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## A Synopsis of Neotropical *Stylogyne* (Myrsinaceae)

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**ABSTRACT.** A complete list of accepted names for the Neotropical genus *Stylogyne* A. DC. (Myrsinaceae) comprises 35 species and two subspecies. The name *Stylogyne lateriflora* (Sw.) Mez is neotypified. The following 21 names are lectotypified: *Ardisia clusioides* Griseb., *A. hostmannii* Miq., *A. surinamensis* Miq., *Stylogyne amazonica* Mez, *S. atra* Mez, *S. balaensis* Mez, *S. canaliculata* (Lodd.) Mez, *S. depauperata* Mez, *S. flumensis* (Mez) Ricketson & Pipoly, *S. funckiana* Mez, *S. kappleri* Mez, *S. micans* Mez, *S. nigricans* (A. DC.) Mez, *S. pauciflora* Mez, *S. poeppigii* Mez, *S. sellowiana* Mez, *S. serpentina* Mez, *S. sordida* Mez, *S. spruceana* Mez, *S. venezuelana* Mez, and *S. warmingii* Mez. One error in the original protologue is corrected for *S. darienensis* Lundell. Two new combinations, *S. fluminensis* (Mez) Ricketson & Pipoly and *S. sublaevigata* (Kuntze) Ricketson & Pipoly, are made. Finally, 13 names are newly synonymized within *Stylogyne*.

**RESUMEN.** Se presenta una lista completa de los nombres aceptados para el género Neotropical *Stylogyne* A. DC., incluyendo a 35 especies y dos subespecies. Se neotipifica el binomio *Stylogyne lateriflora* (Sw.) Mez y se lectotipifican veintinueve bionomios listados a continuación: *Ardisia clusioides* Griseb., *A. hostmannii* Miq., *A. surinamensis* Miq., *Stylogyne amazonica* Mez, *S. atra* Mez, *S. balaensis* Mez, *S. canaliculata* (Lodd.) Mez, *S. depauperata* Mez, *S. flumensis* (Mez) Ricketson & Pipoly, *S. funckiana* Mez, *S. kappleri* Mez, *S. micans* Mez, *S. nigricans* (A. DC.) Mez, *S. pauciflora* Mez, *S. poeppigii* Mez, *S. sellowiana* Mez, *S. serpentina* Mez, *S. sordida* Mez, *S. spruceana* Mez, *S. venezuelana* Mez y *S. warmingii* Mez. Se corrige un error dentro del protólogo de *S. darienensis* Lundell. Se propone dos nuevas combinaciones, *S. fluminensis* (Mez) Ricketson & Pipoly y *S. sublaevigata* (Kuntze) Ricketson & Pipoly. Además, se relegan 13 bionomios a la sinonimia dentro del género *Stylogyne*.

**Key words:** Myrsinaceae, Neotropics, *Stylogyne*.

The Neotropical genus *Stylogyne* A. DC. (Myrsinaceae) comprises 35 species, with several others that remain undescribed owing to lack of adequate material. Sexual lability in the genus has been documented (Pipoly, 1989: 1, 1991: 202; Ricketson & Pipoly, 1997: 591), as well as correlated vegetative variation, which has caused taxonomic overdescription on numerous occasions. Circumscription of the genus *Stylogyne* has often been problematic due to significant quantitative floral and inflorescence heterogeneity among staminate, pistillate, and bisexual flowers and/or plants. Many species have been described in *Ardisia* Sw., *Geissanthus* Hook. f., or *Stylogyne* and then transferred among the three genera because of confusion in generic boundaries.

*Stylogyne* is unique among Neotropical genera of Myrsinaceae because of its contorted calyx and corolla lobes, with the corolla lobes variously twisted in bud. Another unique feature of the genus is that inflorescences in *Stylogyne* are either lateral (axillary) or pseudoterminal, rather than terminal as Mez (1901: 417, 1902: 264) and other authors (Lundell, 1971: 308) had suggested. Based on field observations and detailed examination of specimens, we have discovered that inflorescences formerly considered terminal are, in fact, pseudoterminal, with a small apical bud terminating the branchlet that becomes dormant while the inflorescence develops, subsequently resuming growth after the inflorescence senesces. This phenomenon has been confirmed in the field by Pipoly (pers. obs.) among several species of *Stylogyne*, such as *S. turbacensis* (Kunth) Mez, *S. nigricans* (A. DC.) Mez, *S. orinocensis* (Kunth) Mez, and *S. longifolia* (Mart.) Mez, while carrying out quantitative forest inventories and population studies. We have also seen this in numerous herbarium specimens, even though the apical bud has at times fallen off, leaving only a discernible apical bud scar. There is one species described by Mez, *Stylogyne ambigua*, that does have a fully terminal inflorescence, but we follow

Agostini (1970: 403) in placing it in the genus *Geissanthus*.

Now that our treatment of the genus *Stylogyne* has been published for *Flora Mesoamericana* (Ricketson & Pipoly, 1997, 2009) and various major floristic checklists are underway (*Catálogo de las Plantas Vasculares de Colombia*; *Listado Florístico de Oaxaca*; *Catálogo Anotado de la Flora del Departamento de Antioquia, Colombia*; *Catalogue of the Vascular Plants of Bolivia*), names in *Stylogyne* are needed by our colleagues in several countries for their own regional works. Given that it will be some time until a complete systematic monograph can be completed of the genus, we feel it is important to make the names accessible, typified when necessary, with any synonymies based on our current understanding.

***Stylogyne* A. DC.**, *Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., Ser. 2*, 16: 78, 91. 1841. TYPE: *Stylogyne martiana* A. DC.

**1. *Stylogyne aguarumana*** Pipoly & Ricketson, *Sida* 19(2): 269–270, fig. 1. 2000. TYPE: Peru. Amazonas: Bagua Prov., Distr. Imaza, NW region of Río Marañón, Comun. Yamayakat, 04°55'S, 078°19'W, 320 m, 5 Aug. 1994 (fl.), *N. Jaramillo, A. Peña, R. Apanu & S. Katip* 296 (holotype, MO; isotypes, BRIT, CPUN not seen, F).

**2. *Stylogyne ardisioides*** (Kunth) Mez, *Pflanzenr.* (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 276. 1902. Basionym: *Myrsine ardisioides* Kunth, *Nov. Gen. Sp.* (H.B.K.) 3(11): 249. 1819. *Ardisia decipiens* A. DC., *Prodr.* 8: 125–126. 1844, nom. superfl. *Tinus ardisioides* (Kunth) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 973. 1891. TYPE: Peru. “Crescit in Regno Peruviano,” s.d. (fl., fr.), *A. von Humboldt & A. Bonpland s.n.* (holotype, P-Bonpl., P images as F neg. 38720, IDC no. 76/20/21, MO neg. s.n.).

*Ardisia cauliflora* Mart. & Miq., *Fl. Bras. (Martius)* 10: 291, tab. 35. 1856, syn. nov. *Stylogyne cauliflora* (Mart. & Miq.) Mez, *Pflanzenr.* (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 276. 1902. *Tinus cauliflorus* (Mart. & Miq.) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 974. 1891. TYPE: Brazil. Amazonas: “Porto dos Miranhas Japurensis, Rio Negro,” Jan. 1820 (fl.), *C. Martius s.n.* (holotype, M, M image as F neg. 20068).

*Icacorea lateriflora* Mart., *Fl. Bras.* 10: 291. 1856, nom. nud., non *Ardisia lateriflora* Sw., *Prodr.* (Swartz) 1: 48. 1788.

