

14973] (Ld).

AVICENNIA SCHAUERIANA f. *CANDICANS* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Biol. Abstr. 63: 3036. 1977; Mold., Phytologia 40: 409 & 412. 1978.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a common tree, 2 m. tall, and have found it in flower in February and October and in fruit in February. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Araujo 2260.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Espirito Santo: Araujo 2221 [Herb. FEEMA 14604] (N). Rio de Janeiro: Araujo 2260 [Herb. FEEMA 14736] (Fe); Moura s.n. [Herb. FEEMA 14601] (Fe), s.n. [Herb. FEEMA 15666] (Ld).

AVICENNIA TONDUZII Mold.

Additional bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 86. 1948; Walsh in Reimold & Queen, Ecol. Haloph. 59. 1974; V. J. Chapm., Mangr. Veg. 3, 21, 24, & 394, fig. 11. 1976; Mold., Phytologia 40: 409 & 413. 1978; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.33: 89. 1979.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *AEGIPHILA*. XXVII

Harold N. Moldenke

For a detailed explanation of all herbarium acronyms used in this and all others in my series of notes on genera in this and other families see my Fifth Summary (1971), volume 2, pages 795 to 801.

Aegiphila Jacq.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphica* Cordeiro, in herb.

Additional & emended bibliography: Jacq., Stirp. Amer. 16. 1763; J. A. MURR. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 14, 160. 1784; Pers., Syst. 165. 1797; Vent., Tabl. 2: 318. 1799; Duchesne, Dict. 1: 267. 1804; St.-Hil., Expos. 1: 246. 1805; Pers., Sp. Pl. 1: 339, 340, & 342. 1817; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 29, 419, 421, 422, 647, & 648. 1825; Bartl., Ord. 180. 1830; Kunth, Syn. 2: 42. 1832; Spach, Hist. Nat. Vég. 9: 226 & 227. 1840; Endl., Ench. 312. 1841; Lemr. in Orbigny, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat. 1: 142. 1841; Reichenb., Nom. 108. 1841; Hassk., Flora 25: Beibl. 26. 1842; Brongn., En. Genr. 65. 1843; Lindl., Veg. Kingd. 664. 1847; A. L. Juss. in Orbigny, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat. 13: 185. 1849; Turcz., Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 36 (2): 218--220. 1863; Pfeiffer, Nom. Bot. 1 (1): 64 (1873), 1 (2): 1834 (1874), 2 (1): 6 (1874), and 2 (2): 1569, 1570, & 1593. 1874; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 143 & 164--166 (1894) and ed. 1, 4 (3a): [381]. 1897; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 2, 226. 1903; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 1, 432. 1904; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 3, 224. 1908; Fedde & Schust., Justs Bot. Jahresber. 39 (2): 319. 1913; Fedde,

Justs Bot. Jahresber. 39 (2): 1294. 1916; Fedde & Schust., Justs Bot. Jahresber. 43: 158. 1922; Herzog in Engl. & Drude, Veget. Erde 15: 130. 1923; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 5, 19. 1925; Knuth, Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih. 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 606--607. 1927; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 16, 79, 167, 478, 525, & 526. 1929; Worsdell, Ind. Lond. Suppl. 1: 20. 1941; H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 18, 20--24, 28, 32, 43, 44, 46, 49--52, 54, 56--58, 61--70, 73--75, 78, 79, 81--85, & 87. 1948; Metcalfe & Chalk, Anat. Dicot. 2: 1033, 1035, 1037, 1040, & 1041. 1950; Lawrence, Taxon. Vasc. Pl., imp. 1, 687 & 777. 1951; J. C. Willis, Dict. Flow. Pl., ed. 6, 19. 1951; Alain in León & Alain, Fl. Cuba, imp. 1, 4: 280 & 309--310, fig. 132. 1957; Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphonog., imp. 2, 432 (1958) and imp. 3, 432. 1963; Rouleau, Guide Ind. Kew. 7 & 352. 1970; Lawrence, Taxon. Vasc. Pl., imp. 2, 687 & 777. 1971; Mukhopadhyay, Pollen Morph. Verb. [thesis]. 1971; Valle, Introd. Dendrol. 275. 1972; Serbanescu-Jitariu & Mitroiu, Act. Bot. Hort. Bucurest. 1972-73: 107--109, pl. 1, fig. 2. 1973; Thanikaimoni, Inst. Franç. Pond. Trav. Sect. Scient. Tech. 12 (2): 5 (1973) and 13: 9 & 328. 1976; Anon., Roy. Bot. Gard. Kew Lib. Curr. Awaren. 9: 22 (1978), 10: 27 (1978), and 11: 20. 1978; Carauta, Araujo, Vianna, & Oliveira, Bradea 2: 305. 1978; Croat, Fl. Barro Colorado 7, 40, 43, 732, 733, 870, 872, & 875. 1978; Dodson & Gentry, Selbyana 4: xxiii, 576, 578, 579, 605, & 612, pl. 271A. 1978; Mold., Phytologia 40: 393--401, 504, 505, 507, & 510. 1978; Mukherjee & Chanda, Trans. Bose Res. Inst. 41: 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 50, 53, & 57. 1978; Reitz, Klein, & Reis, Proj. Madeira S. Catar. 42. 1978; R. F. Sm., Act. Bot. Venez. 13: 193, 204, & 262, fig. 147. 1978; Steyerl. & Huber, Fl. Avila 44, 861, & 864. 1978; Kummrow, Bol. Mus. Bot. Munic. 38: 14. 1979; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 10--15 & 34. 1979; Mold., Phytologia 42: 503 (1979), 43: 196 & 294 (1979), and 44: 215, 489, & 505. 1979; Øllgaard & Balslev, Rep. Bot. Inst. Univ. Aarhus 4: 16. 1979; Rizzini, Trat. Fitogeog. Bras. 2: 151 & 285. 1979; Rogerson, Becker, & Prince, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 106: 62. 1979; Mold., Phytologia 45: 40, 468, & 503. 1980; Mold. & Bromley in Harley & Mayo, Towards Checklist Fl. Bahia 188. 1980.

Croat (1978) states that most species of this genus are probably bird-dispersed and probably also dispersed to some extent by other animals.

