

NOMENCLATURAL NOTES ON MICONIA (MELASTOMATACEAE)

R. A. HOWARD AND E. A. KELLOGG¹

The genus *Miconia* Ruiz & Pavon is a conspicuous but nomenclaturally confused element of the Caribbean flora. The early collectors in the region returned with their specimens to different countries, so that any given species was often named several times independently. Most of these early epithets were in the genus *Melastoma* L. For the Caribbean region the most important of the early monographs were those of Desrousseaux (9 Feb. 1797), Richard (1792), Swartz (1788 and 1800), Bonpland (1806–1823), and Vahl (March 1797, and 1807). Vahl's work, in particular, created many nomenclatural problems, since many of his species are renamings of already-published ones. Although the genus *Miconia* was published in 1794, it remained for De Candolle (1828) to make many of the necessary transfers from *Melastoma*. *Miconia* was subsequently monographed by Triana (1871) and later by Cogniaux (1887–1888, 1891). Cogniaux was somewhat idiosyncratic in his choice of names; his rules of synonymy seem to bear little resemblance to the current *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*.

This paper accounts for names applied to species and varieties of *Miconia* or *Melastoma* in the Lesser Antilles. We have adopted the modern practice of Gleason, Cogniaux, and Wurdack and consider the genus *Cremanium* D. Don as a section of *Miconia*. Since most species were originally described under the generic name *Melastoma*, all *Melastoma-Miconia* specific epithets are treated in one alphabetic sequence.

A number of species of *Miconia* reported for the Caribbean islands were in fact cultivated in botanical gardens, several of which were established very early in the history of the region. In general, collections attributed to Anderson or Caley can be assumed to have been cultivated at the St. Vincent Botanical Garden, of which both men were sometime directors. Some of Anderson's collecting was done in northern South America. Guilding was historian of the garden and sent his collections to Hooker; his collections contained native as well as cultivated species. Another major botanical garden was in Havana, directed by De La Ossa. Many of his specimens, listed as being from Havana, are actually plants from St. Vincent sent by Anderson and cultivated in Cuba.

In spite of the great profusion of names in the genus, we have found two unnamed taxa, which we name and describe here. We also include keys to the species of *Miconia* native to the Lesser Antilles.

¹Harvard University Herbaria, 22 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

KEY TO THE LESSER ANTILLEAN TAXA OF MICONIA, WITH
VEGETATIVE CHARACTERS EMPHASIZED

1. Leaves with base strongly decurrent along petiole; 5-nerved, outer pair of lateral nerves suprabasal, inner pair joining midrib 5–10 mm above outer. . . . *M. prasina*.
1. Leaves with base cuneate, rounded, or cordate, but not decurrent; if 5-nerved then lateral nerves basal, or inner pair inserted < 5 mm above outer.
 2. Leaf base cordate with auriculate lobes, almost concealing petiole, leaf thus appearing nearly sessile; petiole < 7 mm long.
 3. Largest leaves 7–13 cm long, 3- or 5-nerved.
 4. Leaves 3-nerved; margin plane; Dominica. *M. ernstii*.
 4. Leaves 5-nerved; margin strongly inrolled; Martinique.
. *M. martinicensis*.
 3. Largest leaves 19–40 cm long, 5-nerved. *M. impetiolaris*.
 2. Leaf base cuneate, rounded, or cordate without auriculate lobes; petiole > 7 mm long.
 5. Leaves more or less densely tawny-pubescent abaxially.
 6. Leaves 5-nerved; inflorescence bracts 6–14 mm long, erect, white, oblong-obovate, enclosing flowers, caducous; petals 6. *M. mirabilis*.
 6. Leaves 3-nerved; inflorescence bracts < 1 mm long, spreading, green to reddish, triangular, persistent; petals 4. *M. tetrandra*.
 5. Mature leaves glabrous or only sparsely pubescent abaxially, the pubescence only visible with lens, not notably tawny.
 7. Young stems, leaves, petioles, and inflorescence axes appearing densely furfuraceous to naked eye; inflorescence a narrow thyse with 2 or 4 branches per node, each branch a pedunculate cyme. *M. furfuracea*.
 7. Young stems, leaves, petioles, and inflorescence axes glabrous or closely appressed-stellate but appearing smooth to naked eye (leaf margins sometimes ciliate, branch nodes sometimes setose); panicles open, spreading, much branched.
 8. Leaves with ciliate margins, branches setose at nodes.
 9. Leaves with midrib curved abaxially (leaves do not press flat easily), blade with scattered stellate pubescence (denser on abaxial nerves); inflorescence branches secund, often cincinnate; flowers perfect; bracts much shorter than flowers; stigmata flaring. *M. racemosa*.
 9. Leaves with midrib straight, blades glabrous (except for long setae on proximal portion of abaxial veins on some specimens of *M. coriacea*); inflorescence branches not secund; plants dioecious; bracts exceeding flowers; stigmata tacklike.
 10. Setae in internodes (density highly variable), as well as more densely at nodes and on petioles; leaf margins strongly reflexed. *M. coriacea*.
 10. Setae restricted to nodes, not in internodes or on petioles; leaf margins plane. *M. globuliflora* var. *dominicæ*.
 8. Leaf margins not ciliate and/or branch nodes not setose.
 11. Leaves with inner pair of lateral nerves suprabasal; calyx plus hypanthium 1–1.3 mm long.
 12. Flowers not secund on inflorescence branches; widespread in Lesser Antilles. *M. trichotoma*.
 12. Flowers secund on inflorescence branches; endemic to St. Lucia. *M. secunda*.
 11. Leaves with inner pair of lateral nerves basal; calyx plus hypanthium > 1.3 mm long, or if less then plant dioecious and leaves cartilaginous-denticulate.

13. Leaves dentate, denticulate, or serrate.
 14. Upper internodes mostly < 2 cm long; plants dioecious; bracts oblanceolate, exceeding flowers; stigmata tacklike.
 15. Branches glabrous at nodes. *M. globuliflora* var. *globuliflora*.
 15. Branches scurfy to setose at nodes. *M. globuliflora* var. *vulcanica*.
 14. Upper internodes > 2 cm long; flowers perfect; bracts much shorter than flowers; stigmata flaring.
 16. Leaves consistently 3-nerved; flowers with calyx calyptrate, rupturing irregularly, petals sparsely stellate-puberulent abaxially. *M. cornifolia*.
 16. Leaves generally 5-nerved; flowers with calyx valvate, petals glabrous.
 17. Flowers sessile.
 18. Flowers secund along panicle branches. ... *M. laevigata*.
 18. Flowers glomerulate at tips of panicle branches. *M. acinodendron*.
 17. Flowers pedicellate.
 19. Leaf surfaces concolorous. *M. striata*.
 19. Leaves much darker above than below. ... *M. andersonii*.
13. Leaves entire.
 20. Leaves dark and glossy above, much lighter below.
 21. Leaves ovate to elliptic, not more than twice as long as broad; St. Lucia.
 22. Plants glabrous (occasionally sparsely stellate on petioles); flowers not secund, calyx 2.6–4 mm long, petals pink. *M. luciana*.
 22. Inflorescence axes and abaxial veins stellate-puberulent; flowers secund, calyx 1.5–2.5 mm long, petals white. *M. secunda*.
 21. Leaves narrowly ovate to narrowly elliptic or lanceolate, more than twice as long as broad; St. Vincent and Grenada. *M. andersonii*.
 20. Leaves concolorous; plants widespread, weedy. *M. laevigata*.

NAMES PUBLISHED FOR LESSER ANTILLEAN TAXA OF MICONIA AND MELASTOMA

Miconia abortiva Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 16: 232. 1851. TYPE: Guadeloupe, on La Soufrière, *L'Herminier s.n.* (holotype, p! (staminate)). Cogniaux (1888) referred this species to the synonymy of *M. globuliflora*. = *Miconia globuliflora* var. *vulcanica* (Naudin) R. Howard & E. Kellogg (see below).

Miconia acinodendron (L.) Sweet, Hortus Brit. ed. 1. 159. 1826. BASIONYM: *Melastoma acinodendrum* L. Sp. Pl. 1: 389. 1753. LECTOTYPE (here designated): Linnaeus, Hortus Cliffort. 162. 1737 (photocopy!). In the Lesser Antilles this species occurs only on Martinique. We have the following records: Antilles, Martinique, *Plée 740* (p!); near forestry post

at Donis-Balata, *Stehlé* 2137 (NY!, a fragmentary collection); Grand-Rivière, crête de Balata, alt. 400–450 m, 12.iv.1980, *Sastre* 6929 (P!).

Melastoma aculeata Presl, *Isis* (Oken) **21**: 272. 1828. Presl cited Sieber, Fl. Martin. suppl. 113, without description. = **Charianthus nodosus** (Desr.) Triana.

Melastoma acuminata Desr. in Lam. *Encycl. Méth. Bot.* **4**: 54. 9 Feb. 1797, not M. Vahl, March 1797. TYPE: Guadeloupe, *Badier* 56 (holotype, P!). = **Miconia cornifolia** (Desr.) Naudin.

Melastoma acuminata M. Vahl, *Eclogae Amer.* **1**: 47. t. 7. 1797. TYPE: ex Ind. Occ. [Montserrat, *Ryan*] (holotype, C!), IDC 2201. 46: I. 5. = **Tetrazygia discolor** (L.) DC.

