

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XIX

Harold N. Moldenke

AEGIPHILA BARBADENSIS Moldenke

This taxon is now more correctly called A. martinicensis f. barbadensis (Moldenke) Moldenke, which see.

AEGIPHILA CEPHALOPHORA Standl.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 295--296, 302, & 321. 1973.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Barro Colorado Island: R. Foster 2358 (Mi).

AEGIPHILA CHRYSANTHA Hayek

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 294 & 296--297. 1973.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Pará: Silva & Souza 2262 (N).

AEGIPHILA DEPPEANA Steud.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 295, 296, & 301--303. 1973.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Veracruz: Ventura A. 3382 (Mi).

AEGIPHILA ELATA Sw.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 303--308. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as climbing over shrubs, its older leaves dark-green, the calyx green, the anthers brown, and the fruit orange or bright-orange and juicy. The corollas are described as "yellow" on Avery 411, while on Stearn 492 they were "primrose-yellow, lobes spreading". The plant has been found growing on steep slopes, flowering in December (in addition to the months previously reported).

Additional citations: PANAMA: Barro Colorado Island: R. Foster 1240 (Mi). JAMAICA: Stearn 492 [Proctor 11774] (Ba). CULTIVATED: Florida: Avery 411 (Ba).

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA (Jacq.) Jacks.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 293, 318, & 322--325. 1973.

The Aublet specimen photographed by Meyer at the British Museum (Natural History) in London is the type of Manabea arborescens Vahl. The Breteler 4512 and López Palacios 2749 & 2992, distributed as A. integrifolia, seem actually to represent what is at present known as A. guianensis Moldenke. It is possible that the latter ought to be reduced to varietal status under A. integrifolia. This is a matter best decided by a local botanist well

acquainted with both taxa in the field.

Additional & emended citations: PANAMA: Darién: Stern, Chambers, Dwyer, & Ebinger 663 (E--1757558). TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: Trinidad: W. E. Broadway 5838 (E--928341), 6682 (E--972998, F--689811, W--1343508), s.n. [Aug. 1918] (W--1047589); Eggers 1364 (W--1323269); Huggins s.n. [Herb. Trin. Bot. Gard. 2385] (W--1323270, W--1323271). COLOMBIA: Boyacá: Lawrance 548 (E--1039303, Se--193328). Méta: Dawe 284 (W--1423140). Putumayo: Schultes & Smith 2027 (Ws). Santander: Romero Castañeda 4871 (N). Department undetermined: Triana 375 (W--1481129). VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Holt & Gehriger 270 (W--1471980); Spruce s.n. [April 1850] (F--686367); Steyermark & Bunting 102796 (N). Anzoategui: Aristeguieta 4714 (N). Aragua: Agostini & Farifas 107 (N). Barinas: Steyermark & Rabe 96600 (Rf). Bolívar: Lasser 1604 (N). Monagas: Aristeguieta, Liogier, & Cárdenas de Guevara 7189 (Au). Sucre: Steyermark & Rabe 96092 (N, Rf). Táchira: Breteler 4905 (W--2583290a, W--2583291a). Zulia: Pittier 10626 (W--1187271); Steyermark & Fernández 99702 (Rf); Tejera 119 (W--1066090), 124 (W--1066083). GUYANA: Gleason 203 (W--1190891), 313 (W--1190942); M. R. Schomburgk 404, in part (F--533221, F--686462, W--702680). FRENCH GUIANA: Aublet s.n. [F. G. Mey. photo 4067] (N--photo). ECUADOR: Napo-Pastaza: Mexia 7173 (Ar--13884), 7187 (Ar--13893), 7289 (Ar--13953). PERU: Huánuco: J. F. Macbride 5053 (F--536095, W--1495210); Schunke V. 1796 (N). Junín: Killip & Smith 22799 (W--1356272), 26329 (F--616137, W--1356656). Loreto: Killip & Smith 27343 (F--612031, W--1460285); Klug 108 (F--624075, W--1455107); Ll. Williams 2583 (F--612916). Puno: Vargas C. 16083 (Ws). San Martín: Klug 3468 (E--1082340). BRAZIL: Amazonas: Prance, Coêlho, Harley, Kubitzki, Maas, Sastre, & Smith 11680 (N, Rf); Ule 7861 (W--1615339). Minas Gerais: Mexia 4203 (D--708193, E--1023294, W--1516798), 4500 (D--708138, E--1022866, W--1544141). São Paulo: Curran 9 (W--920332). BOLIVIA: El Beni: Buchtien 5533 (W--1159349). La Paz: M. Bang 584 (E--117697, F--77495, W--55750, W--1416743); Buchtien 719 (E--973231, F--588749, W--1159336); M. Cárdenas 2065 (W--1232481). Santa Cruz: J. Steinbach 754 (E--940708, F--573462), 5498 (F--550392); R. F. Steinbach 776 (S).

