



New combinations and names for some Philippine vascular plants

P.B. Pelser¹, F. Brambach², J. Mansibang³, H. Schaefer⁴,
R. Kiew⁵, J.F. Barcelona¹

Kew words

lectotypification
nomenclature
Philippines
taxonomy

Abstract New names and new combinations are presented for 29 Philippine species in the families *Acanthaceae*, *Aspleniaceae*, *Cucurbitaceae*, *Gesneriaceae*, *Lauraceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Oleaceae*, *Thelypteridaceae*, *Urticaceae*, and *Vitaceae*. Seventeen names are lectotypified.

Citation: Pelser PB, Brambach F, Mansibang J, et al. 2021. New combinations and names for some Philippine vascular plants. *Blumea* 66 (1): 96–100. <https://doi.org/10.3767/blumea.2021.66.01.06>. Effectively published online: 3 June 2021.

INTRODUCTION

Co's Digital Flora of the Philippines (CDFP; Pelser et al. 2011 onwards) is a photo-illustrated online checklist of the vascular flora of the Philippines (Barcelona et al. 2013). This paper presents several *nomina nova* and new combinations for species in CDFP of families *Acanthaceae*, *Aspleniaceae*, *Cucurbitaceae*, *Gesneriaceae*, *Lauraceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Oleaceae*, *Thelypteridaceae*, *Urticaceae*, and *Vitaceae* that need to be published to ensure that their nomenclatural treatment is in accordance with the current understanding of their evolutionary relationships and currently used classifications.

Many species names in the Philippine flora were published in the early 20th century without information about the number of specimens that were part of the type gathering and, for species described from duplicates, without details that allow one to determine which is the holotype. Until lectotypification of these names has taken place, these should be considered syntypes (McNeill 2014). We list those that we located in online herbarium databases and via JSTOR Global Plants (plants.jstor.org).

We lectotypify 17 names in the families *Gesneriaceae*, *Lauraceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Oleaceae*, and *Urticaceae*. When selecting lectotypes for these names, we chose specimens from available syntypes that are best preserved and most clearly show the diagnostic character states mentioned in the protologues of the names. We refrained from designating lectotypes when we felt that a more critical study of candidate specimens is required before a choice is made.

¹ School of Biological Sciences, University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch 8140, New Zealand;

corresponding author e-mail: pieter.pelser@canterbury.ac.nz.

² Biodiversity, Macroecology and Biogeography, University of Göttingen, Büsgenweg 1, 37077 Göttingen, Germany.

³ Philippine Taxonomic Initiative, Inc., Barangay Maligaya, El Nido, Palawan, Philippines.

⁴ Plant Biodiversity Research, Technical University of Munich, Emil-Ramann Str. 2, Freising 85354, Germany.

⁵ Forest Research Institute Malaysia, 52109 Kepong, Selangor, Malaysia.

NOMENCLATRURAL NOVELTIES

1. *Ferns*

1.1. *Aspleniaceae*

1.1.1. New combination in *Hymenasplenium*

Salgado (2003) described *Asplenium ofeliae* Salgado as a new species of *Asplenium* sect. *Hymenasplenium* (Hayata) K.Iwats. This section is by some now again recognised at the genus level (i.e., *Hymenasplenium* Hayata; e.g., PPG I 2016, Xu et al. 2018a, b, 2019) and this classification is followed in CDFP. A new combination for *Asplenium ofeliae* in *Hymenasplenium* is therefore needed.

Hymenasplenium ofeliae (Salgado) Barcelona & Pelser, *comb. nov.*

Asplenium ofeliae Salgado, Amer. Fern J. (2003) 193. — Type: *Merrill 700* (holo US; iso PRC (not seen)), Philippines, Luzon, Benguet Prov., May 1911.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon).

1.2. *Thelypteridaceae*

1.2.1. New combination in *Amblovenatum*

CDFP follows PPG I (2016) in accepting *Amblovenatum* J.P.Roux as distinct from *Cyclosorus* Link s.str. and other genera that can be segregated from *Cyclosorus* s.lat. sensu He & Zhang (2012) (Almeida et al. 2016). *Amblovenatum* is a *nomen novum* for *Amphineuron* Holttum (nom. illeg., non *Amphineuron* (A.DC.) Pichon). One of the species that Holttum (1971, 1977) placed in *Amphineuron* has not yet been transferred to *Amblovenatum*.