*Stylogyne amplifolia* J. F. Macbr., *Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser.* 11(1): 33. 1931, syn. nov. TYPE: Peru. Loreto: Caballo-Cocha on Amazon River, Aug. 1929 (fl.), *L. Williams* 2117 (holotype, F, F image as NY neg. 12131; isotype, US).

*Rapanea pallens* J. F. Macbr., *Candollea* 5: 397. 1934, syn. nov. TYPE: Peru. Loreto: Puerto Arturo, lower Río Huallaga, s.d. (fr.), *L. Williams* 5330 (holotype, F, F image as NY neg. 12257).

*Stylogyne gentryi* Lundell, *Wrightia* 5(7): 240. 1976, syn. nov. TYPE: Ecuador. Los Ríos: Hac. Los Ocho, Km 50

on rd. from Santo Domingo to Quevado, 200 m, 4 Feb. 1974 (fl.), *A. Gentry* 9639 (holotype, LL; isotype, MO).

**3. *Stylogyne atra*** Mez, *Pflanzenr.* (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 273. 1902. TYPE: Brazil. Amazonas: bei Manáos in Waldern, s.d. (fl.), *C. Schwacke* 3671 (lectotype, designated here, GOET; isotype, B[†, 1943], B image as F neg. 4836).

*Stylogyne spruceana* Mez, *Pflanzenr.* (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 274. 1902. TYPE: Venezuela. Amazonas: “am Flusse Casiquiare,” s.d. (fl.), *R. Spruce* 3384 (lectotype, designated here, W; isotypes, BM, G-DC, G-DC image as F neg. 26705, K [2], NY, OXF, P, W).

Mez (1902: 273) listed two syntypes for *Stylogyne atra* “Hylaea: bei Barra am Rio Negro (Spruce n. 1435 et Catal. Monachii conscript. n. 1043), bei Manáos in Wäldren (Schwacke n. 3671, Ill. n. 248)” without mention of herbaria locations. Mez clearly used both collections in his circumscription of the taxon. The *Schwacke* 3671 collection is in flower; the specimen at B included a detailed drawing of the floral parts, which was unfortunately destroyed in 1943 (Heipko, 1987). However, a sheet of *Schwacke* 3671 has been located at GOET and is annotated by Mez. *Spruce* 1435 is a mixed gathering of flowering material collected in April 1851 and fruiting material collected in October 1851. Although the material gathered in fruit of *Spruce* 1435 is much more widely distributed, we prefer to select flowering material for this taxon. While we have located three flowering collections for *Spruce* 1435, only the W sheet was annotated by Mez; however, it is of much poorer quality than the *Schwacke* 3671 collection at GOET. Therefore, we designate the GOET specimen (*Schwacke* 3671) as the lectotype.

Mez (1902: 274) listed only the *Spruce* 3384 collection in the protologue for *Stylogyne spruceana*, but did not designate a location for the collection. If Mez had a duplicate of this collection at B, it was destroyed in 1943 (Heipko, 1987). A number of duplicates of *Spruce* 3384 are available (BM, G-DC, K [2], NY, OXF, P, and W). The K [2], NY, OXF, and P sheets are eliminated from the selection of the lectotype because they apparently were not seen by Mez. Although annotated by Mez, the G-DC sheet, which was photographed by Macbride (F neg. 26705), consists of a single leaf blade without a petiole and two inflorescences and is eliminated as fragmentary. The BM and W sheets, both annotated by Mez, are essentially of equal quality, consisting of upper branchlets with a few detached inflorescences. We here select the W sheet as the lectotype over the BM sheet because it clearly shows the apical bud of the

branchlet and has more of the stem attached to the base of the inflorescence.

**4. *Stylogyne bracteolata*** (Lundell) Pipoly, *Ernstia* 53: 2. 1989. Basionym: *Cybianthus bracteolatus* Lundell, *Wrightia* 6(5): 114. 1980. TYPE: Peru. Amazonas: Condorcanqui Prov., Rio Cenepa Region, al lado de Huampami, monte, 800–850 ft. [244–259 m], 31 July 1974 (fl.), *R. Kayap 1409* (holotype, LL; isotype, MO).

**5. *Stylogyne canaliculata*** (Lodd., G. Lodd. & W. Lodd.) Mez, *Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV*, 236(Heft 9): 268. 1902. Basionym: *Ardisia canaliculata* Lodd., G. Lodd. & W. Lodd., *Bot. Cab.* 11(4): tab. 1083. 1825. *Tinus canaliculatus* (Lodd., G. Lodd. & W. Lodd.) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 974. 1891. TYPE: Grenada. A cultivated specimen obtained from John Ross and not likely preserved, s.d., *J. Ross s.n.* (lectotype, designated here, BM, tab. 1083 in Loddiges, 1825).

*Ardisia clusioides* Griseb., *Fl. Brit. W. I.* (Grisebach) 4: 396. 1861. TYPE: Dominica. s. loc., s.d. (fl.), *J. Imray s.n.* (lectotype, designated here, K).

*Stylogyne braunii* Mez, *Symb. Antill.* (Urban) 2(3): 417–418. 1901. TYPE. West Indies. Country unknown. Herbarium specimen from cultivated plant in Berlin Botanical Garden (holotype, B[†, 1943]).

*Stylogyne smithiorum* Mez, *Symb. Antill.* (Urban) 2(3): 418. 1901. TYPE: Dominica. s. loc., s.d. (fl.), *J. Imray s.n.* (lectotype, designated by Howard, 1989: 51, K).

*Ardisia magdalenae* Stehlé, *Bull. Soc. Bot. France, Sér. 5*, 108(9): 435. 1961. TYPE: France. Martinique: Montagne du Vauchin, Sud de l'Île, 502 m, 8 Mar. 1939 (fl., fr.), *H. Stehlé 3728* (holotype, P; isotypes, US, W).

Loddiges et al. (1825: 1083) said of the Ross collection for *Stylogyne canaliculata*, “We received this plant several years since, from our excellent friend John Ross, Esq. of Grenada: it is now grown a handsome shrub.” Although we have been unable to locate any original material, the authors do provide a limited description, “a handsone shrub, four or five feet in height; the leaves are nearly four inches in length, oval, and very rich green; the petioles are short, their upper surface remarkabli marginate and channelled; the under part round and smooth. The flowers are produced in terminal panicles, coming out in the winter season,” in addition to a color plate, drawn from the original shrub and include the terms “Pentandria” and “Monogynia,” as per the classification of the day. We designate the original George Cooke color plate (BM), No. 1083 in volume 11(4) of Conrad Loddiges & Sons, “The Botanical Cabinet: Consisting of coloured delineations of plants from all Countries, with a short account of each. Directions for

management &c. &c.,” as the lectotype for *S. canaliculata*.

Grisebach (1861: 396) listed four collections in his flora for his new species, *Ardisia clusioides*: “HAB. Jamaica!, Al. [Alexander Prior], Pd. [Purdie], March [March]; S. Anns, at Moneague, Westmoreland, in the mountains; Dominica, Imr. [Imray].” Although Grisebach worked at the Universität Göttingen (GOET), he relied heavily on the collection at K for his flora. According to Jochen Heinrichs (pers. comm.), curator of the Herbarium Göttingen, “Some years ago Goettingen scientists extensively checked our [GOET] holdings for Grisebach types, however, the entry regarding *Ardisia* in *Fl. Brit. W. Ind.* is completely lacking.” However, a single collection of *J. Imray s.n.* from Dominica is present at K and is labeled as *Ardisia clusioides*. We designate this sheet as the lectotype for *A. clusioides*.