Miconia albicans (Sw.) Triana, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* **28**: 116. 1871. BASIONYM: *Melastoma albicans* Sw. *Prodr.* 70. 1788. LECTOTYPE (here designated): Jamaica, *Swartz s.n.* (s!), photo at A!). Grisebach reported this from Guadeloupe but cited no specimens. He (1860, p. 256) erroneously listed *M. albicans* as a synonym of *M. holosericea* DC., stating “common in all the West Indian islands. Hab. Jamaica!, all coll., to Trinidad!” The two species are distinct, but we have seen no Lesser Antillean specimens of either at A, BM, GH, NY, P, or US. It is possible that Grisebach confused a specimen of *M. mirabilis* with *M. holosericea*.

Melastoma alpina Sw. *Prodr.* 71. 1788. TYPE: Guadeloupe, *Du Ponthieu s.n.* (holotype, BM, photo at A!). = **Charianthus alpinus** (Sw.) R. Howard (see Howard, 1972).

Miconia ambigua (Rich.) DC. *Prodr.* **3**: 189. 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma ambigua* Rich. in Bonpl. *Monogr. Melast.* 55. t. 25. 1809. TYPE: Venezuela, Caripe in prov. Cumanae, *Bonpland* 368 (holotype, P!). All Lesser Antillean material so annotated is better assigned to *Miconia laevigata*, which is distinguished from true *M. ambigua* by its secund inflorescences.

Miconia andersonii Fawcett & Rendle, *J. Bot.* **64**: 104. 1926. TYPE: none designated. Cogniaux (1891) cited *Anderson s.n.* (“Jamaica,” but probably actually St. Vincent), *Eggers* 6146, *pro parte*, 6220b, and 6704 (St. Vincent, Grenada). Cogniaux (1891) described *Miconia trinervia* (not *M. trinervia* (Sw.) D. Don) and cited specimens from Jamaica and the Lesser Antilles. Fawcett and Rendle (1926a) later concluded that the Lesser Antillean specimens were distinct from the rest of *M. trinervia* Cogn. and renamed them *M. andersonii*.

Melastoma angustifolia Sw. *Prodr.* 71. 1788. LECTOTYPE (here designated): Jamaica, *Swartz s.n.* (s!). = **Tetrazygia angustifolia** (Sw.) DC.

Miconia antiguensis Urban, *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg.* **17**: 162. 1920. TYPE: Antigua, near All Souls, 4–16 Feb. 1913, *Rose, Fitch, & Russell* 3288 (holotype, B, destroyed; isotype, NY!). Wurdack (in litt.) suggested that *Box* 727 and *Broadway* 1904 may also be *M. antiguensis*. A note on *Box* 1526 (BM) reads, “A portion of this specimen has been compared

with the type of *Miconia antiguensis* Urban, in New York Bot. Gard., and found to agree exactly. Harold E. Box 24/8/39." = ***Miconia striata*** (M. Vahl) Cogn.

Melastoma aquatica Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr. 1: 430. t. 169. 1775. TYPE: [sur la route de Caïenne à Couru,] BM, LINN-SM 654.11, IDC 5073. 302: II. 2 (photo!) (see also Howard, 1983). = ***Nepsera aquatica*** (Aublet) Naudin.

Miconia berbiceana (DC.) Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 16: 174. 1851. BASIONYM: *Clidemia berbiceana* DC. Prodr. 3: 160. 1828. TYPE: Berbice, *Anonymous s.n.* (holotype, G-DC), IDC 800. 507: III. 7 (photo!). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Tschudya berbiceana* (DC.) Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Indian Is. 250. 1860. This was originally described as from Guyana. Naudin cited Plée 740, Martinique (P!), but this is a specimen of *M. acinodendron*. Cogniaux assigned the name to the synonymy of *Miconia acinodendron* (L.) Sweet.

Melastoma brachiata M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 3: 24. 1807. SYNTYPES: Montserrat, Ryan 2 et 7 (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 46: I. 6, 7. = ***Miconia laevigata*** (L.) D. Don.

Melastoma calyptrata Desr. in Lam. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 4: 51. 9 Feb. 1797. TYPE: "Vahl 1797 Guadeloupe" and "vide specimen in Surian herb. 177..752," P-JU #14045, IDC 6206. 1033: II. 4 (photo!). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Melastoma calyptrata* M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 1: 40. March 1797. = ***Conostegia calyptrata*** (Desr.) D. Don.

Miconia candolleana Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 16: 244. 1851, *nomen illegit.* This is a renaming of *Melastoma lutescens* M. Vahl. = ***Miconia cornifolia*** (Desr.) Naudin.

Miconia candolleana Triana, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 28: 117. 1871, *nomen illegit.* This is a renaming of ***Miconia cinnamomifolia*** (DC.) Naudin, not *M. cinnamomifolia* (Jacq.) Triana. See discussion under *M. cinnamomifolia*. Wurdack (1960) mistakenly cited this as *M. candolleana* (DC.) Triana.

Melastoma capitata M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 1: 45. 1797. TYPE: [India occidentali, Schumacher, Professor Chirurgiae Hauniensis,] Dr. Banks [ex] Dryander (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 66: II. 6, 7. Triana (1871) placed this species in *Tristemma*, but Wickens (1975) assigned it to *Melastomastrum*. Wickens believed that the plant may have been grown at Kew by Dryander; a specimen was obtained by Schumacher and sent to Vahl, who erroneously reported it from the West Indies. = ***Melastomastrum capitatum*** (M. Vahl) A. & R. Fernandes, an African species.

Miconia caribaea Domin, Preslia 9: 3, 4. 1930. TYPE: St. Vincent, Sandy Bay, H. H. & G. W. Smith 820 (holotype, κ!). = ***Miconia andersonii*** Fawcett & Rendle.

Miconia catalpifolia Kränzl, Vierteljahrsschr. Naturf. Ges. Zürich 76: 153.

1931. TYPE: Dominica, 700 m, *Eggers 750* (holotype, B, destroyed; isotype, GH!). = **Graffenriedia latifolia** (Naudin) Triana.

Miconia ceanothina DC. Prodr. 3: 189. 1828. SYNTYPES: Guadeloupe, *Perrottet s.n.* (G-DC), IDC 800. 515: I. 6–8; Cuba, *De la Ossa s.n.* (G-DC?, not seen). = **Miconia laevigata** (L.) D. Don.

Miconia christophoriana (Ham.) DC. Prodr. 3: 200. 1828 [as *christophorianum*]. BASIONYM: *Melastoma christophoriana* Ham. Prodr. Pl. Indiae Occ. 37. 1825. TYPE: “St. Kitts, v.v.” No specimen located (see Howard *et al.*, 1981). Cogniaux (1891) referred this name to **Tetrazygia discolor** (L.) DC.

Melastoma ciliata Desr. in Lam. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 4: 49. 1797. TYPE: Guadeloupe, *Badier s.n.* (holotype, P, not found—no specimen in P-JU or P-LAM). = **Tibouchina ornata** (Sw.) Baillon (see Howard, 1972).

Miconia ciliata (Rich.) DC. Prodr. 3: 179. 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma ciliata* Rich. Actes Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris 1: 109. 1792. (Not Desr., 1797, which is *Tibouchina ornata* (Sw.) Baillon.) TYPE: French Guiana, *Leblond s.n.* (holotype, P!). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Miconia racemosa* var. *ciliata* Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Indian Is. 258. 1860. Cogniaux (1891) cited an Anderson collection from St. Vincent, where it was presumably in cultivation. *Anderson 18* (BM!), labeled “Ind. Occ.,” was actually collected in Surinam. Naudin (1851) listed this species as a synonym of *M. racemosa*, but Wurdack (1973) distinguished the two on the basis of leaf nervation—*M. ciliata* has three nerves, *M. racemosa* five.

Miconia cinnamomifolia (DC.) Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 16: 168. 1851. BASIONYM: *Cremanium cinnamomifolium* DC. Prodr. 3: 194. 1828. TYPE: Brazil, Martius herb. #13 (*fide* Triana, 1871). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Miconia candolleana* Triana, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 28: 117. 1871. *Miconia cinnamomifolia* (DC.) Naudin is the legitimate combination in *Miconia* of the epithet *cinnamomifolia* (see below).

Miconia cinnamomifolia (Jacq.) Triana, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 28: 101. 1871, *nomen illegit.* BASIONYM: *Melastoma cinnamomifolia* Jacq. Collect. 2: 111. t. 6, fig. 2. 1788. TYPE: [Martinica,] Jacquin’s plate. This is an illegitimate transfer of the epithet into *Miconia*. = **Miconia cornifolia** (Desr.) Naudin.

Melastoma coccinea Rich. Actes Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris 1: 109. 1792. TYPE: Guadeloupe, *Richard s.n.* (holotype, P!). = *Charianthus coccineus* (Rich.) D. Don = **Charianthus alpinus** (Sw.) R. Howard (see Howard, 1972).

Melastoma coccinea M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 1: 48. 1797. TYPE: Montserrat, *Ryan s.n.* (holotype, C!), IDC 2201. 46: II. 5, 6. = **Charianthus purpureus** D. Don.

Melastoma compressa M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 3: 23. 1807. (Not *Miconia compressa* Naudin, a Brazilian species.) TYPE: “in Caribeis,” *Rohr s.n.* (holotype, C, not seen). = **Miconia mirabilis** (Aublet) L. O. Williams.

