGROSSENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 328. 1978; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 137 & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MEDITERRANEA Vell.

Additional & emended bibliography: Walp., *Repert. Bot. Syst.* 4: 122--124. 1845; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 333. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 137, 184, 344, & 521. 1980.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Guanabara: Duarte 5024 (Mu).

AEGIPHILA MEDITERRANEA var. **BREVILOBATA** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 328 & 395. 1978; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 137, 184, & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MEDULLOSA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 27: 150. 1973; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 137 & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MEMBRANACEA Turcz.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 333. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 106, 113, 124, 125, 131, 137, 371, & 521. 1980.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a small tree, 4--6 m. tall, shrub, 2--4 m. tall, woody vine, or even an herb, 1 m. tall, the bark light-gray or green and white-spotted, the wood white, the inflorescence pendent and green, terminal, the flower-buds green or light-yellow, the fruiting-calyx green, and the fruit at first green or yellowish-green, then light-yellow. They have found the plant growing in "forêt dense sur sol pei épais" with granitic rocks and also in secondary vegetation, at 100--200 m. altitude, in flower in June and July and in fruit in March and August, reporting the vernacular name, "tabaquillo". The corollas are said to have been "yellow" on Bunting & Arboleda L. 8122.

It is worth noting here that the French Guiana specimens that are in fruit show entire-margined fruiting-calyxes similar to those seen in A. panamensis Mold.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Gentry & Berry 14707 (E--2464549); Liesner & González 5987 (Ld). Zulia: Bunting & Arboleda L. 8122 (Ld). FRENCH GUIANA: Granville 2813 (Cy, Cy), B. 4934 (Cy, Cy); Lescure 191 (Cy, Cy); Oldeman B.4348 (Cy).

AEGIPHILA MEMBRANACEA var. **BOLIVIANA** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 333. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 173 & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MICROCALYCINA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 330. 1978; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 137 & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MINASSENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 27: 151--152. 1973; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 137 & 1980.

AE G I P H I L A M O L D E N K E A N A López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106 & 113. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 48. 1980.

Bernardi found this plant growing at 1600--2200 m. altitude and it has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Solanaceae sp.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Mérida: Bernardi 2205 (N).

AE G I P H I L A M O L L I S H.B.K.

Additional & emended bibliography: Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 122--123. 1845; Bocq. in Baill., Rec. Obs. Bot. 3: 190. 1863; Baill., Hist. Pl. 11: 87 & 95, fig. 101 & 102. 1891; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 143. 1895; Pio Corrêa, Dicc. Pl. Uteis Bras. 2: 369. 1931; Mold., Phytologia 47: 48. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 80, 82, 106, 113, 124, 137, 138, 371, 372, & 621. 1980.

Additional & emended illustrations: Baill., Hist. Pl. 11: 87, fig. 101 & 102. 1891.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a shrub, 1--2.5 m. tall, the tips of the flowering branches pendent, the calyx green, the flower-buds whitish, and the fruit yellow.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Chiriquí: Caballero 33 (E--2904990); Mori & Dressler 7899 (Ld). VENEZUELA: Guárico: Davidse 4170 (Ws). Táchira: Liesner & Guariglia 11808 (Ld). Yaracuy: Gentry & Puig-Ross 14400 (E--2462433).

AE G I P H I L A M O L L I S var. **INTERMEDIA** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 334. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 113, 124, 371, & 521. 1980.

AE G I P H I L A M O L L I S var. **LONGIFOLIA** (Turcz.) López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 334. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 137, 371, & 521. 1980.

The Persaud 99, distributed as this taxon, actually is the related A. hirsutissima Mold.

AE G I P H I L A M O L L I S var. **PUBERULENTA** (Mold.) López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 113, 371, & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 334. 1980.

AE G I P H I L A M O L L I S var. **SURFACEANA** (Mold.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 113, 138, 371, 372, & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 334. 1980.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a semi-scandent shrub, frequent in wet sandy soil in low woods, the "flowers" greenish in December.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rodrigues & Coêlho 5223 [Herb. Inst. Nac. Pesq. Amaz. 13892] (N).

AE G I P H I L A M O N S T R O S A Mold.

Additional synonymy: Aegophylla monstrosa Mold., Phytologia 52:

127, in syn. 1982.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 59, 70, 73, 75, 372, & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 334--335 (1980) and 50: 240 & 242. 1982.