The only material Mez (1901: 418) noted in his original description of *Stylogyne braunii* was from cultivated material grown “A. Braun temporibus in hort. Berol. culta” at the Berlin Botanical Garden, which noted only this for locality: “Patria ignota, verisimlter Antillae minores et ex affinitate intima speciei sequentis et ex nomie ‘Ardisia tinifoliae’ adscripto.” In his monograph the next year, Mez (1902: 268) noted “Heimat unbekannt, wahrscheinlich Antillen. Früher im bot. Garten Berlin kultiviert (Herb. Berlin).” If any herbarium specimens were made and stored at B, they were unfortunately lost in 1943 (Hiepko, 1987). Although we have not seen any original material of *S. braunii*, the alleged differences noted by Mez (1902: 264) in his key (“Ovarium laeve” vs. “Ovarium valde punctatum”) do not logically separate the species in our present understanding of the taxon, as punctuation on ovaries varies widely. Based on Mez’s (1901: 419, 1902: 268) description, at this time, we choose to refer *S. braunii* to *S. canaliculata*. It is interesting to note that Macbride did not photograph any material associated with this name while at Berlin. We can only speculate as to why this occurred, but perhaps it was due to the fact that no herbarium specimen was present at Berlin before the war. Clearly no material is currently present at B, and no additional material has been found. We suspect that the variation noted by Mez in both of his treatments of this species is due to the fact that the flowers were pistillate instead of staminate or bisexual, as has been observed in the original material of *S. canaliculata*. Thus, due to a lack of material we elect to defer lectotypification at this time.

**6. *Stylogyne darienensis*** Lundell, *Wrightia* 5(3): 68–69. 1974. TYPE: Panama. Darién: slopes of

Cerro Chucula, drainage of Río Pavarandó, 11 Feb. 1972 (fl.), *A. Gentry 4261* (holotype, LL; isotypes, BM, MO).

Lundell (1974: 69) erred in his original protologue when he cited the collection number as “*Al Gentry 4161*,” which was collected as a Fabaceae. The correct collection number present on all known sheets is *4261*.

**7. *Stylogyne depauperata*** Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 277. 1902. *Ardisia depauperata* (Mez) Bernacci & Jung-Mend., Acta Bot. Bras. 14(3): 246. 2000. TYPE: Brazil. Rio de Janeiro: Rio de Janeiro, Tijuca, 29 Dec. 1869 (fl.), *A. Glaziou 4073* (lectotype, designated here, C; isotypes, B[†, 1943], B image as F neg. 4838, P [2]).

*Stylogyne sellowiana* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 278. 1902, syn. nov. TYPE: Brazil. “Brésil,” s.d. (fl.), *Lalande s.n.* (lectotype, designated here, P; isotype, B[†, 1943], B image as F neg. 4838).

Mez (1902: 277) listed five syntypes for *Stylogyne depauperata* (*Beyrich s.n.*, *Glaziou 4073*, *6631*, *14046*, *Widgren s.n.*) in his original description, but did not note the herbaria. No sheets of the *Beyrich s.n.* have been located. A single sheet of *Widgren s.n.* was located at S. Two sheets of *Glaziou 4073* as well as a single sheet each of *Glaziou 6631* and *14046* are present at P; however, none of the P material was annotated by Mez. A single sheet of *Glaziou 14046* is present at K and is annotated by Mez. At C, a single sheet of *Glaziou 14046* is present (but was not annotated by Mez); a specimen of *Glaziou 4073* is also present and was annotated by Mez. The *Glaziou 4073* sheet at C also contains three small drawings (flower bud, stamen, and sepal), presumably by Mez, directly on the sheet. The sheet of the *Glaziou 4073* collection at B was annotated by Mez as a “n. sp.” and photographed by Macbride (F neg. 4838). The photograph includes a large drawing of the sepals, a petal, and a stamen in ventral and dorsal views; the original sheet and drawing were destroyed in 1943 (Hiepko, 1987). Clearly Mez used the *Glaziou 4073* collections at B for his description, but since that sheet was lost, the C duplicate with the small drawings is designated as the lectotype.

Mez (1902: 278) listed two syntypes for *Stylogyne sellowiana*, “Rio de Janeiro (*Sellow n. 2 [e.p.]*, *Lalande*)—Berlin, Paris.” The F neg. 4844 is of the *Sello[w] 2 pt.* collection that was destroyed at B in 1943 (Hiepko, 1987). No other *Sellow n. 2 [e.p.]* material has been located either at B or P. The *Lalande s.n.* syntype at P is annotated by Mez and,

since all B material was destroyed, the P sheet is designated as the lectotype.

**8. *Stylogyne duseunii*** Ricketson & Pipoly, Novon 19(4): 497, fig. 1. 2009. TYPE: Brazil. Paraná: Volta Grande, 19 Nov. 1911 (fl.), *P. Dusén s.n.* (holotype, GH; isotype, S not seen).

**9. *Stylogyne fluminensis*** (Mez) Ricketson & Pipoly, comb. nov. Basionym: *Ardisia fluminensis* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 95–96. 1902. *Icacorea fluminensis* (Mez) Lundell, Phytologia 49(4): 348. 1981. TYPE: Brazil. Rio de Janeiro: Montoris Rio de Janeiro, s.d. (fl.), *P. Lund s.n.* (lectotype, designated here, C; isotype, LL [fragm.]).

*Stylogyne warmingii* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 278. 1902, syn. nov. *Ardisia warmingii* (Mez) Bernacci & Jung-Mend., Acta Bot. Bras. 14(3): 246. 2000. TYPE: Brazil. São Paulo: Lagoa Santa, 23 Dec. 1863 (fl.), *J. Warming 522* (lectotype, designated here, C, C image as F neg. 22971).

Mez (1902: 96) listed three syntypes for *Ardisia fluminensis*: “Ost-Brasilien: Staat Rio de Janeiro in der Serra dos Orgãos, bei Mandioca (Lund, Mikan, Sellow n. 207).—(Herb. Berlin, Wien, Warming [C]).” We have been unable to locate any material collected by Mikan associated with this taxon. The B sheet of the *Sellow 207* collection had a detailed drawing of the floral parts and was photographed by Macbride (F neg. 4878), but the sheet was destroyed in 1943 (Hiepko, 1987). A sheet of *P. Lund s.n.* is present at C [Hb. Warming], and we designate it as the lectotype.

Mez (1902: 278) listed three syntypes for *Stylogyne warmingii*: “Süd-Brasilien: Prov. São Paulo bei Lagoa Santa, San José de Río Pardo, Esp. Santo do Pinchal (Löfgren 1434, 3304, Warming 522).—Blüht November, Dezember.—Herb. Comm. geogr. geol. São Paulo, Warming.” No material of *Löfgren 1434* or *3304* has been located. Imkhanitskaya (1996a: 29) previously lectotypified this taxon, but erroneously from the material present at LE. He states that the Warming collections arrived at LE unnumbered, and he specifically designates the unnumbered collection at C as the lectotype. However, Mez clearly states in his protologue that he used the *J. Warming 522* collection at C for his taxon. This sheet is still present at C and is annotated by Mez. We designate the *J. Warming 522* collection at C sheet as more consistent with the describing author’s original intent.

