



Tree and tree-like species of Mexico: Asteraceae, Leguminosae, and Rubiaceae

Especies arbóreas y arborescentes de México: Asteraceae, Leguminosae y Rubiaceae

Martin Ricker✉, Héctor M. Hernández, Mario Sousa and Helga Ochoterena

Herbario Nacional de México, Departamento de Botánica, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Apartado postal 70-233, 04510 México D. F., Mexico.

✉ mricker@ib.unam.mx

Abstract. Trees or tree-like plants are defined here broadly as perennial, self-supporting plants with a total height of at least 5 m (without ascending leaves or inflorescences), and with one or several erect stems with a diameter of at least 10 cm. We continue our compilation of an updated list of all native Mexican tree species with the dicotyledonous families Asteraceae (36 species, 39% endemic), Leguminosae with its 3 subfamilies (449 species, 41% endemic), and Rubiaceae (134 species, 24% endemic). The tallest tree species reach 20 m in the Asteraceae, 70 m in the Leguminosae, and also 70 m in the Rubiaceae. The species-richest genus is *Lonchocarpus* with 67 tree species in Mexico. Three legume genera are endemic to Mexico (*Conzattia*, *Hesperothamnus*, and *Heteroflorum*). The appendix lists all species, including their original publication, references of taxonomic revisions, existence of subspecies or varieties, maximum height in Mexico, and endemism status.

Key words: biodiversity, flora, tree definition.

Resumen. Las plantas arbóreas o arborescentes se definen aquí en un sentido amplio como plantas perennes que se pueden sostener por sí solas, con una altura total de al menos 5 m (sin considerar hojas o inflorescencias ascendentes) y con uno o varios tallos erectos de un diámetro de al menos 10 cm. Continuamos nuestra recopilación de un listado actualizado de todas las especies arbóreas nativas de México con las familias dicotiledóneas Asteraceae (36 especies, 39% endémicas), Leguminosae con sus 3 subfamilias (449 especies, 41% endémicas) y Rubiaceae (134 especies, 24% endémicas). Las especies más altas alcanzan 20 m en Asteraceae y 70 m tanto en Leguminosae como en Rubiaceae. El género con el mayor número de especies es *Lonchocarpus* con 67 de tipo arbóreo en México. Tres géneros de leguminosas son endémicos de México (*Conzattia*, *Hesperothamnus* y *Heteroflorum*). El apéndice proporciona todas las especies, incluyendo los datos de su publicación original, referencias de revisiones taxonómicas, la existencia de subspecies o variedades, la altura máxima en México y su estatus de endemismo.

Palabras clave: biodiversidad, flora, definición de árbol.

Introduction

We continue our compilation of trees and tree-like plants from Ricker and Hernández (2010). In that publication we discussed the motivation and need for an updated inventory of Mexico's tree species after Standley's work in 1920-26 about trees and shrubs of Mexico. For our purposes we defined trees or tree-like plants broadly as perennial, self-supporting plants with a total height of at least 5 m (without ascending leaves or inflorescences), and with one or several, erect stems with a diameter of at least 10 cm (measured at 1.3 m above the ground level or measured above buttresses if these are present). A tree or tree-like species contains individuals with tree characteristics at least somewhere in its geographic range,

but not necessarily everywhere. Tree-like (woody) species that are smaller than 5 m, or present a diameter of less than 10 cm, could be distinguished as "shrubs" or "dwarf trees". Plants that are higher than 5 m, but do not present a diameter of 10 cm, could be distinguished as "bamboo-type plants". These species are not included in our compilation.

Ricker and Hernández (2010) compiled 170 species of gymnosperms (Cupressaceae, Pinaceae, Podocarpaceae, Taxaceae, Zamiaceae), monocotyledons (Agavaceae, Arecaceae, Dracaenaceae, Nolinaceae, Poaceae), and tree ferns (Cyatheaceae, Dicksoniaceae). Here we start with the dicotyledonous plant species, which represent by far the majority of trees in Mexico, treating first 3 plant families known to be species-rich in Mexico: the Asteraceae, Leguminosae, and Rubiaceae. Indeed, the 4 families worldwide with most plant species are the Orchidaceae, Asteraceae, Leguminosae, and Rubiaceae (Heywood et al., 2007: 284). The Orchidaceae presents no

tree species, and in the Asteraceae herbaceous and shrubby species are dominant, making the Leguminosae the most likely candidate of being the most species-rich tree family worldwide and also in Mexico. Taxonomic character states for the families are given for example in Heywood et al. (2007), and for the Leguminosae in Lewis et al. (2005). To be mentioned are also Cronquist (1981) for the 3 families (he treats the Leguminosae in 3 separate families), and Robbrecht (1988) for the Rubiaceae.

The Asteraceae of Mexico, including some tree species of this publication, have been treated by Turner (1997, 2007, 2009), but the series is not completed yet. The legume trees of Mexico were treated in Sousa et al. (2001; 2003); in that work plants reaching a height of 3 m were considered (instead of 5 m here), without regard to a minimum trunk diameter (10 cm here). The present compilation is based on Sousa et al. (2001; 2003), but most species were screened now in the National Herbarium of Mexico (MEXU) for verifying height and diameters, whenever available. In addition, many taxonomic changes and new references are included.

For the family Rubiaceae, Borhidi (2006) published his book on the species of this family in Mexico. For many genera, however, there is discussion and diverging opinions if Borhidi's system reflects evolutionary relationships and corresponding scientific names accurately, such as in the *Rondeletia (Arachnothryx)* complex (Lorence, 1991: 135-137; Rova et al., 2009). Often we compared with Lorence (1999), and follow here for southern Mexico especially the new *Flora Mesoamericana* treatment for the family Rubiaceae (Burger and Taylor, 2012; Delprete and Persson, 2012; Lorence, 2012b-r; Lorence and Taylor, 2012; McDowell, 2012; Ochoterena, 2012a-c; Pacheco and Lorence, 2012; Taylor, 2012a-k; Taylor and Lorence, 2012a-d). We do, however, cite differing opinions about scientific names.

Materials and methods

The appendix provides the scientific names of the tree species according to our definition in the 3 families, with original publication, references of recent taxonomic revisions, in some cases synonyms, existence of subspecies or varieties, maximum height in Mexico, and indication if endemic to Mexico.

Family names follow Heywood et al. (2007). For the Asteraceae and Leguminosae there are alternative family names (Compositae and Fabaceae, respectively). We generally use the nomenclature for standard families, which in case of the Leguminosae would be "Fabaceae". As discussed in Lewis et al. (2005: 1-2), however, for the Leguminosae there are 2 problems: 1), the term

"Fabaceae" is ambiguous, because it may refer to the whole family or only to the subfamily Papilionoideae, and using "Leguminosae" avoids confusion. 2), there has not been an international consensus about the rank of the 3 subfamilies in the Leguminosae. In particular Cronquist (1981) in his book of the families of flowering plants distinguishes 3 distinct families (Caesalpiniaceae, Fabaceae, and Mimosaceae), but Lewis et al. (2005: 1) mention also more recent authors. Lewis et al. argue in support of the Leguminosae being one monophyletic family, and not giving each subfamily independent family status, because according to them the Leguminosae is clearly distinguishable from 'nearest neighbor families' (Polygalaceae, Quillajaceae, and Surianaceae); there is only discussion about subdividing further the subfamily Caesalpinioideae.

Subfamilies do also exist in the Asteraceae and Rubiaceae, but there is not a discussion about their rank comparable to the Leguminosae, and therefore we present subfamilies only in the latter case. Our approach to use for the Leguminosae the nomenclature for a superfamily (as an exception) is also the one taken in Heywood et al. (2007).

For the Asteraceae, an initial list of species that could fit our definition of a Mexican tree species was compiled from Grandtner (2005), who generally presents by far an overestimate of tree species (as defined by us), and includes synonyms as supposedly valid species. A second source was Parker (2008), a book which is relatively detailed and accurate for southern Mexico. For the Leguminosae we started off with Sousa et al. (2001; 2003), and for the Rubiaceae with Borhidi (2006) and Parker (2008). Subsequently we added specialized literature depending on the genera.

The heights in the appendix refer to those maximum heights reached by the species anywhere in Mexico. Exceptional values for Mexico are given in parenthesis, meaning that we detected a discontinuity of heights, separating a few "outliers" from the majority of specimens. Endemism refers to the species distribution being restricted to Mexico, as far as is currently known. For almost all species we checked the specimens in the National Herbarium of Mexico (MEXU) for growth form, height, and if available trunk diameter. In some cases, we had to check also the endemism status. For some species there were recent revisions in the literature, which made it unnecessary to check specimens. Most specimens contain growth form and height in their labels, but frequently trunk diameters are not given. This made it often necessary to infer trunk diameters allometrically from height. For example, if a specimen was given with 4 m height and 6 cm trunk diameter, and another specimen was given with 8 m without information on trunk diameter, we extrapolated

linearly and inferred that it could have a diameter of around 12 cm ($8 \times 6/4$), though this is a rough approximation. Furthermore, a tree of 10 meters or more can generally be assumed to reach a trunk diameter of 10 cm, unless contrary information about growth form is given.

Particularly in the family Asteraceae it was notorious in multiple species to have many specimens representing small shrubs, and only a few specimens being trees according to our definition (often in Guerrero in the case of Asteraceae). We provide comments in that case, such as “frequently smaller”, as in *Clibadium arboreum*. There are also cases, where the species is usually a liana and only rarely a tree, such as in *Machaerium pittieri* (Leguminosae-Papilionoideae). In cases where doubts remained about the trunk diameter, we tended not to include the species in our list, such as in the case of large but “decumbent shrubs.”

Only species native in Mexico were included in our compilation. Some famous but introduced tree species are not included in our list, such as *Delonix regia* (Leguminosae, “framboyán”, ornamental from Madagascar), *Tamarindus indica* (Leguminosae, “tamarindo”, originally from Africa), and *Coffea arabica* (Rubiaceae, “coffee”, originally from Ethiopia, Sudan, and the Arabian Peninsula; see Lorence, 2012a: 60-61). Lesser known tree species that are introduced and possibly naturalized, but are not mentioned further, are *Albizia carbonaria*, *Albizia lebeck*, *Bauhinia variegata*, *Cassia fistula*, *Pterocarpus officinalis* (all Leguminosae), *Cinchona pubescens*, and *Morinda citrifolia* (Lorence and Taylor, 2012: 147) (both Rubiaceae).

Taxonomic literature for the recognized species names is cited in the appendix. In order to update the taxonomic nomenclature, sections of the list were reviewed by several specialists (see acknowledgments). The authors of species names and original publications were double-checked in TROPICOS (www.tropicos.org). Species’ author names not mentioned here, such as for synonyms, can be found in TROPICOS. We provide synonyms only in cases when they are very recent and/or cause diverging opinions among different taxonomic specialists, and we had to decide which name to follow or in general when it is important to avoid confusion. The existence of many other synonyms can be found in TROPICOS. In case of doubts about the existence of a separate species we were conservative: For example, in the Rubiaceae and with the evidence at hand we consider *Arachnothryx lineolata* to be a synonym of *Chomelia brachypoda*, and *Randia serboi* to be a synonym of *Randia tetraantha*.

Results

Table 1 summarizes the information given in the appendix. The total number of tree species listed is 619,

in 141 genera. Of the 619 species, 73% pertain to the Leguminosae, followed by 22% in the Rubiaceae, and (only) 6% in the Asteraceae. Within the Leguminosae, the largest subfamily is the Papilionoideae with 46% of the 449 species, followed by the Mimosoideae with 39%, and the Caesalpinioideae with 16%. The genus with most tree species is *Lonchocarpus* (67 species), followed by *Inga* (34) and *Acacia* (32) (all Leguminosae).

The 449 tree species in the Leguminosae represent about 24% of the approximately 1 850 legume species found in Mexico (Sousa and Delgado, 1993; Sousa et al., 2001: 339). Borhidi (2006: 9) calculates 585 species for the Rubiaceae in Mexico, so that the 134 tree species would represent 23% of all species. On the other hand, the 36 tree species in the Asteraceae represent only about 1.3% of the approximately 2 700 species of Mexican Asteraceae (Turner and Nesom, 1993: 559).

The endemism rate is 37% for the species of all 3 families (231/619). The highest rate is found in the subfamily Papilionoideae of the Leguminosae with 49%. Notably, there are 3 endemic genera, all found in the Leguminosae (*Conzattia*, *Hesperothamnus*, and *Heteroflorum*).

Discussion

The number of 623 legumes species in Sousa et al. (2001; 2003), with a height of at least 3 m, decreased here to 449 tree species with a height of at least 5 m and a trunk diameter of at least 10 cm (a reduction of 28%). Apart of deleting from the list those species that did not comply with our size definition, there were many additional changes over the last decade, such as changes of species concepts (e.g., in the case of *Lonchocarpus longistylus*), resurrection of formerly published names (e.g., *Poincianella acapulcensis*), species transfers between genera (e.g., *Caesalpinia* species to 3 other genera; *Lonchocarpus unifoliolatus* to *Muelleria unifoliolata*), and 30 new species published after 2002 (without considering new combinations or rank changes): *Bauhinia wunderlinii*, *Caesalpinia oyamae*, *Heteroflorum sclerocarpum* (all Caesalpinioideae), *Inga appendiculata*, *I. lactifera*, (Mimosoideae), *Andira jaliscensis*, *Dalbergia longepedunculata*, *D. luteola*, *D. modesta*, *D. rhachiflexa*, *D. ruddae*, *Dalea schiblii*, *Diphysa yucatanensis*, *L. barbatus*, *L. berriozabalensis*, *L. brenesii*, *L. congestiflorus*, *L. foveolatus*, *L. isthmensis*, *L. latimarginatus*, *L. martinezii*, *L. michoacanicus*, *L. multifoliolatus*, *L. plicatus*, *L. septentrionalis*, *L. sylvicola*, *L. tuxtepecensis*, *L. vittatus*, *L. wendtii*, and *Platymiscium calyptrotum* (Papilionoideae).

We detected 7 very tall species in the Leguminosae, with maximum heights of 60 to 70 m (see Table 1), although such heights were only exceptionally reported in

Table 1. Summary of the data in the appendix

Family and subfamily	Species	Endemic species	Tallest species	Genera	Endemic genera	Genera with most tree species
Asteraceae	36	14 (39%)	<i>Lepidaploa polypleura</i> (20 m) <i>Montanoa hexagona</i> (20 m) <i>Montanoa revealii</i> (20 m) <i>Telanthophora uspantanensis</i> (20 m)	20	None	<i>Critoniopsis</i> (6) <i>Verbesina</i> (4)
Leguminosae Caesalpinioideae	71	26 (37%)	<i>Dialium guianense</i> (65 m) <i>Schizolobium parahyba</i> (50 m) <i>Bauhinia cookii</i> (40 m) <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> (40 m)	21	<i>Conzattia</i> , <i>Heteroflorum</i>	<i>Caesalpinia-Poincianella</i> ¹ <i>Senna</i> (12) <i>Bauhinia</i> (11)
Leguminosae Mimosoideae	173	59 (34%)	<i>Albizia adinocephala</i> (65 m) <i>Albizia leucocalyx</i> (60 m) <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> (60 m)	21	None	<i>Inga</i> (34) <i>Acacia</i> (32) <i>Leucaena</i> (17) <i>Mimosa</i> (16)
Leguminosae Papilionoideae	205	100 (49%)	<i>Lonchocarpus castilloi</i> (70 m) <i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> (70 m) <i>Vatairea lundellii</i> (70 m)	37	<i>Hesperothamnus</i>	<i>Lonchocarpus</i> (67) <i>Erythrina</i> (19) <i>Dalbergia</i> (17)
Total of Leguminosae	449	185 (41%)		79	3	
Rubiaceae	134	32 (24%)	<i>Blepharidium guatemalense</i> (70 m) <i>Chione venosa</i> (40 m) <i>Guettarda macrosperma</i> (40 m) <i>Simira salvadorensis</i> (40 m)	42	None	<i>Arachnothryx</i> (23) <i>Randia</i> (18) <i>Psychotria</i> (12)
TOTAL of all families:	619	231 (37%)		141	3	

¹The genus *Caesalpinia* is currently being taxonomically reorganized: our list contains 12 *Caesalpinia* species and 9 *Poincianella* species; however, 6 *Caesalpinia* species may be transferred formally to *Poincianella* in the future, and another 5 *Caesalpinia* species may be transferred to *Couleria* and *Tara* (see our appendix). Eventually, there may only be one true *Caesalpinia* tree species left of our list (*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*), and 15 *Poincianella* species.

the herbarium specimens. These exceptional heights were often found in specimens from Chiapas, though it is not clear if this is due to exceptional site conditions in Chiapas, or because such big trees had not (yet) been cut down there at the time of collection. The tallest tree that we found in the Rubiaceae was a specimen of *Blepharidium guatemalense* (Rubiaceae) with 70 m, reported in Chiapas (Marqués de Comillas). In comparison, the tallest Asteraceae species were only reported with 20 m (Table 1).

We will provide an integral discussion about Mexico's tree species diversity, including a comparison with tree species diversity in other countries, once our compilation of all the tree species according to our definition is complete.

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- Zarucchi, J. L. 2001g. *Vatairea*. In Flora de Nicaragua: angiospermas (Fabaceae-Oxalidaceae). Monographs in Systematic Botany from the Missouri Botanical Garden 85:1068-1069.

Appendix. List of tree species with original publication, references of recent taxonomic revisions, in some cases synonyms, existence of subspecies or varieties, maximum height in Mexico, and indication if endemic to Mexico.

Asteraceae (= Compositae)

- Ageratina mairietiana* (A. P. de Candolle) R. M. King et H. Robinson, Phytologia 19(4): 224. 1970. (Turner, 1997: 34; as *Eupatorium mairietianum* in McVaugh, 1984: 389-391). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Turner, 1997: 34). 15 m (frequently smaller).
- Amolinia heydeana* (B. L. Robinson) R. M. King et H. Robinson, Phytologia 24: 266. 1972. (As *Eupatorium heydeanum* in Turner, 1997: 122; Parker, 2008: 186). 10 m.
- Bartlettina platyphylla* (B. L. Robinson) R. M. King et H. Robinson, Phytologia 22(3): 161. 1971. (As *Eupatorium platyphyllum* in Turner, 1997: 132; Parker, 2008: 189). 6 (-10) m.
- Clibadium arboreum* J. Donnell-Smith, Botanical Gazette 14(2): 26. 1889. (McVaugh, 1984: 240-241; Strother, 1999: 37; Arriagada, 2003: 282-283; as *Clibadium surinamense* in Stuessy and Sundberg, 2001: 307-308; Parker, 2008: 183; according to Arriagada, 2003: 275-276, the "true" *C. surinamense* is a small shrub, restricted to Ecuador). 15 m (frequently smaller).
- Critonia daleoides* A. P. de Candolle, Prodr. systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 5: 141. 1836. (As *Eupatorium daleoides* in Turner, 1997: 119; Turner, 2001: 323; Parker, 2008: 186). 15 m (frequently smaller).
- Critonia hebebotrya* A. P. de Candolle, Prodr. systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 5: 141. 1836. (As *Eupatorium hebebotryum* in McVaugh, 1984: 384-385; Turner, 1997: 121-122; Turner, 2001: 324; Parker, 2008: 186). 10 m.
- Critonia paneroi* B. L. Turner, Phytologia 80: 145. 1996. (As *Eupatorium paneroi* in Turner, 1997: 131). 5(-15) m. Endemic.
- Critoniopsis leiocarpa* (A. P. de Candolle) H. Robinson, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 106(3): 615. 1993. (As *Vernonia leiocarpa* in Keeley, 2001: 386; Turner, 2007: 101; Parker, 2008: 207). 15 m (though usually smaller shrubs).
- Critoniopsis salicifolia* (A. P. de Candolle) H. Robinson, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 106(3): 621. 1993. 7 m. Endemic.
- Critoniopsis shannonii* (J. M. Coulter) H. Robinson, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 106(3): 621. 1993. (As *Vernonia shannonii* in Turner, 2007: 128; Parker, 2008: 208). 10 m.
- Critoniopsis tomentosa* (P. de la Llave et J. J. Martínez de Lexarza) H. Robinson, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 106(3): 624. 1993. (As *Vernonia paniculata* in McVaugh, 1984: 1030-1031; Rzedowski and Calderón, 1995: 36-38). 10 m. Endemic.
- Critoniopsis triflosculosa* (K. S. Kunth) H. Robinson, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 106(3): 624. 1993. (As *Vernonia triflosculosa* in McVaugh, 1984: 1036-1037; Keeley, 2001: 388; Turner, 2007: 133-134; Parker, 2008: 208). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Turner, 2007). 15 m.
- Critoniopsis villaregalis* (S. Carvajal) H. Robinson, Smithsonian Contributions to Botany 89: 65. 1999. (As *Vernonia villaregalis* in Rzedowski and Calderón, 1995: 45-47; Turner, 2007: 136). 6 m. Endemic.
- Dendroviguiera puruana* (L. Paray) E. E. Schilling et J. L. Panero, Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society 167: 326. (As *Viguiera puruana* in McVaugh, 1984: 1072-1074; Panero and Schilling, 1988: 398, 400-402; Strother, 1999: 145). 10(-15) m. Endemic.
- Dendroviguiera quinqueradiata* (A. J. Cavanilles) E. E. Schilling et J. L. Panero, Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society 167: 326. (As *Viguiera quinqueradiata* in McVaugh, 1984: 1074-1075; Panero and Schilling, 1988: 381-384). 5(-10) m. Endemic.
- Dendroviguiera sphaerocephala* (A. P. de Candolle) E. E.