AEGIPHILA ALBA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Dodson & Gentry, Selbyana 4: xxiii, 576, 578, 579, 605, & 612, pl. 271A. 1978; Mold., Phytologia 40: 317. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 10--11. 1979; Øllgaard & Balslev, Rep. Bot. Inst. Univ. Aarhus 4: 16. 1979.

Illustrations: Dodson & Gentry, Selbyana 4: 579, pl. 271A.

Recent collectors describe this species as a large tree, 10--12 m. tall, and have found it growing in wet forests and forest edges and in woods dominated by *Gonzalagunia*, at 50--1450 m. al-

titude, flowering in July, September, and October. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Dodson & al. 8987, Gentry & Shupp 26370, Gentry & al. 12174, and Øllgaard & Balslev 7540. It has been reported that the "flowers fall off rapidly", probably referring to the corollas and androecium. Dodson & Gentry (1978) cite Dodson & al. 5172 and A. H. Gentry 9521 & 12027 from Los Rios, Ecuador, and report the vernacular name. "lulu", from there.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Carchi Gentry & Shupp 26370 (Ld). Guayas: Øllgaard & Balslev 7540 (Ac). Los Ríos: Dodson, Gentry, & Shupp 8987 (N); A. Gentry 12027 (Go). Pichincha: Gentry, Ortiz-Crespo, & Narváez 12174 (Go).

AEGIPHILA AMAZONICA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 208. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 2--4 m. tall, few-branched or nearly unbranched, the "inflorescence and calyx" light gray-green, and the mature fruit vermillion, and have found it growing in sandy soil of caatinga and in woods on terra firme, at 450 m. altitude, in anthesis in September and November and in fruit in October. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Nascimento 701 and Silva 4461 and "dirty-white" on Maas & Westra 3984.

Additional citations: GUYANA: Maas & Westra 3984 (Ld). BRAZIL: Amazônia: Nascimento 701 (N); N. T. Silva 4461 (N).

AEGIPHILA ANOMALA Pittier

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 317. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11. 1979.

AEGIPHILA ARCTA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 317. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11. 1979.

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS (Spreng.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 317, 318, 330, & 332. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11. 1979.

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS var. *AEQUINOCTIALIS* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 318 & 330. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11. 1979.

Espinal encountered this plant at 2800--2900 meters altitude, flowering in February.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca: García-Barriga & Jaramillo Mejía 20518 (W--2844197). Nariño: Espinal T. 925 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS f. *TERNATA* Mold.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila bracteolosa* f. *ternata* Mold. ex López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11, sphalm. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 318. 1978; López-

Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11. 1979.

AEGIPHILA BRACHIATA Vell.

Additional bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 61. 1948; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 210--211 & 225. 1978; Kummrow, *Bol. Mus. Bot. Munic.* 38: 14. 1979.

Kummrow (1979) cites *Hatschbach* 35152 from Paraná, Brazil.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: *Hatschbach* 37343 (W--2839410).

AEGIPHILA BRACTEOLOSA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 211, 228, & 394. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11. 1979.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a shrub, 1.5--2 m. tall, the calyx pale-green, and the fruit turning orange in color when mature, and have encountered it in secondary growth along roadsides and at the edge of forests on terra firme, at 200 m. altitude, flowering in March. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Zarucchi* 2433.

The *A. bracteolosa* f. *ternata* Mold. listed by López-Palacios (1979) is a typographic error for *A. bogotensis* f. *ternata* Mold.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Vaupés: *Zarucchi* 2433 (Ld). BRAZIL: Rondônia: W. R. Anderson 12318 (N).

AEGIPHILA BUCHTIENII Mold.

Additional bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 52. 1948; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 211. 1978.

AEGIPHILA CATATUMBENSIS Mold., *Phytologia* 43: 294. 1979.

Bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 43: 294. 1979.

Citations: VENEZUELA: Zulia: *DeBruijn* 1431 (N--isotype, W--2837787--type).

AEGIPHILA CAUCENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 212. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11. 1979.

Schunke refers to this plant as a shrub, 4 m. tall, the corollas "10Y9/9 on the color chart", the leaves "toxic" but used to cure ulcers, and found it growing at 210 m. altitude in low forests, flowering in October. He records the vernacular name, "ocuero blanca". His collection was misidentified and distributed as the closely related and very similar *A. peruviana* Turcz.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: *Schunke Vigo* 936 (W--2865202).

AEGIPHILA CEPHALOPHORA Standl.

Additional bibliography: Croat, *Fl. Barro Color.* 40 & 732. 1978; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 212. 1978.

Croat (1978) asserts that this species flowers and fruits during the wet season on Barro Colorado Island and that it is common there, "normally growing high in the canopy, but occasionally flowering near the ground in tree-fall areas....Flowers from late June to September (sometimes to December). The fruits mature from September

to December. [It is] Apparently endemic to the Canal Zone in the tropical moist forest." He cites Croat 12543 & 16511. Liesner refers to it as a liana with yellowish fruit in February and encountered it in secondary forests at 0--300 m. altitude.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Puntarenas: Liesner 2100 (W--2846421).

AEGIPHILA CHRYSANTHA Hayek

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila chrysantha* Mold. ex López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11, sphalm. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 213 & 232. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11. 1979.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a vine-like branched shrub or "frequent semi-scandent heliophile", 2--3 m. tall, the flower-buds green, and the fruit at first green but vermillion when mature, and have found it growing in non-inundated (terra firme) lowland forests, at 50--120 m. altitude, flowering in May and July, in fruit in May. The corollas are said to have been "yellow" on Solomon 3622 and "light-green, anthers exserted" on Dodson & Gentry 9854.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Los Ríos: Dodson & Gentry 9854 (N). PERU: Loreto: Gentry, Ayala, Diaz, & Jaramillo 21722 (Ld); Solomon 3622 (E--2679860). BRAZIL: Bahia: Mattos Silva & Ribeiro 407 (Ld); T. S. Santos 767 (Ld). Rio de Janeiro: Araujo & Maciel 3067 [Herb. FEEMA 14919] (Fe).

AEGIPHILA CORDATA Poepp.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 213--214, 218, & 318. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11. 1979.

The Schunke Vigo 1697, distributed as typical *A. cordata*, seems better regarded as representing var. *villosissima* (Mold.) Mold.

AEGIPHILA CORDATA var. *COLOMBIANA* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 318. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11. 1979.