**10. *Stylogyne glomeruliflora*** Cuatrec., Revista Acad. Colomb. Ci. Exact. 8(31): 326. 1951.

TYPE: Colombia. Valle del Cauca: Cordillera Occidental, vertiente occidental, hoya del río Dígua, Río San Juan, abajo de Queremal a la derecha del río entre Km 52 y 53, 1300–1500 m, 19 Mar. 1947 (fl.), *J. Cuatrecasas 23847* (holotype, F; isotypes, COL, US).

11. ***Stylogyne hayesii*** Mez, *Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV*, 236(Heft 9): 272. 1902. TYPE: Panama. Darién: Manené [Manmer Station], Panama Railroad, 15 Oct. 1862 (fl.), *S. Hayes 662* (holotype, G-BOIS; isotypes, BM, K, P).
12. ***Stylogyne incognita*** Pipoly, *Brittonia* 51(2): 130, fig. 2. 1999. TYPE: French Guiana. Pied du Mont Galbao, crique Canal Panama, 03°37'N, 053°16'W, ca. 200 m, 7 Jan. 1986 (fl.), *J. de Granville, C. Feuillet, L. Hollenberg, O. Poncy & M. Sangrey 8401* (holotype, CAY; isotypes, B, MG not seen, MO, NY, P, U, US [2]).
13. ***Stylogyne indecora*** Mez, *Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV*, 236(Heft 9): 277. 1902. *Ardisia cauliflora* Mart. & Miq. var. *parvifolia* Miq., *Fl. Bras. (Martius) 10*: 291. 1856. TYPE: Brazil. Pará: “in silvis prope urbem Pará, locis editioribus, s.d. (fl.), *C. Martius s.n.* (holotype, M, M image as F neg. 20069).
14. ***Stylogyne lasserii*** (Lundell) Pipoly, *Ernstia* 53: 4, fig. 1. 1989. Basionym: *Ardisia lasserii* Lundell, *Wrightia* 4(2): 59. 1968. *Icacorea lasserii* (Lundell) Lundell, *Phytologia* 49(4): 349. 1981. TYPE: Venezuela. Bolívar: selvas alrededor de Santa Elena, 1946 (fr.), *T. Lasser 1570* (holotype, VEN, VEN image as NY neg. 12106, LL neg. 1971-58A; isotypes, LL [fragm.], NY, US, VEN, VEN image as LL neg. 1971-58B).
15. ***Stylogyne lateriflora*** (Sw.) Mez, *Symb. Antill. (Urban) 2(3)*: 418. 1901. Basionym: *Ardisia lateriflora* Sw., *Prodr. (Swartz) 1*: 48. 1788. *Anguillaria lateriflora* (Sw.) Lam., *Tabl. Encycl. 4 (2)*: 109. 1797. *Anguillaria lateriflora* (Sw.) Poir., *Encycl. 7*: 687. 1806, nom. superfl. *Badula lateriflora* (Sw.) Griseb., *Abh. Königl. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen 7*: 237. 1857. *Tinus lateriflorus* (Sw.) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl. 2*: 974. 1891. TYPE: Guadeloupe. Basse Terre: Bois des Basse-Terre, 490–950 m, 1892–1894 (fl.), *P. Duss 2283* (neotype, designated here, NY; isotypes, F, GH, NY [2], PH, US [2]).

*Badula caribaea* A. DC., *Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., Sér. 2*, 16: 90. 1841. *Ardisia caribaea* (A. DC.) Miq., *Fl. Bras. (Martius) 10*: 289. 1856. *Tinus caribaeus* (A. DC.) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl. 2*: 974. 1891. TYPE: St. Vincent and the Grenadines. St. Vincent: s. loc., 1828

(fl.), *L. Guilding 14* (holotype, G-DC, G-DC images as IDC 1442/14, F neg. 33855, MO neg. s.n.).

*Stylogyne tenuifolia* Britton, *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 50(1): 53. 1923. TYPE: Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad: Mt. Tocuche, 3–5 Apr. 1920 (fr.), *N. Britton, T. Hazen & W. Mendleson 1341* (holotype, GH; isotypes, NY, US).

The travels and history of the publication of Swartz's *Prodromus* (1788) were well documented by Stearn (1980), Howard and Howard (1982), and Nicolson and Jarvis (1990). Swartz (1788: 48) described five new *Ardisia* from the Caribbean. It has long been assumed that most of Swartz's new species were based on his own collections. However, Nicolson and Jarvis (1990: 622) paraphrase a statement made by Swartz as: “[m]y *Prodromus* is made up from my own collections and those in the Banksian herbarium. The new things that Solander identified and I had not collected are marked with an asterisk.” A closer look at the entry by Swartz (1788: 48) for the new species *Ardisia lateriflora* reveals an asterisk (\*) following the description, indicating that the concept of this species came from Solander's unpublished manuscript “*Florula Indiae Occidentalis*” and not from material collected by Swartz. In addition, Swartz cites the type locality simply as “*India occidentalis*” with no indication of collector. Nicolson and Jarvis (1990: 620) were able to translate most of Solander's manuscript and deciphered many of the cryptic notes. However, for the entry of this species, no detailed locality or collector information was discovered. Until now, most authors have accepted the idea that this species was based on an unnumbered Swartz collection housed at BM. Howard and Howard (1982) tried to lectotypify many of the names associated with the species in Swartz's *Prodromus* but were unable to resolve the type ambiguity for *A. lateriflora* Sw. Howard (1989: 52) indicated his uncertainty regarding this material when he stated, “Type: ‘*India occidentalis*.’ No specimens cited, but type should be in the Herb. Banks (BM).” At this time, no material that could be used as the type for the basionym, *Ardisia lateriflora* Sw., has been located either at BM or S (including the Swartz herbarium). We designate a collection of *Père Duss 2283* at NY as the neotype, because we think it best represents this taxon in the West Indies and it has numerous isotypes available. Finally, we here exclude two synonyms classically associated with this species (Mez, 1901: 419, 1902: 275), *Ardisia acuminata* Spreng. [= *Ardisia guyanensis* (Aubl.) Mez in Urb.] and *Anguillaria laurifolia* Lam. [= *Wallenia lamarckiana* (A. DC.) Mez in Urb.].

16. ***Stylogyne laxiflora*** Mez, *Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV*, 236(Heft 9): 273. 1902. *Badula laxiflora*

Benth., in sched., in Mez, 1902: 273, nom. nud. Replacement synonym: *Ardisia spruceana* Carrijo, M. F. Freitas & Pexoto, Nordic J. Bot. 27: 454–455. 2009, non *Ardisia laxiflora* Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 12: 153. 1917. TYPE: Brazil. “San Gabriel de Cachoeira am Rio Negro,” s.d. (fl.), *R. Spruce 2173* (lectotype, designated by Carrijo et al., 2009: 454, NY [barcode 00329330]; isotypes, B[†, 1943], B image as F neg. 4839, BM, C, E, G, G-BOIS, G-DC, GOET, K [3], OXF, P [2], W [2]).