Sousa, in a personal communication to me, records this species from Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Recent collectors describe the plant as a soft-wooded shrub, 3 m. tall, or a tree, 4--6.5 m. tall, the stems to 15 cm. in diameter at breast height, caulifructose, the wood very weak, the calyx green, and the fruit orange. They have encountered it among secondary growth, on rocky riverbanks, in high forests and high evergreen forests, as well as montane rainforests on steep slopes, at 130--800 m. altitude, in anthesis in October and December, in fruit in March.

The corollas are said to have been "white" on Breedlove & Thorne 20944 and Ortiz 1458.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Breedlove & Thorne 20944 (Mi). Oaxaca: Perino 3179 (N). Tabasco: Ramos & Cowan 2689 (N). GUATEMALA: El Petén: Ortiz 1458 (W--2925255). BELIZE: Gentle 263 (W--1636842). NICARAGUA: Jinotega: Stevens, Beach, Schal, & Momtiel 16759 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA MONTANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 335. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106 & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MONTICOLA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 127 & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 335. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MORTONI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 335. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131, 371, & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA MULTIFLORA Ruiz & Pav.

Additional & emended bibliography: Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 118. 1845; Bocq. in Baill., Rec. Obs. Bot. 3: 190. 1863; Mold., Phytologia 46: 335. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 127, 131, 173, 390, & 521. 1980.

Davidson describes this plant as a shrub, 2 m. tall, the corollas red-violet, and the stigmas white and "prominent" [=exserted?]. He found it growing in very wet montane subtropical rainforests (cloud forests), at 9550 feet altitude, flowering in November.

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: La Paz: Davidson 4929 (Mi).

AEGIPHILA NERVOSA Urb.

Additional bibliography: Urb. & Ekman in Ekman, Arkiv Bot. Stockh. 22A: 109. 1929; Mold., Phytologia 40: 335. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 92, 94, & 521. 1982.

AEGIPHILA NOVOFRIBURGENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 27: 159. 1973; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 138 & 521. 1982.

AEGIPHILA NOVOGRANATENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 106, 127, 371, & 521. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 335. 1980.

AEGIPHILA OBDUCTA Vell.

Additional & emended bibliography: Walp., *Repert. Bot. Syst.* 4: 121--122 & 124. 1845; Klein, *Sellowia* 31: 163. 1979; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 335. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 138, 344, 371, 372, & 521. 1980.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Guanabara: Duarte 4964 (Mu). Parana: Hatschbach 24389 (Ba--370996), 32230 (Ba).

AEGIPHILA OBOVATA Andr.

Additional & emended bibliography: G. Don in Sweet, *Hort. Brit.*, ed. 3, 550. 1839; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 335. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 103, 344, & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA OBTUSA Urb.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 337. 1978; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 92 & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA ODONTOPHYLLA Donn. Sm.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 335--336. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 80, 82, 106, 113, 371, & 521. 1980.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as an infrequent straggly shrub, 3 m. tall, or tree, 4 m. tall, the young fruit green, and have encountered it in wet tropical forests, at 170--2550 m. altitude, in flower and fruit in June. The corollas are said to have been "white" on the Wilbur & Almeda and Utley collections cited below.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Veracruz: Gentry, Lott, & Botany Class 32461 (Ld). COSTA RICA: Alajuela: Brenes 5709a (It); Wilbur & Almeda 17495 (Mi). Cartago: Utley & Utley 5192 (Mi, N).

AEGIPHILA OVATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 338. 1978; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 131, 173, & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA PANAMENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 59, 70, 75, 80, 82, 106, & 521. 1980; F. C. Seymour, *Phytol. Mem.* 1: 242. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 48 (1980) and 52: 246. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a tree, 2--10 m. tall, a shrub, 2 m. tall, or even a woody vine, the leaves very dark-green, and the fruit oblate (apically flattened) and yellow to yellow-orange. They have found it growing in clearings, along roadsides and trailsides, on riverbanks, in forests and disturbed