Vargas describes this plant as a shrub, 4--5 m. tall, and found it growing at 350 m. altitude, flowering in January.

Additional citations: PERU: Madre de Días: Vargas C. 18823 (W--2702697).

AEGIPHILA CORDATA var. *VILLOSISSIMA* (Mold.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: J. A. Clark, Card-Ind. Gen. Sp. Var. Pl. 1933; Mold., Geogr. Distrib. Avicenn. 25. 1939; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 36 & 85. 1942; H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 46. 1948; Mold., Alph. List Cit. 2: 621. 1948; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 75 & 175. 1949; Mold., Résumé 86 & 442. 1959; Angely, Ind. Ang. 10. 1959; Mold., Phytologia 40: 214. 1978.

Schunke refers to this plant as a shrub, 2--3 m. tall, with pale-yellow corollas, and found it growing at 300--400 m. altitude,

flowering in February. His collection was identified and distributed as typical *A. cordata* Poepp.

Additional citations: PERU: Huánuco: *Schunke Vigo* 1697 (W--2865168).

AEGIPHILA CORDIFOLIA (Ruiz & Pav.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 214. 1978.

The *Schunke Vigo* 906 & 1300, distributed as *A. cordifolia*, actually are *A. spicata* (Rusby) Mold.

AEGIPHILA COSTARICENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 318. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11. 1979.

AEGIPHILA COWANI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 393. 1978; Hocking, *Excerpt. Bot. A.33*: 89. 1979.

AEGIPHILA CUATRECASASI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 215 & 222. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11. 1979.

AEGIPHILA CUATRECASASI var. *NITIDA* Mold.

Synonymy: *Aegiphila cuatrecasasi* var. *nítida* Mold. ex López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11. 1979

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 215. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11. 1979.

AEGIPHILA CUNEATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 215 & 399. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11. 1979.

The *Schunke Vigo* 3493, distributed as *A. cuneata*, is not verbenaceous.

AEGIPHILA DEPPEANA Steud.

Additional & emended bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 50 & 56. 1948; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 318--319, 322, & 393. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11. 1979.

Stevens encountered this species in secondgrowth on riverbanks, at 90--110 m. altitude, flowering in April, and describes the corollas as "creamy-white" when fresh.

Additional citations: NICARAGUA: Zelaya: W. D. Stevens 7954 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA DUCKEI Mold.

Additional bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 57. 1948; Mold., *Phytologia* 25: 303. 1973.

AEGIPHILA ELATA Sw.

Additional & emended bibliography: Alain in León & Alain, Fl. Cuba, imp. 1, 4: 309 & 310, fig. 132 (1957) and imp. 2, 2: 309 & 310, fig. 132. 1974; Croat, Fl. Barro Color. 40 & 732. 1978; Fournet, Fl. Illust. Phan. Guad. Mart. 1410. 1978; Mold., Phytologia 40: 319, 321, & 339. 1978; Mukherjee & Chanda, Trans. Bose Res. Inst. 41: 53. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11. 1979.

Emended illustrations: Alain in León & Alain, Fl. Cuba, imp. 1, 4: 310, fig. 132 (1957) and imp. 2, 2: 310, fig. 132. 1974.

Recent collectors describe this plant as growing to 10 feet tall and have found it growing at the edge of "bush" along roadsides, from sealevel to 1000 m. altitude, flowering in August and fruiting in February. The corollas are said to have been "lemon-yellow" on Dwyer & Dieckman 13040. Croat (1978) asserts that it flowers and fruits during the wet season on Barro Colorado Island and states that on that island its occurrence is "Infrequent in the forest. Some flowers have been seen in May and old fruits in September. A few plants showed the calyx to be merely split and essentially bilobed, with one of the lobes bearing two minute teeth." He gives its overall distribution as "Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas; West Indies. In Panama [it is] known from tropical moist forest in the Canal Zone, Panamá, and Darién and from tropical wet forest in Colón."

Additional citations: MEXICO: Veracruz: Chavelas S., Zamora S., & Soria R. ES.4209 (Me--176843). BELIZE: Dwyer & Dieckman 13040 (Au); Wiley 3 (W--2846923). COSTA RICA: Heredia: Harts-horn 1405 (Ld). COLOMBIA: Valle: Forero, Gentry, Sugden, & Daly 3577 (E--2603002).

AEGIPHILA ELATA var. *MACROPHYLLA* (H.B.K.) López-Palacios

Emended synonymy: *Aegiphila macrophylla* Humb. ex Mold., Prelim. Alph. List Inv. Names 2, in syn. 1940.

Additional bibliography: Knuth, Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih. 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 606. 1927; Mold., Phytologia 40: 319, 321, & 394. 1978; Lopez-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11. 1979.

Recent collectors describe this plant as sprawling, liana-like, the leaves firmly membranous, deep-green above, dull-green beneath. The corollas are said to have been "creamy-greenish" on Steyermark, Bunting, & Blanco 101487. López-Palacios (1979) records the vernacular name, "Juan grande", for this plant. Knuth (1927) cites only the type collection, Humboldt & Bonpland s.n. [Herb. Willd. 2831], from Venezuela.

It should be noted that the *Aegiphila macrophylla* Humb., cited by me in a previous publication as having been published by Roemer & Schultes (1818), actually was not published by them in the reference cited, but seems to start with my 1940 publication as cited in the present paper. The "*A. macrophylla*" of Roemer & Schultes is the same as that of Desfontaines (1829) and belongs in the synonymy of *A. martinicensis* Jacq.

AEGIPHILA ELEGANS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 217. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11. 1979.

Recent collectors describe this species as a slender shrub, 2--3 m. tall, the immature fruit green, and the ripe fruit orange, and have found the plant in thick undergrowth of secondgrowth in somewhat logged-out rainforest much overgrown with lianas, at 180 m. altitude. in anthesis in May, in fruit in May and November.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: F. R. Fosberg 28927 (E--2603063). BRAZIL: Bahia: Mattos Silva, Ribeiro, Brito, & Aquino 366 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA FALCATA Donn. Sm.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila flucata* Mukherjee & Chanda, *Trans. Bose Res. Inst.* 41: 41, sphalm. 1978.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 319. 1978; Mukherjee & Chanda, *Trans. Bose Res. Inst.* 41: 41. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this plant as 3 m. tall, the stems strongly 4-angled, and the inflorescence lax, and have found it growing at the edges of pastures, in open sites in evergreen tropical moist forests, in secondgrowth, and on wet shaded slopes in cloud-forests, at 10--1665 m. altitude, flowering in August. The corollas are said to have been "yellow" on Burger, Visconti, & Gentry 10417 and "pale-greenish" on Raven 21789.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Heredia: Hartshorn 967 (Z). Limón: Burger, Visconti, & Gentry 10417 (N). Puntarenas: Raven 21789 (Go).