Amblovenatum attenuatum (Kuntze) Barcelona & Pelser, *comb. nov.*

Dryopteris attenuata Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 2 (1891) 812. — *Amphineuron attenuatum* (Kuntze) Holttum (1977) 215. — Syntypes: *Cuming* 327 (syn B, BM, BRI, E, G, K, L, LE (not seen), P, SING (not seen), UC, US), Philippines, Samar, 1841.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao, Samar), Sulawesi, Moluccas.

2. Angiosperms**2.1. Acanthaceae****2.1.1. New combinations in *Dicliptera***

Following Darbyshire & Vollesen (2007) and Kiel et al. (2017), CDFP uses a broad delimitation of *Dicliptera* Juss. that includes *Peristrophe* Nees. Three Philippine species currently placed in *Peristrophe* are here transferred to *Dicliptera*.

Dicliptera caudatifolia (Merr.) Pelser, *comb. nov.*

Peristrophe caudatifolia Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 27 (1925) 54. — Syntypes: *Loher* 12196 (syn K, M, PNH), Philippines, Luzon, Rizal Prov., Montalban [now Rodriguez Municipality], July 1908.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon).

Dicliptera cordatibractea (Merr.) Pelser, *comb. nov.*

Peristrophe cordatibractea Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 20 (1922) 455. — Syntypes: *BS (Ramos)* 39392 (syn K, P, PNH lost, US), Philippines, Mindoro, Mt Calavite, Apr. 1921.

Distribution — Philippines (Mindoro).

Dicliptera lancifolia (Merr.) Pelser, *comb. nov.*

Peristrophe lancifolia Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C. 5 (1910) 229. — Syntypes: *FB (Curran)* 19258 (syn K, NY, PNH lost, US), Philippines, Luzon, Bataan Prov., Balanga Mts, Jan. 1910.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon).

2.1.2. New name in *Hypoestes*

Merrill (1922) described a new Philippine species of *Hypoestes* Sol. ex R.Br. from Zamboanga. He considered it different from, yet perhaps close to *Hypoestes subcapitata* C.B. Clarke. He named this species *Hypoestes axillaris* Merr. because of its mainly axillary inflorescences, but this name is a later homonym of *Hypoestes axillaris* Benoist, which refers to a different species from Madagascar. A new name is therefore needed for the Philippine taxon.

Hypoestes zamboangensis Pelser, *nom. nov.*

Hypoestes axillaris Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 20 (1922) 449, nom. illeg., non *Hypoestes axillaris* Benoist (1910) 224. — Syntypes: *Merrill* 5473 (syn L, PNH lost), Philippines, Mindanao, Zamboanga Prov., 10 Oct. 1906.

Distribution — Philippines (Mindanao).

2.1.3. New name in *Staurogyne*

When Bremekamp (1944) transferred *Gymnostachyum subcordatum* Elmer to *Staurogyne* Wall., he overlooked the name *Staurogyne subcordata* Benoist. To replace the later homonym *Staurogyne subcordata* (Elmer) Bremek., the late Leonardo L. Co intended to use the name *Staurogyne elmeri* (unpubl. ms.), but he passed away before he could publish this new name and combination.

Staurogyne elmeri Co ex Pelser, *nom. nov.*

Gymnostachyum subcordatum Elmer, Leafl. Philipp. Bot. 5 (1913) 1703. — *Staurogyne subcordata* (Elmer) Bremek. (1944) 113, nom. illeg., non *Staurogyne subcordata* Benoist (1933) 173. — Syntypes: *Elmer* 12729 (syn BISH, BRIT, CAS, F, GH, K, L, MICH, NY, P, PH, U, US), Philippines, Palawan, Puerto Princesa, Mt Pulgar, Mar. 1911.

Distribution — Philippines (Palawan).

2.2. Cucurbitaceae**2.2.1. New combinations in *Zehneria***

Pilogyne Eckl. ex Schrad. and *Neoachmandra* W.J.de Wilde & Duyfjes are currently often included in a more broadly circumscribed *Zehneria* Endl. (Schaefer & Renner 2011, Dwivedi et al. 2018) than delimited by De Wilde & Duyfjes (2006), but two Philippine species have not yet been transferred to this genus.

Zehneria rizalensis (W.J.de Wilde & Duyfjes) Pelser & H.Schaefer, *comb. nov.*

Pilogyne rizalensis W.J.de Wilde & Duyfjes, Reinwardtia 12 (2009) 410. — Type: *BS (Ramos)* 2023 (holo BM; iso BRI, PNH), Philippines, Luzon, Rizal Prov., Nov. 1914.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon).