AEGIPHILA INTERMEDIA Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 268, 341--342, & 473. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, Inform. Mold. Set 51 Spec. [1]. 1956; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 328--329. 1966; J. A. Steyerm., Act. Bot. Venez. 1: 101. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 5. 1968; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114, 121, & 145 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub or tree, 2—3 m. tall, with orange fruit, frequent in open forests. They have found it flowering in August and September, and fruiting in August. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Silva & Souza 2594 and "whitish at base" on Murça Pires & Cavalcante 52652.

Fedde & Schuster (1941) cite the type collection of this species as "E. A. Goeldi n. 2270".

Additional & emended citations: BRAZIL: Amapá: Murça Pires & Cavalcante 52652 (N, Rf). Amazonas: Ducke 136 (W--1693145).

Pará: Silva & Souza 2322 (N, Rf), 2594 (N).

AEGIPHILA KILLIPII Moldenke

Synonymy: Aegiphila killippii Moldenke, *Phytologia* 1: 292, syn. in textu (1938) and *Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names* 2, in syn. 1940.

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in *Just, Bot. Jahresber.* 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 481. 1961; Moldenke, *Fifth Summ.* 1: 114 & 380 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971.

AEGIPHILA LAETA H.B.K., *Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl.*, ed. folio, 2: 202. 1817.

Synonymy: Aegiphila laeta Humb. & Bonpl. ex Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821. Aegiphila laeta Humb. ex Spreng. in *L., Syst. Veg.*, ed. 16, 1: 422, in syn. 1825. Aegiphyla laeta Humb. & Bonpl. ex Steud., *Nom. Bot.*, ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphila laeta Kunth ex Schau. in *A. DC., Prodr.* 11: 652. 1845. Aegiphila stricta Rusby, *Descr. 300 New Spec. S. Am. Pl.* 107. 1920. Aegiphila stricta var. ? Rusby, *Descr. 300 New Spec. S. Am. Pl.* 108. 1920.

Additional & emended bibliography: H.B.K., *Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl.*, ed. folio, 2: 202 (1817) and ed. quarto, 2: 249. 1818; Bocq., *Rév. Verbenac.* 190. 1863; Jacks. in *Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew.*, pr. 1, 1: 46. 1893; A. W. Hill, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 6: 6. 1926; Jacks. in *Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew.*, pr. 2, 1: 46 (1946) and pr. 3, 1: 46. 1960; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 13: 329. 1966; Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 16: 3 & 14 (1968) and 17: 2. 1968; Moldenke, *Fifth Summ.* 1: 89, 92, 114, 121, 380, 382, & 384 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971.

Recent collectors describe this species as an herb (!), shrub, 1.5—3 m. tall, small tree, or even a tree almost 12 m. tall (!), the leaves membranous, dull-green on both surfaces, and the fruit yellow or orange and tasteless. They have encountered it growing in thickets and along old logging roads, at altitudes of 270—290 meters, flowering from August to October. The corollas are said to have been "cream to white" on Correa & Dressler 351, "greenish-yellow" on I. M. Johnston 56, and "dull-green" on Steyermark & Fernández 99702. Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. pendula Moldenke.