AEGIPHILA FASCICULATA Donn. Sm.

Additional bibliography: Fedde & Schust., *Justs Bot. Jahresber.* 43: 158. 1922; Worsdell, *Ind. Lond. Suppl.* 1: 20. 1941; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 218. 1978.

Illustrations: Standl., *Field Columb. Mus. Publ. Bot.* 10: pl. 56. 1931.

AEGIPHILA FENDLERI Mold.

Synonymy: *Aegiphila fenfleri* Mold. ex López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11, sphalm. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 318 & 320. 1978; Steyermark & Huber, *Fl. Avila* 44, 861, & 864. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11. 1979.

Recent collectors describe this plant as "vining, the calyx pale-green" and have encountered it on forested ridges, at 1550 m. altitude, fruiting in September.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Aragua: Steyermark & Huber 114243 (N).

AEGIPHILA FERRUGINEA Hayek & Spruce

Additional bibliography: Fedde & Schust., *Justs Bot. Jahresber.* 39 (2): 319. 1913; H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 44. 1948; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 218. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

Recent collectors describe this species as a tree, 2.5--3 m. . tall, the leaves deep-green above, bright yellowish-green beneath, the calyx green or pale-green, and the fruit yellowish with a pink tinge, juicy, somewhat pyriform, about 1.5 cm. in diameter, 1.8--2 cm. long, and have encountered it at 9000--10,000 feet altitude, in flower and fruit in June and August. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Camp E.3952* and "cream" on *Zarucchi 2320*. Zarucchi reports the vernacular name, "balso", and affirms that the plant is said to be toxic, "eating 1 or 2 fruits gives one a headache".

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Azuay: *Giler & Prieto s.n.* [Camp E.3952] (N). Carchi: *Zarucchi 2320* (W--2869258).

AEGIPHILA FILIPES Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 320 & 329. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a vine, the calyx green, and the corolla white, and have found it growing in sandy soil of secondary forests, fruiting in December.

The *Tillett 672-145*, distributed as *A. filipes*, actually is *A. peruviana* Turcz.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: *Cordeiro 1330* (N).

AEGIPHILA FLORIBUNDA Moritz & Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 320--321. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

Recent collectors describe the leaves of this plant as submembranous, rich-green above, dull beneath, and have found it growing at 1900 meters altitude, flowering in May. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Steiermark & al. 98250*.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Federal District: *Steiermark, Bunting, & Dressler 98250* (N).

AEGIPHILA FLUMINENSIS Vell.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 219--220. 1978; Illustrations: Vell., *Fl. Flum. Icon. 1*: pl. 95. 1827.

Hatschbach describes this plant as a woody vine, "floresce alto das arvores", in rainforests, the corollas "cream"-color when fresh.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: *T. S. Santos 2653* (Ld). Espirito Santo: *Pinheiro & Santos 2335* (Ld). Paraná: *Hatschbach 41829* (Ld).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 321--322, 333, & 341. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11--12. 1979.

Recent collectors refer to this species as a small tree, shrub, or scandent shrub, 3--4 m. tall, the trunk with a circumference of up to 20 cm., the leaves deep-green, the flower-buds yellow-green, and the fruit vermillion, reporting the vernacular name, "chirapa

sacha". They have encountered it in sandy soil of woods on terra firme and in degraded cloud-forests, at 800--2150 m. altitude, flowering and fruiting in February and April, flowering also in July and fruiting also in June, the fruit yellowish-green or yellow. The corollas are described as having been "white" on Kirkbride & Chamba R. 4169 and "yellow" on Dodson & al. 8521. A wood sample accompanies Rosa 2412.

Materia of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as "*Aegiphilla cuspidata* Mart."

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Cuatrecasas 16356 (W--2816493). ECUADOR: Napo: Kirkbride & Chamba R. 4169 (N, W--2849320), 4256 (N, W--2849321). Pichincha: Dodson, Morgan, & Dodson 8521 (N). PERU: San Martín: Schunke Vigo 6073 (Ld, N). BRAZIL: Para: Rosa 2412 (N); Silva & Bahia 3100 (N).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. *PERUVIANA* Mold., Phytologia 46: 1980.

Bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 288. 1980.

Citations: PERU: San Martín: Ferreyra 10091 (E--2658074--type).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. *PYRAMIDATA* L. C. Rich. & Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 321--322. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 11 & 12. 1979.

Pittier records to vernacular name, "tabaquero", for this plant.

AEGIPHILA GLOMERATA Benth.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 322. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 12. 1979.

AEGIPHILA GLORIOSA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 221. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a vine, the stamens white, and the anthers cream-color, and have encountered it in wet forests, at 25--100 m. altitude, flowering in March and July.

The Harley 17836, distributed as typical *A. gloriosa*, actually represents var. *paraënsis* Mold.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Mori, King, Carvalho, & Euponino 12083 (Ld, W--2854250); Mori, Mattos Silva, Kallunki, Santos, & Santos 9723 (Ld); T. S. Santos 3016 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA GLORIOSA var. *PARAËNSIS* Mold.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila gloriosa* var. *paraënsis* Mold. ex Mold. & Bromley in Harley & Mayo, Towards Checklist Fl. Bahia 188. 1980.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 221. 1978; Mold. & Bromley in Harley & Mayo, Towards Checklist Fl. Bahia 188. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a climber to 3 m., the leaves soft, mid-green above, paler beneath, the flowers slightly scented, and have encountered it in secondary vegetation along roadsides and in disturbed evergreen rainforests in the coastal zone,

at altitudes of 100--200 m., flowering in January. The corollas are said to have been "yellowish-cream" on *Harley 17836*, a collection originally distributed as typical *A. gloriosa* Mold.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: *Harley, Mayo, Storr, Santos, & Pinheiro in Harley 17836* (K).