forests, wet tropical forests, tropical "monsoon forests", forest edges, fencerows, and rather dry tropical lowland forests with Bursera and Pseudobombax, at altitudes from sealevel to 700 m., in flower from July to October and December, and in fruit in October and December. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Croat 12434, D'Arcy & Hammel 12256 & 12307, and Ebinger 243 & 954, as well as Hartman 12050, "cream" on Gentry 5623, Hammel & D'Arcy 5011, and Hammel & al. 4929 & 4939, and "greenish-cream" on Knapp 1887. Ebinger 954 is accompanied by a wood sample.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Rubiaceae sp. or Solanaceae sp. On the other hand, the Nelson & Romero 4194, distributed as A. panamensis, actually is A. elata Sw.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Canal Zone: Croat 12434 (Mi). Coclé: Ebinger 954 (W--2863925); Gentry 5623 (Mi). Colón: Hammel, Foster, & McDade 4929 (E--2889937), 4939 (Ld); Knapp 2720 (Ld); Knapp & Sytsma 2457 (Ld). Darién: Hartman 12050 (E--2889922), 12051 (E--2889921). Panamá: D'Arcy & Hammel 12307 (Ld); Knapp 1887 (Ld). San Blas: D'Arcy & Hammel 12256 (Ld); Hammel & D'Arcy 5011 (E--2889965), 5031 (Ld). Barro Colorado Island: Ebinger 243 (W--2863928).

AEGIPHILA PARAGUARIENSIS Briq.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 138, 176, 371, & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 48. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as 50 cm. tall, and have found it growing on campo, flowering in January. The corollas are described as having been "white" on Krapovickas & Cristóbal 35381.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Krapovickas & Cristóbal 35381 (Ld). Rondônia: Vieira, Zarucchi, Petersen, Ramos, & Mota 688 (N).

AEGIPHILA PARVIFLORA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 113, 138, 371, & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 336 (1980) and 50: 245. 1982.

Ramirez describes this plant as a medium-sized tree, the corollas white, and found it growing at the edges of low mata, in flower in May. He comments that "esta muestra tiene flores de estambres cortos". The Silva & Pinheiro 4416, distributed as A. parviflora, actually is A. crenata Mold.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Guárico: N. Ramirez 76 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA PAUCIFLORA Standl.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 127 & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 40: 341 & 342 (1978) and 52: 244. 1982.

Illustrations: Mold., Phytologia 40: 342. 1978.

Gentry & Mori describe this plant as a small tree, 4 m. tall,

the [flower-]buds "cream"-color in January. They encountered it in the lower montane wet forest/premontane wet forest transition zone. It has been distributed erroneously to herbaria as A. costaricensis Mold.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Darién: Gentry & Mori 13802 (E-2462447).

AEGIPHILA PAVONIANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 127 & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 336. 1980.

AEGIPHILA PENDULA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 288 & 336-337. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 82, 113, 127, 131, 372, & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA PENDULA var. PERUVIANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 288 & 337. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA PENNELLII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106 & 521. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 337. 1980.

AEGIPHILA PERNAMBUCENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 337. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 138 & 521. 1980.

AEGIPHILA PERPLEXA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 103, 113, & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 337. 1980.

AEGIPHILA PERUVIANA Turcz.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 131, 138, 173, & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 325 & 337 (1980), 50: 246 (1982), and 52: 241. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a vine or as a shrub, 1.5 m. tall, with orange or bright-orange fruit in January and September, and have encountered it in montane rainforests and in secondary vegetation on varzea land, at 120-200 m. altitude, in flower and fruit in November. The corollas are said to have been "greenish-white" on Croat 51113 and on Jones & Davidson 9162.

The Williams 6152, previously cited as representing this species, seems better regarded as A. caucensis Mold.

Additional citations: PERU: Junín: Jones & Davidson 9162 (N). Loreto: Croat 20738 (Ld); Gentry & Ayala 15560 (Ld). San Martín: Croat 51113 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA PLATYPHYLLA Briq.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 27: 355. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 176 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA PLICATA Urb.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 27: 355. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 92 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA PULCHERRIMA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 343. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA PURPURASCENS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 127. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 337. 1980.

AEGIPHILA QUINDUENSIS (H.B.K.) Mold.

Additional & emended bibliography: Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 71. 1845; Mold., Phytologia 46: 337. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 104, 106, 113, 371, 429, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA RACEMOSA Vell.

Additional synonymy: Algiphila cuspidata Mart. ex Mold., Phytologia 50: 256, in syn. 1982.

Additional & emended bibliography: Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 119 & 124. 1845; C. Muell. in Walp., Ann. Bot. Syst. 5: 710. 1860; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 165, fig. 62 D--F. 1895; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 113, 121, 124, 125, 131, 138, 372, & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 48--49 (1980) and 50: 247 & 256. 1982.