It should be noted here that the H.B.K. reference dates given in the emended bibliography above have been authenticated by Barnhart

(1902).

Additional & emended citations: PANAMA: Canal Zone: Correa & Dressler 351 (E--1928198). Darién: Duke 4116 (E--1786136), 8827 (E--1841249, Oh). Panamá: Duke 4762 (E--1785608, E--1983547). San Blas: Duke & Bristan 348 (Ac). Nakka Island: Dwyer 6871 (E--1824747). PEARL ISLANDS: San José: I. M. Johnston 56 (E--1590822). COLOMBIA: Atlántico: Dugand G. 1149 (F--928166). Magdalena: H. H. Smith 330 (D--599290, E--117684, F--137392, W--703770). Santander: Killip & Smith 14971 (W--1350930). VENEZUELA: Lará: Saer 602 (F--689840). Zulia: Steyermark & Fernández 99702 (N).

AEGIPHILA LAEVIS (Aubl.) Gmel.

Additional & emended synonymy: Manabea laevis Aubl., Hist. Pl. Guian. 1: 66--68. 1775. Aegiphila laevis Aubl. ex J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 1, 2: 259. 1789 [not A. laevis Griseb., 1864, nor Poepp., 1845]. Aegiphila lutea Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot. pl. 70, fig. 3. 1791 [not A. lutea Poepp., 1940]. Aegiphila manabea Sw., Fl. Ind. Occ. 1: 256--257. 1797. Aegiphila laevis Willd., Linn. Sp. Pl. 1: 616--617. 1797. Manabaea laevis Aubl. ex Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16, in syn. 1821. Aegiphyla laevis Willd. ex Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphyla lutea Lam. ex Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29, in syn. 1840. Aegiphyla manabaea Sw. ex Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29, in syn. 1840. Aegiphila laevis Vahl ex Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 286 [as "Aeg. laevi Vahl"]. 1851. Aegiphila laevis Juss. ex Bocq., Adansonia 3: 190. 1862. Aegiphila manabaea Sw. apud Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46, in syn. 1893. Aegiphila laevis Bocq. ex Urb., Symb. Ant. 8: 600. 1920. Aegiphila levis (Aubl.) Gmel. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 389, sphalm. 1934 [not A. levis Wright, 1959]. Aegiphila lavis Vahl ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 229, syn. in textu (1937); Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. 1940. Aegiphila laevis f. angustifolia Wulfschl. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names [1], in syn. 1940. Aegiphila levis Vahl ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. 1940. Manabea levis Aubl. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 32, in syn. 1940. Aegiphila sarmentosa L. C. Rich. ex Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 3, in syn. 1940. Aegiphila longifolia Willd. ex Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names [1], in syn. 1941 [not A. longifolia Turcz., 1863]. Aegiphila laevis (Jacq.) Gmel. ex Moldenke, Alph. List Invalid Names Suppl. 1: [1], in syn. 1947.

Additional & emended bibliography: Aubl., Hist. Pl. Guian. 1: 66--68. 1775; J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 1, 2: 259. 1789; Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 1: pl. 70, fig. 3 (1791) and 1: 294. 1792; J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 2, 2: 259. 1796; Raeusch., Nom. Bot., ed. 3, 37. 1797; Sw., Fl. Ind.