Miconia coriacea (Sw.) DC. Prodr. 3: 189. 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma coriacea* Sw. Prodr. 70. 1788. TYPE: Ind. Occid., Swartz s.n. (holotype, BM, not found; isotype, s!). Although Swartz noted in his initial description that this species was to be found on Montserrat, he did not repeat the mention of Montserrat in his later publication (1800). Instead, he cited the Soufrière on Guadeloupe and indicated that a specimen was in the Banks Herbarium (BM). We were unable to find the specimen there. We have seen specimens only from Guadeloupe and Dominica; reports from Montserrat and Martinique may be erroneous, referring to the similar *M. globuliflora* and its varieties.

Melastoma cornifolia var. *grandifolia* Rich. in Bonpl. Monogr. Melast. 94. 1812. TYPE: Martinique, [Bonpland s.n.] (holotype, P!). = **Miconia cornifolia** (Desr.) Naudin.

Melastoma cornifolia var. *parvifolia* Rich. in Bonpl. Monogr. Melast. 94. 1812. TYPE: Martinique, Bonpland s.n. (holotype, P!). = **Miconia cornifolia** (Desr.) Naudin.

Miconia cornifolia (Desr.) Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 16: 126. 1851. BASIONYM: *Melastoma cornifolia* Desr. in Lam. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 4: 51. 1797. TYPE: in the general collection at P is a specimen labeled "e martinica no. L61," with "Lamk. scrips" in the corner of the label. We presume this to be the holotype. HOMOTYPIC SYNONYMS: *Conostegia cornifolia* (Desr.) Ser. ex DC. Prodr. 3: 175. 1828. *Tetrazygia cornifolia* (Desr.) Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Indian Is. 255. late 1860 (almost simultaneously published in Goett. Abh. 9: 53. 14 Dec. 1860). The calyx of this species is frequently calyptrate, explaining its placement in *Tetrazygia* and *Conostegia*.

Melastoma corymbosa Rich. Actes Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris 1: 109. 1792. TYPE: Guadeloupe, Richard s.n. (holotype, P!). = **Charianthus corymbosus** (Rich.) Cogn.

Melastoma corymbosa M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 3: 25. 1807. TYPE: Martinique, Rohr 168 (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 46: II. 7, III. 1. = **Charianthus corymbosus** (Rich.) Cogn.

Melastoma crinita M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 3: 28. 1807. TYPE: Martinique, no collection cited. = **Charianthus nodosus** (Desr.) Triana (fide Cogniaux, 1891).

Melastoma cymbifolia Rich. in Bonpl. Monogr. Melast. 57. t. 26. 1809, *nomen illegit.* TYPE: Sulphurariae Guadlupensis, Richard s.n. (holotype, P! (in fruit)). This is a renaming of *Melastoma coriacea*. = **Miconia coriacea** (Sw.) DC.

Melastoma decussata M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 1: 42. 1797, *nomen illegit.* SYNTYPES: Rohr 119 (c!), IDC 2201. 46: III. 4, 5; Ryan [&] Rohr ex Cajenna N. 119 (c!). This is a renaming of *Melastoma racemosa* Aublet. = **Miconia racemosa** (Aublet) DC.

Melastoma discolor L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10. 2: 1022. 1759. LECTOTYPE (here designated): Sloane, Voy. Jamaica 2: t. 198, fig. 1. 1725. *Miconia discolor* DC. is from Brazil and is not the same species. = **Tetrazygia discolor** (L.) DC.

Melastoma dodandiana Ham. Prodr. Pl. Indiae Occ. 37. 1825. TYPE: "Dodand (St. Kitts), Nevis, v.v." No specimen found (see Howard *et al.*, 1981). = **Charianthus purpureus** D. Don.

Miconia dodecandra (Desr.) Cogn. in C. Martius, Fl. Brasil. 14(4): 243. 1887. BASIONYM: *Melastoma dodecandra* Desr. in Lam. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 4: 46. 1797. TYPE: "Clarck," herb. D. Thouin (holotype, P, not found; isotype, MPA). The name *Miconia dodecandra* has been applied to plants with abundant pubescence on the calyx and mature fruit; *M. mirabilis* includes only plants with glabrous fruits. There are two specimens in the general collection at P, both labeled *M. dodecandra* but with glabrous calyces: no. L63 (in Lamarck's handwriting), "habitat in Martinica," "?leg. Joseph Martin" (written in pencil, apparently at a later date); and *Herb. Surian* 56 (hb. Jussieu?). Lamarck cited these in the protologue, commenting, "Les fruits paroissent glabres"; they should probably be regarded as paratypes. The Clarck specimen may have been sent by T. Clarke, superintendent of the botanical garden in Jamaica, and seems not to have had fruits. Lamarck described the calyx as having a "duvet incane," but this would be consistent with a representative of either *M. dodecandra* or *M. mirabilis*. It is possible that *M. dodecandra* should in fact be placed in the synonymy of *M. mirabilis*, and what has been called *M. dodecandra* renamed, but this should probably wait until the Clarke material is located.

Melastoma eleagnoides Sw. Prodr. 72. 1788 [as *aeleagnoides*], not Cogn. TYPE: Ind. occid., hb. Casströmii (lectotype, here designated, BM; isolectotype, s!). = **Tetrazygia eleagnoides** (Sw.) DC.

Melastoma elegans Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr. 1: 427. t. 167. 1775. TYPE: [Caienne,] BM, LINN-SM 782.31, IDC 5073. 347: III. 4 (photo!) (see Howard, 1983). = **Clidemia hirta** (L.) Don var. **elegans** (Aublet) Griseb.

Miconia elongata Vahl ex Stehlé & Quentin, Fl. Guad. Dépend. 2(3): 91. 1949, not Cogn. ex Britton (a Bolivian species). BASIONYM: *Melastoma elongata* M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 3: 16. 1807. TYPE: Montserrat, Ryan 6 (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 47: I. 1, 2. Stehlé and Quentin listed *Melastoma elongata* M. Vahl and *Miconia semicrenata* Naudin under "*Miconia elongata* (ubi?)," indicating that they had not found the combination published. They cited the Antillean distribution as Montserrat, Dominica, St. Vincent, Grenada, Grenadines, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. *Melastoma elongata* M. Vahl is an illegitimate renaming of *Melastoma acuminata* Desr. = **Miconia cornifolia** (Desr.) Naudin.

Miconia ernstii Wurd. Phytologia 11: 385. 1965. TYPE: Dominica, on south

slope of Morne Macaque (Micotrin) on the road to Fresh Water Lake, elev. ca. 760 m, *W. R. Ernst 1723* (holotype, us!).

Melastoma expansa M. Vahl, *Eclogae Amer.* 3: 21. 1807. TYPE: Montserrat, *Ryan s.n.* (holotype, c!; isotype, BM!), IDC 2201. 47: I. 3, 4. = **Miconia laevigata** (L.) D. Don.

Melastoma farinulentum Sw. ex Wikström, Kongl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl. 1827: 65. 1828. TYPE: Guadeloupe, *Forsström s.n.* ex herb. *Caströmii* (holotype, s, photo at A!). Although the protologue says "floribus. . .decandris," the flowers of the type specimen have only four anthers. = **Miconia tetrandra** (Sw.) D. Don.

Miconia florida (DC.) Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 16: 244. 1851. BASIONYM: *Diplochita florida* DC. Prodr. 3: 176. 1851. TYPE: Cayenne, *R. Delniart s.n.* (holotype, G-DC), IDC 800. 511: III. 8 (photo!). = **Miconia mirabilis** (Aublet) L. O. Williams.

Melastoma fothergilla Bonpl. var. *lanceolata* Bonpl. Monogr. Melast. 71. 1809. This variety is based on *Fothergilla mirabilis* Aublet (see above). = **Miconia mirabilis** (Aublet) L. O. Williams.

Miconia fothergilla Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 16: 119. 1851. SYNONYMS: *Melastoma fothergilla* Bonpl. Monogr. Melast. 71. t. 32. 1809, *nomen illegit.* This is a renaming of *Fothergilla mirabilis* Aublet. *Diplochita fothergilla* (Bonpl.) DC. Prodr. 3: 176. 1828. = **Miconia mirabilis** (Aublet) L. O. Williams.

Miconia furfuracea (M. Vahl) Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Indian Is. 257. late 1860 (almost simultaneously published in Goett. Abh. 9: 54. 14 Dec. 1860). BASIONYM: *Melastoma furfuracea* M. Vahl, *Eclogae Amer.* 3: 13. t. 22. 1807. TYPE: [India occidentalis,] *Ziegler s.n.* (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 47: I. 5, 6. Vahl's Ic. Ill. Pl. Amer. 3. t. 22. 1799 is also *M. furfuracea*.

Miconia globulifera (Rich.) Cham. ex Triana *sensu* Stehlé & Quentin, Fl. Guad. Dépend. 2(3): 85. 1949, not Naudin. = **Miconia globuliflora** (Rich.) Cogn.

Miconia globuliflora (Rich.) Cogn. in C. Martius, Fl. Brasil. 14(4): 418. 1888. BASIONYM: *Melastoma globuliflora* Rich. Actes Soc. Nat. Hist. Paris 1: 109. 1792. TYPE: Guyane-française (probably actually from Martinique), *Leblond s.n.* (G-DC). At P! there is a specimen in hb. Richard labeled *Melastoma globuliflora* "in Martinicae."