Zehneria scaberrima (Merr.) Pelser & H.Schaefer, *comb. nov.*

Melothria scaberrima Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C. 4 (1909) 330. — *Neoachmandra scaberrima* (Merr.) W.J.de Wilde & Duyfjes (2006) 29. — Lectotype (designated by De Wilde & Duyfjes 2006): *Elmer* 5862 (lecto L; isolecto BO, K, PNH lost), Philippines, Luzon, Benguet Prov., Baguio, Mar. 1904.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon).

2.3. Gesneriaceae**2.3.1. New combinations in *Aeschynanthus***

Trichosporum D.Don is considered a synonym of *Aeschynanthus* Jack (Schlechter 1923, Burt & Woods 1975). Although the majority of Philippine *Trichosporum* species were previously transferred to *Aeschynanthus*, new combinations for seven species are still needed.

Aeschynanthus brachysepalus (Merr.) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.*

Trichosporum brachysepalum Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C. 10 (1915) 81. — Lectotype (designated here): *BS (Reillo)* 16163 (lecto US00126016; isolecto K, PNH lost), Philippines, Basilan, Cumalarang, 25 Aug. 1912.

Distribution — Philippines (Basilan).

Aeschynanthus macgregorii (Merr.) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.*

Trichosporum macgregorii Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C. 10 (1915) 81. — Type: *BS (McGregor)* 20075 (PNH lost), Philippines, Luzon, Nueva Ecija Prov., near Imugan, Jan. 1913.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon).

Aeschynanthus malindangensis (Merr.) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.*

Trichosporum malindangense Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C. 10 (1915) 83. — Lectotype (designated here): *FB (Mearns & Hutchinson)* 4660 (lecto K000831902; isolecto PNH lost, US), Philippines, Mindanao, Misamis Occidental Prov., Mt Malindang, May 1906.

Distribution — Philippines (Mindanao).

Aeschynanthus mindanaensis (Merr.) Mansibang & Pelsner, *comb. nov.*

Trichosporum mindanaense Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 20 (1922) 440. — Lectotype (designated here): *BS (Ramos & Edaña) 38869* (lecto US00126021; isolecto K, PNH lost), Philippines, Mindanao, Bukidnon Prov., Mt Candoon, June/July 1920.

Distribution — Philippines (Mindanao).

Aeschynanthus panayensis (Merr.) Mansibang & Pelsner, *comb. nov.*

Trichosporum panayense Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 20 (1921) 316. — Lectotype (designated here): *BS (Martelino & Edaña) 35720* (lecto K001392841; isolecto P (not seen), PNH lost), Philippines, Panay, June 1919.

Distribution — Philippines (Panay).

Aeschynanthus rizalensis (Merr.) Mansibang & Pelsner, *comb. nov.*

Trichosporum rizalense Merr., Philipp. J. Sci., C. 10 (1915) 82. — Type: *BS (Ramos) 13775* (PNH lost), Philippines, Luzon, Rizal Prov., Mt Canumay, Oct. 1911.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon).

Aeschynanthus urdanetensis (Elmer) Mansibang & Pelsner, *comb. nov.*

Trichosporum urdanetense Elmer, Leaf. Philipp. Bot. 7 (1915) 2670. — Lectotype (designated here): *Elmer 14115* (lecto BM000997692; isolecto BISH, E, G, L (not seen), NY, P, S, US, W), Philippines, Mindanao, Agusan del Norte Prov., Cabadbaran (Mt Urdaneta), Oct. 1912.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon, Mindanao).

2.4. Lauraceae

2.4.1. New combinations in *Actinodaphne*

Actinodaphne Nees and *Neolitsea* (Benth. & Hook.f.) Merr. are two closely related genera. Although the results of phylogenetic (Li et al. 2007, 2008) and phylogenomic studies (Song et al. 2019) indicate that *Neolitsea* may be nested within *Actinodaphne*, these studies were based on limited taxon sampling, especially with regards to Malesian species. Notably, other studies with denser sampling of Malesian species have retrieved a sister-relationship between the two genera (Fijridiyanto & Murakami 2009a, b). Irrespective of the exact phylogenetic relationships in the *Actinodaphne*–*Neolitsea* group, the results of a study by Li et al. (2008) and our own observations suggest that Malesian *Neolitsea* species can be distinguished from *Actinodaphne* by usually having tripliveined (vs always pinnately veined) leaves that are alternate and clustered (vs (sub-)verticillate), decussate and persistent involucre bracts (vs imbricate and caducous), and dimerous (vs trimerous) flowers. Unfortunately, relationships in the *Litsea* group remain unresolved so that a final word on the generic boundaries and characters in the *Actinodaphne*–*Neolitsea* group is not in sight at present. We therefore propose several new combinations in *Actinodaphne* of Philippine species originally described under *Neolitsea*. Should *Neolitsea* eventually be sunk into an expanded *Actinodaphne*, then these new combinations will remain, since the latter name has priority over the former.