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- Schilling et J. L. Panero, *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 167: 326. (As *Viguiera sphaerocephala* in McVaugh, 1984: 1078-1079; Panero and Schilling, 1988: 398, 402-404). 8 m. Endemic.
- Gochnatia arborescens* T. S. Brandege, *Zoë* 5(9): 163-164. 1903. (Turner, 2009: 52). 5(-8) m. Endemic.
- Koanophyllon albicaule* (C. H. Schultz ex F. W. Klatt) R. M. King et H. Robinson, *Phytologia* 22: 149. 1971. (As *Eupatorium albicaule* in McVaugh, 1984: 353-354; Turner, 1997: 114; Turner, 2001: 321; Parker, 2008: 185). 10 m.
- Koanophyllon pittieri* (F. W. Klatt) R. M. King et H. Robinson, *Phytologia* 22(3): 150. 1971. (As *Eupatorium pittieri* in Turner, 1997: 132; Turner, 2001: 327; Parker, 2008: 189; *Koanophyllon galeottii* and *Eupatorium galeottii* are also considered synonyms). 10(-15) m.
- Lepidaploa polypleura* (S. F. Blake) H. Robinson, *Smithsonian Contributions to Botany* 89: 72. 1999. (As *Vernonia polypleura* in Turner, 2007: 119; as "wrong" *Vernonia canescens* in Parker, 2008: 207). Note that - following Robinson (1999) - *Lepidaploa canescens* (= *Vernonia canescens*) is not considered a synonym (the latter is a small shrub). 15(-20) m.
- Montanoa hexagona* B. L. Robinson et J. M. Greenman, *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 34(20): 514. 1899. (Funk, 1982: 104-107). 10(-20) m.
- Montanoa revealii* H. Robinson, *Phytologia* 33(4): 285-286. 1976. (Funk, 1982: 64-67). 20 m. Endemic.
- Montanoa tomentosa* V. de Cervantes, *Novorum vegetabilium descriptiones* 2: 11. 1825. (Funk, 1982: 39-47; McVaugh, 1984: 631-633; Strother, 1999: 79; Felger et al., 2001: 72; Parker, 2008: 192). Four subspecies, all in Mexico (Funk, 1982). 8 m (usually smaller).
- Perymenium grande* W. B. Hemsley, *Biologia centrali-americanica* 2(8): 181. 1881. (Fay, 1978: 246-249; Strother, 1999: 92; Harriman, 2001a: 357; Parker, 2008: 194). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Fay, 1978). 8 m (in Guatemala and Nicaragua reported to be up to 20 m).
- Podachaenium eminens* (M. Lagasca) C. H. Schultz, *Flora* 44(35): 557. 1861. (McVaugh, 1984: 752-755; Strother, 1999: 95; Harriman, 2001b: 359; Parker, 2008: 195-196). 10(-15) m.
- Rojasianthe superba* P. C. Standley et J. A. Steyermark, *Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series* 22(4): 315. 1940. (Strother, 1999: 98; Parker, 2008: 197). 6 m.
- Sinclairia glabra* (W. B. Hemsley) P. A. Rydberg, *North American Flora* 34(4): 297. 1927. (McVaugh, 1984: 579-580; Turner, 2007: 17-18). 10 m (frequently smaller). Three varieties, all in Mexico (Turner, 2007). Endemic.
- Squamopappus skutchii* (S. F. Blake) R. K. Jansen, N. A. Harriman et L. E. Urbatsch, *Systematic Botany* 7(4): 481. 1982. (Strother, 1999: 116-117; Parker, 2008: 202). 5(-10) m.
- Telanthophora grandifolia* (C. F. Lessing) H. Robinson et Brettell, *Phytologia* 27(6): 427. 1974. (Harriman, 2001c: 377-378). 12(-15) m.
- Telanthophora uspantanensis* (J. M. Coulter) H. Robinson et Brettell, *Phytologia* 27(6): 428. 1974. 7(-20) m. Endemic.
- Tithonia koelzii* R. McVaugh, *Contributions from the University of Michigan Herbarium* 9(4): 443. 1972. (McVaugh, 1984: 929-931). 7 m. Endemic.
- Verbesina apleura* S. F. Blake, *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University* 52: 53. 1917. (Strother, 1999: 133; Parker, 2008: 204). 5(-10) m.
- Verbesina breedlovei* B. L. Turner, *Plant Systematics and Evolution* 150: 244. 1985. (Strother, 1999: 133), 5(-9) m. Endemic.
- Verbesina furfuracea* R. McVaugh, *Contributions from the University of Michigan Herbarium* 9(4): 449. 1972. (McVaugh, 1984: 978-980). 7 m. Endemic.
- Verbesina oerstediana* G. Bentham, *Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening i Kjøbenhavn* 1852(5-7): 96. 1853. (Harriman, 2001d: 382-383; Parker, 2008: 205; as *Verbesina lanata* in Strother, 1999: 137). 15 m.
- Vernonanthura patens* (K. S. Kunth) H. Robinson, *Nova genera et species plantarum (folio edition)* 4: 32. 1820. (As *Vernonia deppeana* in McVaugh, 1984: 1024-1025; Parker, 2008: 207; as *Vernonia patens* in Rzedowski and Calderón, 1995: 38-40; Turner, 2007: 117-118; Parker, 2008: 207). 5(-8) m.
- Leguminosae: Caesalpinioideae (= Caesalpinieae)**
- Bauhinia chapulhuacania* R. P. Wunderlin, *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 70(1): 104. 1983. (Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 5-7). 8 m. Endemic.
- Bauhinia cookii* J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(4): 205. 1930. (Wunderlin, 1983: 104-105; McVaugh, 1987: 12-13; Torres, 1999: 40-42; Wunderlin, 2001: 523; Parker, 2008: 395; Zamora, 2010: 441). 15(-40) m.
- Bauhinia coulteri* J. F. Macbride, *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University* 59: 22. 1919. (Wunderlin, 1983: 105-106; Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 7-11). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Wunderlin, 1983). 6 m. Endemic.
- Bauhinia divaricata* C. Linnaeus, *Species plantarum* 1: 374. 1753. (Wunderlin, 1983: 107-110; McVaugh, 1987: 13-14; Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 11-13; Torres, 1999: 55-68; Wunderlin, 2001: 523; Parker, 2008: 395; Zamora, 2010: 441). 9 m (frequently smaller). The large trees of this species could possibly be separated as *Bauhinia amblyophylla*, currently being considered a synonym (personal communication, Rafael Torres, September 2010).
- Bauhinia macranthera* G. Bentham ex W. B. Hemsley, *Diagnoses plantarum novarum vel minus cognitarum mexicanarum et centrali-americanarum* 3: 49. 1880. (Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 13-16). 7 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Bauhinia pansamalana* J. Donnell-Smith, *Botanical Gazette* 13(2): 27. 1888. (Wunderlin, 1983: 116-117; Torres, 1999: 50-52; Parker, 2008: 396). 8 m.
- Bauhinia pringlei* S. Watson, *Proceedings of the American*

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- Academy of Arts and Sciences 25: 147. 1890. (Wunderlin, 1983: 120-121; McVaugh, 1987: 16-18; Felger et al., 2001: 170-171). 7(-10) m. Endemic.
- Bauhinia retifolia* P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 23(2): 416. 1922. (Ramirez and Torres, 2007: 365-368). 8 m.
- Bauhinia rubeleruziana* J. Donnell-Smith, Botanical Gazette 13(2): 27. 1888. (Wunderlin, 1983: 122-123; Torres, 1999: 81-86). 15(-25) m.
- Bauhinia subrotundifolia* A. J. Cavanilles, Icones et descriptiones plantarum, quae aut sponte in hispania crescunt, aut in hortis hospitantur 5: 4. 1799. (Wunderlin, 1983: 123-124; McVaugh, 1987: 18-19). 10 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Bauhinia wunderlinii* R. Torres, Novon 16(4): 535. 2006. 20 m.
- Caesalpinia cacalaco* A. J. Bonpland, Plantae aequinoctiales 2: 173. 1817. (McVaugh, 1987: 24-26). This species may be transferred to *Tara* in the future (Lewis, 2005: 138). 10(-16) m.
- Caesalpinia coccinea* G. P. Lewis et J. L. Contreras, Kew Bulletin 49(1): 103. 1994. (Lewis, 1998: 76-79). This species may be transferred to *Poincianella* in the future (personal communication, J. S. Sotuyo and G. P. Lewis, March 2011). 10 m. Endemic.
- Caesalpinia colimensis* F. J. Hermann, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 38(7): 237. 1948. (McVaugh, 1987: 34). This species may be transferred to *Coulteria* in the future (personal communication, J. S. Sotuyo and G. P. Lewis, March 2011). 8 m. Endemic.
- Caesalpinia hintonii* N. Y. Sandwith, Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) 1937(5): 303. 1937. (Lewis, 1998: 90-95). This species may be transferred to *Poincianella* in the future (personal communication, J. S. Sotuyo and G. P. Lewis, March 2011). 7 m. Endemic.
- Caesalpinia hughesii* G. P. Lewis, *Caesalpinia: a revision of the Poincianella-Erythrostemon group*, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, U.K., p. 73. 1998. This species may be transferred to *Poincianella* in the future (personal communication, J. S. Sotuyo and G. P. Lewis, March 2011). 10 m. Endemic.
- Caesalpinia macvaughii* J. L. Contreras et G. P. Lewis, Kew Bulletin 47(2): 309. 1992. (Lewis, 1998: 95-96). This species may be transferred to *Poincianella* in the future (personal communication, J. S. Sotuyo and G. P. Lewis, March 2011). 8 m. Endemic.
- Caesalpinia oyamae* J. S. Sotuyo et G.P. Lewis, Brittonia 59(1): 34. 2007. This species may be transferred to *Poincianella* in the future (personal communication, J. S. Sotuyo and G. P. Lewis, March 2011). 6(-10) m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Caesalpinia palmeri* S. Watson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 24: 47. 1889. (Lewis, 1998: 62-66; Felger et al., 2001: 173-174). This species may be transferred to *Poincianella* in the future (personal communication, J. S. Sotuyo and G. P. Lewis, March 2011). 8 m (usually smaller). Endemic.
- Caesalpinia pringlei* (N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose) P. C. Standley, Tropical Woods 34: 40. 1933. (Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 20-22). This species may be transferred to *Coulteria* in the future (personal communication, J. S. Sotuyo and G. P. Lewis, March 2011). 7 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (C. Linnaeus) O. P. Swartz, Observationes botanicae 166. 1791. (McVaugh, 1987: 34-35; Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 22-25; Parker, 2008: 399; Zamora, 2010: 445). 5(-10) m.
- Caesalpinia velutina* (N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose) P. C. Standley, Tropical Woods 34: 40. 1933. (Lasseigne, 2001a: 529; Parker, 2008: 399). This species may be transferred to *Coulteria* in the future (personal communication, J. S. Sotuyo and G. P. Lewis, March 2011). 15 m.
- Caesalpinia vesicaria* C. Linnaeus, Species plantarum 1: 381. 1753. (Lasseigne, 2001a: 529; Parker, 2008: 399-400). This species may be transferred to *Tara* in the future (personal communication, J. S. Sotuyo and G. P. Lewis, March 2011). 12 m.
- Cassia grandis* C. Linnaeus filius, Supplementum plantarum 230. 1781. (Irwin and Barneby, 1982: 30-33; McVaugh, 1987: 38-39; Barneby, 2001a: 530-531; Parker, 2008: 400-401; Zamora, 2010: 458). 30 m.
- Cassia hintoni* N. Y. Sandwith, Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) 1936(1): 1936. (Irwin and Barneby, 1982: 35-38; McVaugh, 1987: 39-40). 9(-20) m. Endemic.
- Cassia moschata* K. S. Kunth, Nova genera et species plantarum, editio quarta 6: 338. 1824. (Irwin and Barneby, 1982: 33-35; Barneby, 2001a: 531; Parker, 2008: 401-402; Zamora, 2010: 458-459). 20(-28) m.
- Cercis canadensis* C. Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 374. 1753. (Hopkins, 1942: 200-210; Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 25-28). Three varieties, all in Mexico (Hopkins, 1942). 16 m.
- Conzattia multiflora* (B. L. Robinson) P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 23(2): 427. 1922. (McVaugh, 1987: 60-62; Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 41-44; Felger et al., 2001: 176-177). *Conzattia chiapensis* and *C. sericea* are considered to be synonyms. 20 m. Endemic.
- Coulteria mollis* K. S. Kunth, Nova genera et species plantarum (editio quarto) 6: 330. 1823. 35 m.
- Coulteria platyloba* (S. Watson) N. Zamora, Monographs in Systematic Botany from the Missouri Botanical Garden 119: 485. 2010. (As *Caesalpinia platyloba* in McVaugh, 1987: 32-34; Felger et al., 2001: 174). 20 m. Endemic.
- Cynometra hemitomophylla* (J. Donnell-Smith) J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(4): 220. 1930. (Zamora, 2010: 496). 25 m.
- Cynometra oaxacana* T. S. Brandegee, University of California Publications in Botany 6(8): 180. 1915. (Dwyer, 1958: 329; McVaugh, 1987: 62-63; Parker, 2008: 402-403). 25 m. Endemic.
- Cynometra retusa* N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, Tropical Woods 7:

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5. 1926. (Dwyer, 1958: 324; Pool, 2001a: 537; Parker, 2008: 403; Zamora, 2010: 497). 20 m.
- Dialium guianense* (J. B. Aublet) N. Y. Sandwith, *Lloydia* 2(3): 184. 1939. (Zarucchi, 1998: 53; Zarucchi, 2001a: 538; Parker, 2008: 404; Zamora, 2010: 520-521). 30(-65) m.
- Gleditsia triacanthos* C. Linnaeus, *Species plantarum* 2: 1056. 1753. Widely cultivated, but native in northern Mexico. 10 m.
- Haematoxylum brasiletto* G. K. Karsten, *Florae columbiae terrarumque adjacentium specimina selecta in peregrinatione duodecim annorum observata delineavit et descripsit* 2: 27. 1862. (McVaugh, 1987: 65; Felger et al., 2001: 183-184; Lasseigne, 2001b: 539; Parker, 2008: 404; Zamora, 2010: 552). 8(-20) m (frequently smaller).
- Haematoxylum campechianum* C. Linnaeus, *Species plantarum* 1: 384. 1753. (Parker, 2008: 404-405). 10(-20) m (frequently smaller).
- Heteroflorum sclerocarpum* M. Sousa, *Novon* 15(1): 214. 2005. 16 m. Endemic.
- Hymenaea courbaril* C. Linnaeus, *Species plantarum* 2: 1192. 1753. (Lee and Langenheim, 1975: 79-90; McVaugh, 1987: 70-71; Lasseigne, 2001c: 539; Parker, 2008: 405-406; Zamora, 2010: 554). Six varieties, one in Mexico (Lee and Langenheim, 1975). 20(-40) m.
- Libidibia coriaria* (N. J. von Jacquin) D. F. von Schlechtendal, *Linnaea* 5: 193. 1830. (As *Caesalpinia coriaria* in McVaugh, 1987: 27-28; Lasseigne, 2001a: 528; Parker, 2008: 398; Zamora, 2010: 596-597). 10(-20) m.
- Libidibia sclerocarpa* (P. C. Standley) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(5): 319. 1930. (As *Caesalpinia sclerocarpa* in McVaugh, 1987: 35-36; Felger et al., 2001: 174). 25 m. Endemic.
- Parkinsonia aculeata* C. Linnaeus, *Sp. Pl.* 375. 1753. (McVaugh, 1987: 73; Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 54-57; Felger et al., 2001: 197-200). 10 m (frequently smaller).
- Parkinsonia florida* (G. Benthham ex A. Gray) S. Watson, *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 11: 135. 1876. (Felger et al., 2001: 200; as *Cercidium floridum* in Carter, 1974: 33-37). Two subspecies, both in Mexico (Carter, 1974). 12 m.
- Parkinsonia microphylla* J. Torrey, *Reports of explorations and surveys: to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, made under the direction of the Secretary of War* 4(5): 82. 1857. (Felger et al., 2001: 200; as *Cercidium microphyllum* in Carter, 1974: 24-27). 10 m (frequently smaller).
- Parkinsonia praecox* (H. Ruiz et J. A. Pavón) J. Hawkins, *Plant Systematics and Evolution* 216: 63. 1999. (Felger et al., 2001: 200-201; as *Cercidium praecox* in McVaugh, 1987: 41-42). 12 m.
- Peltogyne mexicana* M. Martínez, *Anales del instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional de México, Botánica* 31: 125. 1960. (Freitas da Silva, 1976: 35-36). 20 m. Endemic.
- Peltophorum dubium* (C. P. Sprengel) P. H. Taubert, *Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* 3(3): 176. 1892. 15 m.
- Poeppigia procera* C. B. Presl, *Symbolae botanicae sive descriptiones et icones plantarum novarum aut minus cognitarum* 1: 16. 1830. (McVaugh, 1987: 73-74; Zarucchi, 2001b: 542; Parker, 2008: 407). 20 m.
- Poecianella acapulcensis* (P. C. Standley) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(5): 329. 1930. (As *Caesalpinia acapulcensis* in Lewis, 1998: 55-59). 7 m. Endemic.
- Poecianella caladenia* (P. C. Standley) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(5): 329. 1930. (As *Caesalpinia caladenia* in McVaugh, 1987: 26-27; Lewis, 1998: 59-62; Felger et al., 2001: 172-173). 10 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Poecianella eriostachys* (G. Benthham) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(5): 332. 1930. (As *Caesalpinia eriostachys* in McVaugh, 1987: 28-29; Lewis, 1998: 99-106; Lasseigne, 2001a: 528; Parker, 2008: 398; Zamora, 2010: 687-688). 10(-18) m.
- Poecianella exostemma* (A. P. de Candolle) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(5): 328. 1930. (As *Caesalpinia exostemma* in McVaugh, 1987: 29-30; Lewis, 1998: 66-73; Lasseigne, 2001a: 528; Parker, 2008: 398; Zamora, 2010: 688). Two subspecies, both in Mexico (Lewis, 1998). 15 m.
- Poecianella gaumeri* (J. M. Greenman) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(5): 333. 1930. (As *Caesalpinia gaumeri* in Lewis, 1998: 107-111; Parker, 2008: 399). 15(-20) m.
- Poecianella melanadenia* (J. N. Rose) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(5): 334. 1930. (As *Caesalpinia melanadenia* in Lewis, 1998: 97-99). 6 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Poecianella mexicana* (A. Gray) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(5): 330. 1930. (As *Caesalpinia mexicana* in Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 18-20; Lewis, 1998: 36-41). 6(-10) m (frequently smaller).
- Poecianella robinsoniana* N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(5): 330. 1930. (As *Caesalpinia mexicana* in McVaugh, 1987: 31-32; as *Caesalpinia robinsoniana* in Lewis, 1998: 42-44). 7 m.
- Poecianella yucatanensis* (J. M. Greenman) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(5): 330. 1930. (As *Caesalpinia yucatanensis* in Lewis, 1998: 80-86). Three subspecies, 2 in Mexico (Lewis, 1998). 20(-30) m.
- Schizolobium parahyba* (J. M. Vellozo) S. F. Blake, *Contributions from the United States National Herbarium* 20(7): 240. 1919. (Barneby, 1996: 176-178; Lasseigne, 2001d: 543; Parker, 2008: 408; Zamora, 2010: 703-704). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Barneby, 1996). 30(-50) m.
- Senna atomaria* (C. Linnaeus) H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 35: 588. 1982. (McVaugh, 1987: 80-82; Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 69-70; Barneby, 2001b: 548; Felger et al., 2001: 210-211;