Occ. 1: 256—257. 1797; Willd., Linn. Sp. Pl. 1: 616—617. 1797; Ruiz & Pav., Fl. Peruv. & Chil. 1: 50. 1798; Turton in Gmel., Gen. Syst. Nat. 5: 219. 1802; Pers., Syn. Pl. 1: 132. 1805; H. C. Andr., Bot. Rep. 9: 578. 1809; Poir., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 1: 150. 1810; Pers., Sp. Pl. 1: 339. 1817; Roem. & Schult. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 15 nova [Stuttg.], 3: 101—102 & [535]. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Willd., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 82. 1821; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 422. 1825; Cham., Linnaea 7: 110. 1832; D. Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 429. 1839; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840; Walp., Repert. 4: 119—120. 1845; Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 652. 1847; R. Schomb., Reis. Brit.-Guian. 3: [Vers. Fauna & Fl. Brit.-Guian.] 1150. 1848; Jacques & Hérincq, Man. Gen. Pl. Arb. & Arbust. [Fl. Jard. Eur. 3:] 504. 1850—1853; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 286. 1851; Bocq., Adansonia 2: 117 (1862) and 3: 190. 1863; Bocq., Rév. Verbenac. 117 & 190. 1863; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. 499—500. 1864; Pritz., Icon. Bot. Ind. 1: 23. 1866; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46 (1893) and pr. 1, 2: 160. 1894; Ann. Inst. Col. Mars. 3: 466. 1896; Duss, Fl. Ant. Franç. 466. 1897; Pulle, Enum. Vasc. Pl. Surinam. 403. 1906; Hayek in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 42: 172. 1909; Urb., Symb. Ant. 8: 600. 1920; N. L. Britton, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 50: 54. 1923; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 79 (1929) and 4: 217. 1930; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 229—230 (1937), 1: 292—293 (1938), 1: 391 (1940), and 2: 90. 1944; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 46 (1946) and pr. 2, 2: 160. 1946; Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 399. 1947; F. C. Hoehne, Ind. Bibl. Num. Pl. Com. Rondon 346. 1951; Moldenke, Phytologia 5: 95. 1954; Cuatrecasas, Revist. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. 10: 236 & 244. 1958; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 3, 1: 46 (1960) and pr. 3, 2: 160. 1960; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 709. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 329. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 14. 1968; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114, 121, 128, 131, 132, 145, 380—382, 384, & 385 (1971) and 2: 570 & 846. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 296 & 304—306. 1973.

It should be noted here that Lamarck's 1791 work is often cited as "Lam. Illustr. 1505. t. 70. f. 1", but this is using a subtitle of the work and a species number, rather than the true title and a page number. Common names for the species, sometimes listed, are "aegiphile jaune" and "spreading aegiphila". The A. laevis Griseb., referred to in the synonymy above, is actually a synonym of A. laxiflora Benth., while A. laevis Poepp. is A. elata Sw., A. lutea Poepp. is A. chrysantha Hayek, and A. levis Wright is A. elata Sw.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a liana, a creeping shrub, or a straggling shrub, growing in sandy soil on riverbanks or at the margins of dry or wet forests, at 450 meters altitude, flowering in January, March, September, and December. The corollas are said to have been "pale-yellow" on Lindeman 5445 and "cream" on Philcox & Ferreira 4620 and Philcox, Ferreira, & Bertoldo 3590. The Feddema 2001, distributed as A. laevis, is actually something in the Rubiaceae.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Bernardi 893 (N).

SURINAM: Kappler s.n. (S); Lindeman 5445 (N). FRENCH GUIANA: Aublet s.n. (N--photo of type); Lamarck s.n. [Herb. Poiret] (P). BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Philcox & Fereira 4620 (N); Philcox, Fereira, & Bertoldo 3590 (N).

AEGIPHILA LANATA Moldenke

Synonymy: Aegiphila lanta Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names [1], in syn. 1941.

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 259, 267, 330, 331, 345--346, & 473. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names [1]. 1941; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 329. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 145 & 380 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971.

Irwin and his associates describe this plant as an erect subshrub, 1 m. tall, with several stems, the immature fruit green, dark-, or gray-green, maturing red, frequent in cerrado or burned-over cerrado, on rocky slopes, and in campos with a few low shrubs, at 975--1125 m. altitude, flowering in February, September, and November, fruiting in February, March, and December. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Irwin, Souza, & Reis dos Santos 10622 and "cream" on Irwin, Grear, Souza, & Reis dos Santos 13157.