AEGIPHILA GOUDOTIANA Mold.

This taxon is to be excluded from the genus; it appears to be a species of *Ehretia* in the *Ehretiaceae*.

AEGIPHILA GRANDIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 322, 323, 336, 395, & 399. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 10 & 12. 1979.

AEGIPHILA GRANDIS var. *CUATRECASASI* (Mold.) López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 222 & 395. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

AEGIPHILA GRANDIS var. *SESSILIFLORA* (Mold.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 323 & 395. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

AEGIPHILA GRAVEOLENS Mart. & Schau.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila graveolens* Mart. & Gal., in herb.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 224. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 1--3 m. tall, the fruit at first green, turning yellow, finally orange in color, and have found it growing "in brushy cerrado with few trees and no open campo" and in much disturbed mata de cipó, at 800 m. altitude, flowering in February and March, fruiting in March and November. The corollas are said to have been "yellow-green" on *Anderson & al. 36779* and "esverdeadas" on *Santos & al. 3441*.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: *Anderson, Stieber, & Kirkbride 36779* (N); *Mori, Santos, & Thompson 11155* (Ld); *T. S. Santos 2507* (Ld); *Santos, Mattos Silva, & Brito 3441* (Ld).

AEGIPHILA HAUGHTII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 225--226. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 393. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTA var. *COLOMBIANA* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 226. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

Recent collectors have encountered this plant in "mature forest being selectively logged", at 300 m. altitude, and describe it as a scandent shrub, with orange-colored fruit which dries purplish,

in September.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Santander: *Gentry & Renteria* 20085

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTISSIMA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Pittier, Supl. Pl. Usual. Venez. 54. 1939; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 226 & 323. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

Mori refers to this plant as a tree, 4 m. tall, with pendent inflorescences, and found it growing in tropical wet forests at 250 m. altitude.

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

Additional citations: PANAMA: Darién: *Mori* 7051 (W--2846422).

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 212 & 226 (1978) and 43: 196. 1979; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12 & 34. 1979.

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI var. *PUYENSIS* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 226. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI var. *SPECTABILIS* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 212 & 226. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

AEGIPHILA HOEHNEI var. *VENEZUELENSIS* Mold., *Phytologia* 43: 196. 1979.

Bibliography: López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 34. 1979; Mold., *Phytologia* 43: 196. 1979.

Liesner describes this plant as a liana, the leaves pale yellowish-green beneath, darker above, the calyx green, and the fruit yellowish or greenish-orange, and found it growing along roadsides in low wet areas at the edge of forests and in mostly white sandy soil along forest streams, at 120 m. altitude, fruiting in November and December. He reports the local vernacular names, "laurel de orihero" and "meregure".

Citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: *Liesner* 3626 (Ld), 4083 (Z--type).

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA (Jacq.) Jacq.

Additional & emended bibliography: Pers., *Sp. Pl.* 1: 339 & 343. 1817; Herzog in Engl. & Drude, *Veget. Erde* 15: 130. 1923; Knuth, *Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih.* 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 606. 1927; Worsdell, *Ind. Lond. Suppl.* 1: 20. 1941; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 323 --325. 1978; Mukherjee & Chanda, *Trans. Bose Res. Inst.* 41: 40. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 11 & 12. 1979.

Additional illustrations: Herzog in Engl. & Drude, *Veget. Erde*

15: 130. 1923.

Recent collectors describe this species as a shrub, 0.3--6 m. tall, or a tree, 3--20 m. tall, the inflorescences corymbose or congested, the fruits at first green, becoming orange in color when ripe, and have found it growing in lateritic soil, in primary or upland forests, in open areas in secondary forests, along riversides, and on road embankments, reporting the local vernacular names, "macudeni" and "macuren". They have encountered the plant at 120--700 m. altitude, flowering in March and from May to August, in fruit in July and November. The corollas are said to have been "yellowish-white" on *Steinbach* 776, "cream-color" on *Liesner* 3840, "white" on *Aristeguieta* 4714, *Aristeguieta* & al. 7189, *Gentry* & al. 25482, *Schunke Vigo* 1796, & *Solomon* 3405, and "yellow" on *Krapovickas* & *Schinini* 32182.

Knuth (1927) cites from Venezuela only *Humboldt* & *Bonpland* s. n. [Herb. Willd. 2857] and *Pittier* 10626, the former from Bolívar and the latter from Zulia. The *Bruijn* 1015, distributed as typical *A. integrifolia*, actually represents var. *guianensis* (Mold.) López-Palacios.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: *Liesner* 3590 (Ld), 3840 (Ld). Anzoátegui: *Aristeguieta* 4714 (W--2882094). Monagas: *Aristeguieta*, *Liogier*, & *Cardenas de Guevara* 7189 (W--2861101). PERU: Amazonas: *Boeke* 2075 (N); *Kujikat* 105 (Ld). Cuzco: *Vargas C.* 18843 (W--2702691). Huánuco: *Schunke Vigo* 1796 (W--2865173); *Solomon* 3405 (E--2640812). Loreto: *Gentry*, *Diaz*, & *Jaramillo* 21992 (Ld), 21993 (Ld); *Gentry*, *Schunke*, & *Aronson* 25482 (Ld). BRAZIL: Matto Grosso: *Hatschbach* 34084 (W--2839441). BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: *Krapovickas* & *Schinini* 32182 (W--2854648); *R. F. Steinbach* 776 (Ut--354305b).

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

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 323 & 324. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12--13. 1979.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 2 m. tall, a treelet, 4 m. tall, or a tree, 5 m. tall, with a trunk diameter of 10 cm., the leaf-blades "papery, dull medium-green above, paler green beneath, calyx green" or pale-green, and have encountered it in high forests on terra firme, at 100--300 m. altitude, in anthesis in May, July, August, and November. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Bruijn* 1015 and "cream-color" on *Silva* & *Santos* 4602.

Material of this taxon has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as the typical form of the species and as *Euphorbiaceae*.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Sucre: *Steyermark*, *Carreño Espinoza*, & *Manara* 107806 (N). Zulia: *Bruijn* 1015 (W--2837357). BRAZIL: Amazonas: *Prance*, *Hill*, *Coelho*, & *Ramos* 24334 (Ld, Ut--355114b). Pará: *Silva* & *Santos* 4602 (N).