Richard described *Melastoma globuliflora* based on a Leblond collection bearing the printed label "Guyane-française—M. Leblond, 1792." Cogniaux (1891) and others have accepted this record, but Wurdack (1972) has indicated that other collections from South America labeled with this name represent doubtful records. Leblond went to Martinique in 1767 and visited other islands in the West Indies and countries in northern South America. His collections were returned to Europe and

reported by Richard (Lasègue, 1845). It is possible that the printed label is in error.

Schlechtendal and Chamisso (1830) described "*Melastoma* (?) *globuliflorum*" from Mexico based on the Schiede and Dieppe collection (photo seen). Naudin (1851) described *Miconia globulifera*, citing *Melastoma globuliferum* Schldl. & Cham. By our present rules, if Naudin was transferring the Schlechtendal and Chamisso species to *Miconia*, he made an error in spelling; however, the Schlechtendal and Chamisso name was a later homonym so the Mexican species is properly renamed as *Miconia globulifera* Naudin. For the Antillean material, Cogniaux (1888, 1891) used the name *Miconia globuliflora* (Cham. ex Triana) Cogn. but cited *Melastoma globuliflora* Rich. in synonymy. The name is properly *Miconia globuliflora* (Rich.) Cogn.

This species is part of a complex of dioecious miconias, the members of which are distinguished from each other primarily by pubescence distribution. *Miconia globuliflora* var. *globuliflora* is entirely glabrous or has a slightly scurfy area near the distal end of the petiole; we have seen specimens from Nevis, Montserrat, Martinique, and St. Lucia. (Some St. Lucia specimens have setae along the internodes but not clustered at the nodes.) The type of *Melastoma thyrsoides* M. Vahl is also included in this group. A second group of plants, most common on Dominica but also found on St. Kitts and Nevis, is characterized by tufts of long setae at the nodes; we describe this below as *Miconia globuliflora* var. *dominicae* R. Howard & E. Kellogg. A third group is endemic to Guadeloupe and has both tufted-setose nodes and additional long setae at the distal end of the petiole and the base of the blade; these plants have been known as *M. vulcanica* Naudin, but we reduce them to the rank of variety under *M. globuliflora*. *Miconia coriacea* is closely related to the *M. globuliflora* complex, but we maintain it as a distinct species on the basis of its thicker stems, dense pubescence on most internodes, revolute leaf margins, and ascending leaves.

***Miconia globuliflora* var. *dominicae* R. Howard & E. Kellogg, var. nov.**

Frutex vel arbor, caulis internodiis quadrangularis, minus quam 5 mm longis, nodiis setis caespitosis. Foliai grandi, 6.5–18 cm longi, glabri. Petioli glabri. Flores unisexuales, plantae dioeciae. Bractee oblanceolatae, longiores quam flores. Antherae biporosae. Stigmata capitata. Varietas differt a *M. globuliflora* var. *globuliflora* nodiis setis caespitosis petiolisque glabris et foliis grandioribus.

Dioecious shrub or small tree to 6 m tall; branching sympodial, with axis terminated by inflorescence, the axillary branch immediately below elongating simultaneously with flowering; branches more or less quadrangular when young, internodes often only 5 mm long; nodes scurfy or with tufts of colleters up to 4.5 mm long. Leaves with petiole 10–50 mm long, dark, glabrous; blade ovate, elliptic, or oblong, 6.5–18 × 3–9 cm, glabrous, the apex acuminate, the base cuneate to rounded, the margin with incurved dentations, the nerves 5 from base, with 3 inner

ones more prominent. Inflorescence a terminal panicle; flowers unisexual; bracts oblanceolate, cucullate, early caducous, those immediately below flowers surpassing perianth, lower ones commensurately larger; calyx 1.7–2.5 mm long, glabrous, with 5 broadly deltate teeth; petals 5, white, blade ovate to orbicular; stamens with the anthers ca. 1 mm long, flaring distally, abruptly truncate at 2 large pores, sometimes developed on pistillate plants but then empty, the filaments enlarged below, linear above; style 2.2–3 mm long, stigma capitate. Fruits 3.5–5 mm in diameter, dark blue.

TYPE. Dominica, Morne Trois Pitons, mossy forest at summit, altitude 763–1400 m, 23 Feb. 1946, *Hodge 1398* (holotype, GH!; isotype, BM!).

SPECIMENS SEEN. **Dominica:** Morne Trois Pitons, alt. 1200 m, *Beard 631* (NY), *Fishlock s.n.*, 1915 (NY); St. George Parish, above 2000 ft, E of Laudat on road to Freshwater Lake, *Gillis 8212* (GH); Morne Trois Pitons, rainforests on upper slopes, alt. 763–1400 m, *Hodge 1406* (GH); Morne Anglais, upper mossy forest-clad slopes, alt. 763–1142 m, *Hodge 2307* (GH); Morne Plat Pays, mossy forest on summit, altitude 981 m, *Hodge & Hodge 1676* (GH); rainforest borders between Laudat and Freshwater Lake, alt. ca. 665 m, *Hodge & Hodge 1750* (GH); Morne Diablotin, mossy forests on N ridges, alt. ca. 1300 m, *Hodge & Hodge 2814* (GH (2 sheets)); vic. Fresh Water Lake, near Laudat, alt. 450–600 m, *A. C. Smith 10254* (A), *10297* (A); forested slopes of Micotrin along trail from point ca. ½ mi beyond Laudat to one ca. ½ mi beyond Fresh Water Lake (L'étang), alt. 2300–2700 ft, *Wilbur 7387* (GH). **Nevis:** Nevis Peak: summit, alt. 3596 ft, *Proctor 19320* (A), *19334* (A, BM); S slope, alt. 300–600 m, *A. C. Smith 10518* (A). **St. Kitts:** vic. Dodans Pond, Verchild's Mtn., alt. ca. 2750 ft, *Proctor 19588* (A); E spur of Mt. Misery, alt. 1500–2500 ft, *Proctor 19609* (A, BM). **Montserrat:** summit of Chance's Mtn., alt. 2700 ft, *Howard & Howard 17527* (A), alt. 2800–3000 ft, *Proctor 19111* (BM); slopes of Chance's Mtn., *Howard & Howard 19714* (A); summit of English Peak, alt. 2600 ft, *Howard & Howard 15207* (A). **Trinidad(?):** without further locality, *Sieber 128* (BM).

Miconia globuliflora (Rich.) Cogn. var. **vulcanica** (Naudin) R. Howard & E. Kellogg, comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Miconia vulcanica* Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 16: 213. 1851. TYPE: Guadeloupe, *Funck & Schlim s.n.* (holotype, P! (staminate)). *Miconia vulcanica* and *Miconia abortiva* were both described from unisexual and incomplete material. Both types were collected on the Soufrière of Guadeloupe and represent one species. For more discussion of this variety, see *M. globuliflora*.

Melastoma grossularioides L. Sp. Pl. 1: 390. 1753. TYPE: none at LINN.
= **Bellucia grossularioides** (L.) Triana.

Miconia guianensis (Aublet) Cogn. Jahrb. Königl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 4: 280. 1886. BASIONYM: *Tamonea guianensis* Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr. 1: 441. 1775. TYPE: BM, not seen. Louis Williams (1963) concluded that the correct name for this species is **Miconia mirabilis**, the name used in most copies of Aublet's *Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane française* (see also Howard, 1983, and Zarucchi, 1984).

Miconia guianensis (Aublet) Cogn. var. *ovalis* Cogn. in C. Martius, Fl. Brasil.

14(4): 246. 1887. TYPE: Martinique, *Richard s.n.* (holotype, P, photo at A!). SYNONYM: *Melastoma fothergilla* Bonpl. var. *ovalis* Bonpl. Monogr. Melast. 71. 1809, *nomen illegit.* (a renaming of *Melastoma dodecandra* Lam. and *M. compressa* M. Vahl). = **Miconia mirabilis** (Aublet) L. O. Williams.

Miconia guianensis (Aublet) Cogn. var. *vulgaris* Cogn. in C. Martius, Fl. Brasil. **14(4):** 246. 1887. This is the typical variety of *M. guianensis* (Aublet) Cogn. = **Miconia mirabilis** (Aublet) L. O. Williams.

Miconia herbiceana Naudin, *Clidemia herbiceana* DC., and *Tschudya herbiceana* Griseb. cited in Fournet (1978) as synonyms of **Miconia acinodendron**. This is a misspelling of *herbiceana*.

Melastoma hirta L. Sp. Pl. **1:** 390. 1753. TYPE: "America meridionali," LINN 559.2 (559.3 also labeled *C. hirta* but inflorescence terminal). = **Clidemia hirta** (L.) D. Don.

Melastoma holosericea M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. **1:** 42. 1797, not L., 1753, Sw., 1791, or Triana, 1871. TYPE: ex Cayenne, [*Rohr*] (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 47: I. 7. = **Miconia albicans** (Sw.) Triana.

Melastoma icosandrum Sw. in Wikström, Kongl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl. **1827:** 64. 1828. LECTOTYPE (here designated): Guadeloupe, *Forsström s.n.* (s!). = **Conostegia icosandra** (Sw.) Urban.