Mez (1902: 273) listed only the *Spruce 2173* collection for this taxon; however, he did not indicate at what institution he saw it. A number of sheets of the collection are present from numerous herbaria as noted above and most were annotated by Mez. According to Mez (1902: 273), the epithet is based on “*Badula laxiflora* Benth.! in plant. exsicc. Spruce 2173” apparently from an unpublished list or annotation, presumably by Bentham at K. The B holotype had an attached detailed drawing of the flower and was photographed by Macbride (F neg. 4839); however, that sheet was destroyed in 1943 (Hiepko, 1987). Carrijo et al. (2009: 454) lectotypified the name from the NY sheet, but there is no evidence that this sheet was seen by Mez. While we assert that the NY sheet is a poor choice, we must accept it as the lectotype according to the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (McNeill et al., 2006: Art. 43). Carrijo et al. (2009: 454) misinterpreted statements of Pipoly and Ricketson (2005: 190) that most Neotropical *Ardisia* have filaments fused only basally, but free from the corolla. Fused filaments are not unique to *Ardisia*, but are rather common. What is unusual is that the filaments are fused to each other at the very base, but the entire androecium is free and not adnate to the corolla. In addition, the corolla lobes of *Stylogyne laxiflora* are contorted, clearly distinguishing the taxon from *Ardisia*.

**17. *Stylogyne leptantha*** (Miq.) Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 267. 1902. Basionym: *Ardisia leptantha* Miq., Fl. Bras. (Martius) 10: 286–287, tab. 32. 1856. *Tinus leptanthus* (Miq.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 974. 1891. TYPE: Brazil. Minas Gerais: central Brazil, s.d. (fl.), *J. Pohl s.n.* (holotype, M).

**18. *Stylogyne lhotskyana*** (A. DC.) Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 269. 1902, as “*lhotskyana*.” Basionym: *Ardisia lhotskyana* A. DC., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 17(1): 127. 1834, as “*lhotskyana*.” *Badula lhotskyana* (A. DC.) A. DC., Prodr. (DC.) 8: 111. 1844. *Tinus lhotskyanus* (A.

DC.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 974. 1891, as “*lhotskyana*.” TYPE: Brazil. ca. Rio [de] Janeiro, 1832 (fl.), *J. Lhotsky s.n.* (holotype, G-DC, G-DC images as F neg. 7479, MO neg. s.n.).

**19. *Stylogyne longifolia*** (Mart.) Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 276. 1902. Basionym: *Ardisia longifolia* Mart., Fl. Bras. (Martius) 10: 290. 1856. *Tinus longifolius* (Mart.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 974. 1891. TYPE: Brazil. Amazonas: “crescit in silvis horrendis ditiois Japurensis,” Jan. 1820 (fl.), *C. Martius s.n.* (holotype, M, M image as F neg. 20071).

**20. *Stylogyne martiana*** A. DC., Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., Sér. 2, 16: 91. [Aug.] 1841. *Ardisia latipes* Mart., Herb. Fl. Bras. 570. 1841, nom. nud. *Ardisia latipes* Mart., Flora 24 (Beibl. 2): 62. [Sep.] 1841. *Tinus martianus* (A. DC.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 974. 1891. *Stylogyne latipes* (Mart.) Imkhan., Bot. Žhurn. (Moscow & Leningrad) 81(9): 32. 1996. TYPE: Brazil. “Ilheos in sylvis umbrosissimis,” 1839 (fl.), *C. Martius 570* (holotype, G-DC, G images as F neg. 7477, MO neg. s.n.; isotypes, BM, G [Hb. Moricand], G-BOIS, GH, K, LE, M [2], NY, OXF, P, W [2]).

Much confusion has surrounded the type associated with the *C. Martius 570* collection, even as late as 1996 (Imkhanitskaya, 1996b: 32). According to Farr et al. (1979: 1700), in *Index Nominum Genericorum*, the publication date of Alphonse de Candolle’s article in Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., Sér. 2 (1841), which also described the genus *Stylogyne*, was August 1841. According to Stafleu and Cowan (1981: 333), Martius’ (1841) article in Flora 24(Beibl. 2) was published on 21 September 1841. We believe this clearly gives priority to Alphonse de Candolle’s taxa and *S. martiana* over the Martius name.

**21. *Stylogyne mathewsii*** Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 278. 1902. TYPE: Peru. Pangoa, s.d. (fl.), *M. Mathews 1200* (holotype, K [Hb. Benth.]; isotypes, E [2], K [Hb. Hook.], OXF).

Mez (1902: 278) listed only *Mathews 1200* from K for this taxon. However, there are two sheets of the collection at K, one in the Bentham herbarium and annotated by Mez as “*Ardisia ? mathewsii* n. sp.” and the other in the Hooker herbarium, but not annotated by Mez. We assume then that Mez based this taxon on the Bentham herbarium sheet and not the Hooker herbarium sheet, and thus there is no need for lectotypification.

**22. *Stylogyne membranacea*** Pipoly, *Ernstia* 53: 6, fig. 2. 1989. TYPE: Venezuela. Táchira: Cerro Las Minas, 18 km SE of Santa Ana, pasture with forest along steep slopes leading to Cerro Azul of Cerro Las Minas, 07°36'N, 072°13'W, 1200–1380 m, 6 May 1981 (fl., fr.), *R. Liesner & M. Guariglia 11876* (holotype, VEN, VEN image as NY neg. 12105; isotypes, LL, MO, US).

**23. *Stylogyne micrantha*** (Kunth) Mez, *Pflanzenr.* (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 276. 1902. Basionym: *Ardisia micrantha* Kunth, *Nov. Gen. Sp.* (H.B.K.) 3(11): 246. 1819. *Bumelia micrantha* (Kunth) Willd. ex Roem. & Schult., *Syst. Veg.*, ed. 15 bis (Roemer & Schultes) 4: 802. 1819. *Tinus micranthus* (Kunth) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 974. 1891. TYPE: Colombia. “Crescit in ripa fluminis Magdalenae, prope Tenerife,” Apr. (fl.), *A. von Humboldt & A. Bonpland 1471* (holotype, P-Bonpl., P image as MO neg. s.n.; isotypes, B-W [4606], B image as F neg. 4841, P).

*Stylogyne venezuelana* Mez, *Pflanzenr.* (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 273–274, fig. 45. 1902. TYPE: Venezuela. “Prope Coloniam Tovar,” 1856–1857 (fl.), *A. Fendler 2355* (lectotype, designated here, K).

*Stylogyne latifolia* A. C. Sm., *Lloydia* 2(3): 203. 1939. TYPE: British Guiana [Guyana]. Basin of Essequibo River, near mouth of Onoro Creek, along river, 01°35'N, 15–24 Dec. 1937 (fr.), *A. C. Smith 2808* (holotype, NY; isotypes, MO, S, U, US).

Mez (1902: 274) listed two collections for the type of *Stylogyne venezuelana*, “Venezuela: bel Puerto-Cabellos (Karsten. n. 176), bei Tovar (Fendler n. 2355).—Herb. Berlin, Boiss.-Barbey, DC., A. Gray, Wien.” The syntypic material for this name is questionable. Obviously any of the material Mez used at B was destroyed in 1943 (Heipko, 1987). This possibly includes the material used for the illustration in the protologue (Mez, 1902: 274, fig. 45). At W is a sheet annotated by Mez as “*Stylogyne venezuelana* n. sp.,” from “Colonia Tovar,” but without further determination to collector name or number, although the date and location are not inconsistent with a Fendler collection. At G, also annotated by Mez as “*Stylogyne venezuelana* n. sp.,” are two *Karsten* collections (G-BOIS and G-DC), but both sheets are numbered as “a” and not “176” as in the original protologue. A search of the collections at GH has failed to reveal either syntype. There is a specimen of the *Fendler 2355* collection at K, unfortunately not annotated by Mez. However, given the ambiguity of the G and W material we designate the K material as the lectotype.

