

Tabebuia

Tabebuia is a genus of flowering plants in the family Bignoniaceae.^[2] The common name "roble" is sometimes found in English. *Tabebuias* have been called "trumpet trees", but this name is usually applied to other trees and has become a source of confusion and misidentification.

Tabebuia consists almost entirely of trees, but a few are often large shrubs. A few species produce timber, but the genus is mostly known for those that are cultivated as flowering trees.^[3]

Tabebuia is native to the American tropics and subtropics from Mexico and the Caribbean to Argentina. Most of the species are from Cuba and Hispaniola.^[4] It is commonly cultivated and often naturalized or adventive beyond its natural range. It easily escapes cultivation because of its numerous, wind-borne seeds.^[5]

In 1992, a revision of *Tabebuia* described 99 species and one hybrid.^[6] Phylogenetic studies of DNA sequences later showed that *Tabebuia*, as then circumscribed, was polyphyletic.^[4] In 2007, it was divided into three separate genera.^[7] Primavera (*Roseodendron donnell-smithii*) and a related species with no unique common name (*Roseodendron chryseum*) were transferred to *Roseodendron*. Those species known as *ipê* and *pau d'arco* (in Portuguese) or *poui* were transferred to *Handroanthus*. Sixty-seven species remained in *Tabebuia*. The former genus and polyphyletic group of 99 species described by Gentry in 1992 is now usually referred to as "*Tabebuia sensu lato*".^[7]

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Gallery of *Tabebuia* flowers

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Species

Tabebuia



Tabebuia aurea

Scientific classification ✎

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Kingdom: | Plantae |
| <i>Clade</i> : | Tracheophytes |
| <i>Clade</i> : | Angiosperms |
| <i>Clade</i> : | Eudicots |
| <i>Clade</i> : | Asterids |
| Order: | Lamiales |
| Family: | Bignoniaceae |
| Tribe: | Tecomeae |
| Genus: | <i>Tabebuia</i> <div>Gomes ex A.P. de Candolle</div> |

Type species

Tabebuia cassinoides
A.P. de Candolle

Species

approximately 67 species. See text

Synonyms^[1]

Leucoxylon Raf.
Potamoxylon Raf.
Proterpia Raf.

All of the species in the first two columns below were recognized and described by Gentry in 1992.^[6] Listed in the third column are species names that have been used recently, but were not accepted by Gentry. The currently accepted synonym for each is in parentheses.

Some recently used names in *Tabebuia* that were not recognized by Gentry are not listed in the third column below because they apply to species that are now in *Handroanthus*. *Tabebuia spectabilis* is an obsolete name for *Handroanthus chrysanthus* ssp. *meridionalis*. *Tabebuia ecuadorensis* is now synonymized under *Handroanthus billbergii*. *Tabebuia heteropoda* is now synonymized under *Handroanthus ochraceus*.

No species that is now assigned to *Roseodendron* or to *Handroanthus* is listed below.

Authorities are cited for some of the names below. These can be found in Gentry (1992)^[6] or at the International Plant Names Index.^[8]

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia acrophylla</i> | ▪ <i>Tabebuia maxonii</i> | ▪ <i>T. anafensis</i> Urb. (<i>T. myrtifolia</i> var. <i>petrophila</i>) |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia angustata</i> | ▪ <i>Tabebuia microphylla</i> | ▪ <i>T. aquatilis</i> (<i>T. fluviatilis</i>) |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia arimaensis</i> Britton | ▪ <i>Tabebuia myrtifolia</i> | ▪ <i>T. argentea</i> (<i>T. aurea</i>) |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia aurea</i> – Caribbean trumpet tree | ▪ <i>Tabebuia nodosa</i> | ▪ <i>T. furfuracea</i> (<i>T. bibracteolata</i>) |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia berteroi</i> | ▪ <i>Tabebuia obtusifolia</i> | ▪ <i>T. leucoxylla</i> (<i>T. obtusifolia</i>) |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia bibracteolata</i> (Grisebach) Britton | ▪ <i>Tabebuia orinocensis</i> (Sandwith) A.H. Gentry | ▪ <i>T. oligolepis</i> (<i>T. shaferi</i>) |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia bullata</i> | ▪ <i>Tabebuia pallida</i> | ▪ <i>T. pentaphylla</i> (<i>T. rosea</i>) |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia cassinoides</i> (Lam.) DC. | ▪ <i>Tabebuia palustris</i> | ▪ <i>T. uliginosa</i> (<i>T. cassinoides</i>) |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia conferta</i> | ▪ <i>Tabebuia pilosa</i> | |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia dubia</i> (C.Wright ex Sauvalle) Britton ex Seibert | ▪ <i>Tabebuia platyantha</i> | |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia elliptica</i> | ▪ <i>Tabebuia polymorpha</i> | |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia elongata</i> | ▪ <i>Tabebuia rosea</i> DC. – pink poui and rosy trumpet tree | |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia fluviatilis</i> | | |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia haemantha</i> | ▪ <i>Tabebuia roseo-alba</i> – white ipê | |
| ▪ <i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i> – | | |