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA var. *LOPEZ-PALACII* Mold.

Synonymy: *Aegiphila integrifolia* var. *lópez-palacii* Mold. ex

López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 230--231. 1978;

López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

The leaf-blades on some specimens of *Boeke 2209* are practically entire, with just an occasional very obscure tooth.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Napo: *Boeke 2209* (N).

AEGIPHILA INTERMEDIA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 324--325. 1978;

López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 12. 1979.

AEGIPHILA KILLIPII Mold.

Additional & emended bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 44 & 66. 1948; Mold., *Phytologia* 25: 410. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 13. 1979.

AEGIPHILA LAETA H.B.K.

Additional & emended bibliography: Steud., *Nom. Bot. Phan.*, ed. 1, 16. 1821; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 325 & 327. 1978; Steyerl. & Huber, *Fl. Avila* 864, fig. 22b. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 13. 1979.

Additional illustrations: Steyerl. & Huber, *Fl. Avila* 864, fig. 22b. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this species as a shrub, 2.5--3 m. tall, with orange-colored fruit, in anthesis in August and November, and in fruit in November, growing at altitudes of 50--130 m. The corollas are said to have been "cream-color" on *Aristeguieta* 6295 and *D'Arcy* 9346. Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *A. panamensis* Mold.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Canal Zone: *D'Arcy* 9232 (W--2846404). Colón: *D'Arcy* 9346 (W--2846406). COLOMBIA: Chocó: *H. Leon* 599 (N). VENEZUELA: Guárico: *Aristeguieta* 6295 (N).

AEGIPHILA LAEVIS (Aubl.) Gmel.

Additional & emended bibliography: Pers., *Sp. Pl.* 1: 339 & 342. 1817; Bocq., *Rev. Verbenac.* 117 & 190. pl. 9. 1863; Knuth, *Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih.* 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 606. 1927; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 325. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 13. 1979; Mold. & Bromley in Harley & Mayo, *Towards Checklist Fl. Bahia* 188. 1980.

Additional illustrations: Lam., *Tabl. Encycl. Meth. Bot.* 1: pl. 70, fig. 3. 1791; Bocq., *Rev. Verbenac.* pl. 9. 1863.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 3 m. tall, the leaves coriaceous, bright-green, and the calyx green, and have encountered it in disturbed evergreen rainforest, at 100--200 m. altitude, in flower in January. The corollas are said to have been "pale-yellow" on *Harley* 17910.

Knuth (1927) cites only *Otto* 1092, with a question, from the Federal District of Venezuela.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: *Cuatrecasas* 17705 (W--2819151). BRAZIL: Bahia: *Harley, Mayo, Storr, Santos*,

& *Pinheiro* in *Harley* 17910 (Ld, N); *Pinheiro* 1728 (Ld), 1797 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA LANCEOLATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Fedde & Schust., *Justs Bot. Jahresber.* 39 (2): 319. 1913; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 213 & 232. 1978.

AEGIPHILA LAXICUPULIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 232--233 & 339. 1978.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: *Miranda* 7632 (Me--74227).

AEGIPHILA LAXIFLORA Benth.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 325--326, 343, & 393. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 13. 1979.

AEGIPHILA LEHMANNII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 326. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 13. 1979.

AEGIPHILA LEWISIANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 326. 1978; R. F. Sm., *Act. Bot. Venez.* 13: 193, 204, & 262, fig. 147. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 13. 1979.

Additional illustrations: R. F. Sm., *Act. Bot. Venez.* 13: 262, fig. 147. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this species as a tree, 4 m. tall, the fruit orange-color, conic-pyriform, narrowed at the apex, and have found it growing in cloud-forests, at 1300--1500 m. altitude, in fruit in March. Smith (1978) describes it as follows: "Tallo sub-opuesto, verde claro en la superficie inferior. Arbustos primarios zona templada", citing it from Lara, Venezuela.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Lara: *Steyermark, Smith, & Espinoza* 111545 (N).

AEGIPHILA LHOTZKIANA Cham.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila lhotzskyana* Rizzini, *Trat. Fitogeog. Bras.* 2: 151. 1979. *Aegiphila lhoziana* Cham., in herb.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 233--234. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this species as a shrub, treelet, or small tree, 2--3 m. tall, the trunk to 6 cm. in diameter, with corky bark, the calyx green, the fruit (immature) green in January, and have found it growing in cerrado, at 900 m. altitude, in anthesis in March and November. Goodland refers to it as "occasional" or "rare". The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Mori & al.* 9655.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: *Mori, Mattos Silva, Kalunki, Santos, & Santos* 9655 (Ld). Goiás: *Irwin, Onishi, Fonseca, Souza, Reis dos Santos, & Ramos* 25325 (N, N). Minas Gerais:

Goodland 82 (N), 132 (N), 133 (N), 834 (N, N).

AEGIPHILA LOPEZ-PALACII Mold.

Synonymy: *Aegiphila lópez-palacii* Mold. ex López-Palacios. Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 13. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 234. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 13. 1979.

AEGIPHILA LOPEZ-PALACII var. *PUBESCENS* Mold.

Synonymy: *Aegiphila lópez-palacii* var. *pubescens* Mold. ex López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 13. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 234. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 13. 1979.

AEGIPHILA LUSCHNATHI Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 234. 1978.

Araujo & Carauta refer to this plant as a tree, 7 m. tall, a "heliophile, orla da mata", with orange-colored fruit in April.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Boa Vista Island (Rio de Janeiro): Araujo & Carauta 3061 [Herb. FEEMA 14903] (Fe, Z).

AEGIPHILA MACRANTHA Ducke

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 326. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 13. 1979; Mold. & Bromley in Harley & Mayo, Towards Checklist Fl. Bahia 188. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a scrambling shrub, vine, or shrubby climber, clambering over other vegetation, to 4 m. long, the "young stems bright yellowish-green", the leaves rather bright-green or bright yellowish-green, the calyx yellowish-green, the stamens protruding, and the (immature?) fruit dark-green, and have found it growing in wet woods and in disturbed forest margins, as well as in high coastal evergreen rainforests and their margins on heavy loam, from sealevel to 100 m. altitude, in anthesis in January and in fruit in January and May. The corollas are said to have been "dull-yellow" on Harley 18312.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Harley, Mayo, Storr, Santos, & Pinheiro in Harley 18312 (Ld, N), 18369 (Ld, N); Mori, Santos, Euponino, & Langenheim 11862 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA MAGNIFICA Mold.