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- Parker, 2008: 409). 17(-20) m.
- Senna multijuga* (L. C. Richard) H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 35: 492. 1982. (Barneby, 2001b: 550-551). Three subspecies, one in Mexico (Irwin and Barneby, 1982). 30 m (40 m in Brazil).
- Senna nicaraguensis* (G. Bentham) H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 35: 463. 1982. (McVaugh, 1987: 95-96; Barneby, 2001b: 551; Zamora, 2010: 715). 7(-12) m.
- Senna papillosa* (N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose) H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 35: 125. 1982. (Barneby, 2001b: 552-553; Parker, 2008: 411; Zamora, 2010: 717). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Irwin and Barneby, 1982). 10 m.
- Senna peralteana* (K. S. Kunth) H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 35: 597. 1982. (Parker, 2008: 412). 10 m (sometimes also lianas).
- Senna polyantha* (J. M. Mociño et M. Sessé ex L. T. Colladon) H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 35: 448. 1982. (McVaugh, 1987: 105-106; Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 93-95). 7 m. Endemic.
- Senna racemosa* (P. Miller) H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 35: 580. 1982. (McVaugh, 1987: 107-108; Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 95-98; Zamora, 2010: 719). Five varieties, all in Mexico (Irwin and Barneby, 1982). 12 m.
- Senna skinneri* (G. Bentham) H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 35: 218. 1982. (McVaugh, 1987: 110-111; Barneby, 2001b: 555; Parker, 2008: 413; Zamora, 2010: 721). 7(-12) m.
- Senna sousana* H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 35: 596. 1982. 14 m. Endemic.
- Senna spectabilis* (A. P. de Candolle) H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 35: 600. 1982. (Barneby, 2001b: 556; Parker, 2008: 413; Zamora, 2010: 721-722). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Irwin and Barneby, 1982). 16 m.
- Senna tonduzii* (P. C. Standley) H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 35: 525. 1982. (Zamora, 2010: 722). 10 m.
- Senna wislizenii* (A. Gray) H. S. Irwin et R. C. Barneby, *Phytologia* 44(7): 500. 1979. (Irwin and Barneby, 1982: 571-575; McVaugh, 1987: 113-114; Rzedowski and Calderón, 1997: 104-106). Four varieties, all in Mexico (Irwin and Barneby, 1982). 10 m.
- Tachigali* sp. Specimen *J.I. Calzada 17,748* (MEXU) from northern Oaxaca, and identified by M. Sousa (MEXU) as a new species; it has not been published because flowers have not yet been collected in this monocarpic species. 25 m. Endemic.
- Leguminosae: Mimosoideae (= Mimosaceae)**
- Abarema idiopoda* (S. F. Blake) R. C. Barneby et J. W. Grimes, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 74(1): 53. 1996. (Rico, 2001a: 1445-1446; Parker, 2008: 417; Zamora 2010: 416). 20 m.
- Abarema zolleriana* (P. C. Standley et J. A. Steyermark) R. C. Barneby et J. W. Grimes, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 74(1): 75. 1996. (Parker, 2008: 417). 18 m.
- Acacia acatlensis* G. Bentham, *London Journal of Botany* 1: 513. 1842. (Rico and Rodríguez, 1998: 8-9; Rico, 2007a: 37). *Mariosousa acatlensis* and *Senegalia acatlensis* are considered synonyms. 10 m. Endemic.
- Acacia amentacea* A. P. de Candolle, *Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis* 2: 455. 1825. (Rico, 2007a: 43) *Acacia rigidula* and *Vachellia rigidula* are considered synonyms. 8 m.
- Acacia bilimekii* J. F. Macbride, *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University* 59: 6. 1919. (Rico and Rodríguez, 1998: 12-14; Rico, 2007a: 52-54). *Vachellia bilimekii* is considered a synonym. 6 m. Endemic.
- Acacia brandegeana* I. M. Johnston, *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University* 75: 27. 1925. (Rico, 2007a: 54-56). *Vachellia brandegeana* is considered a synonym. 10 m. Endemic.
- Acacia californica* T. S. Brandegee, *Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, Series II*, 3: 221. 1892. (Rico, 2007a: 56-57). *Vachellia californica* is considered a synonym, and *Acacia pringlei* a synonym of *A. californica* subsp. *pringlei*. Two subspecies, both in Mexico (Rico, 2007a). 18 m. Endemic.
- Acacia centralis* (N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose) C. L. Lundell, *Contributions from the University of Michigan Herbarium* 4: 7. 1940. (Rico, 2001c: 1448; Rico, 2007a: 63; Parker, 2008: 418). *Mariosousa centralis* and *Senegalia centralis* are considered synonyms. 20(-35) m.
- Acacia chiapensis* W. E. Safford, *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 5(10): 356. 1915. (Janzen, 1974: 61-67; Seigler and Ebinger, 1995: 122-123; Rico, 2007a: 63-64). *Vachellia chiapensis* is considered a synonym. 8 m (15 m in Costa Rica).
- Acacia cochliacantha* F. A. von Humboldt et A. J. Bonpland ex C. L. von Willdenow, *Species plantarum, editio quarta* 4(2): 1081. 1806. (McVaugh, 1987: 126-127; Rico and Rodríguez, 1998: 14-15). *Vachellia campechiana* is considered a synonym. 10 m.
- Acacia collinsii* W. E. Safford, *Science* 31(800): 677. 1910. (Rico, 2001b: 264-265; Rico, 2001c: 1448-1449; Rico, 2007a: 66-67; Parker, 2008: 419). *Vachellia collinsii* is considered a synonym. 10 m (frequently smaller).
- Acacia cookii* W. E. Safford, *Science* 31(800): 677. 1910. (Janzen, 1974: 29-34; Rico, 2001c: 1449; Rico, 2007a: 70; Parker, 2008: 419). *Vachellia cookii* is considered a synonym. 18 m.
- Acacia coulteri* G. Bentham, *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge* 3(5): 66. 1852. (Rico and Rodríguez, 1998: 19-20; Felger et al., 2001: 162; Rico, 2001b: 268-269; Rico,

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- 2007a: 71-72; Rico, 2007b: 24-27). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Rico, 2007a). *Mariosousa coulteri* and *Senegalia coulteri* are considered synonyms. 20 m. Endemic.
- Acacia dolichostachya* S. F. Blake, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 34(6): 43. 1921. (Rico, 2007a: 78-79). *Mariosousa dolichostachya* and *Senegalia dolichostachya* are considered synonyms. 8(-15) m.
- Acacia farnesiana* (C. Linnaeus) C. L. von Willdenow, Species plantarum, editio quarta 4(2): 1083. 1806. (McVaugh, 1987: 127-128; Rico and Rodríguez, 1998: 20-21; Felger et al., 2001: 162; Rico, 2001b: 1449-1450; Rico, 2007a: 84-86; Rico, 2007b: 27-32). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Rico, 2007a). *Vachellia farnesiana* is considered a synonym. 10 m (frequently smaller).
- Acacia gaumeri* S. F. Blake, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 34: 44. 1921. (Rico, 2007a: 89-90). *Senegalia gaumeri* is considered a synonym. 10(-20) m. Endemic.
- Acacia gentlei* P. C. Standley, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 22(2): 77. 1940. (Janzen, 1974: 95-99; Seigler and Ebinger, 1995: 127-128; Rico, 2007a: 91-92; Parker, 2008: 420). *Vachellia gentlei* is considered a synonym 12(-25) m.
- Acacia globulifera* W. E. Safford, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 4(13): 360-361. 1914. (Rico, 2001b: 271-272; Rico, 2007a: 94; Parker, 2008: 419). *Vachellia globulifera* is considered a synonym. 5(-10) m.
- Acacia hindsii* G. Benthams, London Journal of Botany 1: 504. 1842. (Janzen, 1974: 113-129; McVaugh, 1987: 129-130; Seigler and Ebinger 1995: 129-130; Rico, 2001c: 1450; Rico, 2007a: 99-100; Parker, 2008: 420). *Vachellia hindsii* is considered a synonym. 10 m.
- Acacia janzenii* J. E. Ebinger et D. S. Seigler, The Southwestern Naturalist 32(2): 245. 1987. (Seigler and Ebinger, 1995: 130-131; Rico, 2007a: 103-104). This species might be a synonym of *Acacia cookii* (personal communication, Lourdes Rico, December 2010). *Vachellia janzenii* is considered a synonym. 11(-30) m. Endemic.
- Acacia macilenta* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 8(1): 31. 1903. (McVaugh, 1987: 131-132; Rico, 2001b: 275-277; Rico, 2007a: 117). *Senegalia macilenta* is considered a synonym. 15 m. Endemic.
- Acacia macracantha* F. A. von Humboldt et A. J. Bonpland ex C. L. von Willdenow, Species plantarum, editio quarta 4(2): 1080. 1806. (McVaugh, 1987: 132-133; Rico and Rodríguez, 1998: 21-23; Rico, 2007a: 117-120). *Vachellia macracantha* is considered a synonym. 10 m.
- Acacia mayana* C. L. Lundell, Publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington 478: 210. 1937. (Janzen, 1974: 93-95; Seigler and Ebinger, 1995: 131-132; Rico, 2007a: 123; Parker, 2008: 420). *Vachellia mayana* is considered a synonym. 10(-18) m.
- Acacia occidentalis* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 8(1): 32. 1903. (Felger et al., 2001: 165; Rico, 2007a: 134-135). *Senegalia occidentalis* is considered a synonym. 15 m. Endemic.
- Acacia peninsularis* (N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose) P. C. Standley, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 11(5): 158. 1936. (Rico, 2007a: 140-141). *Senegalia peninsularis* is considered a synonym. 8 m. Endemic.
- Acacia pennatula* (L. K. von Chamisso et D. F. von Schlechtendal) G. Benthams, London Journal of Botany 1: 390. 1842. (McVaugh, 1987: 133; Rico and Rodríguez, 1998: 24-25; Felger et al., 2001: 165-166; Rico, 2001c: 1451; Rico, 2007a: 141-142; Rico, 2007b: 37-42; Parker, 2008: 421). Two subspecies, both in Mexico (Rico, 2007a). *Vachellia pennatula* is considered a synonym. 15(-30) m.
- Acacia picachensis* T. S. Brandegee, University of California Publications in Botany 6(8): 179. 1915. (McVaugh, 1987: 134; Rico, 2001b: 283-285; Rico, 2001c: 1451; Rico, 2007a: 143-144; Parker, 2008: 421). *Senegalia picachensis* is considered a synonym. 8(-16) m.
- Acacia polyphylla* A. P. de Candolle, Catalogus plantarum horti botanici monspeliensis 74. 1813. (Rico, 2001c: 1451-1452; Rico, 2007a: 147-150; Parker, 2008: 421; as *Acacia glomerata* in McVaugh, 1987: 128-129). Three varieties, one in Mexico (Rico, 2007a). *Senegalia polyphylla* is considered a synonym. 30 m.
- Acacia riparia* K. S. Kunth, Nova genera et species plantarum (folio edition) 6: 218. 1824. (McVaugh, 1987: 135-136; Rico, 2001c: 1452; Rico, 2007a: 158-159; Parker, 2008: 421). *Senegalia riparia* is considered a synonym. 8 m (also higher climbing shrub or tree).
- Acacia russelliana* (N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose) C. L. Lundell, Contributions from the University of Michigan Herbarium 4: 7. 1940. (Rico, 2007a: 165). *Mariosousa russelliana* and *Senegalia russelliana* are considered synonyms. 8 m. Endemic.
- Acacia sericea* M. Martens et Galeotti, Bulletin de l'Academie Royale des Sciences et Belles-lettres de Bruxelles 10(2): 311. 1843. (Rico and Rodríguez, 1998: 29-30; Rico, 2007a: 171). *Mariosousa sericea* and *Senegalia sericea* are considered synonyms. 8(-15) m. Endemic.
- Acacia subangulata* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 5(4): 194. 1899. (Rico and Rodríguez, 1998: 30-33; Rico, 2007a: 174). *Senegalia subangulata* is considered a synonym. 7 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Acacia usumacintensis* C. L. Lundell, Contributions from the University of Michigan Herbarium 4: 8. 1940. (Rico, 2007a: 181). *Mariosousa usumacintensis* is considered a synonym. 28(-40) m.
- Acacia willardiana* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 1(3): 88. 1890. (Rico, 2007a: 187). *Mariosousa willardiana* is considered a synonym. 5(-10) m. Endemic.
- Albizia adinocephala* (J. Donnell-Smith) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose ex S. J. Record, Tropical Woods 10: 22. 1927.

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- (Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 218-221; Rico, 2001d: 1454-1455; Parker, 2008: 422; Rico et al., 2008: 262-265; Zamora, 2010: 429). 30(-65) m.
- Albizia guachapele* (K. S. Kunth) A. Dugand, Phytologia 13: 389. 1966. (Rico, 2001d: 1455; Parker, 2008: 423; Rico et al., 2008: 268-273; as *Pseudosamanea guachapele* in Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 115-116). 30(-50) m.
- Albizia leucocalyx* (N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose) M. L. Rico, Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society 108(3): 272. 1992. (Rico et al., 2008: 277; as *Balizia leucocalyx* in Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 36-37). 40(-60) m.
- Albizia niopoides* (R. Spruce ex G. Benth) A. E. Burkart, Las leguminosas argentinas (second edition) 542. 1952. (Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 220-224; Rico, 2001d: 1456; Parker, 2008: 423-424; Rico et al., 2008: 277-282; Zamora, 2010: 429). 30 m.
- Albizia occidentalis* T. S. Brandege, Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, Series 2, 3: 222. 1892. (McVaugh, 1987: 145-146; Rzedowski, 2007: 62-66; Rico et al., 2008: 282-288; as *Hesperalbizia occidentalis* in Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 112-113). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Rico et al., 2008). 30 m. Endemic.
- Albizia sinaloensis* N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(1): 45. 1928. (Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 215-216; Rico et al., 2008: 288-291). 20 m. Endemic.
- Albizia tomentosa* (M. Micheli) P. C. Standley, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 13(1): 6. 1923. (McVaugh, 1987: 146-147; Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 213-215; Rzedowski, 2007: 66-68; Parker, 2008: 424; Rico et al., 2008: 291-300). Three varieties, all in Mexico (Rico et al., 2008). 30 m.
- Calliandra arborea* P. C. Standley, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 17(4): 365. 1938. (As *Calliandra trinervia* var. *arborea* in Barneby, 1998: 117-118). 10 m.
- Calliandra belizensis* (N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose) P. C. Standley, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 4(8): 309. 1929. (Barneby, 1998: 34-35; Parker, 2008: 424-425). 10 m.
- Calliandra bijuga* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 5(3): 135. 1897. (McVaugh, 1987: 152; Zamora, 2010: 447-448; with different species concept in Barneby, 1998: 37). 5 m.
- Calliandra caeciliae* H. A. Harms, Repertorium Specierum Novarum Regni Vegetabilis 17(4-7): 89. 1921. (McVaugh, 1987: 152-153; Barneby, 1998: 84-85; Hernández, 2001a: 1458; Parker, 2008: 425). 5(-8) m.
- Calliandra calothyrsus* C. D. Meisner, Linnaea 21: 251. 1848. (McVaugh, 1987: 153-154; Macqueen and Hernández, 1997: 16-21; Hernández, 2001a: 1458-1459; Parker, 2008: 425; Zamora, 2010: 448-449; as *Calliandra houstoniana* var. *calothyrsus* in Barneby, 1998: 180-182). 8(-12) m.
- Calliandra erythrocephala* H. M. Hernández et M. Sousa, Systematic Botany 13(4): 519. 1988. (Barneby, 1998: 110-111). 7 m. Endemic.
- Calliandra laevis* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 5(4): 194. 1899. (McVaugh, 1987: 165; Barneby, 1998: 133-134). 12(-20) m. Endemic.
- Calliandra magdalenae* (Bertero ex A. P. de Candolle) G. Benth, London Journal of Botany 5: 102. 1846. (Barneby, 1998: 82-84; Hernández, 2001a: 1459-1460; Parker, 2008: 426; Zamora, 2010: 450). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Barneby, 1998). 15 m.
- Chloroleucon mangense* (N. J. von Jacquin) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(1): 38. 1928. (Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 149-157; Felger et al., 2001: 174-176; Rico, 2001e: 1460; Zamora, 2010: 471-472; as *Pithecellobium leucospermum* in McVaugh, 1987: 236-237). Six varieties, 2 in Mexico (Barneby and Grimes, 1996). 16(-30) m.
- Cojoba arborea* (C. Linnaeus) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(1): 29. 1928. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 41-44; Rico, 2001f: 1461; Rico, 2007c; Parker, 2008: 427; Zamora, 2010: 477-478). Three varieties, 1 in Mexico (Barneby and Grimes, 1997). 50 m.
- Cojoba graciliflora* (S. F. Blake) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(1): 31. 1928. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 54-55; Rico, 2001f: 1462; Parker, 2008: 427). 20 m.
- Cojoba haematoloba* M. L. Rico, Kew Bulletin 46: 507. 1991. 15(-25) m. Endemic.
- Cojoba mariaelenae* M. L. Rico, Kew Bulletin 46: 510. 1991. 14 m. Endemic.
- Cojoba recordii* N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(1): 31. 1928. (Rico, 2001f: 1462-1463; Parker, 2008: 427-428). 13 m.
- Cojoba sophorocarpa* (G. Benth) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(1): 31. 1928. (Rico, 1991: 511-512; Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 50-52; Rico, 2001f: 1463; Zamora, 2010: 480). 8 m.
- Cojoba undulatomarginata* M. L. Rico, Kew Bulletin 46: 512. 1991. (Zamora, 2010: 480-481). 15 m.
- Ebenopsis ebano* (J. L. Berlandier) R. C. Barneby et J. W. Grimes, Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden 74(1): 175. 1996. 15 m.
- Enterolobium cyclocarpum* (N. J. von Jacquin) A. H. Grisebach, Flora of the British West Indian Islands 226. 1860. (McVaugh, 1987: 176-178; Pool, 2001b: 1465; Calderón, 2007a: 103-106; Parker, 2008: 428-429; Zamora, 2010: 535). 30(-60) m.
- Enterolobium schomburgkii* (G. Benth) G. Benth, Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 30(3): 599. 1875. (Pool, 2001b: 1465-1466; Parker, 2008: 429; Zamora, 2010: 536). 25(-50) m.
- Havardia acatlensis* (G. Benth) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(1): 42. 1928. (As *Pithecellobium acatlense* in McVaugh, 1987: 233-234; as *Sphinga acatlensis* in Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 161-164). 7 m. Endemic.
- Havardia albicans* (K. S. Kunth) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(1): 41. 1928. (Barneby and Grimes,