Additional & emended citations: BRAZIL: Distrito Federal: Irwin, Grear, Souza, & Reis dos Santos 13149 (Ac, N), 13157 (N, Rf); Irwin, Souza, & Reis dos Santos 8540 (Ac, N), 10622 (Ac, N), 11126 (N, Rf). Goiás: Cobre & Sucre 309 (N); Glaziou 21917 (W--1110410--isotype); Irwin, Grear, Souza, & Reis dos Santos 13399 (Ac, N).

AEGIPHILA LANCEOLATA Moldenke

Emended synonymy: Aegiphila ferruginea Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 58 [sér. 4, 11], Mém. 3: 546. 1911 [not A. ferruginea Hayek & Spruce, 1909].

Additional & emended bibliography: Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 5, pr. 1, 6. 1921; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1941; Prain, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 5, pr. 2, 6. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 329. 1966; Angely, Fl. Anal. Fitogeogr. Est. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 4: i & 827. 1970; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 145, 184, 194, 354, & 379 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 294 & 310. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this species as a small tree, 4--8 m. tall, a semi-scandent or leaning bush, or a woody climber to 10 m. tall, with long branches, the trunk 5--10 cm. in diameter at the base, the corollas caducous, and the fruit orange-red and shiny. They have found it growing on low campos, in high woods, and in clearings in the rainforest. It has been collected in anthesis in January, April, and December, and in fruit in January and July. The corolla is said to have been "yellow" on Woolston

1046 & 1059. Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. candelabrum Briq.

Actually, it seems very possible to me that A. lanceolata would better be regarded as a variety of A. vitelliniflora Klotzsch, but more field work is needed to compare the two taxa in the living state.

Additional & emended citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: Hatschbach & Guimarães 19047 (N). Rio de Janeiro: J. E. Pohl 553 (F--605869). PARAGUAY: Fiebrig 6241 (W--1159388--type); Woolston 844 (N, N, S), 1046 (N, S, S), 1059 (N, S, S). ARGENTINA: Misiones: Bertoni 1264 (N).

AEGIPHILA LAXICUPULIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 329--330 & 332. 1966; Gibson, Fieldiana Bot. 24 (9): 169, 172, & 173, fig. 31. 1970; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 78, 84, 85, & 380 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 23: 415. 1972.

Illustrations: Gibson, Fieldiana Bot. 24 (9): 173, fig. 31. 1970.

Gibson (1970) reduces A. magnifica Moldenke to synonymy under A. laxicupulis, saying "Although the type specimen of A. magnifica has larger leaves than some specimens of A. laxicupulis, Moldenke's two species differ in no other respect if one may judge from specimens determined by him. Whether or not the calyx closely invests the fruit seems to depend upon the stage of growth and development of the plant. A. laxicupulis has also been confused by Moldenke and others with A. paniculata Moldenke, a tree of the lowlands of southern Central America and South America, which differs in its patelliform fruiting calyces that are only 2--2.5 mm. long. As I am unable to separate flowering material of any of these taxa from that of A. martinicensis Jacq., perhaps they should all be placed there; however, the fruiting calyces of A. martinicensis are lobate." She gives the geographic distribution of A. laxicupulis in this, her expanded new circumscription, as "Damp thickets and second growth woods, 330--1,050 meters; Chiquimula; Escuintla; Quezaltenango; Santa Rosa; Suchitepéquez. Honduras; Nicaragua; Costa Rica." Molina R. refers to it as a "common shrub, 2--3 m. tall in wet thickets along river" and found it fruiting in November.

Additional & emended citations: GUATEMALA: Santa Rosa: Heyde 191 (W--246324--type); Heyde & Lux 4041 (W--207299, W--1323299). EL SALVADOR: Ahuachapán: Padilla 80 (E--896369, W--1152478). Cuscatlan: Calderón 1934 (W--1206521). La Paz: Choussy 12 (W--1152653). San Vicente: Calderón 1184 (W--1152160). NICARAGUA: Estelí: A. Molina R. 22996 (N).

AEGIPHILA LAXIFLORA Benth.