Synonymy: *Aegiphila laticupulis* Neill, in herb.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 235 & 332. 1978; Mukherjee & Chanda, Trans. Bose Res. Inst. 41: 40. 1978.

Neill describes this plant as a tree, 10 feet tall, with yellow fruit, and encountered it in a forest at 500 m. altitude, fruiting in November. Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *A. panamensis* Mold.

Additional citations: NICARAGUA: Masaya: Neill 2948 (Z).

AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS Jacq.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila manabea* "Sw. non Aubl." apud Fournet, Fl. Illust. Phan. Guad. Mart. 1410, in syn. 1978.

Additional & emended bibliography: H. Hallier, Meded. Rijks Herb. Leid. 37: 34. 1918; Knuth, Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih. 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 606. 1927; Alain in Leon & Alain, Fl. Cuba, imp. 1, 4: 309 & 310. 1957; Serbanescu-Jitariu & Mitroiu, Act. Bot. Hort. Bucurest. 1972-73: 107--109, pl. 1, fig. 2. 1973; Alain in Leon & Alain, Fl. Cuba, imp. 2, 2: 309 & 310. 1974; Croat, Fl. Barro Color. 733. 1978; Fournet, Fl. Illust. Phan. Guad. Mart. 1410 & 1411, fig. 672. 1978; Mold., Phytologia 40: 326--329. 1978; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.33: 88. 1979; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 13. 1979.

Additional illustrations: Serbanescu-Jitariu & Mitroiu, Act. Bot. Hort. Bucurest. 1972-73: 109, pl. 1, fig. 2. 1973; Fournet, Fl. Illust. Phan. Guad. Mart. 1411, fig. 672. 1978.

Serbanescu-Jitariu & Mitroiu (1973), on the basis of *Herb. Univ. Cluj 85771*, describe the pollen of this species as: "prolat; 3-colporat; văzut apical 36,4--49,4 mu în diam., din profil înalt 44,2--54,6 mu, lat. 28,6--39 mu. Polenul scuturat din antere și văzut cu ochiul liber este portocaliu, în apă, la microscop, portocaliu brun, iar în chloralhidrat galben-portocaliu. Sporoderma crassisexinată; în sect. optică exina este tegilat scurt baculată; suprafața sporodermei spinuloasă, adică prevăzută cu numeroși spini scurți (spinuli), neuniform distribuiți, iar între aceștia este fin granulară; grosimea sporodermei 2,6 mu. Colpii sînt scurți (circa 1/4 din raza granului de polen) și relativ înguști, cu suprafața fin verucoasă."

Fournet (1978) seems to say that the species has been subdivided into "many" segregates, but I have not as yet been able to ascertain where this was done. His statement is "Mazé et Ballet aient cru devoir distinguer plusieurs espèces".

Knuth (1927) cites from Carabobo, Venezuela, only *Pittier 8806*.

Additional citations: PUERTO RICO: Woodbury s.n. [Nov. 6, 1965] (W--2942183). WINDWARD ISLANDS: Saint Vincent: C. V. Morton 6275 (W--1884801), 6291 (W--1884813).

AEGIPHILA MEDITERRANEA Vell.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 328 & 395. 1978.

Illustrations: Vell., Fl. Flum. Icon. 1: pl. 94. 1827.

AEGIPHILA MEMBRANACEA Turcz.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila membranaceae* (Turecz) López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 13, sphalm. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Mukherjee & Chanda, Trans. Bose Res. Inst. 41: 40. 1978; Mold., Phytologia 40: 326--328, 333, & 344 (1978) and 44: 215. 1979; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 13. 1979.

AEGIPHILA MEMBRANACEA var. *BOLIVIANA* Mold., Phytologia 44: 215. 1979.

Bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 44: 215. 1979.

Citations: BOLIVIA: El Beni: W. R. Anderson 11929 (N--type).

AEGIPHILA MOLDENKEANA López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 322 & 329. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 13. 1979.

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS H.B.K.

Additional & emended bibliography: Steud., *Nom. Bot. Phan.*, ed. 1, 16. 1821; Knuth, *Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih.* 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 606--607. 1927; H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 46 & 73. 1948; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 329--334 & 338. 1978; Steyermark & Huber, *Fl. Avila* 864, fig. 22a. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 13. 1979.

Additional illustrations: Baill., *Hist. Pl.* 11: 87. 1891; Steyermark & Huber, *Fl. Avila* 864, fig. 22a. 1978.

Recent collectors have describes this plant as a low shrub or treelet, 3 m. tall, "with elongating branch-tips", the leaves "soft-membranous", pale-green, and the corollas 4-lobed. They have encountered it in secondary growth and in tropophilous woods on forested slopes, at altitudes of 600--1300 m., in anthesis in July and August. The corollas are said to have been "creamy" on Steyermark & al. 113992, "greenish-yellow" on Steyermark & al. 107735, and "light-green" on Lent 2716.

Knuth (1927) records the common vernacular names, "contra-culebra" and "totumillo", and cites from Venezuela only the following collections: Bolívar: *Humboldt & Bonpland s.n.* [Herb. Willd. 2834] and *s.n.* [in sylvis Orinocensibus?]. Carabobo: *Pittier* 7910. Federal District: *Otto* 856; *Pittier* 7855.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Puntarenas: *Lent* 2716 (Go). VENEZUELA: Miranda: *Steyermark, Brizual, Mondolfi, & Cabrera* 113992 (N). Sucre: *Steyermark, Carreño Espinoza, & Manara* 107735 (N).

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS var. *INTERMEDIA* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 329 & 332--333. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 14. 1979.

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS var. *LONGIFOLIA* (Turcz.) López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 333. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 14. 1979.

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS var. *PUBERULENTA* (Mold.) López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 333. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 14. 1979.

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS var. *SURFACEANA* (Mold.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 333--334. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 14. 1979.

AEGIPHILA MONSTROSA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 334 & 401. 1978.