Miconia impetiolearis (Sw.) D. Don ex DC. Prodr. **3:** 183. 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma impetiolearis* Sw. Prodr. 70. 1788. LECTOTYPE (here designated): Ind. Occ., *Swartz s.n.* (s!). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Acinodendron impetioleare* (Sw.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1:** 244. 1891.

Miconia lacera (Rich.) Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, **16:** 152. 1851. BASIONYM: *Melastoma lacera* Rich. in Bonpl. Monogr. Melast. 9. t. 5. 1807. TYPE: Nouvelle Grenada, Mariquita, *Richards n.* (holotype, P #5758!). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Clidemia lacera* DC. Prodr. **3:** 164. 1828. Neither Richard nor De Candolle cited any Lesser Antillean specimens. Naudin cited a Plée specimen, probably *Plée 610* from Martinique (P!). Also reported (by Cogniaux, 1891) was *Sieber 468*, which we were unable to find at P. In addition, there is an Anderson specimen at BM! incorrectly labeled "Ind. Occ." This is a Colombian species and was most likely cultivated.

Melastoma laevigata Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr. **1:** 412. t. 159. 1775, not L., 1759. SYNTYPES: Guyane (hb. Barbier, P!); BM, LINN-SM 782.30, IDC 5073. 347: I. 4 (photo!); P-JU #14109 (photo at A!) (see Howard, 1983). = **Miconia prasina** (Sw.) DC.

Miconia laevigata (L.) D. Don in Sweet, Hortus Brit. 159. 1826, not DC., 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma laevigata* L. Syst. Nat. ed. 10. **2:** 1022. 1759. LECTOTYPE: LINN 559.10. HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Acinodendron laevigatum* (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1:** 244. 1891. Fawcett & Rendle (1926) noted that the Sloane reference cited in synonymy by Linnaeus

refers to a specimen of *Zizyphus chloroxylon*. Rendle designated as lectotype a Browne specimen in the Linnaean herbarium labeled *M. laevigata* by Linnaeus, apparently LINN 559.10. LINN 559.9 is another Browne specimen of the same species but "bears the epithets 'parviflora' (crossed out by Linnaeus) and 'discolor' in Linnaeus' hand. The sheet also bears the letters 'C' and 'Br.' 'Discolor' has been crossed out, but by Smith who suggests that it is really *laevigata*. This is because 'C' is correlated with *M. laevigata* L. in *Syst. nat.* ed. 10 and because the specimen conflicts with Linnaeus' diagnosis for *discolor* by not having, 'margine laevibus'" (C. E. Jarvis, in litt.). The bibliographic citation is often incorrectly published as *Miconia laevigata* (Desr.) DC. De Candolle did indeed cite only the Lamarck reference, but Desrousseaux credited Linnaeus without specific reference.

Miconia lambertiana DC. Prodr. 3: 185. 1828. TYPE: St. Vincent, 1816, *M. Lambert s.n.* (holotype, G-DC), IDC 800. 514: I. 3 (photo!). Cogniaux referred this plant to *Miconia longifolia* (Aublet) DC. Lambert was never in St. Vincent; his specimens from the island were sent to him by Anderson. Presumably the plant was cultivated, but we have seen no specimens other than the type.

Miconia lanata (DC.) Triana, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 28: 113. 1871. BASIONYM: *Clidemia lanata* DC. Prodr. 3: 162. 1828. SYNTYPES: Guiana, 1816, *M. Lambert s.n.* (G-DC), IDC 800. 508: II. 8 (photo!); Cuba, Havana, 1825, *Ossa s.n.* (G-DC), IDC 800. 508: II. 6 (photo!); Trinidad, Sieber 66 (G-DC), IDC 800. 508: II. 7 (photo!). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYMS: *Tschudya lanata* (DC.) Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Indian Is. 250. 1860. *Melastoma lanata* Lambert herb. ex DC. Prodr. 3: 162. 1828. *Staphidium lanata* (DC.) Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 17: 324. 1852. There is a specimen (κ) from the Forsyth Herbarium attributed to Anderson from Guiana. Gleason (1932, p. 180) stated, "There is a single sheet of this species from Guiana collected by Anderson. Since it is known to occur in the island of St. Vincent, where Anderson collected, it is possible that the specimen may come from there instead." Cogniaux (1887-1888) also attributed the plant to St. Vincent ("Anderson, Guilding, Caley"), and to Puerto Rico on the basis of a Bertero collection. It has not been found again in Puerto Rico or St. Vincent, and these records are presumably of former cultivation. There is also a specimen at G-DC (*M. Lambert s.n.*, 1816; IDC 800. 508: II. 5 (photo!)) from St. Vincent.

Miconia lanceolata (Desr.) DC. Prodr. 3: 190. 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma lanceolata* Desr. in Lam. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 4: 43. 1797. TYPE: S. Domingue, *Martin s.n.* (holotype, P-JU #14040), IDC 6206. 1033: I. 5 (photo!). Triana (1871) reported this "in insula Dominica (Martin, Beauvois)," apparently a transcriptional error, since he also cited Naudin (1851, p. 202), who had recorded the range as "in insula *Saint-Domingue*: Martin, Beauvois." The species is native to Hispaniola and does not occur in the Lesser Antilles.

Melastoma lateriflora M. Vahl, *Eclogae Amer.* 1: 48. 1797. TYPE: Montserrat, *Ryan* 8 (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 47: II. 1, 2. = **Henriettea lateriflora** (M. Vahl) R. Howard & E. Kellogg, comb. nov. We concur with Williams (1963) that *Henriettella* and *Henriettea* are best combined under the name *Henriettea*.

Melastoma latifolia Desr. in Lam. *Encycl. Méth. Bot.* 4: 31. 1797, not Naudin, 1851. TYPE: Antilles (holotype, P-JU #14073), IDC 6206. 1034: III. 7 (photo!), 1035: I. 1 (photo!). = *Clidemia latifolia* (Desr.) DC. = **Clidemia umbrosa** (Sw.) Cogn.

Miconia longifolia (Aublet) DC. *Prodr.* 3: 184. 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma longifolia* Aublet, *Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr.* 1: 432. *t.* 170. 1775. TYPE: BM, LINN-SM 782.16, IDC 5073. 347: I. 3 (photo!) (see Howard, 1983). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Chaenopleura longifolia* (Aublet) Griseb. *Fl. Brit. W. Indian Is.* 260. late 1860 (almost simultaneously published in Goett. *Abh.* 9: 55. 14 Dec. 1860). Cogniaux (1887–1888) recognized this species from South America (Brazil, French Guiana, Surinam, Colombia) and Trinidad; he also cited an Anderson specimen from St. Vincent. Cogniaux placed *Miconia lambertiana* in the synonymy of *M. longifolia*; De Candolle described *M. lambertiana* from St. Vincent, citing a Lambert specimen. None of these specimens was found at P. This was presumably once cultivated.

Miconia luciana H. A. Gleason, *J. Arnold Arbor.* 28: 334. 15 July 1947 (almost simultaneously published in *Caribbean Forest* 8: 105. 1947). TYPE: St. Lucia, Quillesse, alt. 300 m, *J. S. Beard* 477 (holotype, NY, photo at A!; isotypes, A!, K!).

Melastoma lutescens M. Vahl, *Eclogae Amer.* 3: 17. 1807, not Bonpl., 1809 (a plant from Peru). TYPE: Montserrat, *Ryan* s.n. (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 47: II. 3, 4. De Candolle (1828) referred this species to *Conostegia lutescens* ("Ser." ms.) DC., citing *Melastoma lutescens* M. Vahl, *Eclogae Amer.* 3: 17. = **Miconia cornifolia** (Desr.) Naudin.

Melastoma macrophylla Desr. in Lam. *Encycl. Méth. Bot.* 4: 44. 1797, not Steudel, 1844. TYPE: Hispaniola, *Martin* s.n. (holotype, P, not seen). = **Miconia impetiolearis** (Sw.) D. Don ex DC. (*fide* Urban, *Symb. Antill.* 8: 493. 1921).

Miconia martinicensis Cogn. in DC. *Monogr. Phanerog.* 7: 913. 1891. TYPE: Martinique, *Hahn* 1174 (lectotype (here designated), P!; isolectotype, K!). Cogniaux cited three syntypes, *Hahn* 838, *Hahn* 1174, and *Duss* s.n. The Duss collection has not been located. The protologue cites *Hahn* 838, but the specimens of this species at P and elsewhere are labeled 858; presumably the number in the protologue is a typographical error. *Hahn* 858 (BM!, K!, P!) is in flower and would be preferable as a lectotype, but because the number contradicts the protologue, we have chosen *Hahn* 1174, a fruiting collection. Although Sastre has annotated the specimens at P as *Miconia coriacea* DC., he now believes (and we concur)

that *M. martinicensis* is a distinct species, distinguished by its terete, glabrous branches.

Melastoma matuba Sprengel, *Neue Entd.* **3**: 61. 1822. TYPE: "Guadalupa et Antigua" (holotype, B, presumed destroyed). De Candolle (1828) listed this as an unplaced species. Triana (1871) referred it to *Miconia trichotoma*.

Miconia mirabilis (Aublet) L. O. Williams, *Fieldiana, Bot.* **29**: 574. 1963. BASIONYM: *Fothergilla mirabilis* Aublet, *Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr.* **1**: 441. t. 175. 1775. TYPE: "Caienne," Aublet s.n. in hb. Poiret (BM, LINN-SM 782.51 (IDC 5073. 348: III. 3 (photo!)), P!). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Tamonea guianensis* Aublet, *Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr.* **1**: 441, in some copies. Williams has pointed out that various copies of Aublet's work use the name *Fothergilla mirabilis* or *Tamonea guianensis* with the description.