Additional & emended bibliography: Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46. 1893; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 7: 6. 1929; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 252, 273, 275, 389--391, 393, 395--397, 400, & 472--476. 1934; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 46 (1946) and pr. 3, 1: 46. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 330. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 111, 121, 129, 380, & 383 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 304 & 305. 1973.

The Steiermark, Delascio, Dunsterville, & Dunsterville 103520, determined as "A. cf. laxiflora Benth." by a recent worker, is actually A. floribunda Moritz & Moldenke.

Emended citations: TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: Trinidad: W. E. Broadway 7386 (E--973856, F--689810), s.n. [St. Ann's] (F--516533, R--9137), s.n. [Buenos Ayres] (D--583033, F--492732, R--9463, W--1047687); Finlay s.n. [Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 2391] (W--1323314, W--1323315); Johnston 114 (W--1047727). GUYANA: R. Schomburgk 772 (F--686459--isotype, W--702888--isotype).

AEGIPHILA LEHMANNII Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 33: 131. 1933; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 266, 315--316, 474, & 476. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 330. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971.

Additional & emended citations: COLOMBIA: Boyacá: Lawrance 156 (E--1039374, Se--193464, W--1482473).

AEGIPHILA LEWISIANA Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 257, 258, 270, 400--402, & 473. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 330. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 14: 2 (1966) and 15: 4. 1967; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 121 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971.

Steiermark & Rabe describe this species as a "vining shrub, leaves membranous, dull green below", and found it growing at 700--750 meters altitude, fruiting in August.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Sucre: Steiermark & Rabe 96143a (Rf).

AEGIPHILA LHOTZKIANA Cham.

Additional & emended synonymy: Aegiphyla lhotskiana Cham. ex Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphila lotskyana Cham. ex Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 121. 1845. Aegiphila khotskyana Cham. ex Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 648. 1847. Aegiphila lhotskyana Cham. ex Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 279. 1851. Aegiphila lhotzkhiana Cham. ex Bocq., Adansonia, ser. 1, 3: 190. 1863. Aegiphila lhotskiana Cham. ex Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks.,

Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46. 1893. Aegiphila khotzkiana Cham. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 323, syn. in text. 1934; Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. 1940. Aegiphila lhotzkyana Cham. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 323, syn. in text. 1934; Rawitscher, Journ. Ecol. 36: 248, 250, & 251. 1948. Aegiphila lhotzkiana Schau. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 323, syn. in text. 1934; Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. 1940. Aegiphila lhotzkiana Cham. & Schlecht. ex Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 323, syn. in text. 1934; Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 2, in syn. 1940. Aegiphila glandifera Casar. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 232, in syn. 1937. Aegiphila vestita Mart. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 232, in syn. 1937. Vitex erythrocarpa Salzm. ex Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 232, in syn. 1937 [not V. erythrocarpa Gürke, 1928]. Aegiphila glandulifera Casar. ex Moldenke, Suppl. List Invalid Names [1], in syn. 1941 [not A. glandulifera Moldenke, 1932]. Aegiphila chotzkiana Cham., in herb. Aegiphila knotzkiana Cham., in herb.

Additional & emended bibliography: Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 279--280 & [309]--[310]. 1851; Bocq., Adansonia, ser. 1, 3: 190. 1863; Bocq., Rév. Verbenac. 190. 1863; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46. 1893; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 58 [sér. 4, 11], Mém. 3: 546. 1911; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 46. 1946; Hill & Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 10: 5. 1947; Moldenke, Phytologia 5: 151 (1954) and 5: 484. 1957; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 3, 1: 46. 1960; Angely, Fl. Anal. Paran., ed. 1, 579. 1965; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 330--331. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 14. 1968; Angely, Fl. Anal. Fitogeogr. Est. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 4: 1 & 827, map 1368. 1970; Goodland, Phytologia 20: 78. 1970; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 145, 379, 380, 383, & 384 (1971) and 2: 717 & 846. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 23: 427. 1972.