Additional illustrations: Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 165, fig. 62 D--F. 1895; Mold., Phytologia 2: 441, fig. 4. 1948.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 2--3 m. tall, or a vine, with fragrant flowers, and crowded fruit, 10--11 mm. in diameter, turning orange-color in age. They have found it growing in secondary thickets and among weedy roadside regeneration growth bordering mata alta with Vismia, Palicourea, Mimosa, etc., in flower in February, March, and June. The corollas are said to have been "cream"-color on Plowman & al. 9444 and "pale-yellow" on Rabelo 355.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Zulia: Bunting, Sanchez, & Alfonzo G. 7342 (Ld). BRAZIL: Amapá: Rabelo 355 (N). Maranhão: Jangoux & Bahia 554 (N). Pará: Davidson & Martinelli CD.10636 (N); Lobo, Vilhena, & Ribeiro 153 (N); Plowman, Davidse, Rosa, Rosário, & Santos 9444 (Ld, N).

AEGIPHILA RACEMOSA var. CORDATIFOLIA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 49. 1980.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Croat 20738 (Ld--photo of type).

AEGIPHILA RETICULATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 49. 1980; Mold.,

Phytol. Mem. 2: 106 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA RIEDELIANA Schau.

Additional bibliography: Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 124. 1845; Klein, Sellowia 31: 163. 1979; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 138 & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 49. 1980.

AEGIPHILA RIMBACHII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 49. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 127 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA RORAIMENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 49. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 113, 121, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA SALTENSIS Legname

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 173, 184, & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 49 (1980) and 50: 249. 1982.

Montes has found this plant growing at 180 m. altitude, in both flower and fruit in August, and records the vernacular name, "oreja de venado". He reports that the corollas were "yellow" and the fruit "cream-yellowish".

Material of this taxon has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *Cestrum* sp. and as *Labiatae* sp.

Additional citations: ARGENTINA: Misiones: Montes 14784 (Au--27041).

AEGIPHILA SALTICOLA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 393. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 138, 172, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA SCANDENS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 138 & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 49. 1980.

The *Aegiphila scandens* of Anderson seems to be a synonym of *A. macrantha* Ducke.

AEGIPHILA SCHIMPFII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 127 & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 50 (1980) and 50: 246. 1982.

Escobar describes this plant as a weak shrub, its long branches supported by surrounding shrubs, the fruit orange in color in April.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: El Oro: Escobar 1177 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA SELLOWIANA Cham.

Additional & emended bibliography: Cham., Linnaea 7: 111--112. 1832; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 121. 1845; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 127, 138, 173, 344, 372, & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 136 (1980) and 50: 247. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a tree, 7--8 m. tall,

the bark dark-gray, soft and white, the fruit oblong, orange to chestnut-color when mature. They have found it growing in "secondary forests with scattered large trees", in flower in January and February and in fruit in June. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Héringer & al. 3269, "light-yellow" on Héringer & al. 6031, and "yellowish-white" on Anderson 11948.

The Anderson 11796, distributed as A. sellowiana, actually represents the closely related A. lhotzkiana Cham.

Additional citations: FRENCH GUIANA: Oldeman B.3368 (Cy). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Vieira, Zarucchi, Silva, Mota, & Monteiro 88 (N). Bahia: Héringer, Figueiras, Mendonça, Pereira, Salles, & Silva 3269 (N, W--2927030); Mattos Silva & Hage 318 (N); Mori, Kallunki, & Pennington 9289 (N). Distrito Federal: Héringer, Figueiras, Mendonça, & Pereira 6031 (W--2900650), 6178 (W--2900649); Héringer, Paula, Mendonça, & Salles 1476 (N, W--2927033). Mato Grosso: Hatschbach 25007 (Ba). Minas Gerais: Ramalho 702 [Herb. Esc. Sup. Florest. 573] (Ba), 714 [Herb. Esc. Sup. Florest. 594] (Ba). BOLIVIA: El Beni: W. R. Anderson 11948 (W--2934473).

AEGIPHILA SETIFORMIS Rusby

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 27: 362. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 173 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA SKUTCHII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 395. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 59, 70, 75, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA SMITHII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 131, & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 136 (1980) and 50: 246. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub or small tree, 2--3 m. tall, with fragrant flowers and green [immature] fruit, turning yellow, and finally orange-color. They have encountered it in virgin forests, at 200 m. altitude, flowering in April and in fruit in September. The corollas are described as having been a "brilliant yellow (5Y 9/9)".

Additional citations: PERU: Amazonas: Huashikat 276 (Ld), 638 (Ld). Loreto: Diaz & Jaramillo 1342 (Lc); Schunke Vigo 5852 (W--2653139).