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- 1996: 171-172; as *Pithecellobium albicans* in Parker, 2008: 439). 12 m.
- Havardia campylacantha* (M. L. Rico et M. Sousa) R. C. Barneby et J. W. Grimes, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 74(1): 167. 1996. (Rico, 2001g: 1466; Zamora, 2010: 553). 14 m.
- Havardia mexicana* (J. N. Rose) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23: 41(1). 1928. (Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 172-173). 10 m. Endemic.
- Havardia pallens* (G. Bentham) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(1): 42. 1928. (Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 169-171; Calderón, 2007b: 107-110). 12 m.
- Havardia sonorae* (S. Watson) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, *North American Flora* 23(1): 42. 1928. (Barneby and Grimes, 1996: 166-167; Felger et al., 2001: 184, 186). 7(-12) m. Endemic.
- Inga acrocephala* E. G. von Steudel, *Flora* 26: 759. 1843. (Sousa, 1993: 230; Pennington, 1997: 355-358; Sousa, 2001a: 1469; Zamora, 2010: 566). 20 m.
- Inga affinis* A. P. de Candolle, *Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis* 2: 433. 1825. (Sousa, 1993: 231; Sousa, 2001a: 1470; as *Inga vera* subsp. *affinis* in Pennington, 1997: 716-718). 15 m.
- Inga alba* (O. P. Swartz) C. L. von Willdenow, *Species plantarum*, editio quarta 4(2): 1013. 1806. (Sousa, 1993: 231; Pennington, 1997: 200-206; Sousa, 2001a: 1470; Zamora, 2010: 566-567). 40 m.
- Inga appendiculata* M. Sousa, *Acta Botanica Mexicana* 89: 35. 2009. 18 m. Endemic.
- Inga barbourii* P. C. Standley, *Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series* 23(2): 55. 1944. (Sousa, 2001a: 1471; Zamora, 2010: 567-568; as *Inga tenuipedunculata* in Sousa, 1993: 265; Pennington, 1997: 405-407). 30 m.
- Inga belizensis* P. C. Standley, *Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series* 4(8): 307. 1929. (Sousa, 1993: 232; Pennington, 1997: 168-170; Parker, 2008: 430). 12 m.
- Inga calcicola* M. Sousa, *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 80(1): 233, 1993. (Pennington, 1997: 643-645). 20 m. Endemic.
- Inga calderonii* P. C. Standley, *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 13(15): 352. 1923. (Sousa, 1993: 235; Pennington, 1997: 605-608). 15 m.
- Inga chiapensis* F. Miranda ex M. Sousa, *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 80(1): 237. 1993. (Pennington, 1997: 610, 612; Sousa, 2009a: 37-40). 18 m. Endemic.
- Inga dasycarpa* M. Sousa, *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 80(1): 238. 1993. (Pennington, 1997: 549-552). 15 m.
- Inga densiflora* G. Bentham, *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London* 30(3): 617. 1875. (Sousa, 1993: 242; Pennington, 1997: 391-395; Sousa, 2001a: 1472-1473; Zamora, 2010: 571-572). 20 m.
- Inga eriocarpa* G. Bentham, *London Journal of Botany* 4: 615. 1845. (McVaugh, 1987: 179-181; as *Inga vera* subsp. *eriocarpa* in Pennington, 1997: 717-720). 20 m. Endemic.
- Inga flexuosa* D. F. von Schlechtendal, *Linnaea* 12: 559. 1838. (Sousa, 1993: 244; with different species concept in Pennington, 1997: 389-391, 393; as *Inga hintonii* in McVaugh, 1987: 181-182). 30 m. Endemic.
- Inga huastecana* M. Sousa, *Acta Botanica Mexicana* 31:51. 1995. (Pennington, 1997: 449-450; Sousa, 2007: 113-115). 8 m. Endemic.
- Inga ismaelis* M. Sousa, *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 80(1): 245. 1993. (Pennington, 1997: 554-556). 20 m. Endemic.
- Inga jinicuil* D. F. von Schlechtendal, *Linnaea* 12: 559. 1838. (Sousa, 1993: 247; Sousa, 2001a: 1474; with different species concept in Pennington, 1997: 336-341). 30 m.
- Inga lactifera* M. Sousa, *Acta Botanica Mexicana* 89: 26. 2009. 25 m.
- Inga lacustris* M. Sousa, *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 80(1): 247. 1993. (Pennington, 1997: 416-418). 7 m. Endemic.
- Inga laurina* (O. P. Swartz) C. L. von Willdenow, *Species plantarum*, editio quarta 4(2): 1018. 1806. (McVaugh, 1987: 182; Sousa, 1993: 250; Pennington, 1997: 163-168; Sousa, 2001a: 1474-1475; Parker, 2008: 431; Zamora, 2010: 576). 22 m.
- Inga leiocalycina* G. Bentham, *London Journal of Botany* 4: 598. 1845. (Sousa, 1993: 250; Pennington, 1997: 441-444; Sousa, 2001a: 1475; Zamora, 2010: 576). 35 m.
- Inga marginata* C. L. von Willdenow (*nomen conservandum*), *Species plantarum*, editio quarta 4(2): 1015. 1806. (Pennington, 1997: 180-184; Sousa, 2001a: 1475-1476; Parker, 2008: 431; Zamora, 2010: 578; as *Inga semialata* in Sousa, 1993: 259). 20 m.
- Inga mexicana* (T. D. Pennington) M. Sousa, *Acta Botanica Mexicana* 89: 30. 2009. (As *Inga multijuga* subsp. *mexicana* in Pennington, 1997: 483-486). 30 m.
- Inga micheliana* H. A. Harms, *Repertorium Specierum Novarum Regni Vegetabilis* 13(378-380): 525. 1915. (Parker, 2008: 431). *Inga tenella* is considered a synonym. Note that *Inga micheliana* is not considered a synonym of *I. flexuosa*. 18 m.
- Inga nobilis* C. L. von Willdenow, *Enumeratio plantarum horti botanici berlinensis* 2: 1047. 1809. (Pennington, 1997: 379-387; Sousa, 2001a: 1476; Zamora, 2010: 580; as *Inga quaternata* in Sousa, 1993: 257). Two subspecies, one in Mexico (Pennington, 1997). 20 m.
- Inga oerstediana* G. Bentham, *The Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. Herald* 117. 1853. (Sousa, 1993: 252; Pennington, 1997: 736-742; Sousa, 2001a: 1476-1477; Zamora, 2010: 580-581). 30 m.
- Inga paterno* H. A. Harms, *Repertorium Specierum Novarum Regni Vegetabilis* 13(373-375): 419. 1914. (Sousa, 1993: 252; Sousa, 2001a: 1477; Parker, 2008: 431-432). 15(-20) m.
- Inga pavoniana* G. Don, *A General History of the Dichlamydeous*

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- Plants 2: 388. 1832. (Sousa, 1993: 253; Sousa, 2001a: 1477-1478; as *Inga sapindoides* in Pennington, 1997: 759). 15(-25) m.
- Inga pinetorum* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 18(5): 185. 1916. (Sousa, 1993: 254; Pennington, 1997: 440, 447-449; Parker, 2008: 432). 5(-15) m.
- Inga punctata* C. L. von Willdenow, Species plantarum, editio quarta 4(2): 1016. 1806. (Sousa, 1993: 256-257; Pennington, 1997: 432-436; Sousa, 2001a: 1478; Parker, 2008: 432; Zamora, 2010: 582). 20 m.
- Inga sinacae* M. Sousa et G. Ibarra-Manríquez, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 80(1): 261. 1993. (Pennington, 1997: 636-638). 23 m. Endemic.
- Inga spectabilis* (M. Vahl) C. L. von Willdenow, Species plantarum, editio quarta 4(2): 1017. 1806. (Sousa, 1993: 263; Pennington, 1997: 466-470; Sousa, 2001a: 1480; Zamora, 2010: 585). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Sousa, 1993). 30 m.
- Inga thibaudiana* A. P. de Candolle, Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 2: 434. 1825. (Sousa, 1993: 265; Pennington, 1997: 486-492; Sousa, 2001a: 1481; Parker, 2008: 433; Zamora, 2010: 586-587). Three subspecies, one in Mexico (Pennington, 1997). 25 m.
- Inga tuerckheimii* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 18(5): 192. 1916. (Sousa 2007: 116-118). *Inga latibracteata* is considered a synonym. 25(-50) m.
- Inga vera* C. L. von Willdenow, Species plantarum, editio quarta 4(2): 1010. 1806. (Sousa, 1993: 266-268; Pennington, 1997: 709-720; Sousa, 2001a: 1483; Sousa 2007: 118-120; Parker, 2008: 433; Zamora, 2010: 589). Pennington (1997) distinguishes 3 subspecies, of which *Inga vera* subsp. *affinis* and *I. vera* subsp. *eriocarpa* are considered here to be own species. 12(-18) m.
- Leucaena collinsii* N. L. Britton et J.N. Rose, North American Flora 23(2): 126. 1928. (Zárate, 1994: 140-142; Hughes, 1998: 122-128; Parker, 2008: 434). Two subspecies, one in Mexico (Hughes, 1998). 10(-20) m.
- Leucaena confertiflora* S. Zárate, Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Botánica 65(2): 148. 1994. (Hughes, 1998: 137-142; Zárate, 2006: 20-25). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Hughes, 1998). 6 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Leucaena cuspidata* P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(6): 189. 1919. (Zárate, 1994: 142-146; Hughes, 1998: 91-96; Grether, 2007a: 122-124). 6 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Leucaena diversifolia* (D. F. von Schlechtendal) G. Bentham, Journal of Botany, being a second series of the Botanical Miscellany 4(32): 417. 1842. (Hughes, 1998: 101-107; Zárate, 2006: 25-27; Parker, 2008: 434). 20 m. There is also a hybrid between *Leucaena diversifolia* and *L. leucocephala* subsp. *glabrata*, called *L. × spontanea* (Hughes, 1998: 213-217).
- Leucaena esculenta* (J. M. Mociño et M. Sessé ex A. L. de Candolle) G. Bentham, Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 30(3): 442. 1875. (McVaugh, 1987: 183-184; Hughes, 1998: 142-149; in Zárate, 1994: 131-138, and Zárate, 2006: 27-34, divided into 3 subspecies that according to Hughes, 1998, are distinct species). 20 m. Originally endemic to Mexico, but now cultivated all over the tropics. There is also a hybrid between *Leucaena esculenta* and *L. leucocephala* subsp. *glabrata*, called *L. × mixtec* (Hughes, 1998: 209-213; Zárate, 2006: 41-42).
- Leucaena greggii* S. Watson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 23: 272. 1888. (Zárate, 1994: 129-130; Hughes, 1998: 88-91). 8 m. Endemic.
- Leucaena involucrata* S. Zárate, Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica 65(2): 138(141). 1994. (Hughes, 1998: 159-162; Felger et al., 2001: 187). 8 m. Endemic.
- Leucaena lanceolata* S. Watson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 21: 427. 1886. (McVaugh, 1987: 185; Zárate, 1994: 114-121; Hughes, 1998: 165-173; Felger et al., 2001: 187, 189). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Hughes, 1998). 15(-20) m. Endemic.
- Leucaena leucocephala* (J. B. Lamarck) H. C. de Wit, Taxon 10(2): 54. 1961. (McVaugh, 1987: 185-186; Zárate, 1994: 124-129; Hughes, 1998: 107-122; Felger et al., 2001: 187, 189-191; Zárate, 2001: 1484-1485; Zárate, 2006: 34-37; Parker, 2008: 434; Zamora, 2010: 595-596). Three subspecies, all in Mexico (Hughes, 1998). 15(-20) m. Widely naturalized all over the tropics, especially Africa.
- Leucaena macrophylla* G. Bentham, The Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. Sulphur 90. 1844. (McVaugh, 1987: 186-188; Zárate, 1994: 110-114; Hughes, 1998: 178-186; Zárate, 2006: 37-38; Grether, 2007a: 124-126). Two subspecies, both in Mexico (Hughes, 1998). 15 m. Endemic.
- Leucaena matudae* (S. Zárate) C. E. Hughes, Contributions from the University of Michigan Herbarium 21: 286. 1997. (Hughes, 1998: 162-165; as subspecies of *Leucaena esculenta* in Zárate, 1994: 131-138). 10 m. Endemic.
- Leucaena pallida* N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(2): 126-127. 1928. (Hughes, 1998: 153-158; Grether, 2007a: 126-129; as subspecies of *Leucaena esculenta* in Zárate, 1994: 131-138). 7(-15) m. Endemic.
- Leucaena pueblana* N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(2): 126. 1928. (Hughes, 1998: 149-153; Zárate, 2006: 38-41). 10 m. Endemic.
- Leucaena pulverulenta* (D. F. von Schlechtendal) G. Bentham, Journal of Botany, being a second series of the Botanical Miscellany 4(32): 417. 1842. (Zárate, 1994: 154-155; Hughes, 1998: 96-101; Grether, 2007a: 129-131). 12(-20) m.
- Leucaena retusa* G. Bentham, Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge 3(5): 64. 1852. (Zárate, 1994: 121-122; Hughes, 1998: 83-88). 5(-8) m.

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- Leucaena shannonii* J. Donnell-Smith, Botanical Gazette 57(5): 419. 1914. (Zárate, 1994: 123-124; Hughes, 1998: 193-199; Zárate, 2001: 1485; Parker, 2008: 435). 10 m (15 m in Honduras).
- Leucaena trichandra* (J. G. Zuccarini) I. Urban, Symbolae Antillanae seu Fundamenta Florae Indiae Occidentalis 2(2): 267. 1900. (Hughes, 1998: 128-136). Note that *Leucaena trichandra* is not considered a synonym of *L. diversifolia*. 18 m.
- Lysiloma acapulcense* (K. S. Kunth) G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 3: 83. 1844. (Thompson, 1980: 87-99; McVaugh, 1987: 189-191; Andrade and Sousa, 2001: 1486; Andrade, 2007: 132-135; Parker, 2008: 435). 15(-25) m.
- Lysiloma auritum* (D. F. von Schlechtendal) G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 3: 83. 1844. (Thompson, 1980: 100-109; Andrade and Sousa, 2001: 1486-1487; Parker, 2008: 435-436; Zamora, 2010: 618). 9(-50) m.
- Lysiloma candidum* T. S. Brandege, Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, Series 2(2): 153. 1889. (Thompson, 1980: 45-52). 10 m. Endemic.
- Lysiloma divaricatum* (N. J. von Jacquin) J. F. Macbride, Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University 59: 6. 1919. (Thompson, 1980: 53-62; Andrade and Sousa, 2001: 1487; Parker, 2008: 436). 15(-20) m.
- Lysiloma latisiliquum* (C. Linnaeus) G. Bentham, Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 30(3): 534. 1875. (Thompson, 1980: 26-37; Parker, 2008: 436). 10(-35) m.
- Lysiloma microphyllum* G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 3: 83. 1844. (Thompson, 1980: 63-75; McVaugh, 1987: 191-192; Andrade, 2007: 135-139). 20 m. Endemic.
- Lysiloma tergeminum* G. Bentham, Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 30(3): 534. 1875. (Thompson, 1980: 38-44; McVaugh, 1987: 192-193). 12 m. Endemic.
- Lysiloma watsonii* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 1(4): 99. 1891. (Thompson, 1980: 76-86). 8(-12) m.
- Microlobius foetidus* (N. J. von Jacquin) M. Sousa et G. Andrade, Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica 63(1): 104. 1992. (As *Piptadenia platycarpa* in McVaugh, 1987: 231-232). Two subspecies, one in Mexico (Sousa and Andrade, 1992). 10 m.
- Mimosa acantholoba* (F. A. von Humboldt et A. J. Bonpland ex C. L. von Willdenow) J. L. Poir, Encyclopédie méthodique - botanique - supplément 1(1): 83. 1810. (McVaugh, 1987: 197-198; Barneby, 1991: 106-109; Grether, 1997: 171-176; Grether, 2000: 29-30). Four varieties, 3 in Mexico (Grether, 2000). 8 m (frequently smaller).
- Mimosa aculeaticarpa* C. G. de Ortega, Novarum aut rariorum plantarum horti reg. botan. matrit. descriptionum decades 134. 1800. (McVaugh, 1987: 198-200; Barneby 1991: 94-97; Grether, 1997: 165-170; Martínez and Grether, 2006: 45-48; Grether et al., 2007: 144-148; Martínez et al., 2008: 18-22). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Grether, 1997). 9 m.
- Mimosa arenosa* (C. L. von Willdenow) J. L. Poir, Encyclopédie méthodique - botanique - supplément 1(1): 66. 1810. (McVaugh, 1987: 204; Barneby, 1991: 123-127; Grether, 1997: 147-150; Grether, 2001: 1491). 12 m.
- Mimosa bahamensis* G. Bentham, Journal of Botany, being a second series of the Botanical Miscellany 4(32): 408. 1842. (Barneby, 1991: 189-190; Grether, 1997: 192-197; Martínez et al., 2008: 40-42; Parker, 2008: 437). 9 m.
- Mimosa benthamii* J. F. Macbride, Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University 59: 12. 1919. (McVaugh, 1987: 205-206; Martínez and Grether, 2006: 54-58; Grether et al., 2007: 152-154; as *Mimosa rhododactyla* var. *benthamii* in Barneby, 1991: 70-71). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Grether et al., 2007). 6(-10) m. Endemic.
- Mimosa brandegei* B. L. Robinson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 33: 316. 1898. (McVaugh, 1987: 206-207). 8 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Mimosa costenya* R. McVaugh, Flora Novo-Galiciana 5: 207. 1987. 6 m. Endemic.
- Mimosa galeottii* G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 5: 92. 1846. (McVaugh, 1987: 211; Barneby, 1991: 97-98; Grether et al., 2007: 160-162). 8 m. Endemic.
- Mimosa goldmanii* B. L. Robinson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 33(17): 308. 1898. (Barneby, 1991: 574-575; Grether, 1997: 258-261). 8 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Mimosa leucaenoides* G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 5: 89. 1846. (Barneby, 1991: 176; Grether et al., 2007: 164-166). 6(-12) m. Endemic.
- Mimosa mollis* G. Bentham, Journal of Botany, being a second series of the Botanical Miscellany 4(32): 408. 1842. (Barneby, 1991: 76; Martínez and Grether, 2006: 80-81). 7 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Mimosa palmeri* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 1(4): 99. 1891. (Barneby, 1991: 74-75; Felger et al., 2001: 193). 7 m. Endemic.
- Mimosa platycarpa* G. Bentham, Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 30(3): 417. 1875. (Grether, 1997: 176-183; Grether, 2000: 30; Grether, 2001: 1494-1495; Parker, 2008: 437; Zamora, 2010: 644-645). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Grether, 2000). 7(-10) m.
- Mimosa rhododactyla* B. L. Robinson, Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History 31: 260. 1904. (Barneby, 1991: 70-71). Two varieties, both in Mexico (4 varieties in Barneby, 1991, but following Grether et al., 2007: 152-153, we recognize the varieties *benthamii* and *malacocarpa* as varieties of the separate species *Mimosa benthamii*). 8 m. Endemic.
- Mimosa rosei* B. L. Robinson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 33: 317. 1898. (McVaugh, 1987: 218-219; Barneby, 1991: 83-84). 7 m. Endemic.
- Mimosa tenuiflora* (C. L. von Willdenow) J. L. Poir, Encyclopédie méthodique - botanique - supplément 1(1): 82. 1810. (Barneby, 1991: 135-136; Grether, 1997: 158-165;