3 seeds with septum and valves of split pod of *Tabebuia* sp. at MHNT



Young leaves of *Tabebuia aurea*

- pink manjack,
- pink trumpet tree,
- white cedar, and
- whitewood
- *Tabebuia hypoleuca*
- *Tabebuia insignis*
- *Tabebuia jackiana*
- *Tabebuia schumanniana*
- *Tabebuia shaferi*
- *Tabebuia stenocalyx*
- *Tabebuia striata*

Description

The description below is excerpted from Grose and Olmstead (2007).^[7]

- Trees or shrubs. Evergreen or dry season deciduous.
- Wood lacking lapachol; not especially dense or hard. Heartwood light brown to reddish brown, not distinct from sapwood.
- Leaves sometimes simple; usually palmately 3 to 7(9)-foliate; with stalked or sessile lepidote scales.
- Inflorescences usually few-flowered panicles, dichotomously branching, without a well-developed, central rachis.
- Calyx coriaceous, spathaceous; irregularly 2 to 3-labiate, rarely 5-dentate.
- Corolla yellow in 2 species (*T. aurea* and *T. nodosa*); otherwise white to pink, rarely red, often with a yellow throat.
- Stamens didynamous; staminode small.
- Ovary linear, bilocular.
- Ovules in 2 or 3 series in each locule.
- Fruit a dehiscent capsule, usually linear, sometimes ribbed, glabrous except for lepidote scales.
- Seeds thin, with 2 wings; wings hyaline, membranaceous, and sharply demarcated from the seed body.



Flower of Pink Poui (*Tabebuia rosea*)

Tabebuia is distinguished from *Handroanthus* by wood that is not especially hard or heavy, and not abruptly divided into heartwood and sapwood. Lapachol is absent. Scales are present, but no hair. The calyx is usually spathaceous in *Tabebuia*, but never so in *Handroanthus*. Only two species of *Tabebuia* are yellow-flowered, but most species of *Handroanthus* are.

Unlike *Roseodendron*, the calyx of *Tabebuia* is always distinctly harder and thicker than the corolla. *Tabebuia* always has a dichotomously branched inflorescence; never a central rachis as in *Roseodendron*. Some species of *Tabebuia* have ribbed fruit, but not as conspicuously so as the two species of *Roseodendron*.

Uses

The wood of *Tabebuia* is light to medium in weight. *Tabebuia rosea* (including *T. pentaphylla*) is an important timber tree of tropical America.^[9] *Tabebuia heterophylla* and *Tabebuia angustata* are the most important timber trees of some of the Caribbean islands. Their wood is of medium weight and is exceptionally durable in contact with salt water.^[10]

The swamp species of *Tabebuia* have wood that is unusually light in weight. The most prominent example of these is *Tabebuia cassinoides*. Its roots produce a soft and spongy wood that is used for floats, razor strops, and the inner soles of shoes.^[10]



Tabebuia sprout

In spite of its use for lumber, *Tabebuia* is best known as an ornamental flowering tree. *Tabebuia aurea*, *Tabebuia rosea*, *Tabebuia pallida*, *Tabebuia berteroi*, and *Tabebuia heterophylla* are cultivated throughout the tropics for their showy flowers.^[5] *Tabebuia dubia*, *Tabebuia haemantha*, *Tabebuia obtusifolia*, *Tabebuia nodosa*, and *Tabebuia roseo-alba* are also known in cultivation and are sometimes locally abundant.^[11]

Some species of *Tabebuia* have been grown as honey plants by beekeepers.^[12]

Tabebuia heteropoda, *Tabebuia incana*, and other species are occasionally used as an additive to the entheogenic drink Ayahuasca.^[13]

Pau d'arco is promoted as a treatment for a number of human ailments, including cancer. According to the American Cancer Society, "available evidence from well-designed, controlled studies does not support this substance as an effective treatment for cancer in humans", and using it risks harmful side-effects.^[14]

Extracts of *Tabebuia impetiginosa* have shown strong potency in fighting multiple bacterial and fungal diseases, like antibiotic resistant staph aureus. (see *Brazilian Journal of Microbiology*, Vol 31, No 4.)