AEGIPHILA SORDIDA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 396. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA SPICATA (Rusby) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 45 & 50--51. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131, 173, 383, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA SPLENDENS Schau.

Additional & emended bibliography: Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat.

Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Mold., Phytologia 40: 396. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 138 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA SPRUCEANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 396. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 113, 138, 371, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA STANDLEYI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 27: 364—365. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 70, 80, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA STEINBACHII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 173 & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 51. 1980.

AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 396—397 & 400. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 113, 371, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII var. *MACROPHYLLA* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 397 & 400. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 113, 371, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA STEYERMARKII var. *OBTUSIFOLIA* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 397. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 113 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA SUFFLAVA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 127, 131, & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 51. 1980.

Recent collectors describe the fruit of this species as red (in May) and found it growing at 120 m. altitude.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Diaz, Osores, & Jaramillo 31 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA SUFFLAVA var. *KLUGII* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 397. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA SWARTZIANA Urb.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 27: 366. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 92 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA SYLVATICA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106 & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 51. 1980.

AEGIPHILA TERNIFOLIA (H.B.K.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Bocq. in Baill., Rec. Obs. Bot. 3: 187 & 188. 1863; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 113, 114, 372, 373,

376, 399, 422, & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 51. 1980.

AEGIPHILA TERNIFOLIA f. OPPOSITIFOLIA López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 51. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 114, 372, 376, 422, & 522. 1980.

Killip & Smith describe this plant as a tree, 15--20 m. tall, and found it growing on scrubby slopes, at 2000--2600 m. altitude.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Santander: Killip & Smith 19295 (N).

AEGIPHILA TRIFIDA Sw.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 13, imp. 2, 2: 259. 1791; G. Don in Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 550. 1838; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 120. 1845; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Mold., Phytologia 40: 398--399. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 92, 341, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA UMBRACULIFORMIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 399. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA UNIFLORA Urb.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 27: 371. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 82 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA VALERII Standl.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 399. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 59, 80, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA VALLENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106 & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 51. 1980.

AEGIPHILA VELUTINOSA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 136. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA VENEZUELENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 114 & 522. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 136. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this species as a tree, 10 m. tall, the fruit orange-yellow (in January).

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Steyermark, Maguire, Brewer-Carías, Maguire, & Espinosa 124020 (N).

AEGIPHILA VENEZUELENSIS var. **SERRATA** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 136. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 114 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA VERTICILLATA Vell.

Additional bibliography: Cham., Linnaea 7: 110--111. 1832;

Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 136. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 138, 176, 372, & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA VILLOSA (Aubl.) Gmel.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. F. Gmel. in L., *Syst. Veg.*, ed. 13, imp. 2, 2: 259. 1791; Walp., *Repert. Bot. Syst.* 4: 121. 1845; Bocq. in Baill., *Adansonia*, ser. 1 [Rec. Obs. Bot.] 3: 190. 1863; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.*, ed. 1, 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 136--137. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 121, 125, 138, & 522. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a small tree, 3--5 m. tall, or shrub, 2.5--3 m. tall, very yellowish-villous throughout, the branches contorted, the branchlets tetragonal, the wood white or yellow, very soft, the bark green or cream-color to dark-gray, the leaves opposite or subopposite, light-green, to 50 cm. long, basally attenuate, with very prominent venation on the lower surface, all parts covered with a white or beige tomentum, and the fruit greenish-yellow to yellow. They have found it growing in secondary vegetation and along roadsides, as well as among talus vegetation.

The corollas are said to have been "white" on Oldeman B.3967 and "very pale-yellow" on Oldeman T.810. Prévost reports the corollas 15--18 mm. long when fresh. He also describes the plant as a "petit arbre dressé à axes orthotropes". Granville notes: "jeunes rameaux soyeux, feuilles et inflorescences soyeuses aussi, recouvertes d'une fine pilosité blanche". Oldeman also says "avec des poils blancs" and reports the vernacular names, "bois calou", "cassava-oudou", and "taki-taki"; a photograph of the plant in situ accompanies his no. 2084.

The plant has been collected recently in anthesis in February, April, and June and in fruit in June.