**24. *Stylogyne minutiflora*** Cuatrec., *Revista Acad. Colomb. Ci. Exact.* 8(31): 326. 1951. TYPE:

Colombia. Boyacá: Region of Mt. Chapón, NW of Bogotá, extreme W part of Dept. Boyaca, 3600 ft. [1097 m], 22 May 1932 (fl.), *A. Lawrance 86* (holotype, F, F image as NY neg. 12124; isotypes, A, COL, LL, NY, UC, US).

**25. *Stylogyne nigricans*** (A. DC.) Mez, *Pflanzenr.* (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 267. 1902. Basionym: *Badula nigricans* A. DC., *Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot.*, Sér. 2, 16: 90–91. 1841. *Ardisia nigricans* (A. DC.) Miq., *Fl. Bras.* (Martius) 10: 289–290. 1856. *Tinus nigricans* (A. DC.) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 974. 1891. TYPE: Brazil. “Fluvium Nigrum” [Rio Negro], s.d. (fl.), *s. coll.* (lectotype, designated here, P).

*Ardisia panurensis* Mez, *Pflanzenr.* (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 95. 1902, syn. nov. *Icacorea panurensis* (Mez) Lundell, *Phytologia* 49(4): 350. 1981. TYPE: Brazil [as Pará]. Amazonas: “prope Panurè ad Río Uaupès,” Oct. 1852–Jan. 1853 (fl.), *R. Spruce 2542* (holotype, G-DC, G image as F neg. 26667; isotypes, B[†, 1943], BM, G-BOIS, K, OXF, P).

*Stylogyne brunnescens* Mez, *Pflanzenr.* (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 267. 1902, syn. nov. TYPE: Brazil. Amazonas: Panurè am Río Uaupès,” s.d. (fl.), *R. Spruce 2665* (holotype, G [Hb. Deless.], G image as F neg. 26702; isotypes, GH, K, P).

In Alphonse de Candolle’s (1841: 91) description of *Badula nigricans*, he listed two collections “Hab. circa Para et ad fluvium Nigrum (Rio Negro)” both in “(V. in h. Mus. Par.),” both collections are still present at P. The Pará collection, if ever fertile, is now sterile. Thus we designate the Rio Negro collection, which is flowering, as the lectotype.

**26. *Stylogyne orinocensis*** (Kunth) Mez, *Pflanzenr.* (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 270. 1902. Basionym: *Ardisia orinocensis* Kunth, *Nov. Gen. Sp.* [H.B.K.] 3(12): 244. 1819. *Tinus orinocensis* (Kunth) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 974. 1891. TYPE: Venezuela. “Crescit ad ripam Orinoci, inter cataractas Aturensium et pagum San Borja,” May (fl.), *A. von Humboldt & A. Bonpland 842* (holotype, P-Bonpl., P image as MO neg. s.n.; isotypes, B[†, 1943], B image as F neg. 4842, B-W [2]).

*Badula schomburgkiana* A. DC., *Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot.*, Sér. 2, 16: 90. 1841, syn. nov. *Ardisia schomburgkiana* (A. DC.) Miq., *Fl. Bras.* (Martius) 10: 289. 1856. *Tinus schomburgkianus* (A. DC.) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 975. 1891. *Stylogyne schomburgkiana* (A. DC.) Mez, *Pflanzenr.* (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 270. 1902. TYPE: Guyana. s. loc., 1837 (fl.), *R. Schomburgk 306* (holotype, G-DC; isotypes, BM, G-BOIS, G [Hb. Deless.], K, U, US, W).

*Badula schomburgkiana* A. DC. var. *brasiliensis* A. DC., *Prodr.* (DC.) 8: 111. 1844, syn. nov. *Stylogyne*



*brasiliensis* (A. DC.) Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 269. 1902. TYPE: Brazil. s. loc., s.d. (fl.), s. coll. s.n. (holotype, P).

*Ardisia surinamensis* Miq., Fl. Bras. (Martius) 10: 288. 1856.

*Stylogyne surinamensis* (Miq.) Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 271. 1902. *Tinus surinamensis* (Miq.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 975. 1891. TYPE: Suriname. "Crescit in Suriname...In Brasilia amazonica detegenda," 1843 (fl.), *F. Hostmann 617* (lectotype, designated here, G [Hb. Deless.], G image as F neg. 26706; isotypes, BM, C, G-BOIS, K [2], P, W [4]).

*Ardisia hostmannii* Miq., Fl. Bras. (Martius) 10: 288. 1856, as

"*hostmannii*." *Tinus hostmannii* (Miq.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2: 974. 1891. TYPE: Suriname. "Crescit in Suriname," 1840–1843 (fl.), *F. Hostmann 166* (lectotype, designated here, K [Benth.]; isotypes, BM [2], G [Hb. Deless.], G-BOIS, K [Hb. Hook.], P, W [3]).

*Stylogyne micans* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9):

272–273. 1902. TYPE: Suriname. "Am Lava-Fluss," s.d. (fl.), *A. Kappler & F. Hostermann 2106* (lectotype, designated here, W; isotypes, G-DC, GOET, P, W).

*Stylogyne poeppigii* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9):

274–275. 1902, syn. nov. TYPE: Brazil. Amazonas: Ega [Teffé], Dec. 1831 (fl.), *E. Poeppig 2887* (lectotype, designated here, W, W image as F neg. 31983; isotypes, B[†, 1943], W [2]).

*Stylogyne amazonica* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft

9): 275. 1902. TYPE: Brazil. Amazonas: "San Gabriel da Cachoeira am Rio Negro," s.d. (fl.), *R. Spruce 2200* (lectotype, designated here, K; isotypes, BM, C, C image as F neg. 22980, E, G-BOIS, G-DC, G [Hb. Deless.], G image as MO neg. s.n., GH, GOET, K [2], NY, P [2], W [2]).

*Stylogyne kappleri* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9):

275. 1902. TYPE: Dutch Guyana [Suriname]. Paramaribo: Mar.–Apr. (fl.), *A. Kappler 1633* (lectotype, designated here, G-BOIS; isotypes, G [Hb. Deless.], G image as F neg. 26703, GOET, MO, P [4], W).

Martius and Miquel (1856: 288) published the names *Ardisia surinamensis* and *A. hostmannii*, with reference only to the country. For the type of *A. surinamensis*, we designate the G sheet in the Delessert collection as the lectotype, because it is associated with a Macbride type photograph at F, which was widely distributed and is readily available.

The Hostmann collections were widely distributed, and all the material is more or less of equal value. For the type of *Ardisia hostmannii*, we designate the material at K from the Bentham herbarium as the lectotype, because it is the best sheet of the gathering.

Mez (1902: 273) listed two different collections and three different herbaria for the type of *Stylogyne micans*: "Holländisch-Guyana: am Lava-Fluss; Französisch-Guyana: ohne Standortsangabe (Kappler n. 2106, Moricand n. 10)—Blüht im October. (Herb. DC., Goetting., Wien)." All the material of *Moricand 10* we have observed (G [2], NY) is of poor quality, with small inflorescences and poorly pressed leaves. The *Kappler 2106* collections from G-DC, GOET, P, and W are of much better quality. The specimen at W is of fine quality and we designate it as lectotype.

Mez (1902: 275) listed only the *Poeppig 2887* collections from B and W for his *Stylogyne poeppigii*. The B material was destroyed in 1943 (Heipko, 1987). However, three sheets of this collection are present at W, two of which were annotated by Mez. We designate the annotated sheet photographed by Macbride (F neg. 31983), without accession number by W, as the lectotype.