Actinodaphne apoensis (Elmer) Kosterm. ex Brambach & Pelsner, *comb. nov.*

Neolitsea apoensis Elmer, Leaf. Philipp. Bot. 2 (1910) 727. — Lectotype (designated here): *Elmer 11255* (lecto NY00355544; isolecto BISH, BM, E, GH, HBG, K, L, MO, P, PNH lost, U, US), Philippines, Mindanao, Davao District, Todaya, Mt Apo, Aug. 1909.

Distribution — Philippines (Biliran, Leyte, Mindanao).

Note — *Neolitsea apoensis* Elmer has pinnately veined leaves and a verticillate phyllotaxy. This suggests that this species is best placed in *Actinodaphne* and the type specimens have indeed been annotated by Kostermans as ‘*Actinodaphne*’ or ‘*Actinodaphne apoensis*’. The type specimens lack inflorescences (they do have detached fruits) and it is therefore not possible to observe characters of the involucre bracts and flowers to be entirely certain about the correct generic placement.

Actinodaphne intermedia (Elmer) Kosterm. ex Brambach & Pelsner, *comb. nov.*

Neolitsea intermedia Elmer, Leaf. Philipp. Bot. 2 (1908a) 382. — Lectotype (designated here): *Elmer 8832* (lecto US00099388; isolecto A, E, K, L, NY, PNH lost), Philippines, Luzon, Benguet Prov., Baguio, Mar. 1907.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon).

Note — Annotations on the type specimens by Kostermans also suggest that he considered this taxon a species of *Actinodaphne*. It indeed has trimerous flowers (i.e., two series of three tepals) and a verticillate leaf arrangement. Furthermore, the involucre bracts are not persistent.

Actinodaphne lanceolata (Merr.) Kosterm. ex Brambach & Pelsner, *comb. nov.*

Neolitsea lanceolata Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 14 (1919) 397. — Lectotype (designated here): *BS (Ramos) 30231* (lecto P00745221; isolecto A, K, PNH lost, US), Philippines, Catanduanes, Mt Mariguison, 27 Nov. 1917.

Distribution — Philippines (Catanduanes, Luzon).

Note — *Neolitsea lanceolata* Merr. is transferred to *Actinodaphne*, following Kostermans’ annotations on one of the duplicates (A) and the presence of leaves that are strictly verticillate and pinnately veined. Unfortunately, the type collection has only fruits, so that we were not able to observe flower characters.

2.5. Myrtaceae

2.5.1. New name in *Syzygium*

In 1951, Merrill transferred *Eugenia megalophylla* Merr. to *Syzygium* P.Browne ex Gaertn. This is indeed the genus in which this species is best accommodated, because of its calyprate corolla, the presence of a pseudopedicel, and because it is entirely glabrous (Schmid 1972). Because the name *Syzygium megalophyllum* was already occupied (i.e., *Syzygium megalophyllum* Merr. & L.M.Perry), Merrill named it *Syzygium megistophyllum* Merr. (Merrill 1951). In doing so, he unfortunately overlooked the existence of *Syzygium megistophyllum* Merr. & L.M.Perry (Merrill & Perry 1942). Thus, a new name for this species in *Syzygium* is needed.

Syzygium grandifolium Mansibang & Pelsner, *nom. nov.*

Eugenia megalophylla Merr., Philipp. J. Sci. 27 (1925) 42. — *Syzygium megistophyllum* Merr. (1951) 402, nom. illeg., non *Syzygium megistophyllum* Merr. & L.M.Perry (1942) 279. — Lectotype (designated here): *Loher 13596* (lecto M0170998; isolecto A, PNH lost, UC), Philippines, Luzon, Tayabas [now Quezon] Prov., Umiray region, May 1915.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon).

2.6. Oleaceae

2.6.1. New combination in *Chionanthus*

Asian species previously classified in *Linociera* Sw. ex Schreb. and *Mayepea* Aubl. are currently placed in either *Chionanthus* D.Royen or *Olea* Tourn. ex L. (Stearn 1976). However, a

Philippine species described by Merrill in *Mayepea* and later transferred by him to *Linociera* has thus far escaped these taxonomic changes. *Linociera racemosa* (Merr.) Merr. has a corolla with petals that are divided to the base, which is typical for *Chionanthus* (Kiew 1979) and should therefore be placed in that genus instead of in *Olea*. It is distinct from other Philippine *Chionanthus* species in its white twigs, small pale leaves with a short thickened petiole that dries grey or white, and its short spicate inflorescences.