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- Grether, 2001: 1496). 8 m.
- Piptadenia flava* (C. P. Sprengel ex A. P. de Candolle) G. Bentham, Transactions of the Linnean Society of London 30(3): 371. 1875. (McVaugh, 1987: 231; Sousa and Andrade, 2001a: 1500; Parker, 2008: 438; Zamora, 2010: 677). 6(-12) m, sometimes arching shrub.
- Piptadenia viridiflora* (K. S. Kunth) G. Bentham, Journal of Botany, being a second series of the Botanical Miscellany 4(31): 337. 1841. 15 m.
- Pithecellobium dulce* (W. Roxburgh) G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 3: 213. 1844. (McVaugh, 1987: 234; Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 23-25; Rico, 2001h: 1500-1501; Grether, 2007b: 197-200; Parker, 2008: 439-440). 20 m.
- Pithecellobium furcatum* G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 5: 106. 1846. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 34; Zamora, 2010: 681). 12 m.
- Pithecellobium hymenaeifolium* (C. L. von Willdenow) G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 3: 198. 1844. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 32-34; Zamora, 2010: 681-682). 8(-12) m.
- Pithecellobium keyense* N. L. Britton, North American Flora 23(1): 22. 1928. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 15-17). 10 m.
- Pithecellobium lanceolatum* (C. L. von Willdenow) G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 5: 105. 1846. (McVaugh, 1987: 234-235; Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 27-31; Rico, 2001h: 1501-1502; Parker, 2008: 440; Zamora, 2010: 682-683; as *Pithecellobium insigne* in Grether, 2007b: 200-202). 16(-20) m.
- Pithecellobium macrandrium* J. Donnell-Smith, Botanical Gazette 40(1): 3. 1905. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 34-36; Parker, 2008: 441). 8 m.
- Pithecellobium oblongum* G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 3: 198. 1844. (Rico, 2001h: 1502; Parker, 2008: 441). 10 m (15 m in Nicaragua).
- Pithecellobium unguis-cati* (C. Linnaeus) G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 3: 200. 1844. (McVaugh, 1987: 238-240; Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 17-21; Zamora, 2010: 683). 8(-15) m.
- Pithecellobium winzerlingii* N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(3): 193. 1928. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 31-32). 6(-10) m (15 m in El Salvador).
- Pityrocarpa obliqua* (C. H. Persoon) J. P. Brenan, Kew Bulletin 10: 176. 1955. This name substitutes the name *Piptadenia obliqua*, which becomes a synonym (Jobson and Luckow 2007: 573; as *Piptadenia constricta* in McVaugh, 1987: 229-231; as *Piptadenia obliqua* in Parker, 2008: 438). Two subspecies, one in Mexico (Jobson and Luckow 2007). 10 m.
- Prosopis articulata* S. Watson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 24: 48. 1889. (Burkart, 1976: 491-493). 8 m.
- Prosopis glandulosa* J. Torrey, Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York 2: 192. 1827. (Burkart, 1976: 514-517). Three varieties, all in Mexico (Burkart, 1976). 9(-20) m.
- Prosopis juliflora* (O. P. Swartz) A. P. de Candolle, Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 2: 447. 1825. (Burkart, 1976: 499-503; McVaugh, 1987: 241; Sousa and Andrade, 2001b: 1502-1503; Parker, 2008: 442-443; Zamora, 2010: 690-69). Three varieties, one in Mexico (Burkart, 1976). 20 m.
- Prosopis laevigata* (F. A. von Humboldt et A. J. Bonpland ex C. L. von Willdenow) M.C. Johnston, Brittonia 14: 78. 1962. (Burkart, 1976: 509-512; McVaugh, 1987: 241-243; Grether, 2006: 100-104; Grether, 2007c: 203-209). Two varieties, 1 in Mexico (Burkart, 1976). 12 m.
- Prosopis palmeri* S. Watson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 24: 48. 1889. (Burkart, 1976: 466-467). 7 m. Endemic.
- Prosopis pubescens* G. Bentham, London Journal of Botany 5: 82-83. 1846. (Burkart, 1976: 465-466). 10 m.
- Prosopis tamaulipana* A. E. Burkart, Journal of the Arnold Arboretum 57(4): 494. 1976. 7 m. Endemic.
- Prosopis velutina* E. O. Wootton, Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 25(8): 456. 1898. (Burkart, 1976: 522-523). 15 m.
- Samanea saman* (N. J. von Jacquin) E. D. Merrill, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 6(2): 47. 1916. (Parker, 2008: 443-444). *Albizia saman* is considered a synonym (Rico et al., 2008: 255). 30 m.
- Zapoteca portoricensis* (N. J. von Jacquin) H. M. Hernández, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 73(4): 758. 1986. (Hernández, 1989: 818-827; Hernández, 2007: 216-219; Parker, 2008: 444; Zamora, 2010: 765). Three subspecies, all in Mexico (Hernández, 1989). 3(-7) m.
- Zapoteca tetragona* (C. L. von Willdenow) H. M. Hernández, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 73(4): 757. 1986. (Hernández, 1989: 832-836; Hernández, 2001b: 1504; Parker, 2008: 444-445; Zamora, 2010: 765). 12 m (frequently smaller).
- Zygia cognata* (D. F. von Schlechtendal et L. K. von Chamisso) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(1): 39. 1928. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 105-106; Parker, 2008: 445). *Zygia stevensonii* is considered a synonym. 15 m.
- Zygia inaequalis* (F. A. von Humboldt et A. J. Bonpland ex C. L. von Willdenow) H. F. Pittier, Trabajos del Museo Comercial de Venezuela 2: 69. 1927. (Rico, 2001i: 1506; Zamora, 2010: 772-773). 6 m (25 m in Costa Rica).
- Zygia latifolia* (C. Linnaeus) W. Fawcett et A. B. Rendle, Flora of Jamaica, containing descriptions of the flowering plants known from the island 4: 150. 1920. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 117-123; Rico, 2001i: 1506; Zamora, 2010: 773). Five varieties, 1 in Mexico (Barneby and Grimes, 1997). 15 m.
- Zygia paucijugata* (C. L. Lundell) M. L. Rico, Kew Bulletin 46(3): 504. 1991. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 115-116). 7 m. Endemic.
- Zygia peckii* (B. L. Robinson) N. L. Britton et J. N. Rose, North American Flora 23(1): 39. 1928. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 105; Parker, 2008: 445). 12 m.
- Zygia recordii* Britton et Rose, Tropical Woods 7: 6. 1926. (Rico,

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- 1991: 505; Rico, 2001i: 1507; as *Zygia konzattii* in Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 116-117; Zamora, 2010: 771). 10(-15) m.
- Zygia turneri* (R. McVaugh) R. C. Barneby et J. W. Grimes, *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden* 74(2): 117. 1997. (As *Pithecellobium turneri* in McVaugh, 1987: 238). 10 m. Endemic.
- Zygia unifoliolata* (G. Benth) H. F. Pittier, Tercera conferencia interamericana de agricultura en Caracas 1: 359. 1945. (Barneby and Grimes, 1997: 126-127; Zamora, 2010: 774-775). 8 m.
- Leguminosae: Papilionoideae (= Papilionaceae)**
- Aeschynomene amorphoides* (S. Watson) J. N. Rose ex B. L. Robinson, *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 29: 315. 1894. (Rudd, 1968: 111; McVaugh, 1987: 260-261). 8 m. Endemic.
- Andira galeottiana* P. C. Standley, *Contributions from the United States National Herbarium* 20(6): 217. 1919. (Pennington, 2003: 64-66; Parker, 2008: 449). 25(-35) m. Endemic.
- Andira inermis* (W. Wright) K. S. Kunth ex A. P. de Candolle, *Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis* 2: 475. 1825. (McVaugh, 1987: 278-280; Zarucchi, 2001c: 959; Pennington, 2003: 42-50; Parker, 2008: 450; Zamora, 2010: 431). Three subspecies, 2 in Mexico (Pennington, 2003). 20(-35) m.
- Andira jaliscensis* R. T. Pennington, *Systematic Botany Monographs* 64: 50. 2003. 25 m. Endemic.
- Apoplanesia paniculata* C. B. Presl, *Symbolae botanicae* 1: 63. 1831. (McVaugh, 1987: 280-281; Zarucchi, 2001d: 960; Zamora, 2010: 432). 12 m.
- Ateleia albolutescens* R. H. Mohlenbrock, *Webbia* 17(1): 182. 1962. (Linares, 2007: 114-118). 12 m. Endemic.
- Ateleia chiangii* J. L. Linares, *Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica* 72(1): 104. 2001. (Linares, 2007: 123-127). 10 m. Endemic.
- Ateleia chicoasensis* J. L. Linares, *Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica* 72(1): 107. 2001. (Linares, 2007: 127-131). 10 m. Endemic.
- Ateleia glabrata* J. L. Linares, *Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica* 72(1): 102. 2001. (Linares, 2007: 138-141). 10 m. Endemic.
- Ateleia insularis* P. C. Standley, *Contributions from the United States National Herbarium* 20(6): 175. 1919. (Linares, 2007: 150-153). 8 m. Endemic.
- Ateleia pterocarpa* J. M. Mociño et M. Sessé ex D. N. Dietrich, *Synopsis Plantarum* 4: 1219. 1847. (McVaugh, 1987: 295-297; Linares, 2007: 165-173; Zamora, 2010: 435-436). 10(-20) m.
- Ateleia sousae* J. L. Linares, *Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica* 72(1): 90. 2001. (Linares, 2007: 173-177). 5 m. Endemic.
- Ateleia standleyana* R. H. Mohlenbrock, *Webbia* 17: 179. 1962. (Linares, 2007: 177-182). 10 m. Endemic.
- Ateleia tenorioi* J. L. Linares, *Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica* 72(1): 99. 2001. (Linares, 2007: 182-186). 8 m. Endemic.
- Ateleia tomentosa* V. E. Rudd, *Contributions from the United States National Herbarium* 32(6): 397. 1968. (Linares, 2007: 186-191). 20 m.
- Ateleia truncata* R. H. Mohlenbrock, *Webbia* 17: 180. 1962. (Linares, 2007: 191-195). 8 m. Endemic.
- Brongniartia alamosana* P. A. Rydberg, *North American Flora* 24(3): 192. 1923. (Felger et al., 2001: 171; as subspecies of *Brongniartia mollicula* in Dorado, 1988: 91-95). 8 m. Endemic.
- Brongniartia glabrata* W. J. Hooker et G. A. Arnott, *The botany of captain Beechey's voyage* 288. 1838. (McVaugh, 1987: 304-305). 8 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Brongniartia guiengolensis* O. R. Dorado et M. L. Torres, *Novon* 6(1): 9. 1996. 7 m. Endemic.
- Brongniartia montalvoana* O. R. Dorado et D. M. Arias, *Acta Botanica Mexicana* 17: 13. 1992. 7 m. Endemic.
- Brongniartia pacifica* R. McVaugh, *Flora Novo-Galiciana* 5: 317. 1987. 8 m. Endemic.
- Brongniartia trifoliata* T.S. Brandege, *Zoë* 5(6-8): 105. 1901. (Rydberg, 1923: 194). 7 m. Endemic.
- Calia secundiflora* (C. Gómez) G. P. Yakovlev, *Proceedings of the Leningrad Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute* 21(4): 45. 1967. 12 m.
- Clitoria glaberrima* H. F. Pittier, *Boletín de la Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales* 8(56): 264. 1943. (Fantz, 2001: 974-975; Zamora, 2010: 474). 12 m.
- Coursetia glandulosa* A. Gray, *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 5: 156. 1861. (McVaugh, 1987: 363-364; Lavin, 1988: 75-78; Felger et al., 2001: 177). 8 m (frequently smaller).
- Dalbergia calderonii* P. C. Standley, *Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series* 4(8): 311. 1929. (Rudd, 1995: 368; Rudd, 2001a: 985; Linares and Sousa, 2007: 71-72; Parker, 2008: 453). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Rudd, 1995). 15 m (25 m in Nicaragua).
- Dalbergia calycina* G. Benth, *Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society* 4 (Supplement): 35. 1860. (Rudd, 2001a: 985-986; Linares and Sousa, 2007: 71; Zamora, 2010: 499). 25 m.
- Dalbergia congestiflora* H. F. Pittier, *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 12(3): 57. 1922. (McVaugh, 1987: 396-397; Linares and Sousa, 2007: 71-72). 10(-15) m.
- Dalbergia cubilquitzensis* (J. Donnell-Smith) H. F. Pittier, *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 12(3): 56. 1922. (Rudd, 2001a: 986; Linares and Sousa, 2007: 71-73). 30 m.
- Dalbergia glomerata* W. B. Hemsley, *Diagnoses plantarum novarum vel minus cognitarum mexicanarum et centrali-*

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- americanarum 1: 8. 1878. (Linares and Sousa, 2007: 71-73; Zamora, 2010: 500). 30(-40) m. Endemic.
- Dalbergia granadillo* H. F. Pittier, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 12(3): 62. 1922. (McVaugh, 1987: 398; Linares and Sousa, 2007: 71). 20(-30) m. Endemic.
- Dalbergia longepedunculata* J. L. Linares et M. Sousa, Ceiba 48(1-2): 63. 2007. 18 m.
- Dalbergia luteola* J. L. Linares et M. Sousa, Ceiba 48(1-2): 64. 2007. 8 m.
- Dalbergia melanocardium* H.F. Pittier, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 12(3): 57. 1922. (Linares and Sousa, 2007: 71-74; Parker, 2008: 454; Zamora, 2010: 500-501). 20 m (40 m in Costa Rica).
- Dalbergia modesta* J. L. Linares et M. Sousa, Ceiba 48(1-2): 65. 2007. 15 m. Endemic.
- Dalbergia palo-escrito* J. Rzedowski et L. Guridi, Acta Botanica Mexicana 4: 2. 1988. (Linares and Sousa, 2007: 71-74). 35 m. Endemic.
- Dalbergia retusa* W. B. Hemsley, Diagnoses plantarum novarum vel minus cognitarum mexicanarum et centrali-americanarum 1: 8. 1878. (Rudd, 1995: 368; Rudd, 2001a: 987; Linares and Sousa, 2007: 71-72; Zamora, 2010: 501-502). Five varieties, one in Mexico (Rudd, 1995). 20 m.
- Dalbergia rhachiflexa* J. L. Linares et M. Sousa, Ceiba 48(1-2): 66. 2007. 15 m. Endemic.
- Dalbergia ruddae* J. L. Linares et M. Sousa, Ceiba 48(1-2): 67. 2007. 25 m.
- Dalbergia stevensonii* P. C. Standley, Tropical Woods 12: 4. 1927. (Linares and Sousa, 2007: 71-72; Parker, 2008: 454-455). 35(-50) m.
- Dalbergia tilarana* N. Zamora, Novon 10(2): 175. 2000. (Rudd, 2001a: 988; Linares and Sousa 2007: 73; Zamora, 2010: 502). 18 m.
- Dalbergia tucurensis* J. Donnell-Smith, Botanical Gazette 46(2): 111. 1908. (Linares and Sousa, 2007: 71-74; Parker, 2008: 455). 35(-50) m.
- Dalea schiblii* R. Medina et M. Sousa, Novon 17(3): 369. 2007. 5 m. Endemic.
- Diphysa americana* (P. Miller) M. Sousa, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 77(3): 576. 1990. (Sousa and Antonio, 2001: 1003; Hanan, 2004: 31-33; Zamora, 2010: 526). 10(-18) m.
- Diphysa carthagenensis* N. J. von Jacquin, Enumeratio systematica plantarum quas in insulis caribaeis 28. 1760. (Hanan, 2004: 33-35). 8 m.
- Diphysa floribunda* J. J. Peyritsch, Linnaea 30(1): 78. 1859. (McVaugh, 1987: 497-499; Sousa and Antonio, 2001: 1003; Hanan, 2004: 38-39; Parker, 2008: 455-456). 15(-20) m.
- Diphysa occidentalis* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 12(7): 271. 1909. (McVaugh, 1987: 499-500; Felger et al., 2001: 178-179; Hanan, 2004: 44-46). 7 m. Endemic.
- Diphysa ormocarpoides* (V. E. Rudd) M. Sousa et R. Antonio, Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica 62(2): 118. 1991. (Hanan, 2004: 46-48). 10 m. Endemic.
- Diphysa puberulenta* P. A. Rydberg, North American Flora 24(4): 214. 1924. (McVaugh, 1987: 500-501; Hanan, 2004: 49-51). 6(-10) m. Endemic.
- Diphysa suberosa* S. Watson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 22: 405. 1887. (McVaugh, 1987: 502; Felger et al., 2001: 179-180; Hanan, 2004: 59-60). 5(-8) m. Endemic.
- Diphysa yucatanensis* A. Hanan et M. Sousa, Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad 80: 288. 2009. 4(-8) m.
- Dussia cuscatlanica* (P. C. Standley) P. C. Standley et J. A. Steyermark, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 22(5): 341. 1940. (Rudd, 1963: 260-262; Crowder, 2001b: 1005; Parker, 2008: 456). 40(-50) m.
- Dussia mexicana* (P. C. Standley) H. A. Harms, Repertorium specierum novarum regni vegetabilis 19(16-21): 294. 1924. (Rudd, 1963: 258-260; Crowder, 2001b: 1005). 40 m (50 m in Nicaragua). Endemic.
- Erythrina americana* P. Miller, The Gardeners Dictionary (eighth edition) No. 5. 1768. (Krukoff, 1939: 298-301; Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 388-390; Krukoff, 1982: 129). *Erythrina coralloides* is considered a synonym (Neill, 1988: 963). 12 m. Endemic.
- Erythrina berenices* B. A. Krukoff et R. C. Barneby, Phytologia 27: 120. 1973. (Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 385; Krukoff, 1982: 128). 20 m. Endemic.
- Erythrina berterooana* I. Urban, Symbolae antillanae seu fundamenta florum indiae occidentalis 5(3): 370. 1908. (Krukoff, 1939: 293-298; Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 390-391; Krukoff, 1982: 129; Neill, 2001: 1009; Parker, 2008: 457; Zamora, 2010: 540). 8 m.
- Erythrina breviflora* J. M. Mociño et M. Sessé ex A. L. de Candolle, Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 2: 413. 1825. (McVaugh, 1987: 513). 8 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Erythrina caribaea* B. A. Krukoff et R. C. Barneby, Phytologia 25(1): 9. 1972. 20 m.
- Erythrina chiapasana* B. A. Krukoff, Brittonia 3: 304. 1939. (Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 378; Krukoff, 1982: 127). 10 m.
- Erythrina flabelliformis* T. H. Kearney, Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences 14(2): 32. 1894. (Krukoff, 1939: 286-288; Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 371-372; Krukoff, 1982: 125; McVaugh, 1987: 514-515; Felger et al. 2001: 180-182). 6(-10) m.
- Erythrina florenciae* B. A. Krukoff et R. C. Barneby, Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden 20(2): 171. 1970. (Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 385; Krukoff, 1982: 128). 10 m.
- Erythrina folkersii* B. A. Krukoff et H. N. Moldenke, Phytologia 1(8): 286. 1938. (Krukoff, 1939: 317-319; Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 375; Krukoff, 1982: 126; Parker, 2008: 457). 15 m.