Melastoma montana Sw. *Prodr.* 69. 1788. TYPE: Jamaica, Swartz s.n. (holotype, BM, not seen; specimens at s are labeled "Ind. Occ." and "Guadeloupe"). = **Conostegia montana** (Sw.) D. Don.

Miconia myricoides (Desr.) DC. *Prodr.* **3**: 202. 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma myricoides* Desr. in Lam. *Encycl. Méth. Bot.* **4**: 51. 1797. TYPE: Antilles, Surian 733 (holotype, P, not seen). Triana (1871) placed in the synonymy of this species *Miconia thyrsoides* (M. Vahl) DC., *M. sieberi* DC., non Griseb., *M. abortiva* Naudin, and "*M. globuliflora* Cham." = **Miconia globuliflora** (Rich.) Cogn. var. **globuliflora**.

Melastoma nigricans M. Vahl, *Eclogae Amer.* **3**: 26. 1807; Ic. III. Pl. Amer. 3. t. 27. 1799, *nomen illegit.* TYPE: Rohr 167 (holotype, C! (IDC 2201. 47: II. 5, 6); isotype, BM!). This is a renaming of *Melastoma trichotoma* Desr. = **Miconia trichotoma** (Desr.) DC.

Melastoma nodosa Desr. in Lam. *Encycl. Méth. Bot.* **4**: 55. 1797. TYPE: Surian 93 (holotype, P, not seen). = **Charianthus nodosus** (Desr.) Triana.

Melastoma ornata Sw. *Prodr.* 69. 1788. TYPE: Jamaica, Swartz s.n. (holotype, BM; isotype, s, not seen). = **Tibouchina ornata** (Sw.) Baillon (see Howard, 1972).

Melastoma pallens Sprengel, *Neue Entd.* **3**: 62. 1822. TYPE: Hispaniola (holotype, B, presumed destroyed). Cogniaux (1891) reported this species from Dominica based on a Schomburgk collection; this is an error for the Dominican Republic. = **Tetrazygia pallens** (Sprengel) Cogn.

Miconia parviflora (Aublet) Cogn. in DC. *Monogr. Phanerog.* **7**: 805. 1891. BASIONYM: *Melastoma parviflora* Aublet, *Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr.* **1**: 433. t. 171. 1775. TYPE: BM, LINN-SM 782.13 (IDC 5073. 346: III. 7 (photo!)) (see Howard, 1983). *Miconia parviflora* Macfad. (*Fl. Jamaica* **2**: 90. 1837. TYPE: Jamaica, Wharton s.n., not seen) makes illegitimate Cogniaux's transfer of this epithet to *Miconia*. Cogniaux (1887) also published *Miconia parviflora* (Bentham) Cogn., utilizing as a basionym *Diplochita*

parviflora Benth. (TYPE: British Guiana, *Schomburgk* 483, κ). Gleason (1932) accepted this name, but Wurdack (1973) has correctly designated the northern South American species as *Miconia pubipetala* Miq. = ***Miconia prasina*** (Sw.) DC.

Melastoma pendulifolia Rich. Actes Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris **1**: 109. 1792. TYPE: see discussion. Triana (1871) added this name to the synonymy of *Miconia prasina* (Sw.) DC. The type should be from Guyana. There is a specimen at P in herb. Richard, referable to *M. prasina*, but the location is given as "in sylvulis ridivivis Guadl.," the same citation as for *Melastoma pendulifolia* Bonpl. (1809); however, the illustration for the latter species appears to be a specimen of *M. laevigata* (L.) DC. and is certainly not *M. prasina*. Triana (1871) placed *M. pendulifolia* Bonpl. in the synonymy of *M. laevigata*. Either *M. pendulifolia* Bonpl. is illustrated by a specimen that is not the type and is properly typified by the Richard specimen, or the type specimen has not been found and the species should be lectotypified on the illustration. The specimen from Guadeloupe is probably not the type of *M. pendulifolia* Rich., although no other candidate for the type has been found.

Miconia pendulifolia DC. Prodr. **3**: 187. 1828. TYPE: Bonpland's plate may be the best type for this species, unless a specimen can be found (see above). SYNONYM: *Melastoma pendulifolia* Bonpl. Monogr. Melast. **79**. t. 35. 1809, *nomen illegit.* = ***Miconia laevigata*** (L.) D. Don.

Miconia picta Wurd. Phytologia **7**: 235. 1960. SYNTYPES: Montserrat, *Ryan* 3 (c!), IDC 2201. 47: III. 4, 5; *Ryan s.n.* (c!). SYNONYM: *Melastoma picta* M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. **3**: 15. 1807, *nomen illegit.* This is a renaming of *Melastoma cornifolia* Desr. = ***Miconia cornifolia*** (Desr.) Naudin.

Melastoma pilosa Sw. Prodr. **72**. 1788. TYPE: Jamaica, *Swartz s.n.* (holotype, s, not seen). = ***Clidemia guadalupensis*** Griseb.

Melastoma piluliferum M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. **3**: 15. 1807. TYPE: Martinique, *Rohr* 102 (holotype, c!). = ***Miconia laevigata*** (L.) DC.

Miconia prasina (Sw.) DC. Prodr. **3**: 188. 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma prasina* Sw. Prodr. **69**. 1788. LECTOTYPE (here designated): Jamaica, *Swartz s.n.* (s!). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Acinodendron prasinum* (Sw.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 245. 1891. Swartz (1800) cited *Melastoma laevigata* Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr. **1**: 171, 443. 1775, but this is not *Melastoma laevigata* L. Fawcett and Rendle (1926b) referred to Swartz specimens from Hispaniola (BM!) and Jamaica (s!) without designating a lectotype.

Miconia pteropoda Benth. J. Bot. (Hooker) **2**: 314. 1840, not Naudin, 1851. TYPE: British Guiana, *Schomburgk s.n.* (holotype, κ). Urban (1921) cited the distribution to include Guadeloupe and Grenada. No specimens have been seen from outside northern South America. Specimens at κ (*Broadway* 5898, Grenada; and *Grisebach s.n.*, Guadeloupe) are labeled *M. pteropoda* but are really *M. prasina*. According to Wurdack (1973), *M. pteropoda* = ***Miconia prasina*** var. *crispula* Cogn.

Melastoma pulverulentum Sw. ex Wikström, *nomen nudum*. Cogniaux (1891) cited this as being published in "Sw. ex Wikstr. Guadel. Fl. 64; Linnaea, V, Lit.-Ber. 90," but it is not in either place.

Melastoma punctulatum Sw. in Wikström, Kongl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handl. 1827: 65. 1828. TYPE: "in Guadalupe," *Forsström s.n.* (s, not seen). = **Charianthus alpinus** (Sw.) Howard.

Miconia purpuracea (M. Vahl) Griseb. ex Stehlé & Quentin, Fl. Guad. Dépend. 2(3): 87. 1949. This is a misspelling of the epithet of *Melastoma furfuracea* M. Vahl.

Melastoma purpurascens Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr. 1: 402. t. 154. 1775. TYPE: BM, LINN-SM 782.38, IDC 5073. 348: I. 4 (photo!) (see Howard, 1983). = **Aciotis purpurascens** (Aublet) Triana.

Miconia pyramidalis (Desr.) DC. Prodr. 3: 188. 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma pyramidalis* Desr. in Lam. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 4: 53. 1797 ("communiquée par M. Badier"). TYPE: Guadeloupe, 1787, *Badier s.n.* (holotype, P-JU #14094!; isotype, A!). = **Miconia laevigata** (L.) D. Don.

Miconia pyramidalis (Desr.) DC. var. *ciliolata* DC. Prodr. 3: 188. 1828. Based on *Melastoma portoricense* Sprengel, Neue Entd. 3: 61. 1822. TYPE: [Puerto Rico] (holotype, B, presumed destroyed). When he reduced Sprengel's species to varietal rank, De Candolle extended the range to include Guadeloupe and Trinidad. = **Miconia laevigata** (L.) D. Don, *fide* Urban, Symb. Antill. 4: 457. 1910.

Miconia racemosa (Aublet) DC. Prodr. 3: 179. 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma racemosa* Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr. 1: 406. t. 156. 1775. TYPE: no specimen was cited by Lanjou & Uittien (1940) for the Aublet Herbarium, and none was found at P, but Howard (1983) cited BM; LINN-SM 782.4, IDC 5073. 346: II. 5 (photo!); P-JU #14085, IDC 6206. 1035: III. 3, 4 (photo!). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Acinodendron racemosum* (Aublet) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 1: 245. 1891.

Miconia racemosa DC. var. *barbigera* (DC.) Cogn. in C. Martius, Fl. Brasil. 14(4): 411. 1888. BASIONYM: *Miconia barbigera* DC. Prodr. 3: 179. 1828. TYPE: Cayenne, *Patris s.n.* (holotype, G-DC, photo at A!), IDC 800. 512: III. 3. Cogniaux (1891) cited *Eggers 6053* from Grenada. Triana (1871) placed this in the synonymy of *Miconia decussata*, which is **Miconia racemosa** (Aublet) DC.