Recent collectors describe this species as a shrub, tree-like shrub, gnarled treelet, or small tree, 1--5 m. tall, the trunk 5--10 cm. in diameter, the leaves and calyx yellow-green, the anthers white, and the ripe fruit reddish-orange. The Eitens describe it as a "thin, erect" shrub, "unbranched until the top", growing in "degraded cerrado" with "young barbatimão trees and shoots 1--3 m. tall, spaced 2--5 m. apart, the ground recently burned". Other collectors have found it growing on creek banks, in cerrado, in chapada woodland ["local name for cerradão"], on the "steep slopes of cerrado", and "occasional on rocky slopes", at altitudes of 350--1200 meters, flowering in October and November, and fruiting in February. The corollas are described as "white" on Irwin, Souza, & Reis dos Santos 9337, 9632, & 9970, "cream" on Hatschbach & Pelanda 27722, and "pale greenish-yellow" on Cuatrecasas 26592.

Mimura describes A. lhotzkiana and its habitat as "Área originariamente de mata entrelaçada com cerrado; agora é campo com algumas árvores baixas e arbustos; Este no. colectado em lugar com arbustos até 2 m alt. espaçadas entre si 3-5 m.....arbusto 2 m alt. Fruto elipsoidal-prolato de 4 x 7 mm, verde-alaranjado."

The Eitens record the vernacular name "canudeiro".

Additional & emended citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Blanchet 286 (P), 354 (F--686589), 3399 (F--686590); Gaudichaud 9 (P); Glocker 540 (W--1342248); Salzmann s.n. (E--116209). Distrito Federal: Irwin, Souza, & Reis dos Santos 9632 (Ac, N). Goiás: Irwin & Soderstrom 7477 (N); Irwin, Souza, & Reis dos Santos 9337 (N, Rf), 9970 (N, Rf). Minas Gerais: Hatschbach & Pelanda 27722 (Ld); Regnell I.310x (W--201218); Warming s.n. [Lagoa Santa] (F--667334). Paraná: Dusén 1028a (W--1481940); Jönsson 1028a (E--1036606). São Paulo: Cuatrecasas 26592 (N); Eiten & Eiten 2435 (Ba); Mimura 216 (N), 301 (N); Severén 188 (W--201214). Balsas Island: Eiten & Eiten 10776 (N). State undetermined: Herb. Bernhardt s.n. (E--118058).

AEGIPHILA LONGIFOLIA Turcz., Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 36: 218--219. 1863 [not A. longifolia Willd., 1941].

Additional & emended bibliography: Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46 (1893), pr. 2, 1: 46 (1946), and pr. 3, 1: 46. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 331. 1966; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 114 & 145 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971.

The A. longifolia Willd., referred to above, belongs to the synonymy of A. laevis (Aubl.) Gmel.

Emended citations: COLOMBIA: Santander: Schlim 688 (F--686824-isotype).

AEGIPHILA LONGIPETIOLATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 569. 1941; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 704 & 712. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 484--485. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 139 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 296 & 297. 1973.

Macbride (1960) says "Similar to A. chrysantha but glabrate and, ex char., petioles 5--15 mm. long, leaves lanceolate to oblong, acute at base, about 7--12 cm. long, 2.5--4 cm. wide, glabrous, with about 5 pairs of secondary nerves; panicle terminal, ample (to nearly 2 dm. long), the 11--13 cymes well-peduncled; calyx about 2.5 mm. long, with 4 small teeth; corolla-tube about 3.5 mm. long. -- If this glabrous variant of A. chrysantha Hayek, in which Hayek included Weberbauer 4667, is correctly placed the other differences could conceivably also be within an expected range of variations for any species. Some material of A. chrysantha has oblong-lanceolate leaves and of course inflorescences vary in size. The type of both plants were from the same general region, 'Yurimaguas'." He cites only the type collection.

AEGIPHILA LUSCHNATHI Schau.

Additional & emended bibliography: Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 285--286 & [309]--[310]. 1851. [to be continued]



Moldenke, Harold N. 1973. "Additional notes on the genus *Aegiphila*. XIX." *Phytologia* 25, 408–417.

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