Chionanthus racemosus* (Merr.) Kiew & Pelser, *comb. nov.

Mayepea racemosa Merr., Publ. Bur. Sci. Gov. Lab. 35 (1906a) 58. — *Linociera racemosa* (Merr.) Merr. (1906b) 116. — Lectotype (designated here): *FB (Borden) 3042* (lecto NY297289; isolecto K, PNH lost, US), Philippines, Luzon, Bataan Prov., Mt Mariveles, Lamao River, May 1905.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon).

2.7. *Urticaceae*

2.7.1. New combinations in *Elatostematoides*

The results of a phylogenetic study by Tseng et al. (2019) suggest that *Elatostematoides* C.B.Rob. should be reinstated. This genus has previously often been considered as part of *Elatostema* J.R.Forst. & G.Forst. Here, we present new combinations for several Philippine species and varieties that were placed by Schröter (Schröter & Winkler 1936) in *Elatostema* subg. *Elatostematoides* (C.B.Rob.) H.Schröt¹. (Schröter & Winkler 1935), but that are better accommodated in *Elatostematoides*.

Elatostematoides buderi* (H.Schröt.) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.

Elatostema buderi H.Schröt. in H.Schröt. & H.J.P.Winkl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 83, 2 (1936) 103. — Lectotype (designated here): *BS (Ramos & Edaño) 40700* (lecto US1261609; isolecto B lost?, PNH lost), Philippines, Mindoro, Mt Halcon, 14 Mar. 1922.

Distribution — Philippines (Mindoro).

Elatostematoides falcifolia* (H.Schröt.) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.

Elatostema falcifolium H.Schröt. in H.Schröt. & H.J.P.Winkl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 83, 2 (1936) 102. — Lectotype (designated here): *BS (Ramos) 24291* (lecto NY03836854; isolecto PNH lost), Philippines, Panay, Mt Ditana, 3 Oct. 1925.

Distribution — Philippines (Panay).

Elatostematoides lingua* (H.Schröt.) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.

Elatostema lingua H.Schröt. in H.Schröt. & H.J.P.Winkl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 83, 2 (1936) 112. — Lectotype (designated here): *BS (Ramos) 24291* (lecto K000741140; isolecto L, NY, PNH lost), Philippines, Samar, Catubig River, Cagmanaba, 27 Jan. 1916.

Distribution — Philippines (Mindanao, Samar).

Elatostematoides manillensis* (Wedd.) C.B.Rob. var. *panayana* (H.Schröt.) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.

Elatostema manillense Wedd. var. *panayanum* H.Schröt. in H.Schröt. & H.J.P.Winkl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 83, 2 (1936) 102. — Lectotype (designated here): *Merrill 6710* (lecto K000741143; isolecto L, PNH lost), Philippines, Panay, Dumarao, 25 Mar. 1910.

Distribution — Philippines (Mindanao, Panay).

Elatostematoides manillensis* (Wedd.) C.B.Rob. var. *parvifolia* (H.Schröt.) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.

Elatostema manillense Wedd. var. *parvifolium* H.Schröt. in H.Schröt. & H.J.P.Winkl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 83, 2 (1936) 101. — Syntypes: *Baker 2414* (PNH lost, SING not seen), Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Prov., Mt Banahaw, 20 Dec. 1913; *FB (Mabesa) 28375* (PNH lost), Philippines, Luzon, Tayabas [now Quezon] Prov., Kabibihan [Cabibihan], 8 June 1918.

Distribution — Philippines (Luzon).

Elatostematoides rigida* (Wedd.) C.B.Rob. var. *laxa* (Elmer) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.

Elatostema laxum Elmer, Leaf. Philipp. Bot. 2 (1908b) 465. — *Elatostematoides laxa* (Elmer) C.B.Rob. (1911) 502 ('*laxum*'). — *Elatostema rigidum* Wedd. var. *laxum* (Elmer) H.Schröt. in H.Schröt. & H.J.P.Winkl. (1936) 111. — Lectotype (designated here): *Elmer 10337* (lecto E00504724; isolecto A, BM, G, HBG, K, L, MO, PNH lost, US), Philippines, Negros, Negros Oriental Prov., Dumaguete, Cuernos Mountains, June 1908.

Distribution — Philippines (Leyte, Negros).

Elatostematoides rigida* (Wedd.) C.B.Rob. var. *polyclada* (H.Schröt.) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.