Mez (1902: 275) listed only the *R. Spruce 2200* collection for the type of *Stylogyne amazonica*, but failed to indicate any herbarium of deposit. Although the type material was widely distributed, the most significant Spruce collections are at K and therefore we designate the K sheet as the lectotype.

Mez (1902: 275) listed only the *A. Kappler 1633* collections for the type of *Stylogyne kappleri* from "Herb. Boiss.-Barbey, Deless., Wien." All this material is available, but the G-BOIS sheet is by far the better sheet and we designate it as the lectotype.

**27. *Stylogyne pauciflora* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 278–279. 1902. TYPE: Brazil. São Paulo: s. loc., s.d. (fl.), *H. Sellow[w] 472* (lectotype, designated here, B, B image as B neg. 96121; isotypes, B, B image as B neg. 96120, B[†, 1943], B image as F neg. 4843).**

*Ardisia handroi* Toledo, Loefgrenia 39: 2. 1969, syn. nov.

TYPE: Brazil. São Paulo: São Paulo, "nativa no Parque do Estado e Jardim Botânico," 30 Oct. 1935 (fl.), *O. Handro s.n.* (holotype, SP not seen; isotypes, HB not seen, NY, SI not seen, US).

Mez (1902: 279) listed two syntypes for *Stylogyne pauciflora*, from "Süd-Brasilien: São Paulo ohne Standortsangabe (*Gaudichaud s.n.*, *Sellow 472*)—Herb. Berlin, Paris." A sheet of *C. Gaudichaud* from São Paulo is present at P, with an annotation by Mez. However, it is labeled as "*Herbier Impérial Brésil 36*," and it remains unclear if this is the material Mez cited in his protologue. Because of the confusion of this material, it is eliminated as a possible lectotype. Macbride photographed a specimen of *Sellow 472* at B (F neg. 4843), which was annotated by Mez and had a large drawing of the floral parts; however, that sheet was destroyed in 1943 (Heipko, 1987). Fortunately, two sheets annotated by Mez of *Sellow 472* are still held at B, and both of these sheets match the destroyed B material; unfortunately, neither has any additional locality data. The B sheet, as imaged by B neg. 96121, is by far the best sheet and is designated as the lectotype.

**28. *Stylogyne pucuroensis* Ricketson & Pipoly, Sida 20(3): 919, fig. 1. 2003. TYPE: Panama.**

Darién: Parque Nac. del Darién, ridge betw. N & S branches of Río Pucuro, in forest N of old village of Tacarcuna, ca. 18 km E of Pucuro, 08°05'N, 077°16'W, 600–800 m, 24 Oct. 1987 (fr.), B. Hammel, G. de Nevers, H. Cuadros V. & H. Herrera 16469 (holotype, MO; isotypes, BRIT, LL, PMA).

**29. *Stylogyne racemiflora*** Ricketson & Pipoly, *Novon* 19(4): 499, fig. 2. 2009. TYPE: Brazil. Amazonas: Mpio. São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Morro dos Seis Lagos, Lago do Dragão, 400–450 m, 14–15 Oct. 1987 (fl.), C. Farney, D. Daly, D. Stevenson, J. Oliveira & R. de Lima 1705 (holotype, MO; isotypes, GH, INPA not seen, K, MO, NY, US).

**30. *Stylogyne rodriguesiana*** Pipoly, *Novon* 1(4): 202, fig. 1. 1991. TYPE: Brazil. Amazonas: Manaus, Igarapé do Cachoeira, Alta de Taruma, 4 Aug. 1961 (fl.), W. Rodríguez & F. Chagas 3092 (holotype, INPA; isotype, NY).

**31. *Stylogyne serpentina*** Mez, *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg.* 16(468–473): 420–421. 1920. TYPE: Brazil. Acre: Rio Acre, Seringal Auristella, May 1911 (fl.), E. Ule 9688 (lectotype, designated here, K; isotypes, B[†, 1943], B image as F neg. 4845, L, NY).

*Rapanea chartacea* J. F. Macbr., *Candollea* 5: 396. 1934, syn. nov. *Stylogyne chartacea* (J. F. Macbr.) J. F. Macbr., *Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser.* 13(5/1): 194. 1959. TYPE: Peru. Loreto: Maynas Prov., Iquitos, 120 m, Mar.–Apr. 1930 (fl. bud), L. Williams 8049 (holotype, F, F image as NY neg. 12126; isotype, US).

Mez (1920: 421) listed only the *Ule 9688* collection in the protologue without specifying a location. The sheet of *Ule 9688* housed at Berlin was photographed by Macbride (F neg. 4845) and clearly shows Mez's annotation, but this was destroyed in 1943 (Hiepko, 1987). Among the remaining isotypes at L, K, and NY, none were annotated by Mez; however, they all correspond to the F image of the B specimen. We designate the K sheet as the lectotype, because it is a higher quality specimen with critical vegetative and floral parts more evident than seen on the other sheets.

**32. *Stylogyne sordida*** Mez, *Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV*, 236(Heft 9): 277. 1902. TYPE: Brazil. Prov. de Rio de Janeiro, voyage d'Auguste, 1816–1821 (fl.), *Saint Hilaire A' 560* (lectotype, designated here, P; isotypes, B[†, 1943], B image as F neg. 4846, P).

Mez (1902: 277) listed two syntypes for *Stylogyne sordida*, from Rio de Janeiro “(Saint-Hilaire A<sup>1</sup> n. 560

and Sellow n. 2 [e.p.]—Herb. Berlin, Paris.” The B sheet of the *Sello[w]* 2 collection annotated by Mez had a detailed drawing of the floral parts and was photographed by Macbride (F neg. 4846), but the sheet was destroyed in 1943 (Hiepko, 1987). At this time no other material of the *Sello[w]* collection has been located. If a sheet of *Saint-Hilaire A' n. 560* was ever present at B, it also was lost in 1943. However, two sheets of the *Saint-Hilaire A' n. 560* collection are at P; one was not annotated by Mez and is a much poorer specimen. The other P collection of *Saint-Hilaire A' n. 560* is of higher quality and is annotated by Mez; we designated it as the lectotype.

**33. *Stylogyne sublaevigata*** (Kuntze) Ricketson & Pipoly, comb. nov. Basionym: *Ardisia martiana* Miq., *Fl. Bras. (Martius) 10*: 285, tab. 30. 1856. *Icacorea laevigata* Mart. & Miq., *Fl. Bras. (Martius) 10*: 285. 1856, nom. nud. Replacement synonym: *Tinus sublaevigatus* Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 974. 1891, non *Stylogyne martiana* A. DC., *Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., Sér.* 2, 16: 91. 1841. *Stylogyne laevigata* Mez, *Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV*, 236(Heft 9): 266–267. 1902, nom. illeg. TYPE: Brazil. “Crescit in nemoribus perpetuis prov. Sebastianopolitanae prope praedium Mandioccam, Río de Janiero,” Sep. (fl.), C. Martius s.n. (holotype, M, M image as F neg. 20070).

**34. *Stylogyne turbacensis*** (Kunth) Mez, *Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV*, 236(Heft 9): 270. 1902. Basionym: *Ardisia turbacensis* Kunth, *Nov. Gen. Sp. (H.B.K.) 3(12)*: 245–246. 1819. *Tinus turbacensis* (Kunth) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 975. 1891. TYPE: Colombia. Antioquia: Turbo Mpio., near Turbaco [Turbo], s.d. (fr.), A. von Humboldt & A. Bonpland 1446 (holotype, P-Bonpl.; isotype, P).