Ecology

The nectar of *Tabebuia* flowers is an important food source for several species of bees and hummingbirds.^[12]

Symbolism

Tabebuia rosea is the national tree of El Salvador and the state tree of Cojedes, Venezuela.

Taxonomic history

The name *Tabebuia* entered the botanical literature in 1803, when António Bernardino Gomes used it as a common name for *Tabebuia uliginosa*, now a synonym for *Tabebuia cassinoides*, which he described as a species of *Bignonia*.^[15] *Tabebuia* is an abbreviation of "tacyba bebuya", a Tupi name meaning "ant wood".^[16] Among the Indigenous peoples in Brazil, similar names exist for various species of *Tabebuia*.^[17]

Tabebuia was first used as a generic name by Augustin Pyramus de Candolle in 1838.^{[8][18]} The type species for the genus is *Tabebuia uliginosa*, which is now a synonym for *Tabebuia cassinoides*.^[19] Confusion soon ensued over the meaning of *Tabebuia* and what to include within it. Most of the misunderstanding was cleared up by Nathaniel Lord Britton in 1915.^[20] Britton revived the concept of *Tabebuia* that had been originated in 1876 by Bentham and Hooker, consisting of species with either simple or palmately compound leaves.^[21] Similar plants with pinnately compound leaves were placed in *Tecoma*. This is the concept of *Tabebuia* that was usually followed until 2007.

The genus *Roseodendron* was established by Faustino Miranda González in 1965 for the two species now known as *Roseodendron donnell-smithii* and *Roseodendron chryseum*.^[22] These species had been placed in *Cybistax* by Russell J. Seibert in 1940,^[23] but were returned to *Tabebuia* by Alwyn H. Gentry in 1992.^[6]

Handroanthus was established by João Rodrigues de Mattos in 1970.^[24] Gentry did not agree with the segregation of *Handroanthus* from *Tabebuia* and warned against "succumbing to further paroxysms of unwarranted splitting".^[25] In 1992, Gentry published a revision of *Tabebuia* in *Flora Neotropica*, in which he described 99 species and 1 hybrid, including those



Trunk of Cuban Pink Trumpet Tree (*Tabebuia pallida*)

species placed by some authors in *Roseodendron* or *Handroanthus*.^[6] Gentry divided *Tabebuia* into 10 "species groups", some of them intentionally artificial. *Tabebuia*, as currently circumscribed, consists of groups 2,6,7,8,9, and 10. Group 1 is now the genus *Roseodendron*. Groups 3,4, and 5 compose the genus *Handroanthus*.

In 2007, a molecular phylogenetic study found *Handroanthus* to be closer to a certain group of four genera than to *Tabebuia*.^[4] This group consists of *Spirotecoma*, *Parmentiera*, *Crescentia*, and *Amphitecna*. A phylogenetic tree can be seen at Bignoniaceae. *Handroanthus* was duly resurrected and 30 species were assigned to it, with species boundaries the same as those of Gentry (1992).

Roseodendron was resolved as sister to a clade consisting of *Handroanthus* and four other genera. This result had only weak statistical support, but *Roseodendron* clearly did not group with the remainder of *Tabebuia*. Consequently, *Roseodendron* was resurrected in its original form.^[7] The remaining 67 species of *Tabebuia* formed a strongly supported clade that is sister to *Ekmanianthe*, a genus of two species from Cuba and Hispaniola. *Tabebuia* had been traditionally placed in the tribe Tecomeae, but that tribe is now defined much more narrowly than it had been, and it now excludes *Tabebuia*.^[26] *Tabebuia* is now one of 12 to 14 genera belonging to a group that is informally called the *Tabebuia* alliance. This group has not been placed at any particular taxonomic rank.

Cladistic analysis of DNA data has strongly supported *Tabebuia* by Bayesian inference and maximum parsimony. Such studies have so far revealed almost nothing about relationships within the genus, placing nearly all of the sampled species in a large polytomy.

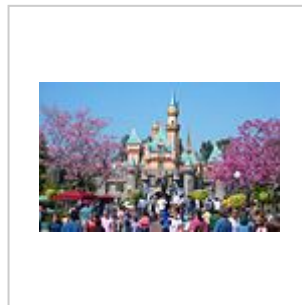
Gallery of *Tabebuia* flowers



"*Tabebuia aurea*"



Tabebuia roseo-alba



Tabebuia impetiginosa at Disneyland

See also

- List of ineffective cancer treatments

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