Elatostema rigidum Wedd. var. *polycladum* H.Schröt. in H.Schröt. & H.J.P.Winkl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 83, 2 (1936) 111. — Lectotype (designated here): *BS (Edaño) 24764* (lecto NY03836956; isolecto L, P, PNH lost), Philippines, Samar, Catubig River, 22 Mar. 1916.

Distribution — Philippines (Samar).

Elatostematoides sublaxa* Elmer var. *cabadbarensis* (H.Schröt.) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.

Elatostema sublaxum (Elmer) H.Schröt. var. *cabadbarensis* H.Schröt. in H.Schröt. & H.J.P.Winkl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 83, 2 (1936) 106. — Lectotype (designated here): *Elmer 13915* (lecto L0095827; isolecto B lost?, PNH lost, U), Philippines, Mindanao, Agusan Prov., Cabadbaran, Mt Urdaneta, Sept. 1912.

Distribution — Philippines (Mindanao).

Elatostematoides wenzelii* (H.Schröt.) Mansibang & Pelser, *comb. nov.

Elatostema wenzelii H.Schröt. in H.Schröt. & H.J.P.Winkl., Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 83, 2 (1936) 104. — Type: *Wenzel 3142* (PNH lost), Philippines, Mindanao, Surigao Prov., 10 Aug. 1927.

Distribution — Philippines (Mindanao).

2.8. *Vitaceae*

2.8.1. New combination in *Ampelocissus*

Wen et al. (2013) transferred *Pterisanthes sinuosa* Merr. to *Ampelocissus* Planch. (i.e., *Ampelocissus sinuosa* (Merr.) J.Wen & Boggan), because the results of their molecular phylogenetic studies indicated that *Pterisanthes* Blume is nested within *Ampelocissus*. This was also concluded in subsequent studies (e.g., Liu et al. 2016, Wen et al. 2018). This generic concept is also adopted in CDFP. However, we follow Trias-Blasi et al. (2014) in considering this species to be synonymous with *Pterisanthes polita* (Miq.) M.A.Lawson. Because the basionym of the latter name antedates *Pterisanthes sinuosa*, a new combination in *Ampelocissus* is needed.

Ampelocissus polita* (Miq.) Pelser, *comb. nov.

Vitis polita Miq., Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavi 1 (1863) 95. — *Pterisanthes polita* (Miq.) M.A.Lawson (1875) 663. — Lectotype (designated by Trias-Blasi et al. 2014): *Korthals s.n.* (lecto L0013706; isolecto L), Sumatra, in fruticetis prope Pao.

¹ H.Schröt. is abbreviated as H.Schroet. in IPNI.org, but this is not consistent with other persons called Schröter.

Pterisanthes sinuosa Merr. (1907) 423. — *Ampelocissus sinuosa* (Merr.) J.Wen & Boggan in J.Wen et al. (2013) 230. — Lectotype (designated by Trias-Blasi et al. 2014): *Clemens* 647 (lecto A), Philippines, Mindanao, Lanao del Sur Prov., Lake Lanao, Camp Keithley, Nov. 1906.

Distribution — Myanmar, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines (Mindanao).

Acknowledgements We would like to thank Iain Darbyshire (K) for providing feedback on an earlier version of our treatment of *Acanthaceae* here. Luisito Evangelista (PNH) kindly searched for type specimens in PNH. David Mabblerley and David Middleton provided helpful feedback on our manuscript. Middleton's feedback included additional information about *Aeschynanthus* type specimens, which was used to revise some aspects of our lectotypification and to further develop this section of the manuscript. We thank him for his generosity in sharing this information.