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- Erythrina goldmanii* P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(6): 181. 1919. (Krukoff, 1939: 305-307; Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 374-375; Krukoff, 1982: 126). 5 m.
- Erythrina herbacea* C. Linnaeus, Species plantarum 2: 706. 1753. (Krukoff, 1939: 282-285; Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 370-371; Krukoff, 1982: 125). Two subspecies, both in Mexico (Krukoff and Barneby, 1974). 5 m (despite of its name not herbaceous).
- Erythrina lanata* J. N. Rose, North American Fauna 14: 81. 1899. (Krukoff, 1939: 288-291; Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 373-374; Krukoff, 1982: 126; McVaugh, 1987: 515-517). Three subspecies, all in Mexico (Krukoff, 1982). 10 m. Endemic.
- Erythrina macrophylla* A. P. de Candolle, Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 2: 411. 1825. (Krukoff, 1939: 319-321; Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 382-383; Krukoff, 1982: 127; Parker, 2008: 458). 8(-15) m.
- Erythrina mexicana* B. A. Krukoff, Brittonia 3(2): 309. 1939. (Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 392; Krukoff, 1982: 129; Parker, 2008: 458). 12 m. Endemic.
- Erythrina oaxacana* (B. A. Krukoff) R. C. Barneby, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 66(3): 426. 1979. (Krukoff, 1982: 123). 6 m. Endemic.
- Erythrina oliviae* B. A. Krukoff, Phytologia 19(3): 128. 1969. (Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 404; Krukoff, 1982: 131). 30 m. Endemic.
- Erythrina standleyana* B. A. Krukoff, Brittonia 3(2): 301-304. 1939. (Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 371; Krukoff, 1982: 125; Parker, 2008: 459). 15 m (frequently smaller).
- Erythrina tajumulcensis* B. A. Krukoff et R. C. Barneby, Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden 20(2): 176. 1970. (Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 381; Krukoff, 1982: 127). 6 m.
- Erythrina tuxtlana* B. A. Krukoff et R. C. Barneby, Phytologia 25(1): 11. 1972. (Krukoff and Barneby, 1974: 375-376; Krukoff, 1982: 126). 25 m. Endemic.
- Eysenhardtia adenostylis* H. E. Baillon, Adansonia 9: 239. 1870. (Lang and Isely, 1982: 397; Zarucchi, 2001e: 1010-1011; Cruz, 2006: 35-40; Parker, 2008: 459). 18(-25) m.
- Eysenhardtia orthocarpa* (A. Gray) S. Watson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 17: 339. 1882. (Lang and Isely, 1982: 397-401; Felger et al., 2001: 182; Cruz, 2006: 49-61). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Lang and Isely, 1982). 6 m.
- Eysenhardtia platycarpa* F. W. Pennell et W. E. Safford, North American Flora 24(1): 37. 1919. (Lang and Isely, 1982: 404-405; McVaugh, 1987: 519-520; Cruz, 2006: 71-76). 6(-10) m. Endemic.
- Eysenhardtia polystachya* (C. Gómez) C. S. Sargent, The silva of North America 3: 29. 1892. (Lang and Isely, 1982: 405-408; Cruz, 2006: 77-84). 5 m. Endemic.
- Eysenhardtia punctata* F. W. Pennell, North American Flora 24(1): 39. 1919. (Lang and Isely, 1982: 409; McVaugh, 1987: 521-523; Cruz, 2006: 85-89). 6 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Eysenhardtia subcoriacea* F. W. Pennell, North American Flora 24(1): 36. 1919. (Lang and Isely, 1982: 413; Cruz, 2006: 102-105). 8 m. Endemic.
- Gliricidia maculata* (K. S. Kunth) E. G. von Steudel, Nomenclator botanicus (editio secunda) 1(5-6): 688. 1840. (Lavin and Sousa, 1995: 86-93). 13(-25) m.
- Gliricidia robusta* (M. Sousa et M. Lavin) M. Lavin, Systematic Botany 28(2): 399. 2003. (As *Hybosema robustum* in Lavin and Sousa, 1995: 68-71). 16 m. Endemic.
- Gliricidia sepium* (N. J. von Jacquin) K. S. Kunth, Repertorium botanices systematicae. 1(4): 679. 1842. (McVaugh, 1987: 531-533; Lavin and Sousa, 1995: 93-102; Hughes, 2001: 1013; Parker, 2008: 460; Zamora, 2010: 549). 15 m.
- Harpalyce arborescens* A. Gray, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 5: 178. 1862. (Arroyo, 1976: 33-36; Dorado and Sousa, 2001: 1013-1014). 10 m. Endemic.
- Harpalyce mexicana* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 8(1): 42. 1903. (Arroyo, 1976: 39-40; McVaugh, 1987: 534-535). 8 m. Endemic.
- Harpalyce rupicola* J. Donnell-Smith, Botanical Gazette 13(2): 26-27. 1888. (Arroyo, 1976: 46-47). 12 m.
- Harpalyce sousai* M. T. Arroyo, Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden 26(4): 37. 1976. 12 m. Endemic.
- Hesperothamnus pentaphyllus* (H. A. Harms) H. A. Harms, Verhandlungen des botanischen Vereins für die Provinz Brandenburg und die angrenzenden Länder 65: 92. 1923. 5(-10) m (sometimes lianas). Endemic.
- Lecointea amazonica* W. A. Ducke, Archivos do Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro 3: 129. 1922. (Zarucchi, 2001f: 1016; Parker, 2008: 460-461; Zamora, 2010: 592-593). 30 m.
- Lennea melanocarpa* (D. F. von Schlechtendal) G. C. Vatke ex H. A. Harms, Repertorium specierum novarum regni vegetabilis 19(4-7): 68. 1923. (Lavin and Sousa, 1995: 60-64; Parker, 2008: 461). 6(-10) m (frequently smaller).
- Lennea modesta* (P. C. Standley et J. A. Steyermark) P. C. Standley et J. A. Steyermark, Fieldiana, Botany 24(5): 275. 1946. (Lavin and Sousa, 1995: 64-68; Parker, 2008: 461). 20 m.
- Lennea viridiflora* B. C. Seemann, The botany of the voyage of H.M.S. Herald 107. 1853. (Lavin and Sousa, 1995: 53-60; Sousa, 2001b: 1017; Zamora, 2010: 593; as *Lennea brunnescens* in McVaugh, 1987: 552, 554-555). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Lavin and Sousa, 1995). 12 m.
- Leptolobium panamense* (G. Benth) R. Schutz et A. M. Tozzi, Taxon 57(3): 983. 2008. (As *Acosmium panamense* in Crowder, 2001a: 953-954; Parker, 2008: 448-449). 30 m.
- Lonchocarpus acuminatus* (D. F. von Schlechtendal) M. Sousa, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 73(4): 724. 1986. (Sousa, 2001c: 1019; Zamora, 2010: 600). 12 m (35 m in Costa Rica according to Zamora, 2010).
- Lonchocarpus andrieuxii* M. Sousa, Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica 63(2): 148. 1992. 10 m. Endemic.

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- Lonchocarpus argyrotrichus* H. A. Harms, Repertorium specierum novarum regni vegetabilis 17: 320. 1921. 8 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus atropurpureus* G. Bentham, Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society 4 (Supplement): 91. 1860. (Sousa, 2001c: 1019; Parker, 2008: 462). 30 m.
- Lonchocarpus barbatus* M. Sousa, E. Martínez et C. Ramos, Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad 82(4): 1108. 2011. 15 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus berriozabalensis* F. Miranda ex M. Sousa, Novon 19(2): 244. 2009. 25 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus brenesii* M. Sousa, Acta Botanica Mexicana 94: 29. 2011. Two subspecies, 1 in Mexico (Sousa, 2011: 29). 22 m.
- Lonchocarpus castilloi* P. C. Standley, Tropical Woods 32: 15. 1932. (Parker, 2008: 462). 35(-70) m.
- Lonchocarpus caudatus* H.F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 68. 1917. 15(-25) m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus comitensis* H.F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 76. 1917. 7 m.
- Lonchocarpus congestiflorus* M. Sousa et J. L. Linares, Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad 82(4): 1110. 2011. The specimens of this species were separated from *Lonchocarpus purpureus*; the latter does not exist anymore in Mexico. 18 m.
- Lonchocarpus constrictus* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 78. 1917. (Sousa, 1987: 558-559). 15 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus cruentus* C. L. Lundell, Wrightia 1(1): 55. 1945 (Sousa, 2010: 326-329; Sousa, 2011: 55). 25(-50) m.
- Lonchocarpus emarginatus* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 80. 1917. 18 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus epigaeus* M. Sousa, Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica 58: 73. 1987. 12 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus eriocarinalis* M. Micheli, Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève 34: 267. 1903. (Sousa, 1987: 559-560). 12 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus eriophyllus* G. Bentham, Journal of the Linnean Society, Botany 4 (Supplement): 94. 1860. (Sousa, 1987: 560-561). 12 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus foveolatus* M. Sousa, Novon 19(4): 525. 2009. 25 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus galeottianus* H. A. Harms, Repertorium specierum novarum regni vegetabilis 17: 322. 1921. 16 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus guatemalensis* G. Bentham, Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society 4 (Supplement): 87. 1860. (Sousa, 1987: 561-562; Sousa, 2001c: 1021; Parker, 2008: 463; Zamora, 2010: 603-604). 25(-40) m.
- Lonchocarpus hermannii* M. Sousa, Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica 63(2): 149. 1992. (Felger et al., 2001: 191; as *Willardia mexicana* in McVaugh, 1987: 757-758). 17 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus hidalgensis* C. L. Lundell, Wrightia 1(2): 153. 1946. 25 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus hintonii* N. Y. Sandwith, Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) 1936(1): 4. 1936. (Sousa, 1987: 562-563). 20 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus hondurensis* G. Bentham, Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society 4 (Supplement): 91. 1860. (Parker, 2008: 463; Sousa, 2011: 55-56). 15(-50) m.
- Lonchocarpus huetamoensis* M. Sousa et J. C. Soto, Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica 58: 75. 1987. Two subspecies, both in Mexico (Sousa and Soto, 1987). 7 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus isthmensis* M. Sousa, Acta Botanica Mexicana 94: 34. 2011. 15 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus kerberi* H. A. Harms, Repertorium specierum novarum regni vegetabilis 17: 322. 1921. Note that *Lonchocarpus kerberi* is not considered anymore a synonym of *L. caudatus*, after a specimen of *L. kerberi* with fruits has been collected recently (the flowers are very similar); rather it turned out that *L. angusticarpus* (published in Novon 19(2): 241 in 2009) is a synonym of *L. kerberi*. 15(-25) m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus lanceolatus* G. Bentham, Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society 4 (Supplement): 92. 1860. (Sousa, 1987: 563-565; Sousa, 2009b: 42-50). Two subspecies, both in Mexico (Sousa, 2009b). 12 m.
- Lonchocarpus lasiotropis* F. J. Hermann, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 39(9): 307. 1949. (Sousa, 2001c: 1022). 30 m.
- Lonchocarpus latimarginatus* M. Sousa, Acta Botanica Mexicana 94: 38. 2011. 35 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus lineatus* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 66. 1917. (Parker, 2008: 463; Sousa, 2011: 55-57). 12 m.
- Lonchocarpus longipedicellatus* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 61. 1917. Specimens without flowers were mistakenly determined before as *Lonchocarpus cochleatus* (which remains as non-tree species). 15 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus longistylus* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 62. 1917. (Sousa, 2009c: 240-241, 250). This species was formerly considered to be a subspecies of *Lonchocarpus punctatus*, a species that now (with a narrower species concept) does not exist anymore in Mexico. 22 m.
- Lonchocarpus luteomaculatus* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 64. 1917. (Sousa, 2001c: 1022; Parker, 2008: 463; Zamora, 2010: 606-607). 12 m.
- Lonchocarpus magallanesii* M. Sousa, Flora Novo-Galiciana 5: 565. 1987. 7(-10) m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus martinezii* M. Sousa, Acta Botanica Mexicana 86: 50. 2009. 15 m. Endemic.

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- Lonchocarpus michoacanicus* M. Sousa, Acta Botanica Mexicana 94: 42. 2011. 15 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus minimiflorus* J. Donnell-Smith, Botanical Gazette 44(2): 110. 1907. (Sousa, 2001c: 1023; Parker, 2008: 463-464; Zamora, 2010: 607). 10 m (19 m in Costa Rica).
- Lonchocarpus minor* M. Sousa, Flora Novo-Galiciana 5: 567. 1987. 8(-20) m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus molinae* P. C. Standley et L. O. Williams, Ceiba 3(1): 47. 1952. (Sousa, 1992: 152). 12 m.
- Lonchocarpus morenoi* M. Sousa, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 73(4): 726. 1986. (Sousa, 2001c: 1024). 15 m.
- Lonchocarpus multifoliolatus* M. Sousa, Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad 82(4): 1112. 2011. 35 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus mutans* M. Sousa, Flora Novo-Galiciana 5: 569. 1987. (Sousa, 1987: 569-571). 15 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus oaxacensis* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 66. 1917. 8 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus obovatus* G. Bentham, Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society 4 (Supplement): 93. 1860. 10 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus orizabensis* C. L. Lundell, Lloydia 2(2): 92. 1939. 20 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus palmeri* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 1(9): 322. 1895. (Sousa, 2011: 55-56; as *Lonchocarpus sericeus* in Sousa, 1987: 575-576). *Lonchocarpus sericeus* subsp. *palmeri* is considered a synonym. 15 m.
- Lonchocarpus pentaphyllus* (J. L. Poiret) K. S. Kunth ex A. P. de Candolle, Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 2: 259. 1825. (Sousa 2005: 127; Parker, 2008: 464). Not considered anymore a synonym of *Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus*. 15 m.
- Lonchocarpus phaseolifolius* G. Bentham, Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society 4 (Supplement): 93. 1860. (Sousa, 2001c: 1025; Parker, 2008: 464; Zamora, 2010: 609-610). 8(-15) m.
- Lonchocarpus pittieri* M. Sousa, Flora Novo-Galiciana 5: 571. 1987. 15 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus plicatus* M. Sousa, Acta Botanica Mexicana 94: 47. 2011. 6 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus robustus* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 83. 1917. Not considered anymore a synonym of *Lonchocarpus santarosanus*; the latter does not occur anymore in Mexico. 20 m.
- Lonchocarpus rugosus* G. Bentham, Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society 4 (Supplement): 92. 1860. (Sousa, 1987: 573-574; Sousa, 2001c: 1026; Parker, 2008: 465-466; Sousa, 2008: 119-132; Zamora, 2010: 611). Four subspecies, all in Mexico (Sousa, 2008). 25(-45) m (frequently smaller).
- Lonchocarpus salvadorensis* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 80. 1917. (Sousa, 1987: 574-575; Sousa, 2001c: 1026-1027; Parker, 2008: 466; Zamora, 2010: 611; Sousa, 2011: 55-56). 30 m.
- Lonchocarpus sanctuarii* P. C. Standley et L. O. Williams, Ceiba 3(1): 49. 1952. 15 m.
- Lonchocarpus schiedeanus* (D. F. von Schlechtendal) H. A. Harms, Repertorium specierum novarum regni vegetabilis 17: 324. 1921. (Sousa, 1992: 152-153; Sousa, 2001c: 1027; Parker, 2008: 466; Zamora, 2010: 611-612; as *Willardia schiedeana* in McVaugh, 1987: 758-759). 15 m.
- Lonchocarpus schubertiae* M. Sousa, Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Serie Botánica 58: 82. 1987. 12 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus septentrionalis* M. Sousa, Brittonia 62(4): 329. 2010. (Sousa, 2011: 55-56). 25(-40) m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus sinaloensis* (H. S. Gentry) F. J. Hermann, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 39(9): 311. 1949. (Sousa, 1987: 576-577). 10(-25) m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus spectabilis* F. J. Hermann, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 39(9): 310. 1949. 8 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus sylvicola* M. Sousa, Novon 19(4): 531. 2009. 10 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus tuxtepecensis* M. Sousa, Acta Botanica Mexicana 86: 63. 2009. 14 m. Endemic.
- Lonchocarpus verrucosus* M. Sousa, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 73(4): 730. 1986. 30 m.
- Lonchocarpus vittatus* M. Sousa, Novon 19(2): 253. 2009. 20 m.
- Lonchocarpus wendtii* M. Sousa, Acta Botanica Mexicana 94: 52. 2011. 25(-35) m.
- Lonchocarpus xuul* C. L. Lundell, Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 69(5): 391. 1942. 8(-20) m.
- Lonchocarpus yucatanensis* H. F. Pittier, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(2): 74. 1917. (Sousa, 2011: 55-57). 20(-30) m.
- Lupinus Jaimehintoniana* B. L. Turner, Phytologia 79: 102. 1995. 8 m. Endemic.
- Lupinus reflexus* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 8(4): 309. 1905. (McVaugh, 1987: 591-593). 5 m. Endemic.
- Machaerium biovulatum* M. Micheli, Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève 34: 265. 1903. (Rudd, 1977: 128-130; Rudd, 2001b: 1029; Parker, 2008: 467; Zamora, 2010: 621). 25(-60) m.
- Machaerium chiapense* T. S. Brandege, University of California Publications in Botany 10(8): 405. 1924. (Rudd, 1977: 142-144). *Machaerium acuminatum* is considered a synonym. 20 m (frequently smaller).
- Machaerium konzattii* V. E. Rudd, Phytologia 25(6): 399. 1973. 8 m. Endemic.
- Machaerium pittieri* J. F. Macbride, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 4(4): 91. 1925. (Rudd, 1977: 144-145; Rudd, 2001b: 1031; Zamora, 2010: 625). Generally lianas, but sometimes trees up to 15 m.
- Machaerium seemannii* G. Bentham, The Botany of the Voyage