Miconia rivoeriae Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 16: 170. 1851. SYNTYPES: Martinique, *Rivoire s.n.* (GH!, P!); Guadeloupe, *L'Herminier s.n.* (P!). SYNONYM: *Cremanium rivoeriae* (Naudin) Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Indian Is. 262. 1860. = **Miconia trichotoma** (Desr.) DC.

Miconia rubens (Sw.) Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 16: 169. 1851. BASIONYM: *Melastoma rubens* Sw. Prodr. 71. 1788. LECTOTYPE (here designated): Jamaica, *Swartz s.n.* (s!). SYNONYM: *Cremanium rubens* Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Indian Is. 261. 1860. *Miconia rubens* (Sw.) Naudin was considered

endemic to Jamaica by Adams (1972). However, Wurdack (1973) also reported it from Venezuela, and Gleason (1958) recorded it for Costa Rica and Panama. Grisebach cited this species from Guadeloupe, presumably on the basis of his accepted synonym of *Miconia abortiva* Naudin, which is *Miconia globuliflora* (Rich.) Cogn. var. *vulcanica* (Naudin) R. Howard & E. Kellogg.

Melastoma rubra Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr. 1: 416. t. 161. 1775. TYPE: BM, LINN-SM 782.34, IDC 5073. 347: III. 7 (photo!) (see also Howard, 1983). The only record from the Lesser Antilles is *Proctor 16951* from Grenada. = ***Clidemia rubra*** (Aublet) C. Martius.

Miconia secunda R. Howard & E. Kellogg, sp. nov.

Frutex vel arbor parva, foliis ovatis vel ellipticis, basi cordatis vel rotundatis, quinquinervis, praeter venas abaxiales glabris. Rami inflorescentiarum cincinnati, floribus secundis, sessilis. Antherae uniporatae, 1.2–2 mm. Stigmata expansa. Species differt a *Miconia trichotoma* floribus secundis.

Small tree or shrub, 5–12 m tall; young branches compressed, tetragonal, appressed stellate-furfuraceous as are petioles, inflorescence axes, bracts, and calyces. Leaves with petiole (9–)14–54 mm long; blade ovate to elliptic, 10.5–27 × 4.9–16.2 cm, the apex short-acuminate, the base cuneate, rounded, or cordate, the margin entire, the nerves 5, basal or inner 2 suprabasal, with 2 intramarginal ones weaker than other 3, the leaf surfaces glabrous except primary abaxial veins stellate-furfuraceous. Inflorescences panicles, 10–21.5 cm long, ultimate branches cincinnate; flowers sessile, secund, scented; bracts lanceolate below to deltate or broadly ovate above, decreasing in size acropetally from 1.5 to 3 mm long. Calyx conical, 1.5–2.5 mm long, stellate-pubescent, obscurely 5-crenate, ca. upper half free from ovary, forming hypanthium; petals oblong-ob lanceolate, clavate, 1.3–2 mm long, white; anthers flaring, truncate, 1.2–2 mm long, uniporate, extended basally to 2 minute appendages; pistil with the style linear, 2.3–4.7 mm long, glabrous, the stigma more or less flaring, papillate. Berry 3.5–3.9 mm in diameter, pink, becoming black, 10-ribbed when dry.

TYPE. St. Lucia, Savanne Edmund district, southeast of Piton Troumasse, elev. 1800–2000 ft, 22, 23 April 1958, *Proctor 17726* (holotype, A; isotype, BM).

SPECIMENS SEEN. **St. Lucia:** Barre de l'Île, Castries–Dennery Road, alt. 350–400 m, *Cowan 1559* (GH, P), *1575* (GH, P); La Sorcière, Castries Waterworks Reserve, alt. 280 m, *Rollet HUC 1324* (A); Castries Waterworks Reserve along track E at Forestière pump station, alt. 950 ft, slope 10%, exposure N, clayey forest loam, *Slane 228* (A).

Wurdack (1965) had noted that this was probably a new species.

Miconia semicrenata (Rich.) D. Don in Loudon, Hortus Brit. 1: 174. 1830. BASIONYM: *Melastoma semicrenata* Rich. in Bonpl. Monogr. Melast. 69. t. 31. 1809. TYPE: Guadeloupe, *Richard s.n.* (holotype, P!). HOMOTYPIC

SYNONYMS: *Conostegia semicrenata* Ser. ex DC. Prodr. 3: 175. 1828. *Tetrazygia semicrenata* Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Indian Is. 255. late 1860 (almost simultaneously published in Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts 8: 185. Dec. 1860). D. Don also listed *Miconia semicrenata* in Sweet, Hortus Brit. 159. 1826, but the place of origin is merely "W. Indies" and there is no other diagnostic information. Don (*in* Loudon, 1830) listed the origin as Guadeloupe, suggesting that he was referring to Richard's species. = **Miconia cornifolia** (Desr.) Naudin.

Melastoma septemnervium Jacq. Select. Stirp. Amer. Hist. 131. 1763. TYPE: "habitat in sylvis montosis Martinicae." Jacquin's description is not diagnostic, there is no illustration, and no type has been found.

Melastoma sessiliflora M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 1: 49. 1797. TYPE: *Rohr 130* (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 48: I. 1, 2. = **Clidemia rubra** (Aublet) C. Martius.

Miconia sieberi DC. Prodr. 3: 189. 1828. TYPE: Martinique (recorded as Trinidad), *Sieber 260* (holotype, G-DC, IDC 800. 515: II. 2 (photo!); isotype, BM, photo at A!). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYM: *Cremanium sieberi* (DC.) Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Indian Is. 262. 1860. Cogniaux (1887–1888) assigned this species to the synonymy of *Miconia globuliflora* (Rich.) Cogn. Robert Williams (1934) indicated that it had not been re-collected in Trinidad. The Sieber collection is more likely from Martinique. Grisebach placed *M. vulcanica* in the synonymy of *Cremanium sieberi* and recorded it from Dominica and Guadeloupe. The microfiche photo (Prodr. Herb. 800. 515: II. 2) shows leaves 5×2.7 cm and apparently glabrous, characteristic of *M. globuliflora* var. *globuliflora* and not *M. globuliflora* var. *vulcanica*. = **Miconia globuliflora** (Rich.) Cogn. var. *globuliflora*.

Miconia striata (M. Vahl) Cogn. *in* DC. Monogr. Phanerog. 7: 756. 1891. BASIONYM: *Melastoma striata* M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 3: 14. 1807. TYPE: Montserrat, *Ryan 5* (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 48: I. 3, 4. This species has been misinterpreted by Cogniaux and most recent workers to include many other species as synonyms. The distinctive pubescent calyx with small outer teeth and the glabrous petals exclude both *Miconia semicrenata* and *M. cornifolia*, included by others.

Miconia striata (M. Vahl) Cogn. var. *vincentina* Domin, Preslia 9: 4. 1930. TYPE: St. Vincent, *H. H. & G. W. Smith 724* (holotype, κ!). = **Miconia cornifolia** (Desr.) Naudin.

Melastoma tamonea Sw. Prodr. 70. 1788, *nomen illegit.* This is a renaming of *Tamonea guianensis* Aublet. = **Miconia mirabilis** (Aublet) L. O. Williams.

Miconia tetrandra (Sw.) D. Don *in* Sweet, Hortus Brit. 159. 1826. BASIONYM: *Melastoma tetrandra* Sw. Prodr. 72. 1788. TYPE: Jamaica, *Swartz s.n.* (lectotype, s!, photo at A!; isolectotypes, BM!, c!). HOMOTYPIC SYNONYMS: *Tetrazygia tetrandra* (Sw.) DC. Prodr. 3: 172. 1828. *Cremanium te-*

trandrum (Sw.) Griseb. Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts 8: 166. 1861. Although D. Don did not cite Swartz as the author of the epithet, he listed the place of origin as Jamaica and the date of introduction as 1815, information that is repeated in Loudon (1830), along with a reference to Swartz.

Miconia theaezans (Bonpl.) Cogn. in C. Martius, Fl. Brasil. 14(4): 419. 1888. BASIONYM: *Melastoma theaezans* Bonpl. Monogr. Melast. 17. t. 9. 1807. TYPE: Colombia, Popayán, *Bonpland s.n.* (holotype, P, not seen). A Masson specimen determined as this species and supposedly collected on St. Kitts is at BM (photo at A!). The specimen may actually be a representative of *Miconia globuliflora* var. *dominicae*. *Miconia theaezans* is otherwise unknown from the Lesser Antilles. Triana (1871) placed this species in the synonymy of *M. milleflora* Naudin.

Miconia thyrsiflora (D. Don) Naudin, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, 16: 244. 1851. BASIONYM: *Cremanium thyrsiflorum* D. Don, Mem. Wern. Nat. Hist. Soc. 4: 312. 1823. TYPE: Peru, *Pavon s.n.* (holotype, G-BOISS; isotype, OXF). This species is Peruvian and has nothing to do with the Caribbean species *Melastoma thyrsioidea* M. Vahl, but the names have been confused by some authors. Naudin (1851, p. 244) could not place this species but referred it to *Miconia* as "*Miconia thyrsioidea*," citing "*Cremanium thyrsioideum* Don" and DC. Prodr. 3: 191. 1828, where the species is also called *C. thyrsioideum* Don. Wurdack (1971) believed that Naudin should be credited with the combination. Cogniaux (1891, p. 934) used *Miconia thyrsioidea*, attributing a "nomen" to Naudin. Cogniaux did not see the Pavon specimen. He listed *Cremanium thyrsioideum* D. Don in synonymy, perpetuating Naudin's error, and also *Miconia thyrsiflora* Triana, in which the correct combination was made. Macbride's treatment of *Miconia* for the Flora of Peru (1941) used *Miconia thyrsioidea* (D. Don) Naudin, noting that the species had not been re-collected and the locality was to be questioned. An F negative (29507) was cited. At GH there is a photograph of a Pavon specimen in Berlin (*Gleason 7-2*) considered a type collection; Wurdack (1971) assigned this to *Miconia nitida* (D. Don) Naudin.