REFERENCES

- Almeida TE, Hennequin S, Schneider H, et al. 2016. Towards a phylogenetic generic classification of Thelypteridaceae: additional sampling suggests alterations of neotropical taxa and further study of paleotropical genera. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 94: 688–700.
- Barcelona JF, Nickrent DL, LaFrankie JV, et al. 2013. Co's Digital Flora of the Philippines: plant identification and conservation through cybertaxonomy. *Philippine Journal of Science* 142: 57–67.
- Benoist R. 1910. Acanthacée nouvelle de Madagascar. In: Lecomte H (ed), *Notulae systematicae* 1: 224–225. Dumoulin, Paris.
- Benoist R. 1933. Descriptions de nouvelles espèces du genre *Staurogyne* (Acanthacées). *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle*, sér. 2, 5: 171–175.
- Bremekamp CEB. 1944. Materials for a monograph of the Strobilantheae. *Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Natuurkunde, Sectie 2*, 41: 1–305.
- Burt BL, Woods PJB. 1975. Studies in the Gesneriaceae of the Old World 39: towards a revision of *Aeschynanthus*. *Notes from the Royal Botanical Garden of Edinburgh* 33: 471–489.
- Darbyshire I, Vollesen K. 2007. The transfer of the genus *Peristrophe* to *Dicliptera* (Acanthaceae), with a new species described from eastern Africa. *Kew Bulletin* 62: 119–128.
- De Wilde WJJO, Duyfjes BEE. 2006. Redefinition of *Zehneria* and four related genera (Cucurbitaceae), with an enumeration of the Australasian and Pacific species. *Blumea* 51: 1–88.
- De Wilde WJJO, Duyfjes BEE. 2009. Miscellaneous south east Asian cucurbit news 2. *Reinwardtia* 12: 405–414.
- Dwivedi MD, Barfield S, Pandey AK, et al. 2018. Phylogeny of *Zehneria* (Cucurbitaceae) with special focus on Asia. *Taxon* 67: 55–65.
- Elmer ADE. 1908a. Some interesting Lauraceae. *Leaflets of Philippine Botany* 2: 375–384.
- Elmer ADE. 1908b. Three score of new plants. *Leaflets of Philippine Botany* 2: 463–525.
- Elmer ADE. 1910. Lauraceae from Mt Apo and Mt Giting-Giting. *Leaflets of Philippine Botany* 2: 703–728.
- Elmer ADE. 1913. Palawan Acanthaceae. *Leaflets of Philippine Botany* 5: 1685–1704.
- Elmer ADE. 1915. Two hundred twenty six new species 1. *Leaflets of Philippine Botany* 7: 2543–2700.
- Fijridiyanto IA, Murakami N. 2009a. Phylogeny of *Litsea* and related genera (Laureae-Lauraceae) based on analysis of rpb2 gene sequences. *Journal of Plant Research* 122: 283–298.
- Fijridiyanto IA, Murakami N. 2009b. Molecular systematics of Malesian *Litsea* Lam. and putative related genera (Lauraceae). *Acta Phytotaxonomica et Geobotanica* 60: 1–18.
- He LJ, Zhang XC. 2012. Exploring generic delimitation within the fern family Thelypteridaceae. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 65: 757–764.
- Holttum RE. 1971. Studies in the family Thelypteridaceae III. A new system of genera in the Old World. *Blumea* 19: 17–52.
- Holttum RE. 1977. Studies in the family Thelypteridaceae XII. The genus *Amphineuron* Holttum. *Blumea* 23: 205–218.
- Kiel CA, Daniel TF, Darbyshire I, et al. 2017. Unraveling relationships in the morphologically diverse and taxonomically challenging “justicioid” lineage (Acanthaceae: Justicieae). *Taxon* 66: 645–674.
- Kiew R. 1979. *Flora Malesiana praecursores LX. The Oleaceae of Malesia II. The genus Olea*. *Blumea* 25: 305–313.
- Kuntze CEO. 1891. *Revisio generum plantarum* 2. Felix, Leipzig etc.
- Lawson MA. 1875. *Ampelideae*. In: Hooker JD (ed), *Flora of British India* 1: 644–668. Reeve & Co., London.
- Li J, Conran JG, Christophel DC, et al. 2008. Phylogenetic relationships of the *Litsea* complex and core Laureae (Lauraceae) using ITS and ETS sequences and morphology. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 95: 580–599.
- Li L, Li J, Conran JG, et al. 2007. Phylogeny of *Neolitsea* (Lauraceae) inferred from Bayesian analysis of nrDNA ITS and ETS sequences. *Plant Systematics and Evolution* 269: 203–221.
- Liu XQ, Ickert-Bond SM, Nie ZL, et al. 2016. Phylogeny of the *Ampelocissus-Vitis* clade in Vitaceae supports the New World origin of the grape genus. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 95: 217–228.
- McNeill J. 2014. Holotype specimens and type citations: general issues. *Taxon* 63: 1112–1113.
- Merrill ED. 1906a. New or noteworthy Philippine plants 4. *Publications of the Bureau of Science Government Laboratories* 35: 5–68.