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- of H.M.S. Herald 110. 1853. (Rudd, 1977: 140-141; Rudd, 2001b: 1032; Zamora, 2010: 626). Generally lianas, but sometimes trees up to 12 m.
- Muelleria frutescens* (J. B. Aublet) P. C. Standley, Tropical Woods 34: 41. 1933. (Sousa, 2001d: 1037; Parker, 2008: 469; Zamora, 2010: 654). 7 m.
- Muelleria unifoliolata* (G. Benth) M. Sousa, Acta Botanica Mexicana 100: 32. 2012. The basionym is *Lonchocarpus unifoliolatus*. 13 m. Endemic.
- Myrospermum frutescens* N. J. von Jacquin, Enumeratio systematica plantarum quas in insulis caribaeis 4, 20. 1760. (McVaugh, 1987: 633-634; Crowder, 2001c: 1037; Parker, 2008: 469; Zamora, 2010: 655). 30 m.
- Myrospermum sousanum* A. Delgado et M. C. Johnston, Systematic Botany 9: 356. 1984. 8 m. Endemic.
- Myroxylon balsamum* (C. Linnaeus) H. A. Harms, Notizblatt des königlichen botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin 5(43): 94. 1908. (Rudd, 1972: 4-5; McVaugh, 1987: 635-636; Crowder, 2001d: 1038; Parker, 2008: 470; Zamora, 2010: 655-656). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Rudd, 1972). 40(-70) m.
- Olneya tesota* A. Gray, Plantae novae thurberianae 328. 1854. (Lavin and Sousa, 1995: 119-124; Felger et al., 2001: 193, 195). 10 m.
- Ormosia carinata* N. Zamora, Edinburgh Journal of Botany 63(2 and 3): 183. 2006. Separated as a distinct species from *Ormosia panamensis*, which does not occur anymore in Mexico. 30 m. Endemic.
- Ormosia isthmensis* P. C. Standley, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 17(3): 264. 1937. (Rudd, 1981: 155-157; Crowder, 2001e: 1039-1040; Parker, 2008: 470). 50 m.
- Ormosia macrocalyx* W. A. Ducke, Archivos do Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro 3: 137. 1922. (Rudd, 1981: 154-156; Crowder, 2001e: 1040; Parker, 2008: 471; Zamora, 2010: 661). 40 m.
- Ormosia oaxacana* V. E. Rudd, Boletín de la Sociedad Botánica de México 41: 157. 1981. 30 m.
- Ormosia schippii* J. H. Pierce ex P. C. Standley et J. A. Steyermark, Fieldiana, Botany 24(5): 311. 1946. (Rudd, 1981: 155, 158). 40 m.
- Ormosia velutina* V. E. Rudd, Tropical Woods 113: 124. 1960. (Crowder, 2001e: 1040; Parker, 2008: 471; Zamora, 2010: 663). 25 m.
- Piscidia carthagenensis* N. J. von Jacquin, Enumeratio systematica plantarum, quas in insulis caribaeis 27. 1760. (Rudd, 1969: 490-494; McVaugh, 1987: 670-671; Rudd, 2001c: 1047; Zamora, 2010: 678). 15 m.
- Piscidia grandifolia* (J. Donnell-Smith) I. M. Johnston, Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University 70: 71. 1924. (Rudd, 1969: 495-499; McVaugh, 1987: 671-672; Rudd, 2001c: 1047; Parker, 2008: 471-472; Zamora, 2010: 679). Three varieties, 2 in Mexico (Rudd, 1969). 20 m.
- Piscidia mollis* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 1(4): 98. 1891. (Rudd, 1969: 494-495; Felger et al., 2001: 202-203). 12 m. Endemic.
- Piscidia piscipula* (C. Linnaeus) C. S. Sargent, Garden and Forest 4(186): 436. 1891. (Rudd, 1969: 486-490; Rudd, 2001c: 1047-1048; Parker, 2008: 472). 30(-50) m.
- Platymiscium calyptratum* M. Sousa et B. B. Klitgaard, Kew Bulletin 60(3): 391. 2005. 6 m. Endemic.
- Platymiscium dimorphandrum* J. Donnell-Smith, Botanical Gazette 37(3): 208. 1904. (Klitgaard, 2001: 1049; Klitgaard, 2005: 385-389; Parker, 2008: 472-473; Zamora, 2010: 685). 30 m.
- Platymiscium jejunum* B. B. Klitgaard, Kew Bulletin 54(4): 968. 1999. (Klitgaard, 2005: 385). 30 m.
- Platymiscium lasiocarpum* N. Y. Sandwith, Icones plantarum 33(5): 3. 1934. (McVaugh, 1987: 673-674; Klitgaard, 2005: 389). 25 m. Endemic.
- Platymiscium trifoliolatum* G. Benth, Journal of the Linnean Society, Botany 4 (Supplement): 82. 1860. (Felger et al., 2001: 204; Klitgaard, 2005: 372-375). 15 m. Endemic.
- Platymiscium yucatanum* P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 23(2): 510. 1922. (Klitgaard, 2005: 383-385; Parker, 2008: 473). 25(-40) m.
- Psorathamnus spinosus* (A. Gray) R. C. Barneby, Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden 27: 25. 1977. (Barneby, 1977: 24-26; Felger et al., 2001: 208-210). 7(-10) m.
- Pterocarpus acapulcensis* J. N. Rose, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 5(3): 143. 1897. (Rojo, 1972: 20-23) 15(-30) m.
- Pterocarpus michelianus* N. Zamora, Novon 10(2): 177. 2000. Note that *Pterocarpus michelianus* is not considered a synonym of *Pterocarpus orbiculatus*. 20 m.
- Pterocarpus orbiculatus* A. P. de Candolle, Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 2: 418. 1825. (McVaugh, 1987: 681-682). *Pterocarpus amphymenium* is considered a synonym. 20 m. Endemic.
- Pterocarpus rohrii* M. Vahl, Symbolae botanicae 2: 79. 1791. (Rojo, 1972: 73-79; Crowder, 2001f: 1051; Parker, 2008: 474). 30(-60) m.
- Robinia neomexicana* A. Gray, Plantae novae thurberianae 314. 1854. (Isely and Peabody, 1984: 194-195; Peabody, 1984: 103-114; Felger et al., 2001: 210). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Isely and Peabody, 1984). 10 m.
- Robinia pseudoacacia* C. Linnaeus, Species plantarum 2: 722. 1753. (Isely and Peabody, 1984: 195-196; Peabody, 1984: 50-58). 10(-18) m.
- Sesbania longifolia* A. P. de Candolle, Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 2: 265. 1825. (McVaugh, 1987: 697-698). 6 m. Endemic.
- Styphnolobium burseroides* M. Sousa, V. E. Rudd et F. González, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 80(1): 281. 1993. 10 m. Endemic.
- Styphnolobium konzattii* (P. C. Standley) M. Sousa et V. E. Rudd, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 77(3): 575. 1990.

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- (Sousa and Rudd, 1993: 276). 30 m. Endemic.
- Styphnolobium parviflorum* M. Sousa et V. E. Rudd, *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 80(1): 277. 1993. 35 m. Endemic.
- Styphnolobium protantherum* M. Sousa et V. E. Rudd, *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 80(1): 279. 1993. 35 m. Endemic.
- Styphnolobium sporadicum* M. Sousa et V. E. Rudd, *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 80(1): 279. 1993. (Zamora, 2010: 733). 40 m.
- Swartzia cubensis* (N. L. Britton et P. Wilson) P. C. Standley, *Publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington* 461(4): 61. 1935. (Cowan, 1968: 150-153; Téllez, 2001: 1061). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Cowan, 1968). 20(-40) m.
- Swartzia mexicana* M. Sousa et R. Grether; *Novon* 12(1): 117. 2002. 40 m. Endemic.
- Swartzia myrtifolia* J. E. Smith, *The Cyclopaedia* 34(5). 1816. (Cowan 1968: 166-169; Parker, 2008: 414). Four varieties (Cowan, 1968), one in Mexico. 12 m.
- Swartzia simplex* (O. P. Swartz) C. P. Sprengel, *Systema vegetabilium* (editio decima sexta) 2: 567. 1825. (Cowan, 1968: 170-180; McVaugh, 1987: 705-706; Téllez, 2001: 1062-1063; Parker, 2008: 414-415). Three varieties, one in Mexico (Cowan, 1968). 15 m (35 m in Nicaragua).
- Vatairea lundellii* (P. C. Standley) E. P. Killip ex S. J. Record, *Tropical Woods* 63: 5. 1940. (Zarucchi, 2001g: 1068-1069; Parker, 2008: 474-475). 35(-70) m.
- Rubiaceae**
- Alibertia edulis* (L. C. Richard) A. Richard ex A. P. de Candolle, *Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis* 4: 443. 1830. (Borhidi, 2006: 29; Taylor, 2001: 2211; Parker, 2008: 760; Delprete and Persson, 2012: 9-10). Two varieties, one in Mexico (Delprete and Persson, 2012). 8 m (frequently smaller).
- Allenanthus hondurensis* P. C. Standley, *Ceiba* 1(1): 45. 1950. (Taylor, 2001: 2211; Dominguez, 2005: 22-25; Parker, 2008: 760; as *Machaonia erythrocarpa* in Borhidi, 2006: 292; Lorence, 2012b: 11-12). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Lorence, 2012b). 30 m.
- Alseis hondurensis* P. C. Standley, *Tropical Woods* 16: 48. 1928. (Taylor, 2012a: 12-13). 25 m.
- Alseis yucatanensis* P. C. Standley, *Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series* 8(1): 50. 1930. (Borhidi, 2006: 31; Parker, 2008: 761; Taylor, 2012a: 13). 30 m.
- Amaioua corymbosa* K. S. Kunth, *Nova genera et species plantarum* (editio quarto) 3: 419. 1818. (Taylor, 2001: 2211-2212; Borhidi, 2006: 31; Parker, 2008: 761; Taylor, 2012b: 13). 15 m.
- Appunia guatemalensis* J. Donnell-Smith, *Botanical Gazette* 48(4): 294. 1909. (Borhidi, 2006: 34; Lorence, 2012c: 15-16). *Morinda mesochora* is considered a synonym. 8(-20) m (frequently smaller).
- Arachnothryx bourgaei* (P. C. Standley) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 28(1-2): 69. 1982. (Borhidi, 2006: 40). 8 m. Endemic.
- Arachnothryx buddleioides* (G. Bentham) J. É. Planchon, *Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe* 5: 442. 1849. (Borhidi, 2006: 42; Parker, 2008: 801; Lorence, 2012d: 22; as *Rondeletia buddleioides* in Taylor, 2001: 2279). 20 m (frequently smaller).
- Arachnothryx capitellata* (W. B. Hemsley) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 28(1-2): 69. 1982. (Borhidi, 2006: 42-43; Lorence, 2012d: 22-23). *Rondeletia liebmanii* is considered a synonym. 15 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Arachnothryx chiapensis* (T. S. Brandegeee) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica hungarica* 43(1-2): 42. 2001. (Borhidi, 2006: 44-45; Lorence, 2012d: 23; as *Rondeletia brandegeeeana* in Parker, 2008: 801). 8 m (frequently smaller).
- Arachnothryx chimalaparum* D. H. Lorence ex A. Borhidi, *Rubiaceae de México* 45. 2006. 8 m. Endemic.
- Arachnothryx galeottii* (P. C. Standley) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 28(1-2): 70. 1982. (Lorence, 2012d: 25-26; as *Renistipula galeottii* in Borhidi, 2006: 416). 15 m. Endemic.
- Arachnothryx gracilis* (W. B. Hemsley) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 28(1-2): 69. 1982. (Borhidi, 2006: 47; Lorence, 2012d: 26). 8 m.
- Arachnothryx heteranthera* (T. S. Brandegeee) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 28(1-2): 69. 1982. (Borhidi, 2006: 49). 12 m. Endemic.
- Arachnothryx izabalensis* (P. C. Standley et J. A. Steyermark) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica hungarica* 33(3-4): 302. 1987. (Lorence, 2012d: 27; as *Renistipula izabalensis* in Borhidi, 2006: 418). 9 m.
- Arachnothryx jurgensenii* (W. B. Hemsley) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 28(1-2): 70. 1982. (Borhidi, 2006: 50; Lorence, 2012d: 27-28; as *Rondeletia jurgensenii* in Parker, 2008: 802). 8 m.
- Arachnothryx laniflora* (G. Bentham) J. É. Planchon, *Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe* 5: 442. 1849. (Borhidi, 2006: 50; Lorence, 2012d: 28; as *Rondeletia laniflora* in Parker, 2008: 802). 12 m.
- Arachnothryx linguiformis* (W. B. Hemsley) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica academiae scientiarum hungaricae* 28(1-2): 70. 1982. (Borhidi, 2006: 53; Lorence, 2012d: 29; as *Rondeletia linguiformis* in Parker, 2008: 802). 12 m.
- Arachnothryx macrocalyx* (P. C. Standley et J. A. Steyermark) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica hungarica* 33(3-4): 302. 1987. (Borhidi, 2006: 54; Lorence, 2012d: 29; as *Rondeletia macrocalyx* in Parker, 2008: 803). 8 m.
- Arachnothryx pyramidalis* (C. L. Lundell) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica hungarica* 35(1-4): 310. 1989. (Borhidi, 2006: 58; Lorence, 2012d: 32). 13 m. Endemic.
- Arachnothryx rekoii* (P. C. Standley) A. Borhidi, *Acta botanica*

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- academiae scientiarum hungaricae 28: 69. 1982. (Borhidi, 2006: 59). 8 m. Endemic.
- Arachnothryx skutchii* (P. C. Standley et J. A. Steyermark) A. Borhidi, Acta botanica hungarica 33(3-4): 302. 1987. (Lorence, 2012d: 34-35; as *Rondeletia skutchii* in Parker, 2008: 804). 8 m.
- Arachnothryx sousae* A. Borhidi, Acta botanica hungarica 46(1-2): 117. 2004. (Borhidi, 2006: 64; Lorence, 2012d: 35). 8 m. Endemic.
- Arachnothryx stachyoidea* (J. Donnell-Smith) A. Borhidi, Acta botanica academiae scientiarum hungaricae 28(1-2): 69. 1982. (Borhidi, 2006: 64; Lorence, 2012d: 35; as *Rondeletia stachyoidea* in Parker, 2008: 804). 8(-20) m.
- Arachnothryx tacanensis* (C. L. Lundell) A. Borhidi, Acta botanica hungarica 33(3-4): 303. 1987. (Borhidi, 2006: 65; Lorence, 2012d: 35; as *Rondeletia tacanensis* in Parker, 2008: 804). 20 m.
- Arachnothryx tuxtensis* (D. H. Lorence et G. Castillo-Campos) A. Borhidi, Acta botanica hungarica 35: 311. 1989. (Borhidi, 2006: 67). 9 m. Endemic.
- Arachnothryx uxpanapensis* (D. H. Lorence et G. Castillo-Campos) A. Borhidi, Acta botanica hungarica 35(1-4): 311. 1989. (Borhidi, 2006: 68; Lorence, 2012d: 36-37). 8 m. Endemic.
- Arachnothryx villosa* (W. B. Hemsley) A. Borhidi, Acta botanica academiae scientiarum hungaricae 28(1-2): 69. 1982. (Borhidi, 2006: 68; Lorence, 2012d: 37). 10 m. Endemic.
- Arachnothryx wendtii* (D. H. Lorence et G. Castillo-Campos) A. Borhidi, Acta botanica hungarica 35(1-4): 311. 1989. (Borhidi, 2006: 69; Lorence, 2012d: 37). 6 m. Endemic.
- Balmea stormae* M. Martínez, Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional de México 13: 37. 1942. (Borhidi, 2006: 73; Parker, 2008: 762; Lorence, 2012e: 39). 15 m (sometimes smaller epiphytes).
- Bertiera guianensis* J. B. Aublet, Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Françoise 1: 180. 1775. (Taylor, 2001: 2213; Borhidi, 2006: 76; Parker, 2008: 763; Taylor, 2012c: 40). 6(-10) m.
- Blepharidium guatemalense* P. C. Standley, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 8(3): 59. 1918. (Borhidi, 2006: 78; Parker, 2008: 763; Lorence, 2012f: 41). *Blepharidium mexicanum* is considered a synonym. 25(-70) m.
- Calycophyllum candidissimum* (M. Vahl) A. P. de Candolle, Prodrômus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 4: 367. 1830. (Taylor, 2001: 2218; Borhidi, 2006: 110; Parker, 2008: 764; Lorence, 2012g: 45). 25 m (40 m in Panama).
- Cephalanthus salicifolius* F. A. von Humboldt et A. J. Bonpland, Plantae aequinoctiales 2: 63. 1809. (Felger et al., 2001: 281-282; Lorence, 2012h: 46-47). 10 m.
- Chiococca pachyphylla* H. F. Wernham, Journal of Botany - British and Foreign 51(611): 323. 1913. (Taylor, 2001: 2219; Borhidi, 2006: 119; Parker, 2008: 765; Lorence, 2012i: 49-50). 14 m.
- Chiococca phaenostemon* D. F. von Schlechtendal, Linnaea 9: 594-595. 1835. (Borhidi, 2006: 122; Parker, 2008: 765; Lorence, 2012i: 50). 10 m.
- Chiococca sessilifolia* F. Miranda, Anales del Instituto de Biología de la Universidad Nacional de México 21(2): 306. 1950. (Borhidi, 2006: 123; Lorence, 2012i: 51). 7 m. Endemic.
- Chione venosa* (O. P. Swartz) I. Urban, Symbolae antillanae seu fundamenta florum indiae occidentalis 4(4): 594. 1911. (Taylor, 2001: 2220; Taylor, 2003; Borhidi, 2006: 124; Taylor, 2012d: 51-52). Four varieties, 2 in Mexico (Taylor, 2003). *Chione chiapasensis* and *C. sylvicola* are considered synonyms of *C. venosa* var. *venosa*; *Chione mexicana* is considered a synonym of *C. venosa* var. *mexicana*. 40 m.
- Chomelia barbata* P. C. Standley, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 13: 7. 1923. (Borhidi, 2006: 126). 8(-12) m. Endemic.
- Chomelia brachypoda* J. Donnell-Smith, Botanical Gazette 47(4): 255. 1909. (Borhidi, 2006: 127; Parker, 2008: 767; Taylor and Lorence, 2012a: 53). *Arachnothryx lineolata* is considered a synonym. 13 m.
- Chomelia breedlovei* A. Borhidi, Rubiaceas de México 127. 2006. (Taylor and Lorence, 2012a: 53). 12 m. Endemic.
- Chomelia crassifolia* A. Borhidi, Rubiaceas de México 128. 2006. (Taylor and Lorence, 2012a: 53-54). 7 m. Endemic.
- Chomelia pringlei* S. Watson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 26: 137. 1891. (Borhidi, 2006: 129). 8 m. Endemic.
- Chomelia protracta* (F. G. Bartling ex A. P. de Candolle) P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 23(5): 1384. 1926. (Borhidi, 2006: 129; Parker, 2008: 767; Taylor and Lorence, 2012a: 54). 12 m (frequently smaller; 20 m in Costa Rica).
- Chomelia spinosa* N. J. von Jacquin, Enumeratio systematica plantarum, quas in insulis caribaeis 12. 1760. (Taylor, 2001: 2221; Borhidi, 2006: 129; Parker, 2008: 767; Taylor and Lorence, 2012a: 55-56). 9(-20) m.
- Cosmibuena matudae* (P. C. Standley) L. O. Williams, Fieldiana, Botany 31(2): 45. 1964. (Taylor, 2001: 2224; Borhidi, 2006: 140; Parker, 2008: 770; Taylor, 2012e: 64). 10(-20) m (found also as epiphyte).
- Cosmocalyx spectabilis* P. C. Standley, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 8(1): 56. 1930. (Borhidi, 2006: 142; Lorence, 2012j: 64). 25 m.
- Coussarea mexicana* P. C. Standley, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 17(3): 274. 1937. (Borhidi, 2006: 144). 14 m. Endemic.
- Coutaportia guatemalensis* (P. C. Standley) D. H. Lorence, Systematic Botany 11(1): 210. 1986. (Parker, 2008: 771; Ochoterena, 2012a: 69; as *Lorencea guatemalensis* in Borhidi, 2006: 288-290). 20 m.
- Coutarea hexandra* (N. J. von Jacquin) K. M. Schumann, Flora Brasiliensis 6(6): 196. 1889. (Ochoterena, 1994: 49-68; Taylor, 2001: 2226; Borhidi, 2006: 147; Parker, 2008: 771; Ochoterena, 2012b: 70). 10 m (40 m in Brazil).
- Deppea splendens* D. E. Breedlove et D. H. Lorence, Phytologia