Recent collectors report for this plant the vernacular name,

"tabaquillo blanco". for this plant.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: *Breedlove & Thorne* 20944 (Ld); *Miranda* 7890 (Me--730941). Tabasco: *González L. & Hernández P.* GH.308 (Me--177204).

AEGIPHILA MONTANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 27: 157. 1973; *López-Palacios*, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 14. 1979.

AEGIPHILA MONTICOLA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 334. 1978; *López-Palacios*, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 14. 1979.

AEGIPHILA MORTONI Mold.

Synonymy: *Aegiphila mortonii* Mold., in herb.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 334--335. 1978.

Additional citations: PERU: Cuzco: *Plowman & Davis* 4914 (W--2838752).

AEGIPHILA MULTIFLORA Ruiz & Pav.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 335. 1978; *López-Palacios*, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 14. 1979.

AEGIPHILA NOVOGRANATENSIS

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 330 & 335--336. 1978; *López-Palacios*, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 14. 1979.

Recent collectors have encountered this plant at 2500 m. altitude, fruiting in February.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Antioquia: *Espinal T. & Villagas* 4187 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA OBDUCTA Vell.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 336--337. 1978.

Illustrations: Vell., *Fl. Flum. Icon.* 1: pl. 97. 1827; Mold., *Phytologia* 2: 439, fig. 3. 1948.

Recent collectors describe this species as a tall ascending shrub.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Guanabara: *Duarte* 4964 [Herb. Jard. Bot. Rio Jan. 110272] (W--2839760). Minas Gerais: *Irwin, Harley, & Onishi* 29168 (N).

AEGIPHILA OBOVATA Andr.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 337. 1978.

Illustrations: Andr., *Bot. Rep.* 9: pl. 578 (in color). 1809.

AEGIPHILA ODONTOPHYLLA Donn. Sm.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 330 & 336--338. 1978; *López-Palacios*, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 14--15. 1979.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a reclining shrub or as a tree, 10 m. tall, and have found it growing on brooksides

and in riverside woods, at 1635--2800 m. altitude, flowering from October to December. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Lent* 2191 & 2300.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Cartago: *Lent* 2191 (Go). San José: *Lent* 2300 (Go). PANAMA: Chiriquí: *D'Arcy* s.n. [22 Nov. 1975] (W--2846405).

AEGIPHILA PANAMENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Croat, *Fl. Barro Color.* 7, 43, 732, [734], 735, 870, & 875, fig. 478. 1978; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 327 & 338--339. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

Additional illustrations: Croat, *Fl. Barro Color.* [734], fig. 478. 1978.

Croat (1978) reports that on Barro Colorado Island this species is "Occasional, as a shrub in clearings and open areas or as a tree in the younger forest. Flowers from July to December (sometimes from April). The fruits mature from October to January. The species is similar to *A. martinicensis* Jacq." He gives its distribution as "Southern Mexico, Costa Rica, and Panama. In Panama, known from tropical moist forest in the Canal Zone, Bocas del Toro, San Blas, Panamá, and Darién, from premontane moist forest in the Canal Zone and Panamá, from premontane wet forest in Chiriquí, and from tropical wet forest in Coclé." In general it flowers and fruits there in the wet to the dry season. *Lent* calls it a "trailside treelet, 6 m. tall, flowers cream" and encountered it at 220 m. altitude.

The *D'Arcy* 9346, distributed as *A. panamensis*, actually is *A. laeta* H.B.K., while *Neill* 2948 is *A. magnifica* Mold.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Heredia: *Lent* 2122 (Go).

AEGIPHILA PARVIFLORA Mold.

Synonymy: *Aegiphila paraviflora* Mold. ex López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15, sphalm. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 323 & 340--341. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

AEGIPHILA PAVONIANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 27: 298. 1973; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

AEGIPHILA PENDULA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 321, 339, & 341. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979; Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 288. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this species as a tree, 5 m. tall, and have found it growing in mature forests, at 530 m. altitude, in anthesis in February. The corollas are said to have been "cream-color" when fresh on *Dodson & al.* 7572.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Pichincha: *Dodson, Gentry, & Duke* 7572 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA PENDULA var. *PERUVIANA* Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 288. 1980.

Bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 288. 1980.

Citations: PERU: Loreto: *Gentry, Díaz, Aronson, & Jaramillo* 26028 (Z--type).

AEGIPHILA PENNELLII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 27: 299. 1973; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

AEGIPHILA PERNAMBUCENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 341 & 343. 1978; Mold. & Bromley in *Harley & Mayo, Towards Checklist Fl. Bahia* 188. 1980.

Recent collectors have found this plant growing in cutover woodland and on dry quartzite hillsides with scrub.

AEGIPHILA PERPLEXA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 325 & 343. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

AEGIPHILA PERUVIANA Turcz.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 343. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *A. filipes* Mart. & Schau., *Oleaceae*, and *Solanaceae*. The *Schunke Vigo* 936, distributed as *A. peruviana*, is actually *A. caucensis* Mold.

AEGIPHILA PURPURASCENS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 27: 356 (1973) and 40: 336. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

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

Additional bibliography: Knuth, *Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih.* 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 606. 1927; H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 65. 1948; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 321, 327, 329, & 344. 1978; Steyermark & Huber, *Fl. Avila* 44 & 864, fig. 22b. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

Recent collectors describe this species as a shrub or small tree 2--5 m. tall, the leaf-blades membranous, dark-green above, paler beneath, the inflorescence pendent, the calyx, pedicels, and rachis rich-green, and the "madera bastante quebradiza", and have found it growing in virgin forests and on dry, rocky, forested slopes, at 500--1100 m. altitude, in anthesis in January, June, and October. The corolla are said to have been "creamy" in color on *Steyermark & Espinoza* 112655, "cream" on *Aristeguieta* 3840 & 4854, and "creamy-white" on *Steyermark* 105391.

Knuth (1927) cites *Karsten* 11 from Carabobo, Venezuela.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Federal District: *Steyermark & Espinoza* 112655 (N). Miranda: *Aristeguieta* 4854 (W--2882099). Yaracuy: *Aristeguieta* 3840 (N); *J. A. Steyermark* 105391 (N).

[to be continued]



Moldenke, Harold N. 1980. "Additional notes on the genus *Aegiphila*. XXVII." *Phytologia* 46, 317–337. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.14730>.

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