- Merrill ED. 1906b. The Flora of the Lamao forest reserve. *Philippine Journal of Science* 1, Suppl. 1: 1–141.
- Merrill ED. 1907. Some genera and species new to the Philippine Flora. *Philippine Journal of Science, section C, Botany* 2: 421–428.
- Merrill ED. 1909. New or noteworthy Philippine plants 7. *Philippine Journal of Science, section C, Botany* 4: 247–330.
- Merrill ED. 1910. New or noteworthy Philippine plants 8. *Philippine Journal of Science, section C, Botany* 5: 167–257.
- Merrill ED. 1915. New or noteworthy Philippine plants 11. *Philippine Journal of Science, section C, Botany* 10: 1–84.
- Merrill ED. 1919. New or noteworthy Philippine plants 15. *Philippine Journal of Science* 14: 365–457.
- Merrill ED. 1921. New or noteworthy Philippine plants 16. *Philippine Journal of Science* 20: 239–323.
- Merrill ED. 1922. New or noteworthy Philippine plants 17. *Philippine Journal of Science* 20: 367–476.
- Merrill ED. 1925. New species of Philippine plants collected by A. Loher. *Philippine Journal of Science* 27: 21–59.
- Merrill ED. 1951. Readjustments on the nomenclature of Philippine *Eugenia* species. *Philippine Journal of Science* 79: 351–430.
- Merrill ED, Pery LM. 1942. *Plantae Papuanae Archboldianae* 9. *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 23: 233–297.
- Miquel FAW. 1863. *Annales Musei Botanici Lugduno-Batavi* 1. Van der Post, Amsterdam.
- Pelser PB, Barcelona JF, Nickrent DL (eds). 2011 onwards. *Co's Digital Flora of the Philippines*. <http://www.philippineplants.org>.
- PPG I. 2016. A community-derived classification for extant lycophytes and ferns. *Journal of Systematics and Evolution* 54: 563–603.
- Robinson CB. 1911. Philippine *Urticaceae*. *Philippine Journal of Science, Section C, Botany* 5: 465–543.
- Salgado AE. 2003. *Asplenium ofeliae* (Aspleniaceae), a new species from Luzon, Philippines. *American Fern Journal* 93: 191–195.
- Schaefer H, Renner SS. 2011. Phylogenetic relationships in the order Cucurbitales and a new classification of the gourd family (Cucurbitaceae). *Taxon* 60: 122–138.
- Schlechter R. 1923. *Gesneriaceae papuanae*. *Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik, Pflanzengeschichte und Pflanzengeographie* 58: 255–379.
- Schmid R. 1972. A resolution of the *Eugenia-Syzygium* controversy (Myrtaceae). *American Journal of Botany* 59: 423–436.
- Schröter H, Winkler H. 1935. *Monographie der Gattung Elatostema* s.l. Allgemeiner Teil. *Feddes Repertorium specierum novarum regni vegetabilis, Beiheft* 83, 1: 1–56.
- Schröter H, Winkler H. 1936. *Monographie der Gattung Elatostema* s.l. Spezieller Teil. *Feddes Repertorium specierum novarum regni vegetabilis, Beiheft* 83, 2: 1–174.
- Song Y, Yu WB, Tan YH, et al. 2019. Plastid phylogenomics improve phylogenetic resolution in the Lauraceae. *Journal of Systematics and Evolution* 58: 423–439.
- Stearn WT. 1976. Union of *Chionanthus* and *Linociera* (Oleaceae). *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* 63: 355–357.
- Trias-Blasi A, Chayamarit K, Teerawatananon A, et al. 2014. A taxonomic revision of *Pterisanthes* (Vitaceae) in Thailand and a new Thai record for *Pterisanthes cissoides*. *Phytotaxa* 159: 95–104.
- Tseng YH, Monro AK, Wei YG, et al. 2019. Molecular phylogeny and morphology of *Elatostema* s.l. (Urticaceae): Implications for inter- and infrageneric classifications. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 132: 251–264.
- Wen J, Lu L, Boggan JK. 2013. Diversity and evolution of Vitaceae in the Philippines. *Philippine Journal of Science* 142: 223–244.
- Wen J, Lu LM, Nie ZL, et al. 2018. A new phylogenetic tribal classification of the grape family (Vitaceae). *Journal of Systematics and Evolution* 56: 262–272.
- Xu KW, Lorence D, Wood KR, et al. 2019. A revision of the *Hymenasplenium* unilaterale subclade (Aspleniaceae; Pteridophyta) with the description of nine new species. *Phytotaxa* 419: 1–27.
- Xu KW, Zhang L, Lu NT, et al. 2018a. Nine new species of *Hymenasplenium* (Aspleniaceae) from Asia. *Phytotaxa* 358: 1–25.
- Xu KW, Zhou XM, Yin QY, et al. 2018b. A global plastid phylogeny uncovers extensive cryptic speciation in the fern genus *Hymenasplenium* (Aspleniaceae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 127: 203–216.