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- 63(1): 43-47. 1987. (Lorence, 2012k: 78; as *Csapodya splendens* in Borhidi, 2006: 161-162). 8 m. Endemic (possibly extinct in the wild, but cultivated as "Golden Fuchsia" shrubs).
- Exostema caribaenum* (N. J. von Jacquin) J. J. Roemer et J. A. Schultes, *Systema vegetabilium* 5: 18. 1819. (McDowell 1995: 95-107; Taylor, 2001: 2230; Domínguez, 2005: 43-46; Borhidi, 2006: 199; Parker, 2008: 772; McDowell, 2012: 87). 12 m.
- Exostema mexicanum* A. Gray, *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 5: 180. 1861. (McDowell 1995: 146-153; Taylor, 2001: 2230; Domínguez, 2005: 47-49; Parker, 2008: 772; McDowell, 2012: 87; as *Solenandra mexicana* in Borhidi, 2006: 444-446). 23(-30) m.
- Faramea brachysiphon* P. C. Standley, *Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series* 8(1): 62. 1930. (Borhidi, 2006: 201; Parker, 2008: 773; Taylor, 2012f: 89-90). 6(-10) m (frequently smaller).
- Faramea glandulosa* E. F. Poeppig, *Nova genera ac species plantarum* 3(3-4): 29. 1845. (Borhidi, 2006: 202; Taylor, 2012f: 91-92). 10 m.
- Faramea occidentalis* (C. Linnaeus) A. Richard, *Mémoire sur la famille des Rubiacées* 96. 1830. (Taylor, 2001: 2231; Borhidi, 2006: 204; Parker, 2008: 773; Taylor, 2012f: 93). 14 m.
- Faramea schultesii* P. C. Standley, *Botanical Museum Leaflets* 9(9): 194. 1941. (Borhidi, 2006: 204). 20 m. Endemic.
- Genipa americana* C. Linnaeus, *Systema naturae, editio decima* 2: 931. 1759. (Taylor, 2001: 2233-2234; Parker, 2008: 774; Lorence, 2012l: 100; with 2 varieties in Borhidi, 2006: 226). *Genipa caruto* is considered a synonym. 25 m.
- Glossostipula concinna* (P. C. Standley) D. H. Lorence, *Candollea* 41(2): 458. 1986. (Borhidi, 2006: 231; Lorence, 2012m: 102; as *Genipa vulcanicola* in Parker, 2008: 774). 15 m.
- Gonzalagunia thyrsoidea* (J. Donnell-Smith) B. L. Robinson, *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 45(17): 405. 1910. (Borhidi, 2006: 233; Parker, 2008: 776; Taylor, 2012g: 106-107). *Gonzalagunia chiapasensis* and *G. tacanensis* are considered synonyms. 13 m.
- Guettarda combsii* I. Urban, *Symbolae antillanae seu fundamenta florum indiae occidentalis* 6: 48. 1909. (Taylor, 2001: 2236; Borhidi, 2006: 235-236; Parker, 2008: 776; Taylor and Lorence, 2012b: 108). *Guettarda scraba* var. *selerianae* and *G. seleriana* are considered synonyms. 30 m.
- Guettarda elliptica* O. P. Swartz, *Nova genera et species plantarum seu prodromus* 59. 1788. (Domínguez, 2005: 51-55; Borhidi, 2006: 237; Parker, 2008: 777; Taylor and Lorence, 2012b: 110). 15 m (frequently smaller).
- Guettarda gaumeri* P. C. Standley, *Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series* 8(1): 58. 1930. (Borhidi, 2006: 239; Parker, 2008: 777; Taylor and Lorence, 2012b: 110-111). 8 m.
- Guettarda macrosperma* J. Donnell-Smith, *Botanical Gazette* 18(6): 204. 1893. (Borhidi, 2006: 240; Taylor and Lorence, 2012b: 111). 12 (-40) m (frequently smaller).
- Guettarda subcapitata* C. M. Taylor, *Novon* 11(1): 128. 2001. (Borhidi, 2006: 240; Taylor and Lorence, 2012b: 112). 8 m.
- Hamelia axillaris* O. P. Swartz, *Nova genera et species plantarum seu prodromus* 46. 1788. (Elias, 1976: 122; Borhidi, 2006: 243; Taylor, 2001: 2237; Parker, 2008: 778; Pacheco and Lorence, 2012: 114). 8(-20) m (frequently smaller).
- Hamelia barbata* P. C. Standley, *Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series* 22(2): 115. 1940. (Elias, 1976: 95-96; Borhidi, 2006: 243; Parker, 2008: 778; Pacheco and Lorence, 2012: 114). 10 m.
- Hamelia calycosa* J. Donnell-Smith, *Botanical Gazette* 12(6): 132. 1887. (Elias, 1976: 120-122; Borhidi, 2006: 243; Parker, 2008: 778; Pacheco and Lorence, 2012: 114). 18 m.
- Hamelia longipes* P. C. Standley, *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 37: 53. 1924. (Elias, 1976: 94-95; Taylor, 2001: 2237; Borhidi, 2006: 244; Parker, 2008: 778; Pacheco and Lorence, 2012: 114). 10 m.
- Hamelia rovirosae* H. F. Wernham, *Journal of Botany - British and Foreign* 49(583): 211. 1911. (Elias, 1976: 97-99; Taylor, 2001: 2238; Borhidi, 2006: 246; Parker, 2008: 779; Pacheco and Lorence, 2012: 115). 10 m (frequently smaller).
- Hamelia xorullensis* K. S. Kunth, *Nova genera et species plantarum (editio quarto)* 3: 414. 1818. (Elias, 1976: 128-129; Felger et al., 2001: 282-283; Domínguez, 2005: 63-65; Borhidi, 2006: 246). 8(-12) m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Hintonia latiflora* (J. M. Mociño et M. Sessé ex A. P. de Candolle) A. A. Bullock, *Icones plantarum* 33(4): 4. 1935. (Ochoterena 2000: 268-274; Felger et al., 2001: 283-284; Domínguez, 2005: 65-69; Borhidi, 2006: 265; Parker, 2008: 780; Ochoterena 2012c: 119). *Hintonia standleyana* is considered a synonym. 12 m.
- Hintonia lumaeana* (H. E. Baillon) A. A. Bullock, *Icones plantarum* 33(4): 5. 1935. (Ochoterena 2000: 275-279; Borhidi, 2006: 265; Parker, 2008: 780; Ochoterena 2012c: 119). 10 m.
- Hoffmannia cauliflora* W. B. Hemsley, *Diagnoses plantarum novarum vel minus cognitarum mexicanarum et centrali-americanarum* 2: 30. 1879. (Borhidi, 2006: 270-271; Parker, 2008: 781; Burger and Taylor, 2012: 125). 8 m.
- Machaonia acuminata* F. A. von Humboldt et A. J. Bonpland, *Plantae aequinoctiales* 1: 101. 1808. (Domínguez, 2005: 69-72; Borhidi, 2006: 291; Parker, 2008: 785; Lorence, 2012n: 139). 10 m.
- Machaonia lindeniana* H. E. Baillon, *Bulletin mensuel de la Société Linnéenne de Paris* 1(26): 204. 1879. (Borhidi, 2006: 293; Parker, 2008: 785; Lorence, 2012n: 140). 8(-20) m.
- Morinda asperula* P. C. Standley, *Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series* 22(1): 54. 1940. (Borhidi, 2006: 303; Parker, 2008: 786). 8 m.
- Morinda panamensis* B. C. Seemann, *The botany of the voyage of H.M.S. Herald* 136. 1854. (Taylor, 2001: 2235; Borhidi, 2006: 304; Parker, 2008: 786; Lorence and Taylor, 2012:

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- 147). 35 m.
- Palicourea breedlovei* (D. H. Lorence) D. H. Lorence, Novon 20(4): 487. 2010. (Taylor, 2012h: 168). 8 m.
- Palicourea domingensis* (N. J. von Jacquin) A. P. de Candolle, Prodrum systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 4: 529. 1830. (Taylor, 2012h: 170-171; as *Psychotria domingensis* in Borhidi, 2006: 354). 6(-25) m.
- Palicourea faxlucens* (D. H. Lorence et J. D. Dwyer) D.H. Lorence, Novon 20(4): 487. 2010. (As *Psychotria faxlucens* in Borhidi 2006: 356). 9 m.
- Palicourea guianensis* J. B. Aublet, Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Française 1: 173. 1775. (Taylor, 1989: 40-43; Borhidi, 2006: 323; Taylor, 2012h: 172). 10 m (frequently smaller).
- Palicourea megalantha* (D. H. Lorence) D. H. Lorence, Novon 20(4): 488. 2010. (As *Psychotria megalantha* in Borhidi, 2006: 367). 12 m. Endemic.
- Palicourea padifolia* (C. L. von Willdenow ex J. J. Roemer et J. A. Schultes) C. M. Taylor et D. H. Lorence, Taxon 34(4): 669. 1985. (Taylor, 1989: 63-67; Borhidi, 2006: 324; Taylor, 2012h: 176). 8(-13) m (frequently smaller).
- Palicourea tetragona* (J. Donnell-Smith) C. M. Taylor et D. H. Lorence, Novon 20(4): 490. 2010. (Taylor, 2012h: 179-180; as *Psychotria chiapensis* in Taylor, 2001: 2259; Borhidi, 2006: 348; Parker, 2008: 791). 10(-17 m).
- Pogonopus exsertus* (A. S. Oersted) A. S. Oersted, L'Amérique Centrale 17. 1863. (Borhidi, 2006: 330; Delprete and Taylor, 2012: 188). 8 m (frequently smaller; 15 m in El Salvador).
- Posoqueria coriacea* M. Martens et H. G. Galeotti, Bulletin de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-lettres de Bruxelles 11(1): 240. 1844. (Borhidi, 2006: 332; Taylor, 2012i: 189-190). 12(-20) m.
- Posoqueria latifolia* (E. Rudge) J. J. Roemer et J. A. Schultes, Systema vegetabilium 5: 227. 1819. (Taylor, 2001: 2251; Borhidi, 2006: 332; Parker, 2008: 789; Taylor, 2012i: 191). 10(-15) m (20 m in Panama).
- Psychotria berteriana* A. P. de Candolle, Prodrum systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 4: 515. 1830. (As *Psychotria berteriana* [!] in Borhidi, 2006: 344; Parker, 2008: 791; Taylor, 2012j: 219-220). 6(-15) m.
- Psychotria calophylla* P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 18(3): 129. 1916. (Hamilton, 1989c: 894-895; Borhidi, 2006: 346; Taylor, 2012j: 200). 20 m.
- Psychotria costivenia* A. H. Grisebach, Plantae wrightianae 2: 508. 1862. (Hamilton, 1989a: 98-101; Taylor, 2001: 2260; Borhidi, 2006: 351; Taylor, 2012j: 202-203). Two varieties, both in Mexico (Hamilton, 1989a). 15 m (frequently smaller).
- Psychotria elata* (O. P. Swartz) B. E. Hammel, Selbyana 12: 139. 1991. (Taylor, 2001: 2261; Borhidi 2006: 355; Parker, 2008: 792; Taylor, 2012j: 225-226). 5(-12) m.
- Psychotria flava* A. S. Oersted ex P. C. Standley, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 17(13): 341. 1927. (Hamilton, 1989a: 102-103; Borhidi 2006: 356; Parker, 2008: 793; Taylor, 2012j: 204). 10 m (frequently smaller).
- Psychotria grandis* O. P. Swartz, Nova genera et species plantarum seu prodromus 43. 1788. (Hamilton, 1989a: 103-105; Taylor, 2001: 2264; Borhidi 2006: 360; Parker, 2008: 793; Taylor, 2012j: 205). 10(-18) m.
- Psychotria lorenciana* C. M. Taylor, Novon 12(1): 126. 2002. (Borhidi, 2006: 364; Taylor, 2012j: 208-209). Some specimens at MEXU with heights of 8-20 m, identified as *Psychotria limonensis*, are apparently *P. lorenciana*. 20(-30) m.
- Psychotria lundellii* P. C. Standley, Contributions from the University of Michigan Herbarium 4: 29. 1940. (Hamilton, 1989b: 417-418; Borhidi, 2006: 366; Parker, 2008: 794; Taylor, 2012j: 209). 20 m.
- Psychotria mexiae* P. C. Standley, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 4(8): 296. 1929. (Taylor, 2001: 2267; Borhidi, 2006: 367; Parker, 2008: 795; Taylor, 2012j: 209-210). 15 m.
- Psychotria panamensis* P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 18(3): 132. 1916. (Taylor, 2001: 2269; Borhidi 2006: 371-372; Parker, 2008: 795; Taylor, 2012j: 212-213). Four varieties, 2 in Mexico (Lorence, 1999). 15 m.
- Psychotria sarapiquensis* P. C. Standley, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 18(4): 1360. 1938. (Borhidi, 2006: 379; Taylor, 2012j: 216). 10 m.
- Psychotria simiarum* P. C. Standley, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 4(8): 344. 1929. (Taylor, 2001: 2272; Borhidi 2006: 379; Parker, 2008: 796; Taylor, 2012j: 237-238). Two subspecies, both in Mexico (Taylor, 2004: 504-505). 25 m.
- Randia aculeata* C. Linnaeus, Species plantarum 2: 1192. 1753. (Dominguez, 2005: 88-91; Borhidi, 2006: 390; Lorence, 2012o: 243). 5(-10) m (generally a small shrub).
- Randia armata* (O. P. Swartz) A. P. de Candolle, Prodrum systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 4: 387. 1830. (Taylor, 2001: 2275; Dominguez, 2005: 91-95; Borhidi, 2006: 392; Parker, 2008: 798; Lorence, 2012o: 244). Two subspecies, one in Mexico (Lorence, 1998: 250-251). 10 m (20 m in Panama).
- Randia capitata* A. P. de Candolle, Prodrum systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 4: 387. 1830. (Borhidi, 2006: 393; Lorence, 2012o: 245). 10 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Randia cinerea* (M. L. Fernald) P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(6): 201. 1919. (Borhidi, 2006: 394; Parker, 2008: 798; Lorence, 2012o: 245-246). 8 m.
- Randia echinocarpa* J. M. Mociño et M. Sessé ex A. P. de Candolle, Prodrum systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 4: 385. 1830. (Felger et al., 2001: 285-286; Borhidi, 2006: 397). 6 m. Endemic.
- Randia grandifolia* (J. Donnell-Smith) P. C. Standley, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 18(6): 166. 1928.

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- (Taylor, 2001: 2275; Borhidi, 2006: 399; Lorence, 2012o: 247). 10 m.
- Randia laetevirens* P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 23(5): 1377. 1926. (Borhidi, 2006: 402; Lorence, 2012o: 247-248). 5(-15) m. Endemic.
- Randia laevigata* P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(6): 201. 1919. (Felger et al., 2001: 286; Borhidi, 2006: 402; Lorence, 2012o: 248). 10 m. Endemic.
- Randia longiloba* W. B. Hemsley, Biologia centrali-americana 4: 101. 1887. (Borhidi, 2006: 403; Lorence, 2012o: 248). 12 m. Endemic.
- Randia malacocarpa* P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 20(6): 202. 1919. (Borhidi, 2006: 404; Lorence, 2012o: 249). 5 m.
- Randia matudae* D. H. Lorence et J. D. Dwyer, Boletín de la Sociedad Botánica de México 47: 42. 1987. (Taylor, 2001: 2276; Borhidi, 2006: 404; Parker, 2008: 798; Lorence, 2012o: 249). 30 m.
- Randia monantha* G. Bentham, Plantas hartwegianas imprimis mexicanas 84. 1841. (Borhidi, 2006: 406; Taylor, 2001: 2276-2277; Parker, 2008: 799; Lorence, 2012o: 250). 10 m.
- Randia obcordata* S. Watson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 24: 53. 1889. (Felger et al., 2001: 286; Borhidi, 2006: 407-408; Lorence, 2012o: 251). 9 m.
- Randia petenensis* C. L. Lundell, Wrightia 4(3): 127. 1969. (Borhidi, 2006: 408; Lorence, 2012o: 251). 13(-20) m.
- Randia tetraacantha* (A. J. Cavanilles) A. P. de Candolle, Prodrômus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 4: 387. 1830. (Domínguez, 2005: 101-104; Borhidi, 2006: 411-412; Lorence, 2012o: 252). *Randia serboi* is considered a synonym. 8 m (also smaller shrubs or lianas).
- Randia thurberi* S. Watson, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 24: 53. 1889. (Taylor, 2001: 2277; Domínguez, 2005: 104-107; Borhidi, 2006: 412; Parker, 2008: 799; Lorence, 2012o: 252). 8 m (generally smaller, but 15 m in El Salvador).
- Randia truncata* J. M. Greenman et C. H. Thompson, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 1(4): 411. 1914. (Borhidi, 2006: 412; Lorence, 2012o: 253). 6 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Randia xalapensis* M. Martens et H. G. Galeotti, Bulletin de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et Belles-lettres de Bruxelles 11(1): 239. 1844. (Borhidi, 2006: 414; Lorence, 2012o: 253). 8 m (generally smaller).
- Rogiera amoena* J. É. Planchon, Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe 5: 442. 1849. (Borhidi, 2006: 424; Lorence, 2012p: 256; as *Rondeletia amoena* in Taylor, 2001: 2279; Parker, 2008: 800). *Rogiera langlassei* and *R. ligustroides* are both considered synonyms. 10 m.
- Rogiera cordata* (G. Bentham) J. É. Planchon, Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe 5: 442b. 1849. (Borhidi, 2006: 425; Lorence, 2012p: 257; as *Rondeletia cordata* in Parker, 2008: 801). *Rogiera aprica* is considered a synonym. 11 m.
- Rogiera edwardsii* (P. C. Standley) A. Borhidi, Acta botanica hungarica 43(1-2): 44. 2001. (Lorence, 2012p: 257). 10 m.
- Rogiera stenosphon* (W. B. Hemsley) A. Borhidi, Acta botanica academiae scientiarum hungaricae 28(1-2): 67. 1982. (Borhidi, 2006: 429; Lorence, 2012p: 258-259; as *Rondeletia stenosphon* in Parker, 2008: 804). 20 m.
- Rondeletia belizensis* P. C. Standley, Publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington 461(4): 91. 1935. (Borhidi, 2006: 431; Parker, 2008: 800; Lorence, 2012q: 260-261). 16 m.
- Rondeletia chinajensis* P. C. Standley et J. A. Steyermark, Publications of the Field Museum of Natural History, Botanical Series 23(5): 254. 1947. (Parker, 2008: 801; Lorence, 2012q: 261; as *Arachnothryx chinajensis* in Borhidi, 2006: 45). 9 m.
- Simira mexicana* (A. A. Bullock) J. A. Steyermark, Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden 23: 307. 1972. (Borhidi, 2006: 441). 12 m. Endemic.
- Simira rhodoclada* (P. C. Standley) J. A. Steyermark, Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden 23: 307. 1972. (Borhidi, 2006: 443; Taylor and Lorence, 2012c: 273). 13 m.
- Simira salvadorensis* (P. C. Standley) J. A. Steyermark, Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden 23: 307. 1972. (Borhidi, 2006: 443; Parker, 2008: 805; Taylor and Lorence, 2012c: 273). Following Taylor and Lorence (2012c), *Simira lancifolia*, *S. multiflora*, and *S. vestita* are considered synonyms. 40 m.
- Sommerera arborescens* D. F. von Schlechtendal, Linnaea 9: 602-604. 1835. (Borhidi 2006: 446; Lorence, 2012r: 274). 12 m. Endemic.
- Sommerera chiapensis* T. S. Brandege, University of California Publications in Botany 6(8): 196. 1915. (Borhidi 2006: 447; Parker, 2008: 806; Lorence, 2012r: 274). 15 m.
- Sommerera grandis* (F. G. Bartling ex A. P. de Candolle) P. C. Standley, North American Flora 32(2): 145. 1921. (Borhidi, 2006: 447). 15 m (frequently smaller). Endemic.
- Sommerera guatemalensis* P. C. Standley, Contributions from the United States National Herbarium 17(5): 436. 1914. (Borhidi, 2006: 449; Parker, 2008: 806; Lorence, 2012r: 275). 8 m.
- Stenostomum aromaticum* (G. Castillo-Campos et D. H. Lorence) A. Borhidi, Acta botanica hungarica 38(1-4): 160. 1993-1994. (Borhidi, 2006: 453). 20 m. Endemic.
- Stenostomum lucidum* (O. P. Swartz) C. F. von Gaertner, Supplementum carpologiae 1(2): 69. 1805. (Borhidi, 2006: 455; Taylor and Lorence, 2012d: 284). 18 m.
- Warszewiczia uxpanapensis* (D. H. Lorence) C. M. Taylor, Novon 11(2): 277. 2001. (Taylor, 2012k: 287; as *Elaeagia uxpanapensis* in Borhidi, 2006: 195). Two subspecies, one in Mexico (Taylor, 2012k). 40 m.