**34a. *Stylogyne turbacensis* subsp. *laevis*** (Oerst.) Ricketson & Pipoly, *Sida* 17(3): 595. 1997. Basionym: *Ardisia laevis* Oerst., *Vidensk. Meddel. Naturhist. Foren. Kjøbenhavn, Ser.* 2, 1861(8–9): 125. 1862. *Tinus laevis* (Oerst.) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 974. 1891. *Stylogyne laevis* (Oerst.) Mez, *Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV*, 236(Heft 9): 268. 1902. TYPE: Costa Rica. Cartago: Monte Irasu [Irazú], Jan. 1847 (fl.), A. Oersted 28 (lectotype, designated by Lundell, 1966: 199, C).

*Ardisia ramiflora* Oerst., *Vidensk. Meddel. Naturhist. Foren. Kjøbenhavn, Ser.* 2, 1861(8–9): 132–133, t. 2, f. 35–38. 1862. *Tinus ramiflorus* (Oerst.) Kuntze, *Revis. Gen. Pl.* 2: 975. 1891. *Stylogyne ramiflora* (Oerst.) Mez, *Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV*, 236(Heft 9): 272. 1902. TYPE:

- Nicaragua. Zelaya: Prope Tortuga, Apr. 1847 (fl.), *A. Oersted 31* (lectotype, designated by Lundell [1966: 199], C, C image as F neg. 22970).
- Ardisia guatemalensis* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 92. 1902. TYPE: Nicaragua. Chontales: [non "Guatemala, Aioyapa," Mez, 1902: 92], Acoyapa, 15 Feb. 1841 (fr.), *E. von Friedrichsthal 857* (holotype, W).
- Stylogyne reticulata* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 269. 1902. TYPE: Colombia. Cauca: Popayan Mpio., near Popayán, s.d. (fl.), *J. Goudot s.n.* (holotype, P).
- Stylogyne funckiana* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 271. 1902. TYPE: Venezuela. Carácas in the Nahe von Guareras, 1000 m, Mar. 1843 (fl.), *H. Funck & L. Schlim 456* (lectotype, designated here, P; isotypes, BM, G, G-BOIS, P, W, W image as F neg. 21982).
- Stylogyne nicaraguensis* Lundell, Wrightia 3(6): 110. 1964. TYPE: Nicaragua. Zelaya: Breñales espesos de La Esperanza, Río Grande, 0–15 m, 10 abr. 1949 (fl.), *A. Molina R. 2125* (holotype, F).
- Stylogyne standleyi* Lundell, Wrightia 3(6): 110. 1964. TYPE: Panama. Canal Area: Barro Colorado Island in Gatún Lake, ca. 120 m, 18–24 Nov. 1925 (fl.), *P. Standley 41048* (holotype, US; isotype, BM).

Mez (1902: 271) listed one collection (*H. Funck & L. Schlim 456*) from two herbaria (G-BOIS and P) for his type of *Stylogyne funckiana*. Fortunately, all these sheets are present and they are of more or less equal quality. It should be noted that two sheets of *H. Funck & L. Schlim 456* are present at P; one is annotated by Mez, while the other is not and is eliminated as a lectotype candidate. It should also be noted that a sheet of this type is present in the general collection at G, but likewise was not annotated by Mez and is eliminated as a lectotype candidate. We designate the G-BOIS collection as the lectotype for this taxon, because it was annotated by Mez in 1901 and is of slightly better quality, primarily because it possesses an apical shoot.

### 34b. *Stylogyne turbacensis* subsp. *turbacensis*.

- Cissus pentandra* Willd. ex Schult. & Schult. f., Mant. 3 (Schultes & Schultes f.) 3: 248. 1827. TYPE: Colombia. s. loc., 1799–1804 (fl.), *A. von Humboldt & A. Bonpland 1446* (holotype, B-W 3005).
- Stylogyne balaensis* Mez, Pflanzenr. (Engler) IV, 236(Heft 9): 271. 1902. TYPE: Ecuador. Guayas: Balao Cantón, bei Balao in Wäldern, Dec. (fl.), *H. Eggers 14304* (lectotype, designated here, M; isotype, US).
- Icacorea granatensis* Rusby, Descr. S. Amer. Pl. 79–80. 1920. Replacement synonym: *Ardisia rusbyana* Standl., Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. 4(8): 250. 1929. *Icacorea rusbyana* (Standl.) Lundell, Phytologia 49(4): 351. 1981. TYPE: Colombia. Magdalena: Santa Marta Mpio., Santa Marta, near Bouda, ca. 1500 ft. [457 m], Aug., 1898–1899 (fl.), *H. Smith 432* (holotype, NY; isotypes, GH [2], K [2], MICH, MO, UC [2], US).
- Stylogyne guatemalensis* S. F. Blake, Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 24(1): 16. 1922. TYPE: Guatemala. Izabal: Quebradas, 19–22 May 1919 (fl.), *H. Pittier 8624* (holotype, US; isotype, NY).
- Stylogyne perpunctata* Lundell, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 69(5): 398. 1942. TYPE: Belize. Stann Creek: Silk Grass

Creek Reserve, 10 Sep. 1939 (fr.), *P. Gentle 2990* (holotype, MICH; isotypes, A, K, LL, NY).

- Stylogyne turumiquirensis* Steyererm., Fieldiana, Bot. 28(3): 479, fig. 109. 1953. TYPE: Venezuela. Sucre: Cerro Turumiquire, N-facing slopes above La Trinidad, SW of Cocollar, 2100–2200 m, 5 May 1945 (fl.), *J. Steyermark 62539* (holotype, F; isotype, NY).
- Ardisia ibaguensis* Lundell, Wrightia 3(8): 197. 1966. *Icacorea ibaguensis* (Lundell) Lundell, Phytologia 49(4): 349. 1981. TYPE: Colombia. Tolima: Ibagué, 700–800 m, 2 Mar. 1952 (fl., fr.), *M. Koie 5138* (holotype, C; isotype, LL [fragm.]).
- Ardisia platyphylla* Lundell, Wrightia 4(2): 62. 1968. *Icacorea platyphylla* (Lundell) Lundell, Phytologia 49(4): 350. 1981. TYPE: Venezuela. Monagas: Cerro Guácharo, above Guácharo Cave, near Guácharo, near summit, 1500–1620 m, 23 Apr. 1945 (fr.), *J. Steyermark 62324* (holotype, F, F images as F neg. 68327, LL neg. 1971-84; isotypes, NY, US, US image as LL neg. 1971-84, VEN, VEN image as LL neg. 1971-84).
- Stylogyne oaxacana* Lundell, Wrightia 4(2): 72. 1968. TYPE: Mexico. Oaxaca: Tuxtepec Distr., Chiltepec & vic., 22 m, 13 July 1940 (fl.), *G. Martínez C. 19* (holotype, LL; isotypes, A, MEXU, UC, US).

Mez (1902: 271) listed only one collection, *H. Eggers 14304*, from two herbaria (L, M) for his type of *Stylogyne balaensis*. A search of the L herbarium failed to reveal a specimen and it is presumed to be lost. Since the M sheet is present, it is designated as the lectotype. Some confusion has been caused by the fact that a sheet of a different collection, *Eggers 15071*, was labeled as "*Stylogyne balaensis* n. sp." in B but was destroyed in 1943 (Hiepko, 1987). This was photographed by Macbride (B image as F neg. 4837) and erroneously labeled as a type. Although widely distributed, this collection was clearly not mentioned in Mez's protologue.

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