Melastoma thyrsioidea M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 3: 13. 1807. TYPE: Montserrat, *Ryan 9* (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 48: I. 5, 6. Not *Miconia thyrsioidea* (D. Don) Cogn., which is *Miconia thyrsiflora* (see above). = **Miconia globuliflora** (Rich.) Cogn. var. *globuliflora*.

Miconia trichotoma (Desr.) DC. Prodr. 3: 188. 1828. BASIONYM: *Melastoma trichotoma* Desr. in Lam. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 4: 53. 1797. TYPE: Antilles, Herbar de Surian (holotype, P-JU #14084!).

Melastoma triflora M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 1: 46. 1797, not Naudin, 1851 (a species from Goa, India, that may need a new name). TYPE: Caribbeis, *Forseith s.n.* (holotype, c!), IDC 2201. 48: I. 7, II. 1. De Candolle (1828) listed this as an unplaced species. = **Henriettea triflora** (M. Vahl) Alain.

Miconia trinervia (Sw.) D. Don in Loudon, Hortus Brit. 174. 1830. BASIONYM: *Melastoma trinervia* Sw. Prodr. 69. 1788. LECTOTYPE (here designated): Jamaica, Swartz s.n. (s!). In transferring this epithet to *Miconia*, Don cited *Melastoma trinervis* Willd., an error for *M. trinervia* Willd. Willdenow cited Swartz. Although Don listed *Miconia trinervia* in Sweet (1826), no country of origin is listed and the date of introduction does not agree with that in Loudon (1830); the identity of the plant is therefore not certain. Cogniaux (1891), not having seen Swartz's original specimen, used this name for a second species, represented by specimens from St. Vincent and Grenada. Fawcett and Rendle renamed the species represented by these specimens *Miconia andersonii*. Two Anderson specimens at BM labeled *Miconia trinervia* are *M. andersonii*.

Melastoma umbrosa Sw. Prodr. 72. 1788, not Cogn. TYPE: St. Christopher, hb. Alstroemer (lectotype, BM; isolectotype, s!). SYNONYM: *Sagraea umbrosa* DC. Prodr. 3: 171. 1828. = **Clidemia umbrosa** (Sw.) Cogn.

Melastoma verticillata M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 1: 47. 1797, *nomen illegit.*, not Triana, 1871 (a Brazilian species). TYPE: Caribeis, "Forseith" s.n. (holotype, c!). Most species in Forsyth's herbarium were sent to him from St. Vincent by Anderson. = *Clidemia verticillata* (M. Vahl) DC. = **Clidemia guadalupensis** (DC.) Griseb.

Miconia virescens (M. Vahl) Triana, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 28: 107. 1871. BASIONYM: *Melastoma virescens* M. Vahl, Eclogae Amer. 3: 18. 1807. SYNTYPES: ex Trinidad, Ryan, Rohr s.n. (c!); ex Ins. Trinitatis, Rohr s.n. (c!), IDC 2201. 48: II. 2, 3. Louis Williams (1963) suggested that this species is synonymous with *Miconia laevigata* (L.) DC. Stehlé, Stehlé, and Quentin (1949) recognized the species in Guadeloupe as having flowers with a smaller calyx than those of *Miconia laevigata*. We have found that variation in calyx length is continuous and therefore follow Williams. = **Miconia laevigata** (L.) D. Don.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank C. E. Jarvis for his help with the typification of some of the Linnaean names, D. Michener and E. A. Shaw for patiently testing the key, and G. Rogers for his helpful review. John Wurdack not only reviewed this manuscript and provided useful commentary, but over many years of correspondence has contributed to our work on the Melastomataceae. We are grateful to curators of the herbaria cited for the loans of specimens, as well as for kindnesses extended during our visits. This work would not have been possible without the support of grant BSR 83-07701 from the National Science Foundation.

LITERATURE CITED

ADAMS, C. D. 1972. *Miconia*. Flowering plants of Jamaica. Pp. 537-542. University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica.

- BONPLAND, A. 1806–1823. Monographie des Melastomacées. Librairie Greque-Latine-Allemande, Paris.
- CANDOLLE, A. P. DE. 1828. Melastomaceae. Prodrum systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis. Vol. 3. Pp. 99–202. Treuttel et Würtz, Paris.
- COGNIAUX, A. 1887–1888. *Miconia*. In: C. MARTIUS, ed., Fl. Brasil. **14**(4): 213–424.
- . 1891. *Miconia*. In: A. DE CANDOLLE, ed., Monogr. Phanerog. **7**: 725–938.
- DESROUSSEAUX, M. 9 Feb. 1797. *Melastoma*. In: J. B. A. P. LAMARCK, ed., Encycl. Méth. Bot. **4**: 31–57.
- DON, D. 1823. An illustration of the natural family of plants called Melastomaceae. Mem. Wern. Nat. Hist. Soc. **4**: 276–329.
- FAWCETT, W., & A. B. RENDLE. 1926a. Notes on Jamaica plants. Melastomaceae. J. Bot. **64**: 103–105.
- & ———. 1926b. *Miconia*. Flora of Jamaica. Vol. 5(3). Pp. 367–379. British Museum (Natural History), London.
- FOURNET, J. 1978. Flore illustrée des phanérogames de Guadeloupe et de Martinique. Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Paris.
- GLEASON, H. A. 1932. A synopsis of the Melastomataceae of British Guiana. Brittonia **1**: 127–184.
- . 1958. Melastomataceae. In: R. E. WOODSON, JR., & R. W. SCHERY, eds., Flora of Panama, part VII, fascicle 3. Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. **45**: 203–304.
- GRISEBACH, A. 1860. Melastomaceae. Flora of the British West Indian Islands. Pp. 243–269. Lovell Reeve & Co., London.
- HOWARD, R. A. 1972. Notes on *Tibouchina* and *Charianthus* (Melastomataceae) in the Lesser Antilles. J. Arnold Arbor. **53**: 399–402.
- . 1983. The plates of Aublet's *Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane française*. *Ibid.* **64**: 255–292.
- , K. S. CLAUSEN, & W. T. GILLIS, JR. 1981. William Hamilton (1783–1856) and the *Prodromus Plantarum Indiae Occidentalis* (1825). J. Arnold Arbor. **62**: 211–242.
- LANJOUW, J., & H. UITTEN. 1940. Un nouvel herbier de Fusée Aublet découvert en France. Recueil Trav. Bot. Néerl. **37**: 133–170.
- LASÈGUE, A. 1845. Musée botanique de M. Benjamin Delessert. Librairie de Fortin, Masson et C^{ie}, Paris.
- LOUDON, J. C. 1830. *Miconia*. Hortus Britannicus. ed. 1. P. 174. Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, London.
- MACBRIDE, J. F. 1941. *Miconia*. Flora of Peru. Field Mus. Publ. Bot. **13**(4, no. 1): 341–465.
- MACFADYEN, J. 1837. *Miconia*. Flora of Jamaica. Vol. 2. Pp. 77–91. Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans, London.
- NAUDIN, C. 1851. Melastomatacearum quae in Musaeo Parisiensi continentur monographicae descriptiones. Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. III, **16**: 83–246.
- RICHARD, L. 1792. Catalogus plantarum ad societatem, ineunte anno 1792, e Cayenna missarum a Domino Leblond. Actes Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris **1**: 105–114.
- SCHLECTENDAL, D., & A. CHAMISSE. 1830. Plantarum Mexicanarum a cel. viris Schiede et Dieppe collectarum. Linnaea **5**: 554–625.
- STEHLÉ, H., M. STEHLÉ, & L. QUENTIN. 1949. *Miconia*. Flore de la Guadeloupe et Dépendances et de la Martinique. Vol. 2(3). Pp. 83–93. Clément Brunel, Montpellier.
- SWARTZ, O. 1788. *Melastoma*. Nova genera & species plantarum seu prodromus. Pp. 68–73. Bibliopoliis Acad. M. Swederi, Stockholm, Uppsala, and Abo.
- . 1800. *Melastoma*. Flora Indiae Occidentalis. Vol. 2. Pp. 764–822. J. J. Palmii, Erlangen.
- SWEET, R. 1826. *Miconia*. Hortus Britannicus. ed. 1. P. 159. James Ridgway, London.
- TRIANA, J. 1871. Les Mélastomacées. Trans. Linn. Soc. London **28**: 1–188.



Howard, Richard A. and Kellogg, Elizabeth Anne. 1986. "Nomenclatural notes on Miconia (Melastomataceae)." *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 67(2), 233–255. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.27391>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/33630>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.27391>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/27391>

Holding Institution

Missouri Botanical Garden, Peter H. Raven Library

Sponsored by

Missouri Botanical Garden

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.