Additional citations: FRENCH GUIANA: Cremers 5782 (Ld); Granville 163 (Cy, Cy), B.5178 (Ld); Grenand 1907 (Cy); Herb. Serv. Forest. Cayenne 69 (P); Oldeman 2084 (Cy, Cy, Cy), B.3967 (Cy, Cy), B.4290 (Cy, Cy), T.810 (Cy); Prévost 508 (Ld); Prévost & Grenand 1969 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA VITELLINIFLORA Klotzsch

Additional & emended bibliography: Bocq. in Baill., *Adansonia*, ser. 1 [Rec. Obs. Bot.] 3: 190. 1863; Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 137. 1980; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 138, 173, 176, 344, 372, & 522. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 2 m. tall, with yellow fruit, and have found it growing in semi-shade, in fruit in April, reporting the vernacular name, "café do mato".

It is very probable that A. lanceolata Mold. is merely a variety or form of this species.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Araujo & Maciel 3668 [Herb. FEEMA 16591] (Ld). Rondônia: Vieira, Zarucchi, Petersen, Ramos, & Mota 694 (Mi, N).

AEGIPHILA VITELLINIFLORA var. **EGLERI** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 27: 376. 1973; Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 138 & 522. 1980.

AEGIPHILA WIGANDIOIDES Lundell

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytol. Mem.* 2: 59 & 522. 1980; Mold., *Phytologia* 47: 137. 1980.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS BOUCHEA. VII

Harold N. Moldenke

The last previous installment of these notes was published in *Phytologia* 40: 413--423 (1978). For a detailed explanation of the herbarium acronyms used in this and all others in my series of papers, see *Phytologia Memoirs* 2: 463--469 (1980) with supplement in *Phytologia* 50: 268 (1982).

BOUCHEA Cham.

Additional & emended bibliography: Sandmark in L., *Amoen. Acad.* 5: 375. 1759; J. F. Gmel. in L., *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 13, imp. 2, 2: 41. 1791; Meisn., *Pl. Vasc. Gen.* 2: 198. 1840; Reichenb., *Deutsch. Bot. [Repert. Herb. Nom.]* 108. 1841; D. Dietr., *Syn. Pl.* 3: 370, 596, & 605. 1843; Lindl., *Veget. Kingd.* 664. 1846; A. L. Juss. in Orbigny, *Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat.* 13: 185. 1849; Wight, *Icon. Pl. Orient.* 4 (3): 10--11, pl. 1461 & 1462. 1849; C. Muell. in Walp., *Ann. Bot. Syst.* 5: 706. 1860; Eocq. in Baill., *Adansonia*, ser. 1 [Rec. Obs. Bot.] 2: 89, 110, 115, 124, 125, 127, 128, 132, 134, 143, & 146--148 (1862) and 3: 180--182, 184, 185, 235--237, & 241, pl. 16. 1863; Lindl., *Treas. Bot.*, imp. 1, 1: 160. 1870; Pfeiffer, *Nom. Bot.* 2 (1): 133 & 759. 1874; Lindl., *Treas. Bot.*, imp. 2, 1: 160 (1876) and imp. 3, 1: 160. 1884; A. Gray, *Synop. Fl. N. Am.*, ed. 2, 2: 333--335. 1886; Durand, *Ind. Gen. Phan.* 320. 1888; Baill., *Hist. Pl.* 11: 94 & 102 (1891) and 11: 488. 1892; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.*, ed. 1, 4 (3a): 133, 135, 137, 140, 142--144, 149, & 153--154, fig. 59 A & B. 1895; Gürke in Engl., *Pflanzenw. Ost-Afr. C.* 338. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.*, ed. 1, 4 (3a): [381]. 1897; Lindl., *Treas. Bot.*, imp. 4, 1: 160. 1899; Millsp., *Field Columb. Mus. Publ. Bot.* 1: 523. 1902; Post & Kuntze, *Lexicon* 76 & 167. 1904; Reiche, *Estud. Crit. Fl. Chile* 5: 304. 1907; J. C. Willis, *Dict. Flow. Pl.*, ed. 3, 272. 1908; Urb., *Symb. Antil.* 4: 532--533. 1911; Fedde & Schust., *Justs Bot. Jahresber.* 39 (2): 319. 1913; Thonner, *Flow. Pl. Afr.* 468. 1915; Fedde, *Justs Bot. Jahresber.* 39 (2): 1324. 1916; Sanzin, *Anal. Soc. Cient. Argent.* 88: 106 & 133. 1919; J. C. Willis, *Dict. Flow. Pl.*, ed. 5, 90. 1925; J. Hutchins., *Fam. Flow. Pl.*, ed. 1, 1: 309 & 315. 1926;



Moldenke, Harold N. 1983. "Additional notes on the genus *Aegiphila*. XXXI." *Phytologia* 52, 289–309. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.10521>.

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